

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 22, Number 1 / February 1994



Peachtree St., 1866, wartime destruction, looking north from the railroad tracks.

Photograph courtesy Atlanta Historical Society

Atlanta

by Dana F. White

American History in Hong Kong

by Priscilla Roberts

The Salzburg Seminar in American Studies

by Maurizio Vaudagna

State Archives, A Status Report

by Gordon O. Hendrickson

Executive Board Meeting

October 1993

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**OAH
NEWSLETTER**

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Atlanta

by Dana F. White



Photo courtesy Atlanta Historical Society
Alabama Street, Atlanta, 1882

Commerce is Atlanta's sole reason for being. The city possesses no natural "locational advantages"—such as a site along a navigable river, access to a harbor, or proximity to mineral deposits or agricultural hinterland. Nor was it established as an administrative center—its designation as a state capital came later in its history.

The city came into being during the mid-1830s as a railroad center, a "Terminus" (so it was first called) for a regional rail network. It was this function that, quite literally, put Atlanta on the map and that during the Civil War made it the staging point for William Tecumseh Sherman's 1864 "March to the Sea."

Born as a railroad town, Atlanta has grown progressively as a transfer point. Underground Atlanta, the festival marketplace for the contemporary city, marks the center of the historic city, that confluence of railroads that shaped, in turn, Terminus, then briefly, Marthasville, and finally, Atlanta. The railroad town that developed in the vicinity of Old Alabama and Pryor streets during the half-century punctuated by the Civil War was representative of its age. Its modest skyline of two- to five-story buildings was that of a heterogeneous, mixed-use, dense, pedestrian-oriented city that grew from a population of about ten thousand at the start of the Civil War to nearly ninety thousand by the turn of the century. Its most impressive structures, save two, were likely to have been the "lettable office blocks" or "business blocks," which typically contained four to five stories

with shops at ground level, offices for professionals (doctors and lawyers) on the second floor, public rooms (a lodge hall, assembly room, or library) on the third, and rooms to let (or flats) at the top. More modest in height—and more common in view—were one- to three-story shops, homes, stables, and businesses, which constituted the bulk and the heart of the city.

In this modest setting, two structures stood out. The first was the Georgia State Capitol, constructed during the late 1880s, virtually solitary in its grandeur for decades to come. The Capitol would eventually become the focal point for a government center—state and municipal offices—that would define a new eastern edge of the old commercial center. The second was the Kimball House—constructed in 1871, rebuilt during the mid-1880s, and demolished in 1959—which offered an innovative approach to hotel living. No mere local inn or hostelry, this establishment attracted a national clientele and its message was that travelers required more than just comfort and convenience, that they also sought urbanity, and that hotel-living should become a memorable and entertaining experience.

As business expanded, traffic increased, and families moved out, the commercial core shifted northward to the area defined as Five Points. The multi-use, sprawling horizontal town was giving way to a single-function, compact central business district. The city's center—its Downtown—was in the process of becoming clearly separate and easily distinguishable from other urban districts. A "Regional City"

was taking shape.

The distinctive mark of the new Downtown developing around Five Points was its verticality. The multistory office building, symbolized in Atlanta by the 1892 Equitable Building (since demolished), was economical in its use of valuable ground space, profitable in its appeal to specialized renters (a new "office industry"), and inspirational in its creation of a dramatic skyline. It seemed to symbolize Atlanta's economic "take off," its population explosion from 90,000 to almost 155,000 inhabitants during the first decade of the new century.

The city's center—its Downtown—was in the process of becoming clearly separate and easily distinguishable from other urban districts.

As the city's economy flourished during the first quarter of the twentieth century, Five Points became Atlanta's major financial district, its version of Wall Street. At the northern edge stood the Candler Building (1906), its ship's prow pointing toward the modest hotel-theater district beyond and an ill-defined area of auto showrooms, surviving homes, and shops that would, some thirty years later, mushroom into a self-proclaimed new "center" for Atlanta.

In the early years of the century, downtown At-

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lanta was predominantly white. As a result of the race riot of 1906, most black-owned businesses, as well as black professionals, fled the city's center and relocated along the eastern edge of the commercial core, creating what would become known as the Sweet Auburn business district. Earlier still, between 1869 and 1893, the American Missionary Association had purchased some seventy acres of land to house the city's first center for higher learning, Atlanta University.

Historians in the future will continue to read the history of Atlanta in its buildings.

As white Atlanta moved north, black Atlanta moved east and west, and segregation fostered increasing racial distance. Still, for nearly three decades, stasis, not movement, best described the city's condition. During the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, Atlanta languished. The Great Depression, which manifested itself early in the region, World War II, which absorbed the nation's energies into the late 1940s, and two technological revolutions, automobiles and atomic power, halted downtown building nationwide. Many came to question whether cities were defensible either in terms of their concentration of people, which the automobile revolution could disperse, or in their providing population targets for a nuclear age, a world immersed in the Cold War. In Atlanta, for those and other purely local reasons, only three major structures were built between 1930 and 1962 in the Five Points district: the Fulton National Bank Building (now the Bank South Building), the National Bank of Georgia Building (now First American Bank), and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Building.

With the construction of two major buildings in 1962—the Atlanta Merchandise Mart and the nearby Georgia Power building (since vacated)—notice was served not only that the inner city would undertake revitalization, but also that its “downtown” would gravitate “uptown.” The Merchandise Mart was the beginning point for John Portman's ambitious Peachtree Center—a virtual city-within-a-city. Over the years the ever-expanding Portman empire served to anchor such immediate commercial neighbors as the Atlanta Center Limited, Peachtree Summit complex, the new Georgia Power Headquarters, and, along its southern edge, the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, the Georgia-Pacific Center, and One-Ninety-One Peachtree Tower. In time, with some glaring vacancies still apparent, the three successive commercial cores of the city—Underground, Five Points, and Peachtree Center—became a single linear extension stretching north along Peachtree Street. In one sense, Downtown is now complete; in another, it points ever northward.

In 1949 William B. Hartsfield, who would serve as the city's mayor for more than twenty years, announced a “Plan of Improvement,” an annexation scheme to transform the municipality into a metropolis. Upon the plan's implementation on January 1, 1952, approximately 100,000 citizens were added to the city's population and the area bounded by the city limits was expanded from 37 to 118 square miles. By 1970 the city's population, which had fluctuated near the 300,000 mark since 1930, stood at a highpoint of just under 500,000. More dramatic still were changes in the standard metropolitan statistical area (the economic, as opposed to political region). Population metro-wide exploded from just over 1 million in 1960 to nearly 1.4 million in 1970, reaching 2.5 million in 1990.

Recent trends suggest that the movement of people, businesses, and jobs will continue north-



Photo courtesy Atlanta Historical Society

Five Points in the 1930s

ward—along metropolitan Atlanta's new “Main Street,” now designated the Inner Perimeter, or even beyond to a projected Outer Perimeter. One thing remains certain: as we do today, historians in the future will continue to read the history of Atlanta in its buildings. They are the structural record of our metropolitan culture—its wealth, its tastes, its distribution of power and resources.

OAH

Dana F. White is professor of urban studies in the Institute of the Liberal Arts at Emory University, Atlanta. This article is adapted with permission from Dana F. White, “The Dogwood and the Dollar,” in Gerald W. Sams, editor, *AIA Guide to the Architecture of Atlanta* (University of Georgia Press, 1992).

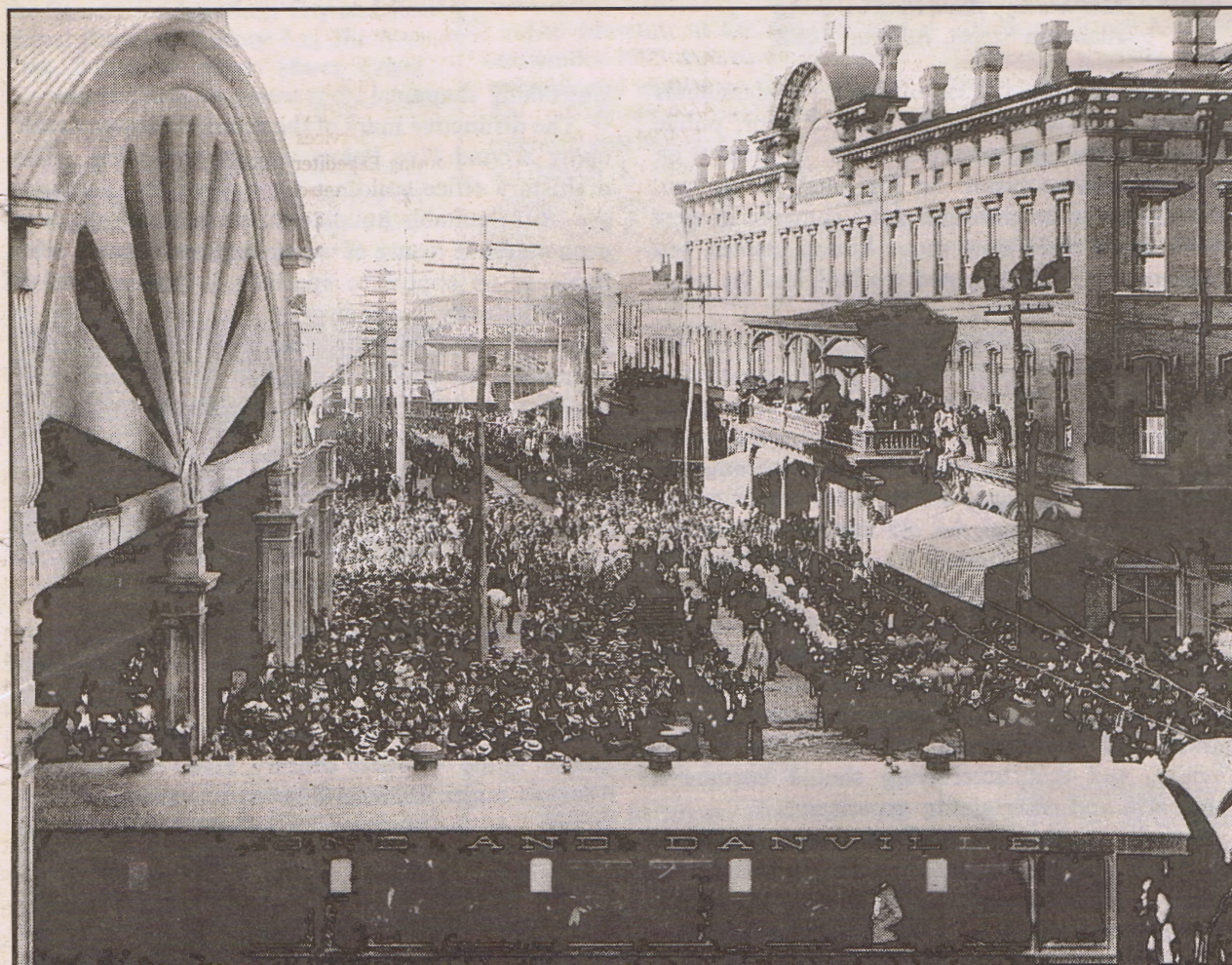


Photo courtesy Atlanta Historical Society
Central Avenue and Train Depot, 1887

Future OAH Annual Meetings

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994

The Atlanta Hilton and Towers

Washington

March 30-April 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

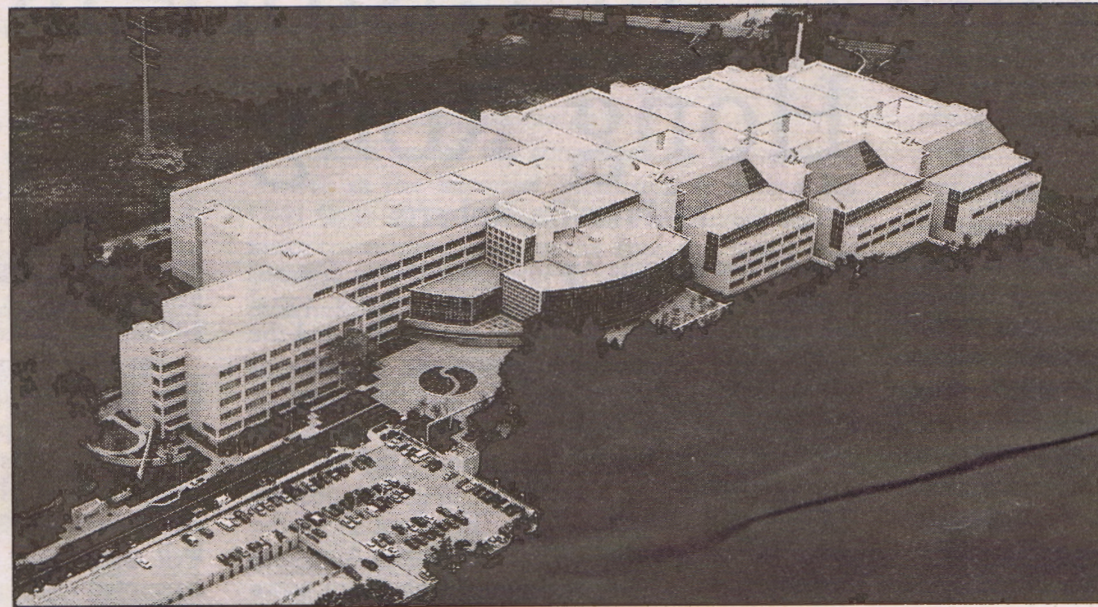
Indianapolis

April 2-5, 1998

Toronto

1999

Archives II Update



Archives II, College Park, Maryland

Photo courtesy National Archives

National Archives Relocation Schedule

The OAH and other historical organizations are joining to publicize information regarding the National Archives' move to Archives II. The new building at College Park, Maryland, informally known as Archives II, opens for research in early 1994. More than one million cubic feet of records are being moved to Archives II from facilities in Suitland, Maryland, and Alexandria, Virginia, as well as from the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

The relocation of records and 600 staff members will cause some unavoidable inconvenience during the moving period itself, which will run through December 1995. Archival records will be closed to researchers for varying periods of time so that they can be properly inventoried, physically prepared for the move, transported to Archives II, and readied for researchers there. The National Archives intends to keep researchers fully informed of its plans for the move so that they can plan their research activities accordingly.

During the next few months, the following records will be relocated to Archives II. Except for certain non-textual records that are listed first, the listing is by closing date, with record group numbers shown in brackets.

	Closed	Open
Nixon Presidential Materials	10/29/93	1/3/94
Cartographic and Architectural	11/12/93	2/1/94
Electronic Records	1/25/94	2/1/94
Still Pictures	1/28/94	5/2/94
Motion Picture, Sound, Video	2/12/94	3/21/94
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [22]	12/10/93	1/24/94
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine [7]	12/17/93	2/1/94
Office of the Secretary of the Interior [48]	12/21/93	2/15/94
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering [8]	1/3/94	2/3/94
Department of Commerce [40]	1/14/94	2/17/94
Office of the Secretary of Agriculture [16]	1/17/94	3/1/94
Government of the Virgin Islands [55]	1/19/94	2/25/94
U.S. International Trade Commission [81]	1/19/94	2/21/94
Inland Waterways Commission [91]	1/24/94	2/23/94
Federal Trade Commission [122]	1/25/94	3/21/94

Bureau of Public Roads [30]	1/31/94	3/9/94
Geological Survey [57]	1/31/94	3/7/94
Bureau of Animal Industry [17]	2/2/94	3/9/94
Extension Service [33]	2/7/94	3/25/94
Bureau of U.S. Mines [70]	2/8/94	3/25/94
Civil Aeronautics Board [197]	2/14/94	3/21/94
Interstate Commerce Commission [134]	2/21/94	5/12/94
Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering [54]	2/25/94	4/8/94
National Park Service [79]	2/28/94	4/6/94
Board of Investigation and Research-Transportation [198]	2/28/94	3/29/94
Office of Defense Transportation [219]	2/28/94	4/4/94
Federal Aviation Administration [237]	3/7/94	4/6/94
Department of Transportation [398]	3/7/94	4/8/94
Bureau of Agricultural Economics [83]	3/14/94	4/20/94
Bureau of Reclamation [115]	3/14/94	4/20/94
Federal Highway Administration [406]	3/14/94	4/18/94
Office of Territories [126]	3/22/94	4/26/94
Forest Service [95]	3/25/94	5/4/94
Dominican Customs Receivership [139]	3/28/94	4/28/94
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [416]	3/28/94	4/26/94
Military Government of Cuba [140]	3/30/94	5/2/94
United States Railway Association [464]	3/30/94	5/2/94
Farmers Home Association [96]	4/4/94	5/6/94
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [138]	4/4/94	5/4/94
Military Government of Vera Cruz [141]	4/4/94	5/4/94
Panama Canal [185]	4/4/94	5/16/94
Solid Fuels Administration for War [245]	4/11/94	5/10/94
Petroleum Administration for War [253]	4/11/94	5/18/94
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry [97]	4/13/94	5/20/94
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce [151]	4/13/94	5/25/94
Spanish Governors of Puerto Rico [186]	4/18/94	5/18/94
National Resources Planning Board [187]	4/18/94	5/25/94
Atomic Energy Commission [326]	4/18/94	5/20/94
Farm Credit Administration [103]	4/25/94	5/31/94
Commissioner of Railroads [193]	4/25/94	5/27/94
Provisional Government of Cuba [199]	4/25/94	5/27/94
Nuclear Regulatory Commission [431]	4/25/94	5/27/94
Petroleum Administrative Board [232]	4/27/94	5/31/94
Foreign Economic Administration [169]	5/2/94	6/10/94
Petroleum Administration for Defense [312]	5/2/94	6/2/94

Soil Conservation Service [114]	5/3/94	7/14/94
Interagency Commissions and Councils Coordinating Water Use [315]	5/3/94	6/6/94
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration [320]	5/3/94	6/6/94
Department of Energy [434]	5/3/94	6/6/94
Federal Housing Administration [31]	5/9/94	6/8/94
Public Housing Administration [196]	5/9/94	6/10/94
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration [323]	5/9/94	6/8/94
Defense Electric Power Administration [327]	5/9/94	6/10/94
Bureau of Insular Affairs [350]	5/12/94	6/16/94
Federal Communications Commission [173]	5/13/94	6/30/94
Department of Housing and Urban Development [207]	5/13/94	6/20/94
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service [368]	5/13/94	6/20/94
Office of Saline Water [380]	5/20/94	6/22/94
Agricultural Marketing Services [136]	5/24/94	6/30/94
Office of the Housing Expediter [252]	5/24/94	6/28/94
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration [382]	5/24/94	6/24/94
Historic American Buildings Survey/Engineering Division [515]	5/24/94	6/11/94
Public Land Law Review Commission [409]	5/27/94	6/28/94
Federal National Mortgage Association [294]	5/30/94	6/30/94
Environmental Protection Agency [412]	5/30/94	6/30/94
Surplus Marketing Administration [124]	5/31/94	6/22/94
War Production Board [179]	6/1/94	7/13/94
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration [452]	6/1/94	7/5/94
Coast and Geodetic Survey [23]	6/6/94	8/8/94
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service [145]	6/6/94	7/13/94
Bureau of Dairy Industry [152]	6/21/94	7/25/94
Commodity Credit Corporation [161]	6/21/94	7/27/94
Board of War Communications [259]	6/22/94	8/10/94
Weather Bureau [27]	6/30/94	8/16/94

All dates given are subject to change without notice. Further information about the latest relocation schedule, about where specific records will be located following the move, and about other aspects of the move can be obtained by writing the Textual Reference Division, Office of the National Archives, Washington DC 20408, or by telephoning the Reference Services Branch at (202) 501-5400.

