

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 30, Number 1 / February 2002

Putting Adam's Mark to Rest

Darlene Clark Hine and Lee W. Formwalt

As part of a larger settlement over a discrimination case involving five African American college students and the NAACP, the Adam's Mark Hotel chain has dropped its \$100,000 lawsuit against OAH. On Monday, 3 December 2001, the hotel chain agreed to pay \$2 million to settle the suit which charged the Adam's Mark hotel in Daytona Beach, Florida, with racial discrimination stemming from incidents during the 1999 Black College Reunion weekend. The hotel chain also agreed not to pursue its \$3 million in claims against the more than twenty-five other groups which had cancelled their events at Adam's Mark hotels in support of the NAACP boycott.



Attendees of the 2000 OAH Annual Meeting take part in the "March Against Racism" in downtown St. Louis, 31 March 2000. (Photo courtesy Raymond Lohne)

The Florida Attorney General's office and the U.S. Justice Department filed their own suits against Adam's Mark in 1999 alleging violations of federal and state civil rights laws. In response, OAH decided to relocate its 2000 annual conference from the chain's St. Louis hotel to the campus of Saint Louis University. That summer Adam's Mark

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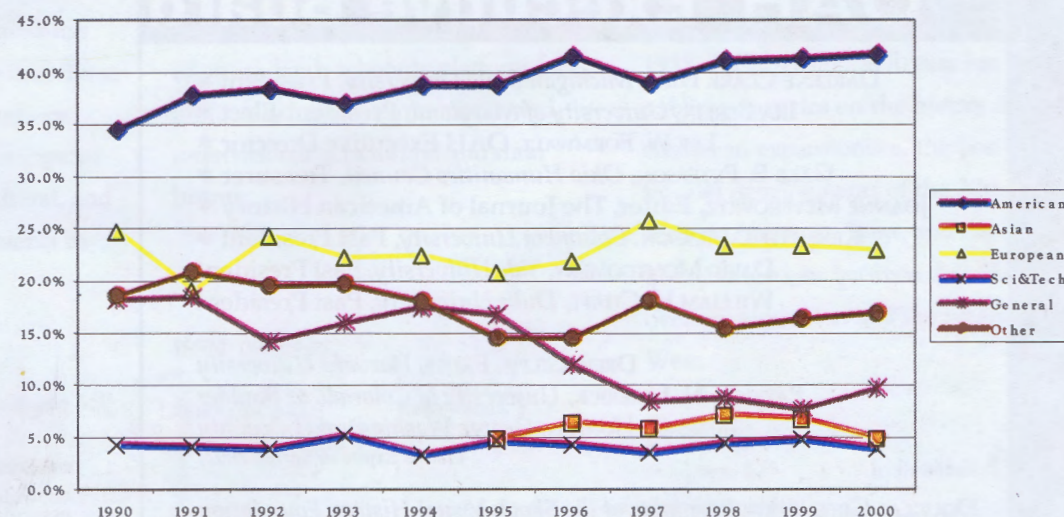
Major Gains in History Jobs Still Marginal for U.S. History

Robert B. Townsend

The academic job market for history Ph.D.s has undergone a remarkable expansion over the past five years, rising eighty-one percent since its nadir in the 1995-1996 academic year. Yet despite these gains, many Americanists have good reason for continuing to be gloomy about the job market. American history continues to suffer from the widest gap between academic history jobs and new Ph.D.s, which feeds into an ongoing sense of crisis. Notably, the production of U.S. history Ph.D.s has grown faster than every other field in the discipline over the past decade, and almost a third of all history Ph.D.s are being produced in one time period (twentieth-century U.S. history), which accounts for only about twelve percent of the new junior faculty jobs (1). Insofar as most history Ph.D.s are trained and prepared to work in the research university environment that produced them, the field will not see substantial improvement until this disparity is corrected.

As Figure 1 reflects, if we use the government's figures, American history produces the largest number of Ph.D.s in the field, and led the growth in the number of new history doctorates over the past decade (though this tends to undercount the actual number of U.S. history Ph.D.s that are aggregated under "general" and "other" categories). While the number of new history doctorates was growing 45 percent between 1992 and 2000, the number of Ph.D.s in American history increased by just over 60 percent—rising from 277 Ph.D.s in 1992 to 442 in 2000 (2). Over the same period, the number of new junior faculty job openings in American history increased just 40 percent, rising from 206 to 297 job listings, which significantly widened the gap between jobs and doctorates in the field (3). To get a more accurate picture, I analyzed the list of history Ph.D.s received in 1999-2000 (as reported in last year's *Directory of History Departments and Organizations in the United States and Canada, 1999-2000*) and tabulated them according to the field of specialization of their dissertations. This significantly increases the number of new doctorates over the government figures, and also allows us to parse out particular subfields. By my count almost half of the Ph.D.s produced in 1999-2000 (505 of 942 listed) were in U.S. history.