American History in Hong Kong

by Priscilla Roberts

Few people think of Hong Kong as a major center of American history because the territory is far from the United States and it has long colonial ties with Britain. Indeed, when one British woman arrived to teach American history some years ago, she found her older British colleagues baffled as to why the "poor girl" should prefer to teach American rather than "proper" British and European history. Such attitudes probably reflect long-standing Anglo-American rivalries in the Asia-Pacific region and post-World War II British resentment of American economic and diplomatic predominance. This is particularly the case in a territory which, though still administered by Britain, contains more American than British residents and where the American share of total investment has for years been three times or more than that of Britain's. Yet within Hong Kong, American history is respectably represented at the university level. The territory possesses some of the best research resources in Asia, which should be able to serve all of China and Southeast Asia after the transfer of power from Britain to China in 1997.

Little American history is taught at the secondary level. Traditionally, students have studied Chinese, Asian, and European history. For several years an A-level option was offered in United States history, but in practice a mere forty or fifty students (of two or three thousand) chose this, and it will be dropped in 1994. Most entering students at universities and colleges know little about the United States.

Greater opportunities exist to study American history at the university level, and in recent years these have expanded. For over a decade, American history has been taught at the University of Hong Kong and at Hong Kong Baptist College. The Chinese University of Hong Kong is beginning to offer permanent U.S. History courses.

Since its founding in 1956, Hong Kong Baptist College has included American history in the curriculum of the history department. At present offerings are limited, due in part to the limited numbers of lecturers available to teach the subject (at present only one American historian) and to the preference of many Chinese students to study Chinese history. The subjects currently taught are the survey of U.S. history and Sino-American relations. Students may explore other areas of American history by taking "Topic Studies in Western History." Library resources suffice for undergraduate teaching. Though limited, they constitute one of the best holdings of American history materials in Hong Kong, and the library has the basis upon which to build a good collection for the study of American history. In collaboration with the history department of the University of Hong Kong, an effort is being made to build up holdings, while avoiding unnecessary duplication of expensive materials. Baptist College now has many complete runs of scholarly journals and the library has recently acquired the *Congressional Record* and its predecessors from 1789 to 1961.

The University of Hong Kong is the territory's oldest institution. Despite what is often seen as a British emphasis, in the late 1970s it began to increase its offerings in United States history and now

employs two full-time American historians. Current course offerings include the general survey, social and cultural history, the U.S. in the Pacific, and the development of the Atlantic community. Enrollment has more than doubled over the past five years. It is hoped soon to offer a course on American women's history for the first time. Students may also do a third-year dissertation involving original research in American history. In recent years the history department has hosted one visiting American Fulbright Scholar, and anticipates welcoming more in the future.

In addition, history is one of the subjects represented in the university's burgeoning American studies program. Teaching about the United States is scattered through various departments in the university, and the system of course selection makes it possible for students to choose various courses from the arts and social science offerings and combine these into a coherent major in American studies. In 1990, the arts faculty began to coordinate the varied offerings into a degree program. A major in American studies requires students to take a first-year introductory course in American studies, and history is one of the areas represented, and then do at least half their subsequent work in courses related to the United States. In its inaugural year, two dozen students enrolled in the first-year program, which involved work in history, literature, politics, and film.

It is hoped that this program will help expand the university's activities in American studies. Looking towards the future, Hong Kong has the potential to become a center for study and research for China and Southeast Asia. The University of Hong Kong already possesses substantial resources for research on the United States, and its holdings in Sino-American relations and American diplomacy are particularly strong, including not only basic sources such as a complete run of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, but also microfilmed U.S. State Department records on China, Japan, Korea, and the Pacific area. These holdings have grown dramatically over the past ten years, building on materials which had been donated to the university in the past. Together with sources already available at Hong Kong Baptist College, they almost certainly amount to the largest archive of research materials on American history to be found in either China or Southeast Asia. It is possible to study for M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees by thesis in American history. Some graduate students have completed or are completing M.Phil. degrees, and several students from mainland China are currently exploring the possibility of doing postgraduate research in American history at the University of Hong Kong.

Until recently, American history was less well represented at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, where non-specialists taught it sporadically. In autumn 1992, however, the history department hired an American-trained historian who specializes in post-1877 history. In the past year, an introductory survey from the colonial period to the recent past was taught, but it is anticipated that a forthcoming syllabus revision will lead to the introduction of

some special topics courses. Even so, American history offerings will probably remain relatively limited due to staffing constraints.

For some years American historians in Hong Kong have been able to exchange information and work on cooperative projects with each other and with other Americanists through the American Studies Association of Hong Kong. The association was established in 1985, and historians have always been well represented on its board. Its members have attempted to build ties with Americanists elsewhere in Asia, as well as in Europe and the United States, and it has sent representatives to international conferences in Taiwan, China, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The association has also hosted two major international conferences, in 1986 and 1990. Both were well attended by scholars from around Asia, as well as the United States, Britain, Austria, and Australia. The second had a representation from mainland China, the first time so many attended a conference in Hong Kong with an American theme. The proceedings of both conferences were subsequently published by Hong Kong University Press and the Center of American Studies of the University of Hong Kong. An American studies workshop was also part of the 1991 meeting of the International Association of Historians of Asia at the University of Hong Kong.

Such events have brought Hong Kong's history resources to the attention of scholars around the region, particularly those in mainland China, and led to many fruitful contacts. Such links are likely to be extremely valuable due to Hong Kong's impending return to China, which has a long history of American studies, and where there has been a recent upsurge in American studies of all kinds. Indeed, some Chinese scholars have already expressed the hope that Hong Kong will continue to serve as China's "window to the West" and provide them with opportunities for studying the West currently unavailable in the People's Republic. The Institute of American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, for example, is now exploring the possibility of an exchange agreement with the University of Hong Kong's Board of American Studies. One area in which collaboration is likely to prove fruitful is the history of Sino-American relations. Current diplomatic rifts between the United States and China have undoubtedly inflamed tensions between the two countries, but they have also led to increased Chinese interest in accurate information about the United States. Growing economic ties between the two countries make it impossible for them to ignore each other, and one must anticipate that such pragmatic considerations will continue to contribute to Chinese support for studies of the United States.

The recent establishment of the Hong Kong-America Center will encourage the development of links between Americanists in Hong Kong, the United States, and elsewhere in Asia. Founded in 1992 and housed on the Chinese University campus, its aim is to serve the entire scholarly community within Hong Kong, particularly those specializing in American studies. Its "ultimate goal . . . is to estab-

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The Salzburg Seminar in American Studies

by Maurizio Vaudagna

The baroque city of Salzburg is not only one of the European capitals of classical music; since 1947 it has also hosted the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies. Located in Schloss Leopoldskron, a restored eighteenth-century castle with a wide view of the Alps and the city. The seminar was one of several centers created in Europe in the late forties. In the early days young European researchers worked under the guidance of senior scholars from both sides of the ocean in resident seminars focused on cultural issues. In the '70s and '80s the seminar shifted its attention to economics, international relations, modern technology, and communication; but last year's seminar displayed a renewed interest in cultural-historical issues, perhaps in response to the needs of the new central and eastern European democracies.

The September 1993 seminar allowed scholars who teach English literature, history, political science, and international relations from universities throughout the continent to engage in brainstorming sessions about American Studies perspectives in the new Europe and to develop future seminar programs. Many Americanists from the former socialist countries indicated that their universities are reorganizing the study of America and that, despite a ravaging economic crisis, new institutes are being created, new ideas are circulating, and older and

younger scholars are trying to renovate their mental equipment.

European mental constructions of the United States have been highly emotional, fantasy-laden images which have varied over time and place and in relation to different value orientations. In both eastern and western Europe, America has embodied notions of modernity, mass society, mass culture, the market, the nuclear family, individualism; but in the east there was both an officially portrayed America and a popularly understood America.

The latter involved a cherished, if distant, "American dream" which, when the Wall came down, allowed the United States to be portrayed as "America the savior" by representing the hope that a private economy would have immediate results. Disillusionment with capitalism and private initiative, however, have led to dismay and even hostility towards the U. S.

As a consequence, much of the discussion has centered around new and recurrent themes of American Studies which could respond to the needs emerging in the new situation: continuity and change in what is thought to be the canon, old or new; "purely American" versus Euro-American topics. Despite the continued relevance of some of the old aims of American Studies—the fight against Eurocentrism, the traditionalist orientation of European academia, and a formalized notion of cul-

ture—it is clear a new purpose and definition are emerging out of the sea-change of 1989. In a complicated and painful process scholars now seek to balance such opposite values as the individual and the collective, public and private, the national and the cosmopolitan, the market and the plan, the local and the centralized, the ethnically cohesive and the ethnically diverse, mass culture and high culture, consumerism and self-sacrifice.

Europeans have generally seen the U.S. as representing one side of these dichotomies. The new American Studies will be influenced by the need to reformulate the place of these values in European life. To meet the new purpose it may be necessary to restructure future conferences. In the past, seminars have included a large number of literary scholars and a small number of historians. This may no longer be sufficient and additional approaches from political science, economics, sociology and the social and human sciences may be needed. Among ideas discussed at Schloss Leopoldskron were the creation of a library for the works of European Americanists, a program for scholars in residence, and a future conference on the European image of America.

Maurizio Vaudagna is associate professor of North American history at the University of Turin, Italy.

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Obituaries

Sydney V. James

Sydney V. James, professor of history at the University of Iowa, who devoted much of his work to the history of colonial Rhode Island, died May 16, 1993. He was 64 years old.

Sydney James grew up in Chicago and graduated from Harvard College in 1950, where he earned the Ph.D. in 1958. He taught at Kent State University, Brown University and the University of Oregon before coming to Iowa in 1965. He chaired the Department of History between 1970-74 and during the last year of his life.

James' work in colonial history was driven by a need to understand the complex conditions that sustain religious liberty and secular toleration, values he himself cherished. His writing was marked by his own skepticism, by a delight in precise archival research, and an insistence on not straying from primary sources. *A People Among Peoples: Quaker Benevolence in Eighteenth Century America* (1963) explored the tension between Quakers' asceticism and their attraction to public authority. *Colonial Rhode Island: A History* (1976) is an probing analysis of the colony's history. He continued his scrutiny of the colonial records of Rhode Island, drafting a massive institutional history of the colony. The manuscript, which is not yet published, is available to researchers at the Rhode Island Historical Society. At his death he had nearly completed the first scholarly biography of Dr. John Clarke, one of the founders of the Baptist denomination in America, and was engaged in a study of Columbus' changing geographical conceptions during 1492-93.

His honors included the Walter Muir Whitehill prize in colonial history (1984) and fellowships from the NEH, ACLS, and the Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History.

"[T]he institutional fabric in all its strands," Sydney James wrote in the preface to his history of Rhode Island, "was an expression of the standards and aspirations of the . . . people who went there." He might have been speaking of his own concern for the institution to which he dedicated his own career. Committee work was for him an art form. He took great pride in his service on the AHA's committee on women historians 1976-79 and as principal author of the second edition of *A Survival Manual for Women (and Other) Historians* (1980). He served on the Council of the Institute of Early American History and Culture and the Board of Editors of the *William and Mary Quarterly*. At the University of Iowa he served on many significant committees. Sydney James' skill in recognizing talent will have an impact on the University of Iowa for the next generation.

Submitted by Linda K. Kerber

Carl Ryant

Carl Ryant, a popular and energetic professor at the University of Louisville, died this December at the age of 51. Professor Ryant was born in Cleveland, Ohio. After receiving his B.A. from Case-Western Reserve University, he moved on to Madison, Wisconsin, where he earned a Ph.D. studying with David Shannon and David Cronon. In 1968 he began teaching at U of L, where he remained for the

rest of his career, focusing his teaching and research on modern American history. Professor Ryant's concern for contemporary history led him to a career-long interest in oral history and popular culture. He was co-director of the University of Louisville's Oral History Center and was active in the Oral History Association, delivering papers around the world and publishing extensively in the field. His long awaited work on Garet Garrett, *Profit's Prophet*, appeared in 1989.

Although known in the profession for his work in oral history and popular culture, the students at Louisville will miss his warm and engaging presence in the classroom. He was the department's foremost authority on recent American history and the primary thesis advisor for the department's graduate students. In Carl, graduate students particularly found a sympathetic ear and a faculty member willing to help them through the university bureaucracy.

Carl was not only a popular scholar but also a conscientious citizen of the department, the university, and the profession. When demanding committee work needed to be done, Carl was always a willing volunteer. He helped coordinate the local arrangements for the OAH's 1991 convention in Louisville. His service will be sorely missed not only at the University of Louisville but within the Oral History Association as well. Carl was such a dependable part of the community it is even now hard to imagine that he is not here to take on another task, give another public lecture, or help us through another crisis.

Submitted by John T. Cumbler

Former OAH President Named to U.S. Commission

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has voted to concur with President Clinton's designation of Commissioner Mary Frances Berry as chairperson of the agency. The president had announced his choice of Berry to head the agency last September. A vote to concur, required by the commission's statute, was taken by the eight commissioners on October 27 but did not produce the majority necessary for the president's designation of a new chair to take effect. On November 19, however, a majority of commissioners voted to concur with the appointment.

Severe Weather Closes OAH Office

As a result of unusually severe winter weather that affected the eastern United States, the OAH business office in Bloomington, Indiana, was closed the week of January 17. Ten inches of snow and record low temperatures caused frozen water pipes at OAH offices, made streets and roads impassable, and interrupted mail deliveries.

Correction

The caption on November's cover incorrectly identified the secretary of the treasury in 1944. FDR's treasury secretary was Henry Morgenthau.

Library of Congress Hears User Groups

Representatives from learned societies, research and law libraries, and others met with staff of the Library of Congress on November 22, 1993, to discuss various issues relating to the library's assessment of its collections in the context of user research needs.

The library staff is currently compiling collections overviews as well as setting up six case studies of the library's resources available for the study of certain topics. The case studies relate to Islamic materials, African American materials, Hispanic and Hispanic-American materials, environmental policy, business and economics, and social science studies in modern China. The studies are intended to help direct the library's long-range collection development efforts.

The librarian expressed commitment to both on-site research services and electronic research tools. The library has recently established LC MARVEL, Machine Assisted Realization of the Virtual Electronic Library, "an Internet tool that provides menu-driven access to a large collection of information about the Library of Congress. . . ." It can be accessed via Internet by telenetting to MARVEL.LOC.GOV and login as MARVEL. This will connect the user to the "generic telnet gopher client."

During his presentation, the Librarian of Congress also expressed his hope that with proper security, the library's stacks could be reopened in 1995 to a very limited number of scholars.

From Noralee Frankel

Research Concerns Solicited

In preparation for the OAH participation in the Congressional appropriation hearing on the Library of Congress, the OAH committee on research and access to historical documentation requests OAH members to submit in writing any concerns about doing research at the Library of Congress. Please send your concerns to Noralee Frankel, American Historical Association, 400 A Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003.

New British Group for Scholars of U.S.

British American Nineteenth Century Historians (BRANCH) was formed last year in the UK. The organization seeks to provide a forum for the discussion of scholarly activity relating to all aspects of U.S. history between 1820 and 1870. It will also hold an annual meeting. The honorary president is William R. Brock (Cambridge) and the chairman is Peter J. Parish (London). For information contact S. M. Grant, Department of History, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newcastle NE1 7RU, UK.

Former President Jimmy Carter will sign the new edition of *The Blood of Abraham: Insights Into the Middle East* immediately following the town hall meeting on Thursday, April 14 during the 1994 OAH annual meeting. Please consult the pocket program for exact location.

State Archives, A Status Report

by Gordon O. Hendrickson

Based on financial support alone, a review of state archival programs would be short and not sweet. In 1983, Edwin C. Bridges wrote, "American state records agencies are in an impoverished condition and are currently unable to provide adequate care for their records." Ten years later a report of the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators indicated that state archives and records programs are still impoverished. Only two of the fifty-six programs analyzed devoted more than 0.04% of the state or territorial budget to the archives and records programs. Recent fiscal downturns have been particularly difficult for traditionally underfunded state archives. The report found that budget reductions have been severe for twelve programs, major for eleven, and significant for another eighteen.