Figure 1: Proportion of New History PhDs in Field, from the Annual Summary of Doctorates



When these figures are broken down into chronological subcategories and compared to relevant job openings for junior faculty, the particular nature of the job crisis comes into sharp relief. As Figure 2 indicates, twentieth-century U.S. history dominates all other fields, accounting for almost 60 percent of the

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Now Is the Time To Teach Democracy

Alan Singer

At nine o'clock in the morning on September 11, I was visiting student teachers at a junior high school in Queens, New York. We first learned of events at the World Trade Center when one of the teachers received a cell phone call from his sister. She was sobbing because her husband worked on a top floor in one of the towers and she feared he was dead. I have spent the last few months meeting with teachers, teacher education students, secondary school students, and community groups in the New York metropolitan area trying to make sense of the events of that day and the United States response. In the numerous discussions that have resulted from these meetings, there has been much disagreement and sometimes heated arguments. But there has always been a basic respect for participants underlying our discourse. That is why I was deeply distressed to read the commentary in *Education Week* by Diane Ravitch (17 October 2001). It was later reprinted in *History Matters!* (November 2001), the newsletter of the National Council for History Education, and distributed by the Organization of American Historians to its membership. I believe Ravitch's claims are unfounded, her tone is dismissive, and her positions frightening. The title of her essay is a misnomer. I do not believe she understands the meaning of democracy.

In the essay, Diane Ravitch declares that "we must not teach children to tolerate those who hijack commercial jetliners and kill innocent victims. We must not teach children to tolerate fanaticism, be it political or religious." But she never identifies anyone who is doing this. Why not? Because no one is. This is an ad hominem attack in an effort to silence people who are protesting against the bombing of Afghanistan under the banner "Our Grief is not a Call for War."

Ravitch describes the attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon as "mass murders" which equates them with the Holocaust and other acts of genocide. Yes, the attack was horrific. Any attack on a civilian target is horrific, whether it is in New York City or Kabul. But the events of September 11 do not compare in magnitude with a number of actions taken by the United States since the end of World War II including the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the systematic destruction of Vietnam, Iraq, and now Afghanistan. Under Ravitch's criteria, does America commit mass murders? Or does it only count when it is done by someone else?

I was especially disturbed by Ravitch's use of the events of September 11 in her ongoing campaign against multicultural education. She claims that "multiculturalism, as it is taught in the United States, is dangerous for a democratic, multiethnic society because it encourages people 'to think of themselves not as individuals, but primarily in terms of their membership in groups.'" In addition, she believes that "multicultural education teaches cultural relativism because it implies that 'no group may make a judgment on any other.'" Once again, Ravitch makes no citations.

First, multicultural education does not encourage people to define themselves as members of ethnic groups, but affirms that they do, in fact, identify that way and that race, language, religion, and ethnicity play significant roles in American society. Unlike Diane Ravitch, the motto "E pluribus unum" does not deny the existence or value of the pluribus. Second, I know of no self-defined multiculturalist who rejects making judgments about deeds such as the attacks on September 11. What we reject is making judgments about groups of people. That is

why we challenge racism, ethnocentrism, homophobia, and gender-bias and support respect for diversity. Unlike Diane Ravitch, George W. Bush, and Osama bin Laden, we do not believe there is a universal truth that has been granted only to us. So we try to be more tentative and thoughtful before we condemn those who disagree with us.

Ravitch, who identifies herself as a historian, professes to "hear expressions of cultural relativism when avant-garde thinkers tell us that we must try to understand why the terrorists chose to kill thousands of innocent people, and that we must try to understand why others in the world hate America." But her problem is not with avant-garde thinkers; it is with citizens, both liberals and conservatives, committed to the value of democratic dialogue and with historians who see their task as one of explanation. Explaining and justifying an event are not the same thing! For example, according to a 1995 Rand Institute publication, "(t)he Islamic world feels itself under siege from the West in numerous vital political, military, cul-

stand why many people in other countries believe they have been injured by the United States and its allies, and participate in a debate over United States policy decisions. Many of the teachers are also having students use the Internet to collect newspaper articles from around the world about the attack and the United States response. Comparing reports helps students see multiple perspectives that may be overlooked by local media.

As a United States citizen I am proud to stand with Abraham Lincoln, who in 1847 risked his political career by defying a President who misled the American people in order to launch an imperialist venture against a neighboring country. I stand with Congressional Representative Jeannette Rankin and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan who resisted pressure to support World War I and U.S. involvement in a "commercial war." I stand with Senator Wayne Morse who denounced the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and warned "that within the next century, future generations will look with dismay and great disappointment upon a Congress which is now about to

make such a historic mistake." I stand with Congressional Representative Barbara Lee, who cast the only dissenting vote on 14 September 2001. Lee begged her colleagues not to rush to judgment, arguing "Far too many innocent people have already died. Our country is in mourning. If we rush to launch a counter-attack, we run too great a risk that women, children, and other

The events of September 11 do not compare in magnitude with a number of actions taken by the United States since the end of World War II including the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the systematic destruction of Vietnam, Iraq, and now Afghanistan.

tural, social, and economic realms. This feeling of siege has several sources: the perception of victimization and Western onslaught based on historical and psychological grounds . . . 'objective' internal pressures generated by the process of modernization and related social and economic tensions . . . and conscious, direct pressure from the West in the policy arena"(1). Is this policy analysis an example of cultural relativism?

As a historian and teacher, I encourage students to question, to develop criteria for evaluation, and to demand to see evidence before they reach a conclusion about events in the past and present. Working with public school teachers and teacher educators, I distributed a simple lesson that a number of the teachers used in their classes to evaluate the events of September 11 and the United States response. We divided the front board into four columns: what we know, what we need to know, how we feel about what happened, and what we think should happen next. Working individually, in groups, or as a full class, students filled in the columns and then discussed what they had written. Our goals were to help students distinguish between fact and opinion, substantiated information and rumor, and emotion and reason. We challenged stereotypes and stressed the difference between Islam—a religion of over a billion believers, many of whom live in the United States—and the actions of one organized group or a few individuals. We also laid the basis for a long term investigation of why the attack took place, so students could analyze underlying and immediate causes, under-

non-combatants will be caught in the crossfire. Nor can we let our justified anger over these outrageous acts by vicious murderers inflame prejudice against all Arab Americans, Muslims, Southeast Asians, or any other people because of their race, religion, or ethnicity."

I believe the United States government and the American people must concern themselves with a global economic system that has produced gross international inequalities. It is a system, maintained by United States military power, that permits one nation, with a mere five percent of the world's people, to consume thirty five percent of its resources. It is the same system that consigns millions of people to the refugee camps, battered cities and desiccated villages and fields of the Middle East, and produces waves of young people with little hope of advancement and very little to lose. I call for the teaching of democracy, social justice, and a world where people can live in peace. If this be moral relativism, I plead guilty. □

Endnotes

1. Graham Fuller and Ian Lesser, *A Sense of Siege, The Geopolitics of Islam and the West* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1995), 81.

Alan Singer, a former New York City high school teacher, is a historian and teacher educator at Hofstra University. He lives in Brooklyn, New York.

▼ Townsend / From 1

new doctorates in American history (and almost a third of all the degrees conferred in the field as a whole). In contrast, the number of job ads requesting specialists in the field of twentieth-century U.S. history was only marginally larger than the number of openings in nineteenth-century U.S. history, which produced less than half the same number of Ph.D.s. Even with a significant number of additional openings for thematic specialists in U.S. history, which would be open to specialists in these fields, the gap between jobs and potential applicants in these fields is appalling.

Only colonial American history enjoys near parity between the number of jobs and new doctorates. The effect of this disparity is borne out in a couple of recent surveys of job advertisers and department chairs. A follow-up to a survey of advertisers who listed jobs two years ago found that twentieth-century U.S. history received an average of 133 applications for each job opening—up 6 percent from a similar survey conducted 4 years before (4). And a more recent survey of department chairs this past fall found that while a number of department chairs singled out openings in colonial American history and African American history as eliciting significantly fewer applicants than expected, departments with openings in twentieth-century (or “recent”) U.S. history reported they were quite satisfied with the number of applications.