Financial figures alone, fortunately, do not portray American archives programs adequately. *Recognizing Leadership and Partnership*, the Council's 1993 report, suggests that archival programs are utilizing their limited resources to promote effective and responsible approaches to difficult records issues. While Bridges found in 1983 that archival administrators "are often so deeply engaged in activity that they fail to carry out ... basic managerial responsibilities," today many administrators have created plans to address traditional archival concerns and confront emerging issues of new technologies. There is also a recognition that common problems have common solutions as administrators share information and work to turn challenges into opportunities.

When answering the demand for public access, archivists often are forced to leave matters of preservation, arrangement and description undone.

Problems of growing collections and decreasing staff have tested newly gained management skills. Fewer than ten years ago, state archives agencies housed just over 1 million cubic feet of permanently valuable records. Estimates in 1986 set annual growth of state archives at 50,000 cubic feet per year. Estimates in 1993 placed growth at 70,000 cubic feet, with total holdings of more than 1.5 million cubic feet. The amount of microfilm stored in archives in 1993 more than tripled since 1986. While attempting to cope with these tremendous volumes, at least twenty-five state programs have lost staff in the last few years.

The pressure to store more and more records has led to the construction of fourteen new state archives facilities in the past fifteen years, and another twelve are in the planning stage. New facilities both ease and intensify the pressure on state programs. New facilities allow better storage for collections but mean increased public demand for services. Meanwhile, agencies move more records to the archives to relieve their own space problems. Patron counts

frequently double with the opening of a new building, but budget reductions mean fewer staff provide greater public access to more material. When answering the demand for public access, archivists often are forced to leave matters of preservation, arrangement and description undone.

Increasingly, state archives are turning to new technologies as aids for records control and access. Many state archives maintain automated in-house catalogs to assist with records control and participate in multi-state shared databases. Users increasingly are able to access information in standard formats through automated systems. Many states are developing automated records management systems which track records from origin through preservation. The development of new tools which utilize available technology permit state archives to address collection needs and patron demands even in a time of declining resources.

As modern government works to provide more public services, the amount of material being transferred to state archives increases. Modern record series force archivists and users to employ new approaches when working with the records. Detailed box inventories for modern records are neither possible nor useful. Understanding the reason a record was produced, its contents, and its relationship to other records series challenges both the archivist and the user.

The greatest issue facing state archives programs is the change from paper-based to electronic-based records keeping. Archivists are desperately working to develop functioning electronic records programs. The change to new technologies enhances the ability of state archives to provide service to citizens, but it requires state archives to change from passive collecting agencies to active participants in information policy development. State archives cannot treat electronic records as paper records have been treated. Archivists cannot wait for electronic records to be transferred at the end of their life cycle but must work with creators of electronic records to address records retention requirements in planning new information systems.

The promise of new technology is real and is being utilized. At the same time, the challenge of new technology in government operations calls on the archivist to assume a new role as an information manager. Working independently, the archivist cannot fulfill the archives mission. Working with colleagues in state government and with professional colleagues in other states and in the federal government, state archivists are making progress. The spirit of cooperation and collaboration which marks

the relationship among government archivists is the hope of the future.

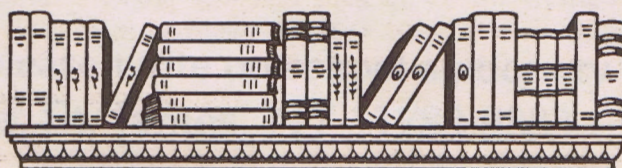
Collaboration among archivists is crucial to solving the technical problems of modern governmental records. Collaboration between archives and users also is mutually beneficial. Archives administrators need to understand and appreciate the needs of users. Users need to understand the pressures on archivists to document current and past government operations, cope with massive quantities of contemporary government records, preserve and protect priceless documents from previous centuries, and provide immediate access to public records. Archivists need to understand the perceptions, expectations, and frustrations of users as they encounter inadequate or sometime non-existent finding aids, crowded research rooms, delays in service, and closed or unavailable records.

What is the status of state archives today? They are struggling to keep pace with rapid increases in collections and patron demands, confronting new technology issues, and working with reduced budgets and staffs to meet increased demands for service.

Collaboration between users and the state archives prevented the closing of the Colorado State Archives in 1992. When faced with a decision to close the archives as a cost-savings measure, users defended the archives as a vital link between government and people. The compromise requires the archives to raise fully one-third (\$114,000 annually) of its total operational budget through non-appropriated sources. The Archives developed a set of research use fees sufficient to keep the archives open. Imposition of research fees without consultation with users would have been possible, but by working together the archives and its users developed a fee structure which satisfied the needs of both groups.

What is the status of state archives today? They are struggling to keep pace with rapid increases in collections and patron demands, confronting new technology issues, and working with reduced budgets and staffs to meet increased demands for service. The most dramatic change in the past decade is the increase in management skills of state archivists. They now use collaboration and cooperation with other state programs and with their constituencies, see problems as opportunities, and face adversities as challenges. This is a new perspective for state archivists but one that will make the transition to the twenty-first century possible. OAH

Gordon O. Hendrickson, state archivist for Iowa, is at the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.



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Capitol Commentary

by Page Putnam Miller

Confirmation Hearings on Nominees for JFK Assassination Review Board Tentatively Set for February

On October 26, 1992, the Assassinations Materials Disclosure Act of 1992 became Public Law 102-526. Almost sixteen months have passed; however, the review board, designed to play a key role in the implementation of this legislation, has yet to be confirmed. The purpose of the Assassinations Materials Disclosure Act is to make public virtually all of the government's secret files relating to the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The law calls for a five-person review board to serve as an independent agency to ensure the fullest public disclosure of the records of all agencies relating to the assassination. Their task is to facilitate the review and the transmission of records to the National Archives and to make formal determinations concerning the public disclosure or postponement of disclosure of records. The board has authority to obtain the relevant records from any government office, including the CIA and the FBI, and to hold hearings and subpoena witnesses and documents. The legislation directs the president to "make nominations to the Review Board after considering persons recommended by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Bar Association."

When George Bush chose not to make the appointments before leaving office, the duty fell to President Clinton. Despite the January 25, 1993, deadline stipulated in the law, the White House did not announce its first nominations to the review board until September 3. Four nominees were announced at that time: Princeton University librarian William L. Joyce, University of Tulsa dean Kermit L. Hall, American University history professor Anna Kasten Nelson, and Minnesota chief deputy attorney general John R. Tunheim. The president selected these individuals from names recommended by the professional organizations identified in the law. Clinton finally named the fifth review board nominee, Henry Gräff, professor emeritus of history at Columbia University, at the beginning of November. The law requires that the Senate hold confirmation hearings 30 legislative days after receiving the president's nominations. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee did not receive papers on the nominees until mid-October and was unable to schedule confirmation hearings prior to the November congressional recess. The hearings are now tentatively expected in early February.

The records disclosure process has also failed to meet the mandated deadlines. At a House Committee on Government Operations hearing held on November 18, 1993, chair John Conyers (D-MI) and Representative Alfred McCandless (R-CA) noted that excessive secrecy fuels the growing distrust in government and expressed dismay that many federal agencies had not complied with the assassination records law. Although the committee had invited a number of agency officials to testify, only acting U.S. Archivist Trudy Huskamp Peterson accepted. She reviewed the various deadlines established by the



Photo courtesy H. F. McMains

law and discussed how the National Archives had met the deadlines for developing a database finding-aid system, establishing the collection, and making available to the public the records that had been transferred to the National Archives. While members of the committee commended the National Archives for its work, it was clear that most other agencies had not complied with the legislation. The law required federal agencies and congressional committees to make initial disclosures by August 23, 1993. Yet some key agencies, including the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Naval Investigative Service, and both the House and Senate intelligence committees, had not by the time of the hearing transferred a single record to the National Archives.

During the hearing other witnesses, mostly authors of books on the JFK assassination, discussed the importance of full disclosure of federal records related to Kennedy's death. Several witnesses made the point that the new material may not uncover a "smoking gun" but will probably reveal how various federal agencies worked to cover up their handling of the assassination.

Clearly read movement on the disclosure of records will not begin until the Assassinations Review Board begins its work. Once confirmed one of the first tasks of the review board will be to select an executive director to undertake the day-to-day supervision of the project. Since last November's hearing, more records have been transferred to the National Archives; however, specialists at the Archives estimate that still only 10 to 20 percent of all Kennedy assassination records are now open to the public.

Representative Vento Introduces Two Historic Preservation Bills

Shortly before the first session of the 103rd Congress adjourned, Representative Bruce Vento (D-MN), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Na-

tional Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, introduced both HR 3707, the American Heritage Areas Partnership Program Act, and HR 3710, the National Parks and Conservation Act. HR 3707 authorizes Congress to establish an American Heritage Area following the approval by the Secretary of Interior of a state's request for such designation. The legislation then provides for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the state for implementing a management plan. The bill authorizes \$3 million annually for evaluation and technical assistance and \$10 million annually for matching grants for capital projects. Some in the preservation community have expressed concern over the designation of the Historic Preservation Fund as the source of this money, and interested groups are urging that heritage area funding should not come at the expense of existing programs.

The second bill, HR 3710, designed to protect National Parks and Historic and Natural Landmarks, is similar in scope to bills Vento has previously introduced. Title I of HR 3710 would make the director of the National Park Service a presidential appointment, requiring Senate confirmation. Title II mandates a "State of the National Parks Report" to Congress, to include assessment of provisions for research, adequate staffing, and management and conservation plans in the National Park System. Title III bolsters the provisions for designating and managing National Historic Landmarks, calling for the preparation of a list of endangered National Historic Landmarks, conservation agreements, and planning and conservation grants. All National Heritage Resources, which include National Parks and Historic and Natural Landmarks, receive strong federal protection under Title IV. It prohibits all federal or federally-assisted undertakings from damaging a National Heritage Resource. Enforcement of this provision would be in the hands of the director of the National Park Service, while violators of court orders resulting from a lawsuit are subject to civil penalties.

Archivist Urges Streamlining of Declassification

In a strongly worded letter to Vice President Albert Gore, acting U.S. Archivist Trudy Huskamp Peterson recently pointed out the need drastically to streamline the federal government's procedures for declassifying documents. She expressed support for a clause in the Clinton administration's new draft executive order on declassification that calls for automatic declassification of documents after a specified period of time. Specifically, she stated that "there is virtually no information over 30 years old that requires continued classification. Most documents of this age are so irrelevant to current security concerns that continued withholding seems inappropriate if not laughable."

OAH

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

Survey of Recent History B.A.s

A Degree of Extremes

Humanities and history graduates typically earn less money in their first year after college, experience higher unemployment rates, and are more likely to be employed in part-time, non-degree related jobs than are other college graduates. The U.S. Department of Education's "1991 Recent College Graduates" survey, which describes the educational and occupational status of 1989-90 bachelor's degree recipients one year after graduation, suggests that history graduates face some daunting challenges as they enter the nation's labor force. An analysis of the survey results, done by Jeffrey Thomas, assistant director for Humanities Studies in the Office of Planning and Budget at the National Endowment for the Humanities (see November/December issue of NEH's *Humanities*) confirms the conventional view of young graduates' job prospects.

For example, humanities and history graduates fall at the lower end of the scale when it comes to full time salary. The mean annual salary was \$23,600 for all majors—\$25,300 for professional fields, and \$21,700 for the arts and sciences. Within this last category, math, computer sciences, and physical sciences were highest at \$27,200, while

history was at \$21,300 and other humanities at \$19,100.

College graduates with bachelor's degrees in history are at an extreme end of the spectrum when it comes to employment status and job characteristics. The situation seems to be even more severe than it is for humanities graduates in general. As indicated above, history joins the humanities, biological sciences, education, and psychology at the low end of the pay scale. Only one field, biological sciences, had a lower percentage engaged in full time work, while only humanities in general had a higher percentage in part time jobs. The percent of the total looking for work, again, was highest for history (9 percent). And the percent of the total not looking for work, and not employed (probably intending to enroll in further education), was highest for biological sciences—followed by history.

The study also presents some interesting information regarding the relevance of a bachelor's degree in history to short term career prospects. Among all fields combined, more than 75 percent of graduates claim work at a job that is related to the field of study, yet this is true for only 30 percent in history. In the other fields, 67 percent or more reported that

their current position has some career potential. For history this was only 60 percent. Finally, history tops other fields with the highest percentage of recent graduates who claimed that a four-year degree was not required for their current job.

Another interesting item regarding recent college history graduates is that while the average salary for full time employed women of all majors was 87 percent of the average for men, the situation was better for women in history. Thomas's study, in fact, indicates that history in 1991 was the only major field in which women's salaries in all lines of work exceeded those of men (\$22,100 and \$21,000 respectively) in their first year of employment. And, history, as well as the humanities, was among the fields with the highest rate of further education in the year following graduation.

Why do many history students work in jobs far afield? Are history-related jobs scarce, or are recent graduates uninformed about history careers? The profession needs to do more to promote careers in history and to inform history students of the history positions that do exist, as well as the early job experiences that will be most helpful to them later as historians.

Characteristics of 1989-90 Bachelor's Degree Recipients One Year after Graduation

Major fields of study	Mean annual salary of full time employed	Full time (%)	Part time (%)	Job related to field of study (%)	Some career potential of job (%)	Four-year degree not required for job (%)	Total looking for work (%)	Not looking for work (%)
All majors	\$23,600	74	11	76	79	44	5	11
Professional fields	25,300	82	8	85	85	39	4	6
Business/management	24,700	83	6	81	83	47	6	5
Education	19,100	77	15	87	84	24	3	5
Engineering	30,900	85	3	89	90	19	4	8
Health professions	31,500	81	11	95	92	49	2	6
Public affairs/social services	20,800	77	11	71	71	52	5	7
Arts and Sciences fields	21,700	62	14	61	71	50	6	17
Biological Sciences	21,100	51	12	73	67	42	5	32
Math, compt.sc., phys. sc.	27,200	71	8	86	85	33	5	15
Social Sciences	22,200	68	12	53	72	52	6	13
Humanities	19,100	59	19	57	66	57	6	15
Psychology	19,200	60	14	65	69	53	8	18
History	21,300	58	15	30	60	63	9	18
Other	20,800	74	11	74	78	51	5	10

Chart data taken from *Humanities*, November/December 1993

Continued from page 6

lish a scholarly environment for intellectual exchange among academics from America and Asia and between academics and the greater Hong Kong community." The center's facilities are provided by the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and its director is currently funded by a Fulbright award. The founding director, Prof. Lee C. Lee, has raised substantial donations from various community sources, including the Chinese University and the U.S. Information Service. The center took over most of the existing holdings of the American Library, which will be enhanced by further acquisitions. At present the center's staff includes a director and administrative support staff; it has also benefited from help given

by volunteers from the local community. American historians, together with other academics drawn from the different Hong Kong institutions, are well represented on its advisory committee. The center's inaugural symposium was "Hong Kong: The Cultural Bridge." The center will serve as a locus for interaction between academics from the Hong Kong community and elsewhere. Among its many other activities, it supports research in American studies by Hong Kong academics and teaching American studies in Hong Kong institutions; offers fellowships to scholars from Asia, especially the People's Republic of China, and positions as scholars-in-residence to visiting American academics; and intends to organize seminars and conferences on various aspects of

American studies. The center will enhance many existing activities in American history in Hong Kong.

Overall, American history has had encouraging development over the past decade. Hong Kong's existing resources mean that, as the return to China approaches, it can assume the role of a regional center for the study of American history.

Priscilla Roberts teaches at the University of Hong Kong. Editorial consultants for "American History Abroad" are Peter Boyle, University of Nottingham, England, and Wolfgang Helbich, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany.

Executive Board Meeting

October 30, 1993

New Executive Board Members

Welcomed William H. Chafe, Emily S. Rosenberg, and Joan Shelley Rubin.

Minutes

Approved the minutes of the April 15 and 17, 1993 executive board meetings.

President's Report

Advocacy. Eric Foner reported on the lobbying efforts in which the organization had been involved during the last few months:

- nomination and confirmation of Sheldon Hackney for chair of the National Endowment of the Humanities;
- support for adequate funding for the National Historic Publications and Records Commission; and,
- efforts to ensure that a distinguished and qualified person is appointed to head the National Archives.

Library of Congress. Foner also reported that on June 15, 1993, he testified before the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. His testimony was in opposition to the library's new security policies and closing of the stacks. [See August, 1993 OAH Newsletter, page 13.]

Treasurer's Report

Budget. Gale Peterson reported that, as projected, the 1993 budget anticipates the first operating deficit since 1985, but that funds are available to cover the difference. With regard to the 1994 budget, Peterson indicated that projected expenses will be held to the 1993 level and, based on a new membership dues schedule which goes into effect January 1, 1994, revenues are expected to increase.

Discussed the proposed 1994 budget and voted to adopt it as presented.

Agreed that in the future:

- the annual budget proposal should be more itemized;
- the executive secretary should send the executive board itemized quarterly budget reports; and,
- statements for the Fund for American History and the trust fund should show all items being supported by the interest on those funds.

Fiscal Year. Discussed changing the OAH fiscal year from January 1/December 31 to July 1/June 30, and agreed to explore further the ramifications of such a change.

Investment Policies. Voted to direct the *ad hoc* committee charged with reviewing OAH investment policies to develop for executive board consideration and approval a statement of investment philosophy that includes a target percentage for total returns the OAH expects investments to achieve. Also directed this committee to gather information on socially responsible investment and report to the board what impact adopting such an investment philosophy would have on OAH investments, target income, and total return. The committee is to report in April.

Voted to rescind the current OAH policy restricting investment in companies that directly or indirectly deal with South Africa.