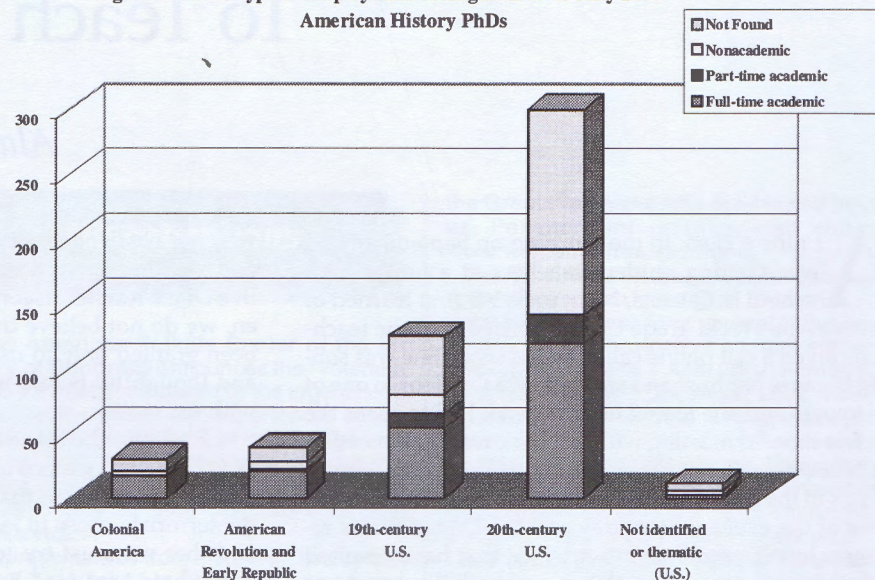
These trends carry through into the placement rates for new Ph.D.s in the academy. To develop a rough idea of placement in the academy, I compared the 1999–2000 cohort of history doctorates to the faculty listed in the most recent *Directory* and on the web sites of 250 smaller colleges and universities that do not list in the *Directory* (5). The findings, presented in Figure 3, demonstrate the highly differential character of employment and the large number of history Ph.D.s who did not find employment in a school with a substantial history program. Less than half of the 1999–2000 cohort of U.S. history Ph.D.s could be identified as having full-time academic employment, as 42 percent had full-time academic jobs, 7 percent were employed in part-time academic positions, and another

receipt of a Ph.D. from even the most prestigious programs provides no guarantee of a job. The top 25 programs in the U.S. *News and World Report* rankings placed only 50 percent of their U.S. history Ph.D.s into full-time academic employment, though this is certainly better than the 32 percent placement rate among the other 75 programs on the list. However, the future is not likely to be as grim as this present snapshot suggests. The production of new history doctorates should contract over the next few years, as the number of history dissertations reported to the American Historical Association as “in progress” has been dropping over the past couple of years. While we cannot differentiate these by subfield, the number of “dissertations in progress” has fallen below the number in 1997–98. At the same time, Ph.D.-granting history departments reported last year that the number of “actively enrolled” graduate students in their programs was down 13.5 percent from its peak in 1995. This is a credit to Ph.D.-granting history departments that have been cutting back on graduate student admissions since the job crisis became readily apparent five years ago. Unfortunately, since the completion of a history Ph.D. takes an average of about eight years, the drop in new admissions has been slow to reverse the rising production of new Ph.D.s.

At the same time, the current supply of jobs seems likely to remain at its present elevated level for at least the next few years. The 1999 National Survey of Postsecondary Faculty reported the average age for historians in academia was 51.8—the oldest of any of the fields in the survey and more than three years above the average for all fields. With more than a third of the history faculty over the age of 55, it is not surprising that over 35 percent of historians in the academy said they planned to retire within the next 10 years. As a result, the number of job openings seems likely to remain at its present elevated rate, as history faculty who entered the academy in the late 1960s and early 1970s leave their posts.

Recent events have somewhat clouded our ability to draw easy conclusions from these trends, however, as the effects of the recent economic downturn threaten to close off a number of job lines, and perhaps increase the pressure to hire more part-time faculty. My survey of history department chairs nationwide found that state programs from Florida to California are already dealing with modest budget cuts this year, and many more have been told to prepare for cuts ranging from 1 to 15 percent next year. Over 62 percent of respondents at state institutions said they have been told to prepare for cuts, and another 9 percent have had budget constraints imposed upon them in the current academic

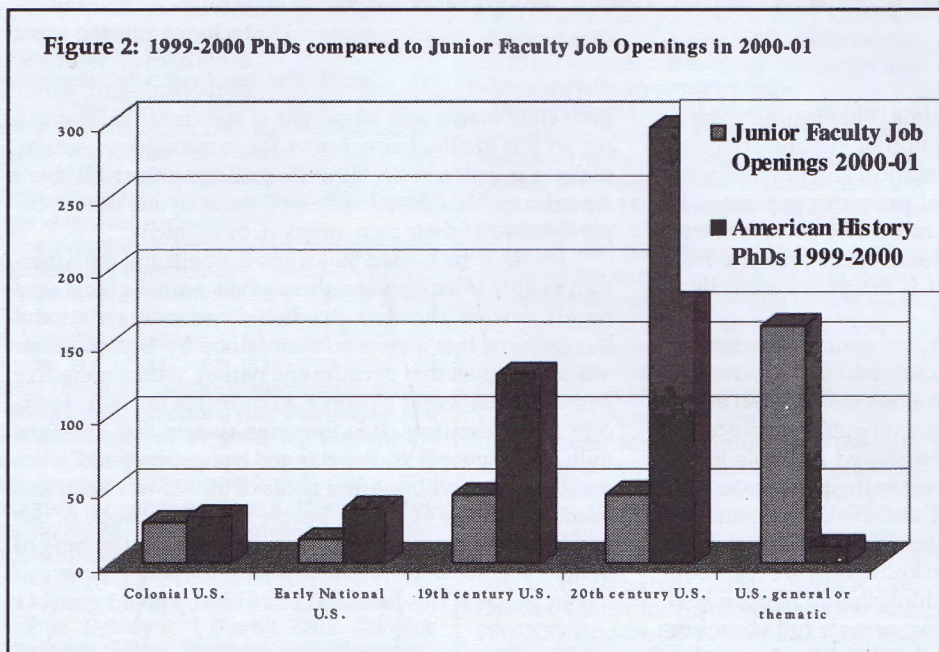
Figure 3: Place/Type of Employment of August 1999 to May 2000
American History PhDs



year. In comparison, only 15 percent of the programs at private institutions said they were facing budget cutbacks. All but two of the programs were continuing with hires that were already underway—and a few programs said they were actually accelerating the hiring process to complete them before a hiring freeze took hold.

Once again, it is hard to plot out how this will affect particular subfields like U.S. history. But the evidence is fairly clear that programs training U.S. history Ph.D.s need to be more attentive to the larger job market for their graduates. It will be quite some time before the academic job market can sustain the number of doctorates being produced in the field of twentieth-century U.S. history. □

Figure 2: 1999–2000 PhDs compared to Junior Faculty Job Openings in 2000–01



15 percent were employed outside the academy (the remaining 36 percent could not be tracked in their post-Ph.D. employment).

Once again, twentieth-century U.S. history Ph.D.s seem to be suffering the worst of the job crisis, as only 39 percent could be identified as finding full-time academic employment. In contrast, 53 percent of the specialists in colonial American and early U.S. history found full-time jobs in the departments reviewed. Viewed more broadly,

Endnotes

1. See Robert B. Townsend, “Job Market Report 2001: Openings Booming . . . but for How Long?” *Perspectives* (December 2001): 9. The article is online at <<http://www.theaha.org/perspectives/issues/2001/0112/0112new1.cfm>>. Since many of the larger trends in the profession are detailed there, I will limit most of the analysis here to the particular contours of colonial American and U.S. history.
2. Data from the annual *Summary Report: Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities* (published annually National Research Council until 1997, by the National Opinion Research Center 1998 to 2000).
3. The American Historical Association has been tabulating the job openings listed since the academic job market began its decline in 1991–1992, see Susan Socolow, “Assessing Trends in the Job Market,” *Perspectives* (May/June 1993) and Robert B. Townsend, “Academic Job Opportunities Better than Expected in 1997,” *Perspectives* (October 1998): 9.
4. Robert B. Townsend, “Odds for Applicants Improving,” *Perspectives* (January 2001), Table 2, see online at <<http://www.theaha.org/perspectives/issues/2001/0101/Table2.htm>>.
5. This tabulation obviously leaves out a substantial number of two-year programs and smaller four-year programs, but should account for almost all of the programs with more than three history faculty in the department or school.

Robert B. Townsend is assistant director for publications, information systems, and research at the American Historical Association. Special thanks to Roy Rosenzweig for pointing out the potential problem in state budgets.