Fund for American History

Task Force on Two-Year Colleges. Voted to allocate

\$9,000 over two years to underwrite expenses associated with appointing a task force on two-year colleges and development of a directory of American historians teaching in two-year colleges.

International Clearinghouse. Heard David Thelen and OAH graduate assistant Michael Schreiner describe *Connections*, a proposed clearinghouse to encourage collaboration among American historians in the U.S. and abroad.

Voted to allocate \$17,500 of 1994 Fund for American History income as seed money for *Connections*. Agreed to seek outside funding to establish *Connections* as an ongoing project and to review this initiative at the April, 1995, executive board meeting.

Allocation Policy. In the future the OAH office will provide the executive board with a statement of current fund commitments and income. Since the Fund for American History was established to support new initiatives, proposals for use of Fund money should:

- project long-range budgetary implications; and,
- forecast how such projects will become self-sufficient once Fund money or other sources of funding expire.

Editor's Report

Associate Editor. David Thelen introduced David Nord who is beginning a two-year term as associate editor.

Institute for Historical Review. Thelen reported that a letter from Mark Weber of the Institute for Historical Review will be published in the *Journal of American History*.

Executive Secretary's Report

Representation Arnita Jones reported on some of the meetings she had recently attended on behalf of the OAH:

- with Sheldon Hackney the new chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities;
- with Joseph Duffey the new director of the United States Information Agency;
- of the OAH/AHA/SAA joint committee on historians and archivists during which committee members met with a group of officials from the Library of Congress to discuss concerns about restricted access and hours; and,
- of the boards of the History Teaching Alliance, the National History Education Network, and National History Day.

Jones also reported on a planning meeting convened by the Modern Language Association to explore the possibility of organizing a multidisciplinary conference on "Advocacy in the Classroom" and reported on OAH participation in the proposed conference.

Library of Congress. Jones reported that the OAH has been asked to participate in an assessment of the Library of Congress' collections and will be represented by Noralee Frankel, incoming chair of the OAH Committee on Research and Access to Historical Documentation.

New Publication. A pamphlet entitled *Historians and Archivists: Educating the Next Generation* was produced this fall by the OAH for the joint committee on historians and archivists. The pamphlet is the product of two seminars on graduate education in history and archives supported by the Bentley

Library and the Mellon Foundation and analyzes trends and needs in these two interdependent fields. Copies are available from the OAH for \$5.00. Jones noted that the joint committee plans to sponsor a follow-up conference. **OAH Archives.** Jones is continuing to negotiate with Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis to relocate the OAH archives from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Indianapolis. The initial cost of such a move would be approximately \$10,000 over a two-year period.

Co-Sponsorship of the OAH Magazine of History. Discussions have been opened with representatives of the World History Association regarding its possible co-sponsorship of the *Magazine of History*. A proposal may be considered at the April meeting. **Annual Meeting Sites.** Approved annual meeting sites—1998, Indianapolis, Indiana; and 1999, Toronto, Canada.

National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

Jones reported on two projects being administered by Page Miller, Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

Historical Thematic Framework for the National Park Service. Substantial progress has been made on the development of a revised framework. The final version is to be completed during the fall. The framework, which provides a new perspective for considering historic sites and interpretive programs, is expected to encourage those working on historical projects in the Park Service to take advantage of current scholarship in American history.

The Declassification Backlog of Historic Records. This project is just beginning and involves conducting a study and preparing position papers addressing specific policy issues that have contributed to the creation of an enormous backlog of very old classified material. This endeavor has been funded by the Department of Defense's Legacy Project.

Declassification. Emily Rosenberg, who is also a member of the State Department's advisory committee on historical diplomatic documentation, reported that a meeting had just been held at which revision of President Clinton's draft proposal on declassification was considered. Rosenberg stated that she and Anna K. Nelson, the OAH representative on the committee, will submit a report and, if warranted, draft a resolution on the declassification proposal for executive board consideration. The OAH committee on research and access to historical documentation also will be asked to review the report and/or resolution.

Old Business

OAH/IU Minority Student Fellowship. Voted unanimously to authorize Eric Foner and Arnita Jones to continue negotiations with the Indiana University Department of History to create minority student fellowships co-sponsored by OAH and the I.U. History Department. Asked Jones and Foner to present their recommendations to the board in April.

Pamphlet About Teaching. Endorsed in principle the idea of creating a pamphlet about training for teaching as a part of the graduate curriculum, and

Continued next page

Continued from previous page

possibly a video on the subject. Asked the executive secretary to seek foundation funding for this project.

New Business

Mail Ballots. Voted unanimously to alter procedures for mail ballots on constitutional changes; henceforth, ballots will not appear in the *OAH Newsletter*. Information on constitutional changes will be included with the candidate information sent to the membership with the *Annual Meeting Program*. Votes will be cast on an electronically readable ballot.

Awards and Prizes. Agreed to appoint an *ad hoc* committee to review OAH criteria for creating new awards and prizes and to postpone consideration of establishing any new awards until after the committee reports to the board in April.

Service Committees.

The executive board discussed the role and function of service committees within the organization and agreed that committees would benefit by having additional resources made available to them. Agreed that rather than convening for a short session at the OAH annual meeting in 1994 two service committees will be designated to meet with the executive secretary in Bloomington for a day-long session, unless there are compelling reasons to hold the committee meeting elsewhere, and that in 1995 the other three service committees will meet in

Bloomington. The OAH will continue to pay travel for all five service committee chairs to attend the annual meeting, where chairs will meet individually with the president-elect, and as a group with the president, the president-elect, and the executive secretary on Sunday morning.

Decided to ask the committee on the status of women in the historical profession to review the OAH Code of Ethics on Sexual Harassment and to make recommendations to the executive board as to whether or how it should be changed.

International Initiatives.

Agreed to discuss at the April 1994 executive board meeting whether the *ad hoc* committee on international initiatives should be abolished or made a standing committee.

Joyce Appleby, committee chair, reported on:

- the status of funding for USIA American Studies Collections libraries abroad;
- preliminary USIA negotiations to establish a library in Budapest, Hungary; and,
- completion of a data base of American historians around the world.

Committee member Deborah White provided information on the status of a USIA-funded conference of African Americanists to be held in Accra, Ghana sometime between January and June, 1994. She reported that:

- in May she had attended an American Studies conference in Dakar, Senegal, in order to talk

- with people concerning the proposed conference;
- initial contact had been made with USIS in Accra; and,
- questionnaires concerning the kinds of sessions to be held at the conference were sent to scholars in both French- and English-speaking African countries.

The board also engaged in discussion of the international clearinghouse initiative and allocated funds for this project. (See Fund for American History.)

Ad Hoc Committee to Review the OAH Newsletter and Council of Chair's Newsletter. Accepted the report of the *ad hoc* committee and asked Sara Evans and Steven Stowe to consider how the recommendations may be implemented.

Advocacy

Agreed to encourage advocacy efforts on the part of OAH members who are willing to cultivate long-term relationships with members of Congress who are influential on committees acting on issues of importance to the OAH.

Passed unanimously a motion to commend Representative Bruce F. Vento for his efforts in support of revision of the National Park Service thematic framework and Representative Howard L. Berman for his efforts on behalf of establishing USIA American Studies Libraries.

News from the History Education Network

The National History Education Network began operations on June 1, 1993. A coalition of over thirty organizations and agencies committed to improving the quality of history education, the network serves as both a clearinghouse for information related to the teaching of history and an advocate for improved history education at the primary and secondary levels.

General information meetings are held three times each year in conjunction with annual conventions of network members. The first meeting was held in November at the National Council for the Social Studies' convention in Nashville. Another was during the AHA's January meeting in San Francisco. And a meeting will be held during the OAH convention in Atlanta (April 15, 9:00-10:00, Clayton Room at the Hilton).

By April, we hope to have preliminary results from a survey of state social studies coordinators, which is being devised and distributed in collaboration with the Social Studies Development Center. The survey deals with teacher certification, high school graduation, and curriculum/content requirements relating to the teaching of history. Intended as a resource for policy makers and educators, the final report will be sent to state coordinators and will be available through the National History Education Network and the Social Studies Development Center.

The network has been invited to serve on the advisory board for a survey—"How Americans Understand and Use the Past"—to be conducted by the Center for History-Making in America at Indiana University. Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, this survey will explore ways in which Americans learn and incorporate history into their thinking and experience. The results should assist educators in identifying and, therefore, build-

ing on the acquired and assimilated knowledge of their audiences.

The informative role of the network complements its commitment to policies and programs for the improvement of history education. The survey of state social studies coordinators, for example, will enable us to recognize legislative trends, choose our battles, and develop strategies to improve teaching. The network is beginning to identify persons who are willing to monitor legislative activity.

The network is also following closely a major new education initiative introduced by Congressman Tom Sawyer of Ohio that would target more federal resources on training teachers and developing the school curriculum in the core academic disciplines. These include history, arts, civics, English, and geography, as well as mathematics and science, the two fields which have been previously targeted by the Eisenhower program. The Eisenhower Professional Development Program, as this initiative is called, will be considered as part of this year's reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Its aim is to focus more federal assistance on the quality of teaching in the classroom by providing resources to teachers to improve their subject-related knowledge and skill.

The Clinton administration supports the Sawyer education initiative and has worked closely with Congressman Sawyer in its development. Since the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education will begin marking up the bill this month, it is important for historians to make their views known as soon as possible. Contact Christine Compston at the Network offices in Tulsa for updates and a list of key subcommittee members in care of HTA/NHEN, Department of History, University of Tulsa, 600 South College Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189; 918-631-2057, fax 918-631-2057.

Call for Session and Paper Proposals OAH Focus on Teaching Day

Washington, April 1, 1995

In collaboration with the OAH program committee, the committee on teaching has for the past several years organized a series of sessions of particular relevance to the interests of pre-collegiate teachers.

In order to further explore the issues which unite elementary, secondary, and post-secondary history teaching and learning, the committee on teaching is seeking papers and sessions for the Focus on Teaching Day, 1995. These sessions should address the challenges of teaching and learning history, broadly defined.

Session proposals are preferred, but individual papers or presentations will be considered. Sessions will generally consist of a chairperson and two to four presenters. Sessions will be two hours long, and should provide opportunity for audience participation.

Session proposals should include:

1. An overview of not more than 500 words stating the objectives, methods, and significance of the proposed sessions.
2. A very brief abstract of the session, not more than thirty-five words, suitable for printing in the program.
3. A one to two page vita for each participant (including the chair). Note: the vitas are simply for the purpose of funding the Focus on Teaching Day and will not be considered in the selection of sessions.

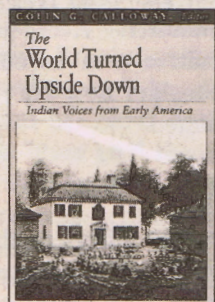
Three copies of the proposals should be sent by June 1, 1994 to:

Pamela Petty, Chair
OAH Committee on Teaching
Apollo High School
8045 N. 47th Ave.
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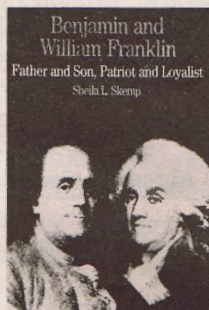
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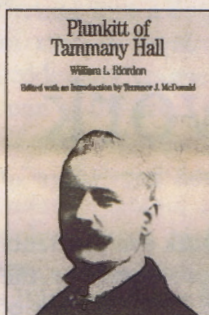
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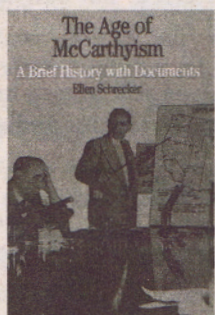
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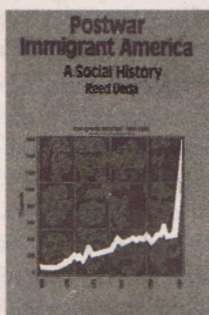
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Announcements

"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

African-American History. Indiana University of Pennsylvania invites applications for a tenure-track position in the History Department at the Assistant level to begin fall semester, 1994. Qualifications: Ph.D. in African-American History, with training in one of the following secondary areas preferred: Asia, Latin American, or Public History. Successful classroom teaching experience. Duties: Teaching load of 12 hours per semester. African American History (upper level/grad), History of the Modern Era (Western Civilization Since 1700). Special consideration to applicants prepared to teach in one of the following areas: Asia, Latin America, Public History. Research and publication expected. Send application, resume, and the names, current addresses and phone numbers of five references (one of whom must be your current employer/supervisor) to: Dr. Irwin Marcus, 203 Keith Hall, History Dept., IUP, Indiana, PA 15705, telephone 412-357-2284. Review will begin immediately and will continue until position is filled. Preference given to applications received before March 1, 1994. AA/EOE.

African-American History. The Department of History and Anthropology at Central Missouri State University announces a tenure track position for survey courses in U.S. history and upper division/graduate courses including African-American history. Ph.D. in history preferred but will consider A.B.D. status. Competence in teaching, interest in curriculum/grant proposal development, and in research and publication also strongly desired. Rank and salary commensurate with credentials and experience. Send letter of application, vita, and three

current letters of reference to Professor Arthur McClure, Chair, Department of History and Anthropology, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, Missouri, 64093. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Review begins February 15, 1994, and continues until position filled. AA/EEO/ADA.

Archivist. Growing repository on history of 20th century New York seeks archivist. Duties include accessions, conservation, control and access to collections. Position requires BA in history, archives or library methods, two years of related experience, and good organizational and writing skills. Advanced degree and knowledge of 20th century New York history preferred. Salary is \$25,187, with excellent fringe benefits. Cover letter and resume to: Director, LaGuardia and Wagner Archives, LaGuardia Community College, 31-10 Thomson Ave., LIC, NY 11101. AA/EOE.

California History. California State University Northridge announces the first endowed chair in California History, the W.P. Whitsett Chair in California History. The Department of History of California State University, Northridge invites nominations and applications for the newly established W.P. Whitsett Chair in California History. Appointment will be made at the Full Professor level. Salary and expenses will be supplemented by the Whitsett Endowment. The Whitsett Professor will teach two courses each semester devoted in whole or in large part to California history, conduct scholarly research in California history, and encourage activities in California Studies both inside and outside the University. Position is open until filled, but we hope to appoint as early as Fall Semester, 1994. Applicants should send a letter of application and vita to: Dr. Thomas R. Maddux, Chair, Department of History, California State University, Northridge, CA 91330-8250; (818) 885-3566, fax (818) 885-3614. AA/EOE.

Department Chair. The Department of History at Arkansas State University invites applications and nominations of scholars with demonstrated excellence in teaching, research, and administration to chair the department. Applicants should hold the rank of associate professor. Field of specialization is open, but priority will be given to applicants with a background in public history. Early tenure negotiable. The department has 16 full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty offering a B.A., B.S.E., M.A., and M.S.E. in history and social science. Send application, complete c.v. and three letters of reference to Charles Kenner, Chair, History Search committee, PO Drawer 1690, State University, AR 72467. Application deadline is March 4, 1994. AA/EOE.

United States. Nineteenth-century political and/or social history, with

preference for period before 1877. Two-year non-tenure-track position, with possibility of renewal for a third year. Appointment to begin late August 1994. Ph.D. and teaching experience required. Deadline for applications: February 21, 1994. We will interview at the OAH Convention in Atlanta in April. Send letter of application, c.v., and dossier to Professor Marjorie Murphy, Chair, Dept. of History, Swarthmore College, 500 College Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081-1397. EOE. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

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. Persons with graduate degrees in American history or archival studies are particularly invited to apply. Starts at GS-7 (currently \$23,678) annually and increases to GS-9 (currently \$28,964) after one year; upon successful completion of two-year training program, trainees are promoted to GS-11 (currently \$35,045). Apply March 7 to April 8. Must provide all college transcripts. For application instructions, call National Archives Personnel Office at (1-800) 827-4898. For additional information, call Mary Repholo or Michael Goldman at (202) 501-5310.

American Social. University of New Hampshire at Manchester, Assistant Professor of History tenure track position in Modern American Social and Political History to begin Fall 1994. Required: Ph.D. in American History, teaching experience at the post secondary level; commitment to excellence in teaching; continuing engagement in scholarship; ability to teach survey courses in U.S. history as well as advanced courses in industrialization and labor history, urbanization, race and ethnic relations or history of women and of the family. Interest in interdisciplinary teaching desirable. UNHM is the University's urban, commuter college. Application review begins March 11, 1994. Interviewing at the OAH. Send c.v.; statement of teaching philosophy; evidence of teaching excellence; and three current recommendation letters to: Peter Haebler, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, UNH at Manchester, 220 Hackett Hill Road, Manchester, NH 03102-8597. Women and minorities encouraged to apply. AA/EEO. Hiring contingent upon eligibility to work in the U.S.

Academic Staff, non-tenure track. Two-year appointment with possible

renewal for up to two additional years. Beginning August 28, 1994. Specialization in Environmental and Resource history. Teaching U.S. history surveys required. Ph.D. preferred. Applications must be received by March 11, 1994. Send application letter, c.v., transcripts, and three letters of reference to Dr. Neil S. Lewis, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481. AA/EOE.

African-American History. Assistant Professor of History/ African-American Studies, joint appointment. Tenure track position. Specialty in African-American history is crucial. Sub-specialties in sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Middle East, Islamic Studies, or circum Caribbean history desirable. Ph.D. or A.B.D. required. Send letter of application, c.v., and three current letters of reference to John H. Johnsen, Associate Dean of Behavioral Studies, Utica College of Syracuse University, 1600 Burrstone Road, Utica, NY 13502-4892. Application deadline March 26, 1994. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

Editor. Established scholarly book publisher in New York City seeks energetic, organized editor to build list in modern history, ethnicity, current American social issues, and/or religion. The ideal candidate will have at least five years' experience in scholarly publishing, a graduate degree in the social sciences or humanities, excellent communication and interpersonal skills, and a thorough knowledge of the current literature in one or more fields. Salary commensurate with experience. Please send resume and cover letter to: Box LFB, Garland Publishing, Inc., 717 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2500, New York, NY 10022. AA/EOE.

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.

John Hope Franklin and Laurel T. Ulrich were awarded Charles Frankel Prizes for 1993 for outstanding achievements in the humanities.

Harvey J. Kaye, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, has received the 1993 Isaac Deutscher Memorial Prize for his book *The Education of Desire: Marxists and the Writing of History*.

Trudy Huskamp Peterson, acting Archivist of the United States, was elected president of the International Conference of the Round Table on Archives.

Wayne D. Rasmussen has retired after serving as executive secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural History Society for forty of the society's seventy-five years. Lowell K. Dyson, USDA, will succeed him.

John F. Marszalek, Mississippi State University, received the Ohioana Library Association's 1993 Book Award for non-fiction for his *Sherman, a Soldier's Passion for Order*.

Stefan Bielinski was awarded the Kerr Prize for his article on colonial Albany, "A Middling Sort: Artists and Tradesmen in Colonial Albany."

Rodney O. Davis, Knox College, has received the Emma Lou and Gayle Thornbrough Award for the best article to appear in the *Indiana Magazine of History* in 1993, "William Herndon's Indiana Oral History Project, 1865."

Abraham Hoffman, Los Angeles Valley College, received the 1993 Donald H. Pflueger Award from the Historical Society of Southern California for the book *Vision or Villainy: Origins of the Owens Valley-Los Angeles Water Controversy*.

Joel Schwartz, Montclair State College, won the Lewis Mumford Prize of the Society for American City and Regional Planning History for, *The New York Approach: Robert Moses, Urban Liberals, and Redevelopment of the Inner City*.

David B. Potts received the Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., Memorial Award for his book, *Wesleyan University, 1831-1910: Collegiate Enterprise in New England*.

Awards, Grants, and Fellowships

Summer Seminars for College Teachers Program offers research opportunities to college teachers and other scholars. Contact NEH, Washington, DC 20506. The deadline is **March 1, 1994**.

The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces the annual Covert Award in Mass Communication History, a \$500 prize for best essay, article, or book chapter in an edited collection in communication history published in 1993. Nominations, including one copy of the entry, should be sent by **March 1, 1994**, to Karen List, Chair, Covert Award Com-

mittee, Dept. of Journalism, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The American Jewish Historical Society is accepting nominations for the Saul Viener Prize for best original monograph published in 1993 in American Jewish history. Send three copies of all books by **March 1, 1994**, to Hasia R. Diner, Department of American Studies, University of Maryland, 2101 South Campus Surge Building, College Park, MD 20742.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission will accept applications for two fellowships in archival administration; stipend is \$35,000 with up to \$7,000 in fringe benefits, for a nine- to twelve-month period beginning between August and October 1994. Contact NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408. Deadline is **March 1, 1994**.

Applications are invited for the Smithsonian Institution Fellowships in Museum Practice. Fellows usually receive a \$4000 stipend. Preliminary proposals are due by **March 1, 1994**. Contact Office of Museum Programs, A&I #2235-MRC 427, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-3101.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will award approximately 16 short-term fellowships providing \$1500 stipends for four weeks of research at the MHS between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995. Application deadline is **March 1, 1994**. Contact Fellowships, Center for the Study of New England History, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

The Museum of the Confederacy announces 1993 awards for historical research and writing on the Confederacy. Only works published in the calendar year are accepted. Deadlines are **March 1, 1994**. Contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 E. Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219-1615; (804) 649-1861.

One year fellowship in American legal history, stipend \$18,000, beginning July 1, 1994. Historians without a J.D. are eligible. Send detailed description of research, c.v., transcripts, and two letters of reference to Legal History Program, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706. Deadline **March 1, 1994**. Contact Arthur McEvoy, (312) 988-6508.

Southhold Restorations, Inc. is offering scholarships to students pursuing a degree relating to historic preservation. Contact Southhold Restorations, 322 West Washington, South Bend, IN 46601; (219) 234-3441. The deadline is **March 15, 1994**.

Historic Lexington Foundation announces fellowships for summer work study in American history, museum studies, material culture, and architectural history. Candidates must be enrolled in M.A. or Ph.D. program and must have completed at least two semesters of course work. Stipend \$3,000.00. Deadline **March 15, 1994**. Contact Director, Stonewall Jackson

House, 8 East Washington Street, Lexington, VA 24450; (703) 463-2552.

The Forum for the History of Science in America Prize for 1994 will be presented to a junior scholar for the best first book published since 1991. Deadline is **March 31, 1994**. For submission requirements contact James R. Fleming, Chair, FHSA Prize Committee, Science and Technology Studies, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901.

The Chicago Historical Society announces the Hope B. McCormick Fellowship for graduate students and recent graduates who are interested in a museum career; the stipend is \$21,000. Send application letter, c.v., transcripts, and three letters of reference to Barbara Schreier, Curator of Costumes, Chicago Historical Society, 1601 N. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614. The deadline is **April 1, 1994**.

The Historic Deerfield summer fellowship program is accepting applications. For application and information, contact the Director of Academic Programs, Historic Deerfield, Inc., Deerfield, MA 01342; (413) 774-5581. The deadline is **April 1, 1994**.

The American Heritage Center offers travel grants up to \$500 to carry out research using the center's collections. Contact The American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3924, Laramie, WY 82071-3924; (307) 766-4114. The deadline is **April 15, 1994**.

The University of Minnesota will award Clarke Chambers Travel Fellowships for research in the Social Welfare History Archives or the YMCA Archives. Contact David Klaassen, Social Welfare History Archives, 101 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-4377. The deadline is **April 15, 1994**.

Temple University's Center for American Jewish History invites submissions for a summer fellowship to support research from the colonial period to the present. The \$2500 grant is available to graduate students and untenured faculty at any American or Canadian university. Contact Murray Friedman, Director, Center for American Jewish History, 1616 Walnut St., Suite 2106, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Proposals and a letter of recommendation are due by **April 15, 1994**.

May 1, 1994, is the deadline for receipt of grant applications for NEH teacher-scholar awards. Contact NEH Teacher-Scholar Program, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 302, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-8377.

The Urban History Association will award prizes for best completed dissertation, published book, and journal article during 1993. Deadline for submissions is **June 15, 1994**. For information (not submissions) contact Glenna Matthews, 2112 McKinley St., Berkeley, CA 94703.

The Fulbright Scholar Program announces the 1995-96 competition for

U.S. faculty and professionals. Deadline is **August 1, 1994**. Contact the Council for International Exchange for Scholars, 3007 Tilden St., NW, Suite 5M, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History invites nominations for the 1994 Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., Memorial Award for best work on Connecticut history published in 1993. Nominations should be sent to Patricia Bodak Stark, 84 Beaver Brook Road, Lyme, CT 06371. The deadline is **August 31, 1994**.

An experimental, interdisciplinary program in agrarian studies at Yale will offer four to six visiting research fellowships tenurable from September 1995. Fellowships range is \$15,000 to \$30,000 per academic year. Application deadline is **January 3, 1995**. Contact James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Box 208300, New Haven, CT 06520-8300.

The Bryant Spann Memorial Prize for \$1000 will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. Contact the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o The Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. Enclose SASE. No deadline given.

The Library of Congress Junior Fellows Program offers fellowships to college juniors, seniors, and graduate students. Contact Karen Renninger, Periodicals and Government Publications Section, Library of Congress, Serial and Government Publications Division, Washington, DC 20540; (202) 707-5647. No deadline given.

Hagley Museum and Library offers several fellowships and Grant-in aid opportunities. For applications and deadlines, contact Carol Ressler Lockman, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum, Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302) 658-2400.

Calls for Papers

Aztlán: A Journal of Chicano Studies will publish a special issue "The Contemporary Latino Family: Images and Realities." Deadline for papers is **March 15, 1994**. Contact *Aztlán*, UCLA, 180 Haines Hall, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024; (310) 825-2642.

The Communal Studies Conference will be at the Oneida Mansion House in Oneida, NY, Oct. 6-9, 1994. Paper and session proposals on "The Architecture of Community: Religious, Social and Economic Dimensions" and a short c.v. should be sent by **March 15, 1994**, to Mark Weimer, E. S. Bird Library, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2010; (315) 443-2697.

The Northern Great Plains History Conference invites proposals for papers or panels in all areas of history for its annual conference, September 28-October 1, 1994, in St. Paul, MN. Send proposals, a one-page abstract, and a c.v. to Chris Kimball, History Department, Augsburg College, 2211 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55454; (612) 330-1195. **Deadline is March 31, 1994.**

The Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society solicits proposals for papers on any aspect of business, labor, or industrial development (or decline) in the mid-Atlantic region since 1850. Send one-page abstracts and brief c.v. by **April 1, 1994**, to Philip Scranton, Director, CHBTS, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807.

A conference on rural/farm women in historical perspective is planned for December 1-4, 1994, in Chevy Chase, MD. Proposals for papers or sessions should be submitted by **April 30, 1994**, to Anne B. W. Effland, ERS/USDA, Room 932D, 1301 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4788; (202) 219-0787.

The American Journalism Historians Association invites papers, panels, and abstracts of work in progress having to do with any facet of media history, including electronic media and film. **Deadline for all submissions is May 1, 1994.** For requirements, contact David R. Spencer, Journalism, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada N6A 5B7.

George Fox College is hosting Herbert Hoover Symposium X in October, 1995, on "The Chief and His Crew." The five presenters will receive stipends and expenses. Send prospectus and c.v. by **May 1, 1994**, to Lee Nash, Department of History, George Fox College, Newberg, OR 97132.

A joint meeting of the American Culture Association in the South and the Popular Culture Association in the South will meet in Charlotte, NC, October 20-22, 1994. Brief proposals should be sent by **May 10, 1994**, to Linda Rohrer Paige, Department of English and Philosophy, Landrum Box 8023, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA 30460-8023; (912) 681-0223.

Women and Language, an interdisciplinary research periodical, invites submission of items for a special issue on "Women and the Language of Race and Ethnicity" to be published in spring 1995. Send three copies of submission by **June 15, 1994**, to Marsha Houston, Communication and Women's Studies, Department of Communication, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70018; (504) 865-5730.

The New England Historical Association (NEHA) fall conference will be at MIT, October 22, 1994. Papers or proposals on any historical topic, area, or period are due by **July 15, 1994**. Contact Peter Holloran, NEHA Executive Secretary, Pine Manor College, Chesnut Hill, MA 02167.

A conference of the Midwest Local History Society will be held at University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh on April 8, 1995. Papers are due by **December 1, 1994**. Contact Joseph Starr, History Department, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901; (414) 424-2456.

"Environment and World History: an Ecological Approach," a conference to be held in Aspen, CO, October 8-10, 1994, calls for papers. Contact Jeanne T. Heidler, History Dept., USAFA, Colorado Springs, CO 80840. **No deadline given.**

The Humanities and Technology Association announces that its annual *Review* will become a refereed journal. It will publish articles, essays, and reviews which address science and technology in the larger society. Contact George Webb, Editor, *Humanities and Technology Review*, Box 5064, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, TN 38505. **No deadline given.**

The United States Capitol Historical Society announces a six year series of conferences on the history of Congress, 1789-1801. The first, "Inventing Congress," will be held on March 4, 1994. Submit proposals for papers for the subsequent conferences to Donald R. Kennon, U.S. Capitol Historical Society, 200 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington DC, 20002. **No deadline given.**

"The Family in Slave Society" conference at the university of Montreal, October 24-26, 1994, seeks papers or panels concerning all regions of the Americas. Contact Thomas N. Ingersoll, History Department, University of Montreal, C.P. 6128, succ A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7. **No deadline given.**

Meetings and Conferences

The NEH sponsors several seminars for summer 1994. For information on subjects, places, eligibility, and awards, contact Public Information Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-8443. **Deadline is March 1, 1994.**

The Woodrow Wilson Museum will sponsor the symposium, "The 75th Anniversary of the League of Nations and its Legacy," **March 4-5, 1994**. Contact Sina Dubovoj, Woodrow Wilson Museum, 2340 S St. NW, Washington, DC 20008; (202) 387-4062; fax (202) 483-1466.

The Schlesinger Library will sponsor "New Viewpoints in American Women's History," **March 4-5, 1994**. Contact Radcliffe College, Ten Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8608.

The American University and The National Museum of American History will hold the 1994 Landmarks Conference, **March 17-19, 1994**, "The Cold

War and American Culture." Contact Jennifer Winter, The American University, Washington DC 20016; (202) 885-2412.

The Georgia Archives Institute will present "An Introduction to Archival Administration," June 13-24, 1994, in Atlanta. **Deadline is April 1, 1994.** Tuition is \$400 and enrollment is limited. Contact Donald E. Oehlerts, School of Library and Information Studies, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314; (404) 248-1322.

The Museum Archives Institute will be in Sturbridge, MA, **April 8-9, 1994**, and will include both introductory and special topic programs. Contact Teresa Rini Percy, Research Library, Old Sturbridge Village, One Old Sturbridge Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362 ext. 203.

The Society for Military History will meet **April 8-10, 1994**, in Bethesda, MD. The theme will be "Civil-Military Relations." Contact the Program Chair, SMH 1994 Meeting, P.O. Box 4762, McLean, VA 22103.

California University of Pennsylvania will present a conference on "Local and Transportation History," **April 16, 1994**. 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 Southwest Labor Studies Association will hold a conference, "Race, Ethnicity, and the American Labor Movement," at the University of California, Santa Cruz, **April 29-30, 1994**. Contact David Brundage, Community Studies Board, College Eight, University of California-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064; (408) 459-4645.

The Florida Historical Society will hold its annual meeting, "Pathfinders of Florida," **May 19-21, 1994**, in Fort Myers, FL. Contact Dan Schafer, Department of History, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32216; (904) 646-2880.

The Center for Research on Women will hold a curriculum workshop, **June 2-4, 1994**, in Memphis, "In the Classroom and Beyond: Race, Gender, Class, and the Curriculum in Higher Education." Contact the Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.

The Southern Association for Women Historians will hold a conference at Rice University in Houston, TX, **June 2-4, 1994**. Contact Michele K. Gillespie, Department of History, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA 30030.

The Schlesinger Library will sponsor "Women, Information and the Future: Collecting and Sharing Resources World-Wide," **June 17-21, 1994**. Contact Radcliffe College, Ten Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8608.

The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife announces "Painting and Portrait Making in the American

Northeast" to be held in Deerfield, MA, **June 24-26, 1994**. Contact Peter Benes, Director, The Dublin Seminar, 249 Harrington Ave., Concord, MA 01742.

The International Conference on Improving University Teaching (IUT) will be in College Park, MD, **July 4-7, 1994**. Contact Improving University Teaching, University of Maryland University College, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742-1600.

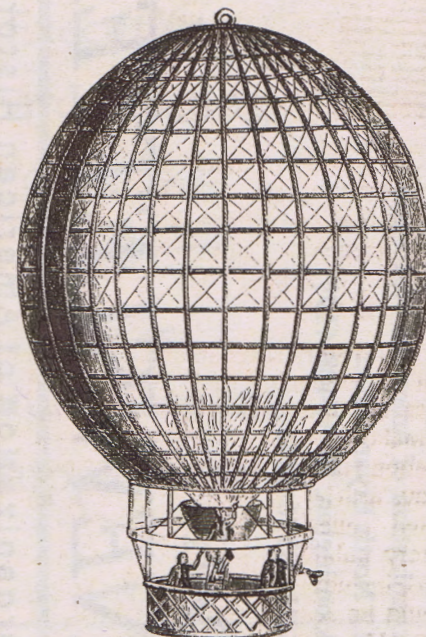
Arthurdale Heritage, Inc., is sponsoring a national history conference on homestead and farmstead communities created during the Great Depression on **July 21-24, 1994**. Contact Bryan Ward, Arthurdale Heritage, Inc., P.O. Box 850, Arthurdale, WV 26520; (304) 864-3959.

The Wesleyan/Holiness Studies Center will hold a conference **October 7-8, 1994**, "Methodism and the Shaping of American Culture." Contact D. William Faupel, Director, Wesleyan/Holiness Studies Center, Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, KY 40390; (606) 858-2226.

A symposium on MacArthur's return to the Philippines will be held at the MacArthur Memorial Museum in Norfolk, VA, **October 20-22, 1994**. Contact W. Preston Burton, MacArthur Memorial, MacArthur Square, Norfolk, VA 23510; (804) 441-2965; fax (804) 441-5389.

An Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law is a three-day course which focuses on how the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) protects historic properties. For dates, locations, and more information on the course, contact GSA Interagency Training Center, P.O. Box 15608, Arlington, VA 22215-0608.

The University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown will offer a ten-week summer historic preservation institute for advanced undergraduates in applied field research techniques. Contact James R. Alexander, Division of Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Johnstown, PA 15904. **No deadline given.**



Opportunities in Public History

Arizona State University offers diverse opportunities for graduate study in public history. Students may prepare for careers in:

Scholarly Publishing

Community History

Policy Studies

Preservation

Historical Administration

Business Applications

For information and application, write or call:

Pat Nay, Public History
Coordinator

Department of History
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-2501
(602) 965-4188

Program Directors:
Beth Luey, Noel Stowe,
Jannelle Warren-Findley

Arizona State University vigorously pursues affirmative action and equal opportunity in its employment, activities, and programs.



The University of
Montana

**AFRICAN AMERICAN
STUDIES POSITION**

The Liberal Studies Program of The University of Montana seeks applications for an open-rank, tenure-track position coordinating African American Studies, beginning August 1994. Ph.D. or equivalent in African American Studies or related field preferred, A.B.D. required. Successful candidates must have teaching experience, a research program and interest in curricular development.

African American Studies at UM is a self-directed, small interdisciplinary program with course support from eight other departments. The faculty member offers a range of courses in African American Studies, including some focused in her or his expertise. Possible involvement in the Master of Interdisciplinary Studies. Funding for library resources and academic travel available. Spousal accommodation possible. Interested candidates may request fuller description of position and university.

Send complete dossier, including letter describing teaching and research interests, resume, three current letters of reference, and documentation of Ph.D., to Dean James A. Flightner, Chair, African American Search Committee, College of Arts and Sciences, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-1214. Reading of dossiers begins November 15 and continues until position is filled.

An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer, The University of Montana encourages applications from minorities, disabled persons, women, and Vietnam era veterans. The University enrolls over 10,500 students and is committed to liberal arts education, research, and strong professional programs. It is located in Missoula, a cosmopolitan Rocky Mountain community of 70,000 often praised for its quality of life.

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OAH
NEWSLETTER
Organization of American Historians

Organization of American Historians Eleventh Annual Focus on Teaching Day

The Organization of American Historians' Annual Meeting presents a day of sessions especially for junior and senior high school teachers of American history. OAH has a commitment to secondary history education and encourages participation in this exciting day of professional activities.

Each session will offer presenters from the high school and university level.

- * Working Together: The Ohio Academy's Model for Collaboration
- * Teaching with Humanities Time Capsules
- * Building Cultural and Academic Bridges to the Inner City: The Temple University-Strawberry Mansion High School Collaboration
- * Pilgrims in a Strange Land: Historians in the Curricular, Credentialing, and Educational Process
- * Reconstructing the Pre-collegiate History Curriculum: University-School Collaborations as Continuing Initiatives
- * "Within a Day's Ride of Every Man": Localizing University-School Collaboration to Teach Grassroots History
- * Focus on Teaching Day Luncheon and Keynote Address featuring Clayborne Carson, Editor and Director, Martin Luther King, Jr., Papers Project, Stanford University (Note: There will be a \$22.00 charge for the luncheon ticket. You may attend the speech without attending the luncheon.)

The 1994 OAH Focus on Teaching Day will be held Saturday, April 16, 1994 at the Atlanta Hilton and Towers. There is no charge to register for Focus on Teaching Day sessions, however if you wish to attend other OAH sessions and activities you must remit registration fees for the OAH Annual Meeting. For more information and registration materials please contact Focus on Teaching Day, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

CONVENTION

Supplement

Political Ideologies and Social Movements: The Atlanta Convention

Ellen Carol DuBois



United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local 309, strikes against W & W Pick Company in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 17, 1951. (Left to right) Jamie B. Harris, Arthur Germany, Hattie Mathews and Lucile Lewis. Photo courtesy Southern Labor Archives, Georgia State University (79-34/10).

The theme of the eighty-seventh annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians will be "political ideologies and social movements." On Friday evening, Eric Foner will give the Presidential Address on "The Meaning of Freedom in the Age of Emancipation," which will examine the lasting imprint of slavery, abolition and reconstruction on all subsequent American understandings of freedom.

Civil rights will be a major focus of the meeting. The first night of the conference will feature a reassessment of the civil rights movement, looking backward and forward from this century's end. Participants will include Julian Bond, Vincent Harding, Cornel West, Kathleen Cleaver and William Chafe, with Clayborne Carson chairing. Also on Thurs-

day, we are excited to feature a town hall meeting with President Jimmy Carter, with our own chief executive Eric Foner presiding. Atlanta is the home of both the Martin Luther King and Jimmy Carter centers, and these will be sites for OAH events. On Friday morning, a session on the Carter presidency will be held at the Carter Center. On Saturday afternoon, a session on race relations and the history of Atlanta will be held at the King Center, and Saturday evening the Carter Center along with Emory University will host a reception for Eric Foner. (All of these sessions require reservations, which you can make ahead of time on your preregistration forms.)

African American political history will be considered in a variety of periods and places: the Reconstruction and Jim Crow south, the Progressive era city, the north in the antebellum period

and in the second half of the twentieth century. Sessions on "redefining race," "new directions in Chicano history," and "American Indian graduate student voices" will examine race as an expanded historical category in the multicultural nineties. Other panels consider the intersection of race with the relations of gender and of class: among them race and gender in the formation of social welfare policy, class and race after World War II, and the sexualized constructions of race in the Gilded Age. Women's history sessions will offer a political history emphasis: women and partisan politics in the twentieth century, women and expanding definitions of civic obligation, and female activism in the Progressive era. Georgia is the home state of Rosalyn as well as Jimmy Carter. There will be a special session on "First Women," exam-

CONVENTION

Supplement

Political Ideologies and Social Movements

Continued from Page 1

ining the history of presidential spouses. Panels on labor will address children as workers, working class consciousness in the early national period, and a centennial reexamination of the 1894 Pullman strike.

In addition to offering many sessions on particular aspects of political and reform history, the Program Committee has organized a series of general panels on topics of broad concern, lively debate, and future research directions for American historians. These include sessions on American liberalism, American radicalism, the history of sexuality, democracy in the nineteenth century, periodization and narrative, the Constitution and legal history, the history of the urban underclass, environmental history, women's history as feminist consciousness, the end of the cold war and the history of foreign policy, and postmodern theory. There will also be a special roundtable on the legacy to American historians of the work of the late E.P. Thompson.

Inasmuch as social, political and now cultural history get the bulk of attention these days in the U.S. history field, special effort has gone into featuring sessions and opening up new perspectives on diplomatic history, public history, and business and economic history. Among the panels that the program features in these areas are the following: the implications of federal policy for public history, the complexities of historical reconstruction of objects and sites; drugs and national security; consumer capitalism; associational capitalism; women and advertising; gender and the cold war; and an important session on gays in the military from an historical perspective.

Colonial and revolutionary history panels consider a variety of topics such as Native American women, the Spanish southwest, and a reexamination of the paradigm of republican motherhood. We also want to call attention to a number of sessions on post World War II topics: cultural protest in the sixties and seventies; "sixties" movements and psychoanalysis; and two teaching sessions on this period--the survey

text at century's end, and teaching the second half of the twentieth century. Several panels will focus on Atlanta-area subjects, including the history of the Southern Regional Council, the creation of greater metropolitan Atlanta, and the upcoming Olympics. For your pleasure, the local arrangements committee has also organized a series of local history tours by bus and by foot. "Focus on Teaching" sessions will consider models and methods for secondary school history teaching, links to post-secondary historical scholarship, and an important panel on historians' role in the politics of curriculum and credentialing.

Balancing all these periods, subfields, and topics has been a major concern of the Program Committee, and we hope we have done an acceptable job for all concerned. In addition, there were concentrations of panels that took us by surprise, and which should be noted for the indications they give of emerging fields and future concerns in American history. Convention participants will notice a number of panels on nationalism and identity, both of the "American" sort and with respect to ethnicity and race. Sexuality and masculinity are also joining women's history as new concerns of historians. History of science and of social welfare policy are other areas in which several panels are being offered. For those who specialize in deciphering future trends, please note that the program offers two (!) sessions on circus history. Finally, in connection with the OAH's growing attention to international scholars and comparative perspectives on U.S. history, we are pleased to note several sessions--on biculturalism, indigenous peoples, and black freedom struggles--which situate the U.S. internationally.

These are only a sampling of the hundred or so sessions that await you at the eighty-seventh annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Atlanta on April 14-17, 1994. A last note: as an indication of the inescapable quality of our concerns as historians, we are pleased to call to your attention sessions on death (Saturday afternoon), taxes (Saturday morning) and, last but not least, the FBI (Sunday morning).

Please Note:

Corrections to the 1994
OAH Annual Meeting Program

The following information appeared incorrectly in the 1994 OAH Annual Meeting Program.

Page 24

Under "Locator File" the date for Saturday should be April 16 and the dates under "Book Exhibits" should be Friday, April 15, Saturday, April 16, and Sunday, April 17.

Page 41

"Women in Twentieth-Century Politics: Redefining Power and Leadership" will be held on Friday, April 15, from 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. rather than on Thursday as listed in the Program. The correction should also be made on page 28 in the Schedule of Sessions and Events.

Page 65

"Roundtable: Historical Perspectives on the 'Urban Underclass'" will be held on Friday, April 15, from 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. rather than at 2:30 p.m. as listed in the Program. The correction should also be made on page 30 in the Schedule of Sessions and Events.

Page 66

"Roundtable: E.P. Thompson and U.S. History" will be held from 4:45-6:30 p.m. rather than 2:30-4:30 p.m. The session is listed correctly in the Schedule of Sessions and Events on page 30.

Page 102

"Enriching International Conversations Among Scholars: Developing an International Clearinghouse" will be held on Friday, April 15, from 2:30-4:30 p.m. rather than on Sunday as listed in the Program. The correction should also be made on page 33 in the Schedule of Sessions and Events.

Committee Meetings

The following committees will meet at the
1994 Annual Meeting.

Thursday, April 14

1995 Program Committee.....8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.
Nominating Board.....1:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.

Friday, April 15

Nominating Board.....11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
1995 Program Committee.....11:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History.....12:00-2:00 p.m.
Magazine of History Advisory Board.....12:30-4:30 p.m.
Committee on Research and Access to Historical Documentation.....3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
Committee on Teaching.....5:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.
Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession.....5:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.
Membership Committee.....5:30 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

The Ad Hoc International Initiatives Committee
will not meet at the Annual Meeting.

CONVENTION *Supplement*

1994 OAH Focus on Teaching Day

University-School Collaboration on History

Peter Seixas, OAH Committee on Teaching



The Morehouse College graduating class of 1948.
Martin Luther King, Jr., is in the front row, second from the left.
Photo courtesy of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Historians and school history teachers have a common interest in the discipline of history, and yet they often remain unnecessarily divided. For the past ten years the Organization of American Historians has attempted to bridge the institutional separation by devoting a portion of the Annual Meeting Program to the concerns of teachers. This year's Focus on Teaching Day (Saturday, April 16) will pursue the same goal, through a somewhat different theme. Each of the sessions will be devoted to a project which has brought—or could bring—together those who work in the schools, colleges, and universities around their common interests in history.

The highlight of the day is the Focus on Teaching Day Luncheon, where Clayborne Carson of Stanford University will be the keynote speaker. Carson will explore ways that historians and teachers might work together in using archives. He will discuss his experiences as Director of the Martin Luther King Papers Project. While the address will be of particular interest to At-

lanta area teachers who are close to the King papers, it will also have broad implications for all those seeking to promote the use of primary sources and archives as part of school history.

The remainder of the sessions will be devoted to presentations on ways in which historians and teachers have worked together. Each will include both historians and teachers presenting diverse perspectives on the collaborative process.

The History Academy for Ohio Teachers, which has published two reports on its own activities through the National Council for History Education, developed a number of original mechanisms to promote collaboration including a History Network which paired historians and teachers on an ongoing basis. In Minnesota, one of four American Council of Learned Societies collaboratives produced thematically organized collections of primary historical texts and artifacts which they called "Humanities Time Capsules."

Strawberry Mansion High School, located in one of Philadelphia's most impoverished neighborhoods, initiated a collaboration with the History Department of Temple University to help redesign the high school's academic plan using an interdisciplinary curriculum with a focus on history. In the very different geographic setting of rural southwest Virginia—a region with a long history of exploitation, poverty, and marginalization—teachers worked with historians from the University of Virginia in a series of summer institutes to create teaching units focusing on local history. Other sessions will look at a variety of ways in which historians participate in curriculum development, teacher education, and credentialing.

At a time when there is increasing concern with improving school history, and increasing interest from historians in participation in that improvement, these sessions should help us examine the great variety of ways and settings in which fruitful collaboration might take place.

CONVENTION *Supplement*

Atlanta's Field of Dreams

Robert C. McMath, Jr.



Atlanta's Union Station built in 1871 at Pryor Street, ca 1893. Photo courtesy Georgia Dept. of Archives and History (FUL-116).



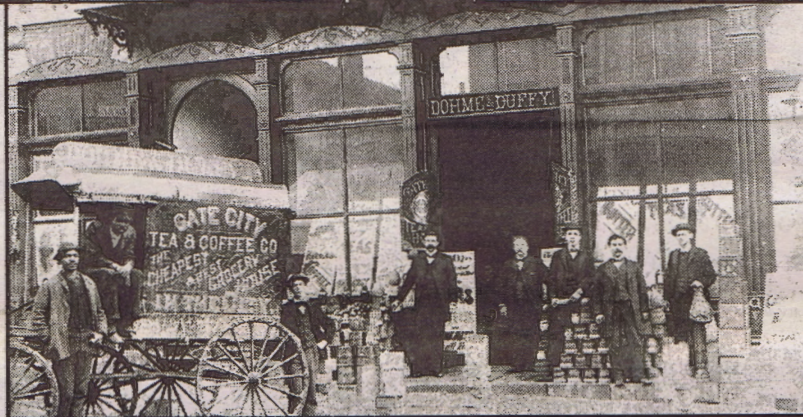
Atlanta's Union Station at Decatur and Pryor Streets, ca. 1890. Photo courtesy Georgia Dept. of Archives and History (FUL-330).

Underground Atlanta is usually empty at 7:30 in the morning, but on September 18, 1990, the city's festival marketplace was jammed with people waiting for an announcement from Tokyo. They and thousands of their fellow citizens who had been glued to radios or TV's cheered wildly when the chair of the International Olympic Committee announced that Atlanta would host the 1996 summer games.

The principal architects of that unlikely triumph—an aggressive young real estate lawyer named Billy Payne and the former U.N. ambassador and mayor Andrew Young—had combined high tech advertising with an earnest retelling of a story which Atlantans had long employed to entice potential investors and to define the character of the city itself.

Much of the Payne-Young script could have been written by Henry Grady, Atlanta's most famous booster and editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* in the 1880's. Grady's pitch resembled the puffery of countless interior towns of the New South and the New West, all of which lusted to become the next Chicago. Atlanta was a hard working, business-oriented community, Grady declared, whose citizens were full of "sleepless initiative" and ready to work together in harmony to shape their own destiny.

In fact the early growth of the railroad terminus that would become Atlanta—the Gate City—derived not from local initiatives, but from coastal eagerness to establish rail connection with the West. That interest was realized in the



Dohme & Duffy Gate City Tea & Coffee Co., 88 Whitehall Street Hunter (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.) and Mitchell Str. Photo courtesy of Georgia Dept. of Archives and History (FUL-116).

1840's with the construction of a state owned railroad (none dare call it socialism) running from present-day Chattanooga to a point near the Chattahoochee River where it connected with Savannah-and Augusta-based lines.

By 1860 four rail lines converged in Atlanta, making it a major transfer point for southern and western goods. Emerging in 1861-63 as the Confederacy's leading manufacturing and distribution center south of Richmond, Atlanta was an obvious target of General William T. Sherman's strategy of total war.

The burning of Atlanta in 1864 actually set the stage for the city's takeoff, confirming Grady's boasts and providing Atlanta with its enduring symbol, the phoenix. In 1979 during a banquet for Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping so many of Atlanta's civic leaders, black and white, paid homage to the city rising "like a phoenix from the ashes" that one journalist was heard to mutter that he must have died and gone to Arizona!

Atlanta as rebuilt by Grady's contemporaries became a regional center of wholesale trade and

manufacturing. But by the 1880's Atlanta was still a functionally integrated city of fewer than 50,000 in which people of differing races and classes bumped into each other. In such a setting it was easier to conflate business boosterism and civic harmony, though to do so was to invite an argument. Woodrow Wilson, who practiced law in Atlanta in 1882-83, complained that "Here the chief end of man is certainly

to make money, and money cannot be made except by the most vulgar methods."

For Atlanta's boosters, civic harmony presupposed black acquiescence in segregation. At the Cotton States Exposition of 1895 (where, as in 1996, Atlantans strove to present a positive image to the world), Booker T. Washington enunciated a Grady-like formula of race relations: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." But Washington's speech masked basic disagreements. Five years later, African Americans boycotted Atlanta streetcar lines that had been segregated by municipal ordinance.

After the turn of the century Atlanta was increasingly segregated by economic function and by race. In 1906 a massacre in the heart of the city left over twenty African Americans dead and accelerated the development of black enclaves somewhat removed from the city's center. By the 1920's Atlanta was home to the Ku Klux Klan (with imperial headquarters on

CONVENTION *Supplement*

Atlanta was the scene of a bloody race riot in September, 1906. Statistics vary, but one report counts twenty-five blacks and one white dead; one hundred and fifty persons seriously wounded. Photo courtesy Apex Museum.

site now occupied by the Cathedral of Christ the King) and to a sizable black middle class clustered around Atlanta's black colleges and a thriving black business community centered on Auburn Avenue (four blocks south of the OAH's headquarters hotel).

In the 1920's Grady's heirs perpetuated the "Atlanta spirit" with campaigns to foster commercial development—campaigns which in their design and execution prefigured the Olympic quest. Those movers and shakers increasingly congregated in a handful of firms and corresponding social institutions. It was easy for them to imagine that the interests of business and of the whole community were one. While Atlanta was never without its voices of protest in the interwar years the boosters prevailed.

After World War II the easy assumptions of boosterism came under fire. The attacks had less to do with the reentry of African Americans into city politics beginning in the 1940's than with the tensions which accompanied the city's amazing economic growth. The battle ground covered the same few square miles that had comprised the city in Grady's day.

Atlanta's urban plan of the 1950's, implemented in the go-go 1960's, called for the dispersal of poor and black neighborhoods

with expressways, public and commercial buildings, and stadia. From the revolving restaurant atop the tallest hotel look east to see the first of these battle grounds. There were black neighborhoods where you see freeways, a civic auditorium and science museum, upscale condominiums, and green space. Look west and south and note the Georgia Dome and Atlanta-Fulton County stadium standing on land cleared of black homes and churches. Look north and see academic buildings where Georgia Tech "urban renewed" a poor white neighborhood.

It is in some of those same neighborhoods—with names like Summerhill, Techwood, and Vine City—that the hopeful rhetoric of the Olympic/New South boosters confronts bitter memories, for that same arc traces the principal Olympic venues and a proposed Olympic park. Andrew Young along with Maynard Jackson, his predecessor and successor as mayor, argued from Zaire to Vine City that the "sleepless initiative" required to put on the 1996 Olympics would promote civic harmony in the hometown of Martin Luther King. Mayor Jackson (one of those who

boasted to Deng Xiaoping of our phoenix) coined the phrase "twin peaks of Mount Olympus" to describe how Atlanta would stage the best Olympics ever while solving the chronic problems of the poor.

The challenge of such rhetoric, whether it comes from Henry Grady or from modern Atlanta's black political elite, is to match words with accomplishments. That is a tall order. Community activists in Atlanta are saying that the opportunity has already been lost, and they may be right. The booster model rested on flawed premises to begin with; the recent history of urban "renewal" offers scant encouragement; and the Olympic hype makes no sense at all to Atlanta's homeless and ill-housed, some of whom got that way as a result of earlier crusades for improvement.

Nevertheless, we ignore at our peril the energizing power of the myth of the "Atlanta spirit." It is ingrained in the minds of Atlanta's business and civic leaders, black and white, and at its best it has inspired them to work for the common good. But as in the age of Grady the premises and promises of that spirit should be held up to public scrutiny. Visitors to Atlanta this spring will see a city engaged in just such a dialogue. The debate won't create as much heat as Sherman's urban renewal project did, but almost.

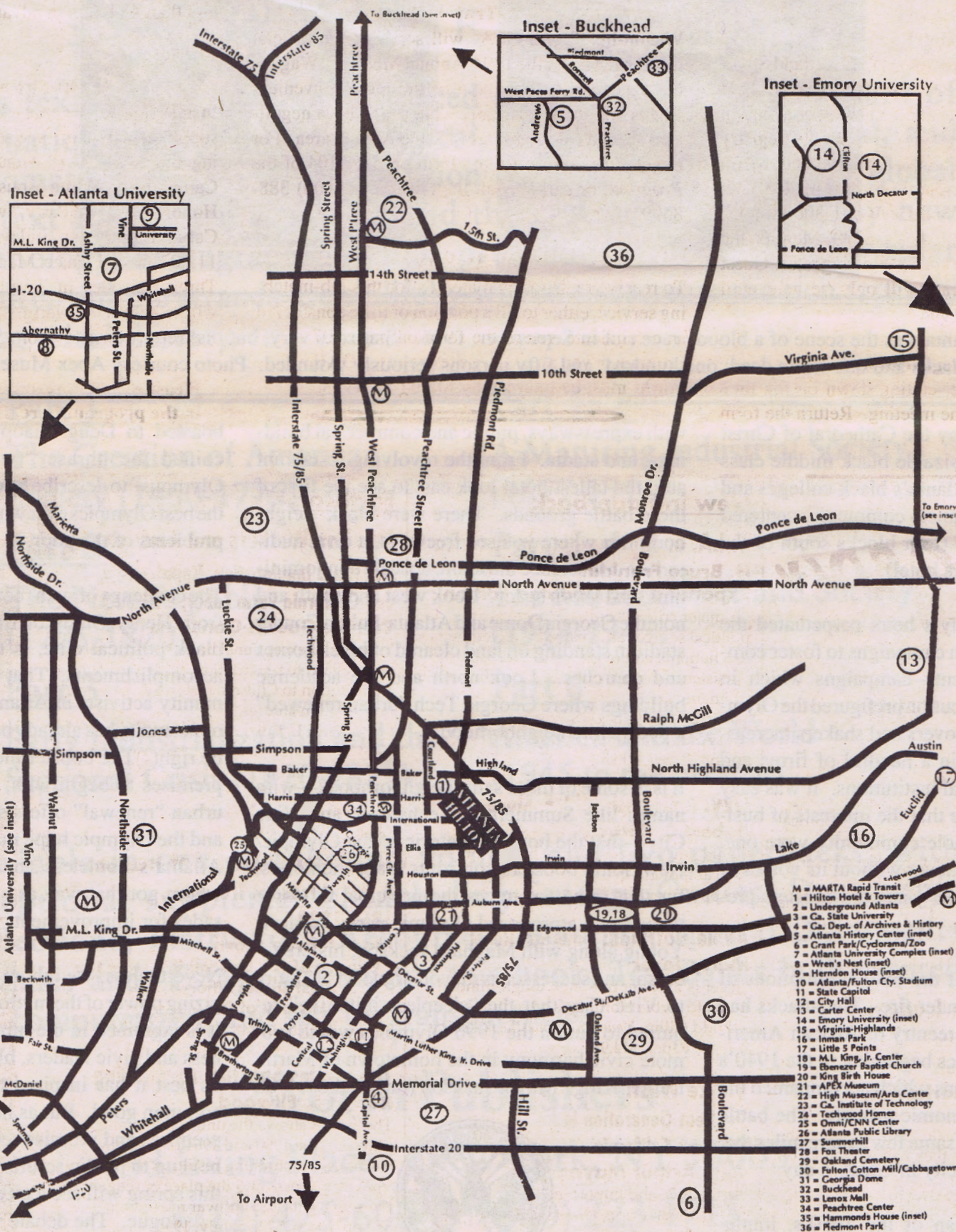


CONVENTION

Supplement

Atlanta

MARTA (Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority) makes it easy to get around the city. The **Atlanta Hilton** is located one block from the **Peachtree Center MARTA** station where you can pay one low fare and enjoy easy access to shopping, sporting events, cultural activities and dining. Convenient token machines are located in all rail stations. MARTA stations are indicated by an "M" on the map below.



CONVENTION *Supplement*

Convention Arrangements

Detailed information on the convention arrangements can be found on pages 18-24 of the *Annual Meeting Program*. Reservation forms for the meeting and for the hotel are included with each *Program*. If you need additional forms call the OAH office at (812) 855-7311.

Hotel

The Atlanta Hilton & Towers, 255 Courtland Street N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 will serve as the 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*, call Hilton Hotels at 1-800-Hiltons, or the Atlanta Hilton at 404-221-6390. Mention the OAH meeting to get the special meeting rates. Guest rooms at the special rate will only be held until Thursday, March 31, 1994.

Pre-registration

This 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. Pre-registration must be postmarked on or before March 24, 1994. Forms postmarked after that date will not be processed and you will be required to register on site.

Travel

Wagon-lits Travel USA will serve as the official travel agency for the 1994 Annual Meeting. Wagon-lits agents will advise you of the most convenient flights and the lowest fares. They also have negotiated special car rental fares for the Atlanta area. For travel reservations use the form on page 104 of the *Program*, or call Wagon-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 107 of the *Program* or you may also write or call the OAH office. Forms must be returned by March 24, 1994.

Banquet/Luncheon Tickets

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

Off-Site Sessions

In addition to the tours listed on page 9 of the supplement, two off-site sessions will be held during the 1994 OAH Annual Meeting. "Jimmy Carter in the White House: A Prophet Without Honor in his Own Party," will be held at the Jimmy Carter Library on Friday, April 15, from 9:00-11:00 a.m. and "Race, Memory, and Local History: Three Episodes in Twentieth-Century Atlanta," will be held at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center on Saturday, April 16, from 2:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Please use the pre-registration form inserted in the program to register for these sessions.

Rutgers

New

Feminists Revision History Edited and with an introduction by Ann-Louise Shapiro

What happens when feminist theory is brought to bear on the traditionally empirical discipline of history? The contributors are Ava Baron, Judith Bennett, Marilyn Katz, Regina Morantz-Sanchez, Nell Irvin Painter, Sylvia Schaffer, Ann-Louise Shapiro, Mrinalini Sinha, Bonnie Smith, Carolyn Steedman, Jennifer Terry, and Vron Ware.
300 pp. Paper, \$16.00; Hardcover, \$42.00

My Daughter, the Teacher: Jewish Teachers in the New York City Schools Ruth Jacknow Markowitz

By interviewing sixty-one retired teachers, Ruth Markowitz re-creates their lives and the far-reaching influence they had on public education.
288 pp. Paper, \$15.00; Hardcover, \$40.00

New in Paperback

M.I.A. or Mythmaking In America H. Bruce Franklin Expanded and Updated Edition

"A major critical study . . . uncovers the political sources and historical development of a national cult of grievance, whose persistence distorts our understanding of the Vietnam War."

—Richard Slotkin, Olin Professor of English and American Studies, Wesleyan University
246 pp. Paper, \$9.95

Izzy: A Biography of I. F. Stone Robert C. Cottrell

"Laudatory . . . a fascinating history of radical thought in the U.S." —*Booklist*
388 pp. Paper, \$14.95. June, 1994

Abbie Hoffman: American Rebel Marty Jezer

"Jezer is a tender but often tough-minded guide to Abbie Hoffman's adventures."
—Todd Gitlin, *New York Times Book Review*
345 pp. Paper, \$14.95

Venice West: The Beat Generation in Southern California John Arthur Maynard

"Irresistible and important."
—*American Historical Review*
264 pp. Paper, \$14.95

Forthcoming

Mexican Workers and American Dreams: Immigration, Repatriation, and California Farm Labor, 1900-1939 Camille Guerin-Gonzales

"A work of exceptional breadth, especially with regard to repatriation, [it] is a pivotal contribution to Chicano historiography and immigration studies."

—Vicki L. Ruiz, Andrew W. Mellon
All-Claremont Professor in the Humanities,
The Claremont Graduate School
190 pp. 8 b & w illus.
Paper, \$15.00; Hardcover, \$42.00. May, 1994

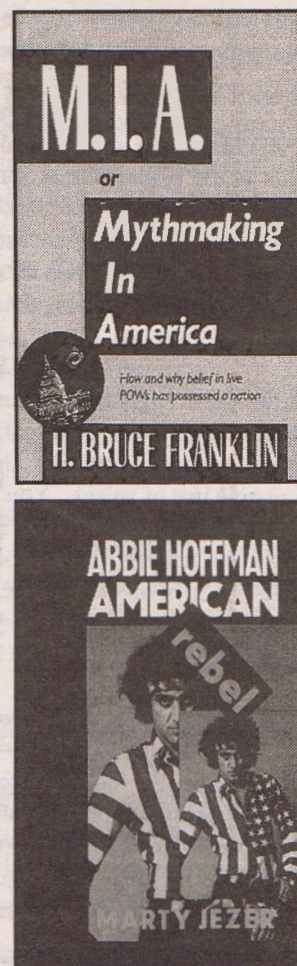
The Pottery Industry of Trenton: A Skilled Trade in Transition, 1850-1929

Marc Jeffrey Stern
Winner of the Driscoll Prize for the
Best Dissertation on the
History of New Jersey
370 pp. Hardcover, \$48.00. August, 1994

The Sixties Spiritual Awakening Robert S. Ellwood

The author shows the unusual role religion played in the 1960 and 1964 presidential elections, the stunning results of the Second Vatican Council, and the place of religion in the civil rights and antiwar movements.
350 pp. Cloth, \$22.95. July, 1994

Booth #405



CONVENTION *Supplement***Goldfield's Gold Spoon Selections**

Up until the mid-1980's Atlanta was not a great eating city; not even a good eating city. Today, Atlanta rivals Dallas for the second best cuisine in the South. (New Orleans is tops.) Here are my top ten restaurants in descending order of quality:

**1. The Dining Room**

In the Ritz Carlton Buckhead, 3434 Peachtree Street NE—Ordinarily I do not recommend hotel dining rooms, but this is one of the few exceptions. Chef Gunther Seeger is in the class of Susan Spice (Bayona, New Orleans), Charlie Trotter (Charlie Trotter's Chicago), and Georges Vongerichten (JoJo, New York), which is to say he is creative and consistently outstanding. A relaxed and helpful staff reduces the formality of a great dining experience. Continental. Reservations strongly recommended. Phone 237-3662

2. Pano's and Paul's

1232 West Paces Ferry Road NW—Almost, but not quite up to the Dining room. Nevertheless, you will not go wrong with Pano's and Paul's which features American/Continental cuisine. It boasts probably the best service in a city known for its hospitality. Reservations strongly recommended. Phone 261-3662

3. Pricci

500 Pharr Road in Buckhead—If you like Italian food, this is the place. Great for lunch or evening meals during the week if you do not like waiting. It is a bit noisy, but great fun, great eating, and more moderately priced than my first two choices. They take a limited number of reservations. Phone 237-2941

4. Indigo Costal Grill

1397 North Highland Avenue NE—Probably Atlanta's best bargain. The best seafood restaurant in Atlanta, often with a Caribbean flavor and always with a creative use of spices. You can get an excellent meal for under \$25. If there is no room at the Indigo, try next door at Partners, (1399 North Highland, phone 876-8104). It is owned by the same folks who operate Indigo. In fact, they share the same kitchen. Phone 876-0676

5. Bones

3130 Piedmont Road NE—The place for a power lunch. Even the food is powerful. Great for dinner also. If you are dying for meat, this is your restaurant. The best steaks in town, prepared flawlessly. Publishers will love this place because it exudes quality, confidence, and tradition. Phone 237-2663

6. Buckhead Diner

3073 Piedmont Road NE—A casual, informal place with some unusual combinations on the menu. No reservations taken, so get there early both for lunch and dinner. One of the trendier spots in Atlanta and one of the least expensive. Phone 262-3336

7. Resto des Amis

3060 Peachtree Road NW—For French food fans. It is relatively casual for a French restaurant, but the food is very upscale, which is not surprising since Gunther Seeger owns the place. Phone 364-2170

8. City Grill

50 Hurt Plaza—Within walking distance of the Hilton (but only during the day). This place has one of the most beautiful interiors in Atlanta. Great for lunch and dinner. American cuisine. Phone 524-2489

9. Hedgerose Heights Inn

490 East Paces Ferry Road NE—An Atlanta tradition serving American/Continental food. A bit stodgy, but a fine dining experience. Phone 233-7673

10. LaGrotta

2637 Peachtree Road NE—For formal Italian dining, this is first-rate, although the food is not as creative as Pricci's. Also in contrast to Pricci, it is very quiet. Phone 231-1368

If you want a quick, inexpensive lunch near the Hilton, try **Delectables** at One Margaret Mitchell Square NW. Phone 681-2909. Do not be put off by the fact that it is in the basement of the public library—not the typical venue of a good restaurant. The food is well prepared.

If you choose any of the restaurants in Buckhead or on West Paces Ferry Road, leave enough time to get there by taxi, especially for evening reservations. On a particularly bad night, for example, if you leave the Hilton via taxi for The Dining Room in Buckhead, say about 6:30 p.m., it might take you 45 minutes. Traffic is horrendous in Atlanta during, before, and after the rush hours. If you can get somewhere by taking the MARTA subway, do it.

Also, as happens in all major cities, there are restaurants still living on their reputations. Some of you may have had a good meal at one of these places years ago but you should be informed they may not measure up to expectations. This group includes: The Abbey, The Chart House, The Coach & Six, Bugatti, The Restaurant (Ritz-Carlton Downtown), Jim White's, and any restaurant bearing the name Pleasant Peasant.

Compiled by David Goldfield

UNC-Charlotte
December, 1993

All about Dining!

Members of the Southern Historical Association rely on urban historian David Goldfield's discerning palate. As an expression of our finest hospitality, the Convention Publicity Committee begged David to make his Atlanta restaurant selections available to the Organization of American Historians.

For those eager to explore some of Atlanta's nearby neighborhoods for a mere \$4 cab ride the following restaurants and taverns are suggested: In Little Five Points, the **Euclid Avenue Yacht Club** offers a good selection of draft and bottled beer, sandwiches and other light fare in an atmosphere of down-home familiarity. Ask for Hippie, Wee-Wee, or Robert and tell them Virginia sent you. If you are looking for music and a tall, cold one, try the **Community Star Bar**. **Bridgetown Grill** offers Caribbean style grilled selections in pleasant and colorful surroundings. Wayne and Bill serve cajun and creole cuisine at the **Baker's Cafe** which is very popular for Saturday or Sunday brunch. You will discover Indian food at **Calcutta**, Mexican at **Tapatio**, Latin at **LaFonda**, Ethiopian at **Addias** and vegetarian at **Eat Your Vegetables**. Just ask the cab driver to take you to Little Five Points, and you can walk from there.

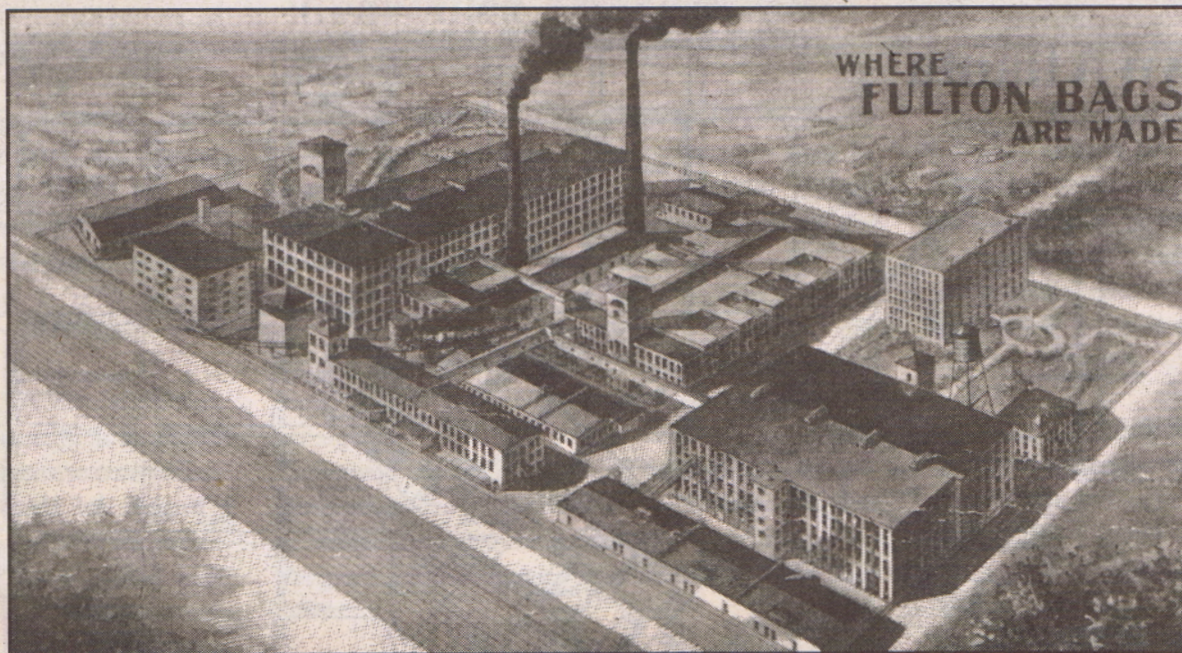
A little off the beaten path, but very near the Carter Center, you will find an unusual interpretation of Mexican at the **Chile Tree**, French cuisine next door at **Babette's**, and inexpensive pizza and subs at **Johnny's Pizza** also in the same block. Just up the street, at the corner of North Highland and North Avenue is **Manuel's Tavern**, owned and operated by local Democratic Party king-pin Manuel Maloof since 1956. Many a political campaign has been launched at this site where Atlanta news reporters are regularly seated at the vintage bar. One block north and west on Ponce de Leon you will find reasonably priced and filling food at **Mirror of Korea**, the **African Brown Bag**, **Tortilla's**, and the **Oasis**.

Virginia-Highlands, like Little Five Points is a good place to discover on foot. Between St. Charles and Virginia and north to Amsterdam Ave., the **Atkins Park Delicatessen**, the **American Roadhouse**, **R.J.'s Wine Bar**, **Surin of Thailand**, the **Darkhorse Tavern**, **Taco Mac's**, **Murphy's**, **Chow's**, **Camille's**, the **Mid-City Fish Company** each offer something for everybody.

Between the Hilton and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, don't miss the **Auburn Avenue Rib** or plan to sample standard Southern fare at **South Fork**, the King Center's cafeteria. In the other direction, if you visit the Herndon Home or any of the Atlanta University Center schools, plan to sample the sweet potato souffle and other delectables at **Pascal's Restaurant**.

CONVENTION

Supplement

Tour—Atlanta*Special Tours for your Pleasure!*

The 1994 OAH Convention Publicity Committee has arranged three tours (two as program sessions and one additional tour of Atlanta) for the 1994 OAH Annual Meeting. These tours are especially designed for OAH convention attendees. Prices are based on a minimum of forty-six guests per motorcoach.

Friday, April 15, 1994

Going for the Gold: Perspectives on Atlanta's Journey to the Olympics

2:30-5:30 p.m. Cost: \$15.00 per person

Join Darlene Roth of the Atlanta History Center, civic leaders, community activists, and others for a closer look at the impact the Olympics is having on the city of Atlanta. Tour the neighborhoods scheduled for major sports installations, see the "virtual reality" simulation which helped to win the games. See the proposed (and real) changes to the city's infrastructure, and learn about the programs of the cultural Olympiad.

The tour will leave the Atlanta Hilton and Towers and travel through the central business district to underground Atlanta, proceed from there to the state capitol and the proposed site for the Olympic stadium. From this hotly contested arena, the tour will proceed to the Historic Atlanta University and Vine City neighborhoods, where the Olympic Dome has already been built. From here travel to Georgia Tech and Techwoods, where the Olympic Village will be located. Finally, visit the new Atlanta History Museum to see and hear about elements of the four-year long Cultural Olympiad.

Saturday, April 16, 1994

Session on Wheels:

History of Labor and Technology

Close Up: The Fulton Bag & Cotton Mill Tour

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Cost: \$15.00 per person

Photo Courtesy National Archives
(WNRC, RG 280, 33/41).

For almost a century the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill was one of Atlanta's largest industrial firms. In its heyday, Fulton Bag employed 2,000 workers and produced two million yards of textile goods per week. Its sprawling complex of turn-of-the-century mill buildings, flanked by frame houses that comprised a mill village known as Cabbagetown, anchored the eastern end of Atlanta's industrial crescent. Since the demise of Fulton Bag in the 1970's the mill buildings have stood vacant, but the story of the people and machines who made the company have not been forgotten. Through the collections of oral histories and preservation of company records, Fulton Bag is one of the best documented textile mills in the Southeast.

Norman Elsas, retired president of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and historians from Georgia Tech and Georgia State University will discuss their different perspectives on mill culture and technology at the site of the most prominent example of nineteenth-century mill architecture surviving in Atlanta. A tour of the mill facility and a discussion of the adjacent residential neighborhood will be followed by a visit to the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill archives at the Georgia Institute of Technology, where participants will discover how mill records and auxiliary documents can be used to promote a richer understanding of the South's industrial heritage.

Saturday, April 16, 1994

Atlanta's Sweet Auburn Avenue and The Rise of Black Commerce

11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Cost: \$15.00 per person

Auburn Avenue is one of Atlanta's premier black communities. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of "Sweet Auburn" was its business district, which produced great economic prosperity for black Atlantans from 1900 to the 1970's. Because of this financial success, Auburn Avenue was recognized as the "richest Negro street in the world."

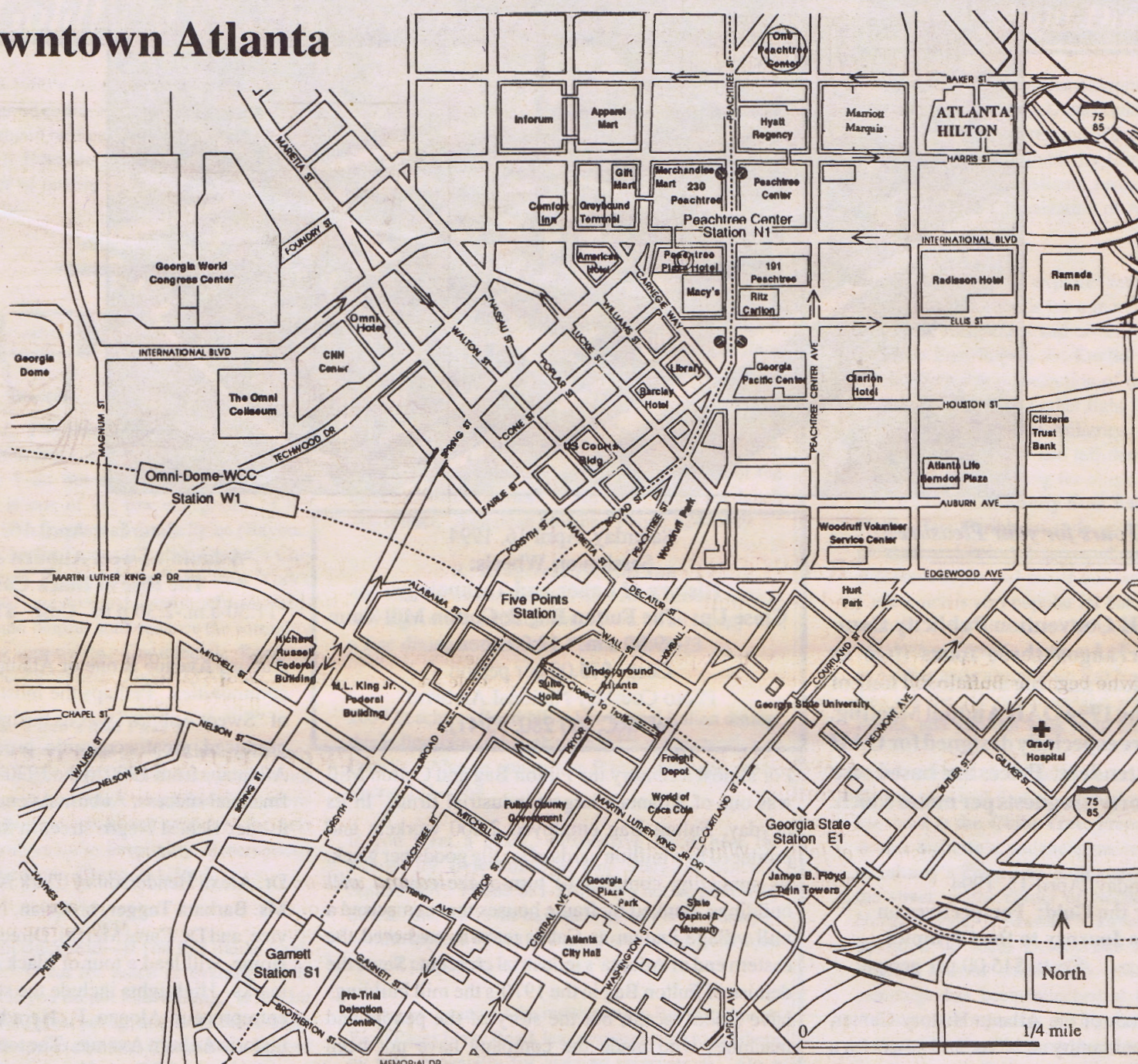
Dr. Alexa Henderson of Clark Atlanta University, Ms. Barbara Tagger, historian, National Park Service, and Dr. Carol Merritt, Director of the Herndon Home, will lead a tour of black commercial landmarks. Highlights include the stately home of the entrepreneur Alonzo F. Herndon and Atlanta's historic Auburn Avenue. The tour will also include a visit to the African-American Panoramic Experience (APEX) Museum and a stroll down "Sweet Auburn."

This tour will stop at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for the session "Race, Memory, and Local History: Three Episodes in Twentieth-Century Atlanta," which will be held there beginning at 2:30 p.m. You may remain at the King Center for the session or return to the Atlanta Hilton and Towers.

Please use the pre-registration form inserted in the program to register for these tours. Advance purchase of tour tickets should be postmarked by March 24, 1994. Your tickets will be in your pre-registration packet at the OAH convention registration area on the second floor of the Atlanta Hilton and Towers.

CONVENTION *Supplement*

Downtown Atlanta



Atlanta Attractions

Emory Museum of Art and Archaeology (Carlos Hall, Emory University 727-7522). If you visit the campus you should stop by this small museum in a recently renovated building. Plan for lunch in the intimate cafe.

High Museum of Art (1280 Peachtree Street) features a variety of permanent and visiting exhibits. Take MARTA to the Arts Center.

Madison, Morgan County, Georgia. OAH members may want to rent a car for a day trip to this nearby town that Sherman "thought too beautiful to burn." Take Interstate 20 East to exit 51 (ca. 60 miles) and follow the signs. This historic district features small and large restored homes. **Ye Olde Colonial Restaurant** on the town square features southern cuisine in the face of the old courthouse.

Alliance Theatre (The Arts Center, 892-2414). Call or check local papers for program listings. Tickets are often available up to performance time. Take MARTA to the Arts Center.

The Atlanta History Center and Museum (130 West Paces Ferry Road NW 814-4000). A single admission gains entry to a wide range of exhibits that document Atlanta material culture and history. Visit also the 19th century **Tullie Smith House and Farm**, and the **Swan House** "Atlanta's most-photographed mansion." Have lunch at the nearby **Swan Coach House** (3130 Slaton Drive NW 261-0636).

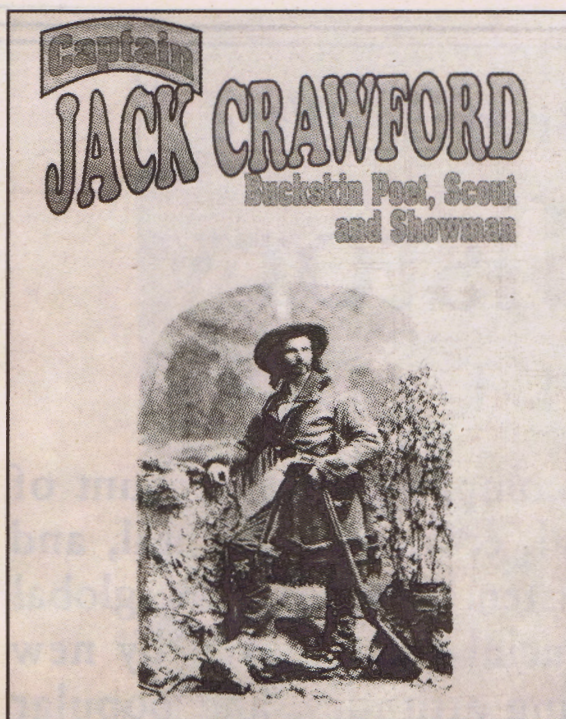
Underground Atlanta (Peachtree at Alabama Street 523-2311). A maze of shops, eating and drinking establishments, and several blues clubs including the **Blues Harbor** and **Dante's Down the Hatch**. Underground Atlanta is less than half a mile from the Hilton. Ask the doorman to direct you.

Rupert's (3330 Piedmont Road 266-9834). This popular **Buckhead** night spot features a live band, dancing and a cover charge.

Blind Willie's (828 North Highland Avenue 873-2583). It is a smoky dive with live blues and a cover. Blue's lovers may also want to explore **Blues Harbor** (2293-B Peachtree Road NE 605-0661). It is a larger and less personal venue.

Shopping—God's Little Acre—Take MARTA and head for **Lenox Mall** and **Phipps Plaza**. For the more adventurous, and serious shoppers—there are three **Loehmann's** in the immediate vicinity and **Macy's Close-Out** at **Avondale Mall**.

Atlanta is the home of world class baseball. **Atlanta Braves** play the **San Francisco Giants** in Atlanta on April 12th, 13th, 14th and the **St. Louis Cardinals** on the 18th, 19th & 20th. Call 1-800-326-4000 for tickets.

CONVENTION *Supplement***CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD**

Buckskin Poet, Scout, and Showman

Darlis A. Miller

In this first biography of Crawford, Miller recreates the experiences of the man who began as Buffalo Bill Cody's costar.

Cloth: 0-8263-1449-X \$39.95

YANKEES IN PARADISE

The Pacific Basin Frontier

Arrell Morgan Gibson

Completed with the assistance of John S. Whitehead

This sweeping narrative history reinterprets America's imperial expansion by analyzing the maritime frontier.

Cloth: 0-8263-1442-2 \$37.50

Paper: 0-8263-1443-0 \$17.50

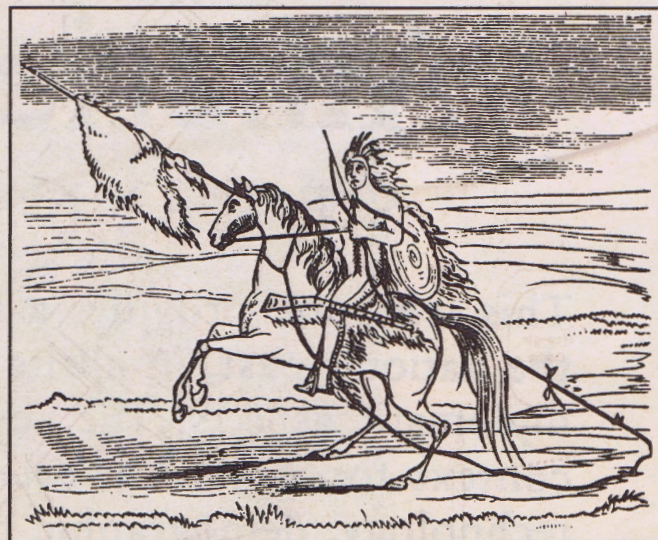
ANTIGUA CALIFORNIA

Mission and Colony on the Peninsular Frontier,
1697-1768

Harry W. Crosby

This definitive account of the early history of Baja California under Jesuit rule will inform the scholar and the general reader.

Cloth: 0-8263-1495-3 \$37.50

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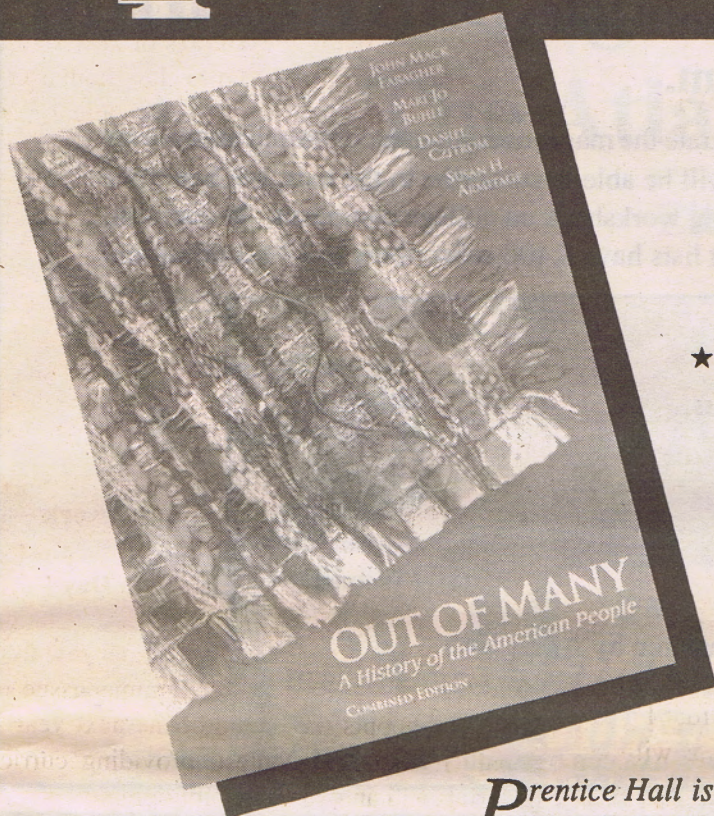
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