An Interview with Nina Archabal

Rebecca Sharpless

Editor's Note: During the 2000 Organization of American Historians annual meeting in St. Louis, Nina M. Archabal, Director of the Minnesota Historical Society (MNHS), served as a panelist in a roundtable discussion entitled, "Clio Confronts the Glass Ceiling—Educating Women and Minorities for Public History Leadership." While the discussion took place more than a year and a half ago, the issues it addressed are still quite salient today. OAH Newsletter Advisory Board member Rebecca Sharpless spoke with Nina Archabal about the challenges that lie ahead.

Rebecca Sharpless (RS): At the Minnesota Historical Society (MNHS), how are women and minorities doing?

Nina Archabal (NA): It's hard to generalize about the field as a whole. As I look at my peers, I don't see a lot of women and minorities in the top jobs. This is a subject on which systematic data should be gathered in order to know the real situation.

NA: I would say that women have done well. The Society has been less successful in attracting and retaining minority people.

RS: How has the MNHS been able to bring women along in the profession?

NA: I credit the Society's leadership over the years with this success. Recently I asked one of the Society's long-time trustees why the board seemed to have had no trouble accepting a woman as director when they selected me in 1987. He said this had not even been an issue—that it hadn't crossed their minds. He explained that the board was accustomed to seeing women in leadership positions at the Society. Women, he said, were highly visible here. The former director, Russell Fridley, had hired and promoted many women, laying the groundwork for a woman director.

It's a fact that the Society had been hiring women for key positions for many years. A good example is Grace Lee Nute. She came to Minnesota from Harvard in 1921 with a freshly minted Ph.D. in history to take the job as head of the manuscripts division. The Society's director Solon J. Buck had offered her the job solely on the basis of a recommendation from Frederick Jackson Turner, who had been her professor, and also Dr. Buck's. Nute and other women who were recruited for top jobs found the Society to be a place that valued and rewarded scholarship. When I came to the Society in 1977, most of the senior management positions, with the exception of the director and the deputy director, were held by women. If the Society's experience in hiring women is instructive, the lesson is that long-term commitment is essential for diversity.

RS: How could we hope to replicate this situation in other areas of public history?

NA: I think the key is the willingness of leaders to do something because it's the right thing to do. Unless this happens, the doors will remain closed. It comes down to individuals—to board members and directors—to open the doors. And it has to become an institutional

commitment.

RS: So it's a philosophical commitment?

NA: I think so. In preparing my paper for OAH, I interviewed a number of people, including a young African-American staff member with a Harvard B.A. who had studied with Henry Louis Gates. She had recently told us that she was leaving the Society to pursue a Ph.D. in history at Princeton. I asked her about her experience at the Society. She was very direct: "People of color feel like they're fighting a battle and have to take on an extra role. They're often put in program areas dealing with minorities. It's as if the institution has a problem, and the minority employee is supposed to find the solution." She concluded that, although she is an optimist, she questions the commitment of institutions like the Society to effect change. In her words, "It's fun-

Some of the students said that a career in public history had never crossed their minds. Others said they had been interested in museums and public history but had had no idea how to translate their interest into a career.

damentally an issue of respect. How do you change the hearts of people?" I think she's right—someone has to open the door and make change possible.

RS: What are some reasons for the lack of retention of minorities?

NA: When we're lucky enough to hire talented minority staff members, we have a tough time holding on to them. When they don't see other people like themselves, they feel isolated and find reasons to move on. Such losses are painful, especially since the pool of minority people interested in pursuing careers in public history has been so small. Thanks to the generosity of the Coca-Cola and Knight Foundations and to the vision of Rick Beard at the Atlanta History Center, three organizations—the Atlanta History Center, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Minnesota Historical Society—have received major grants to help attract and train minority college students to work in museums and historical organizations. Since 1998, the Society has had eighteen juniors and seniors from Minnesota colleges and the University of Minnesota participate in what is called the National Museum Fellows Program.

For my OAH paper I interviewed our six 2000 Museum Fellows. Some of the students said that a career in public history had never crossed their minds. Others said they had been interested in museums and public history but had had no idea how to translate their interest into a career. After nine months in the program, all six students were thinking seriously about careers in public history. I thought that was remarkable.

RS: What kinds of things attract minority people away from the Society?

NA: They move on to a whole variety of opportunities—further education, other non-profits, government and business. If some of these individuals felt isolated at the Society, this has been less the case for our Museum Fellows. Each year six young people get to know each other and spend a lot of time together at the Minnesota Historical Society, forming their own peer group.

RS: How are the fellows being mentored?

NA: Each Fellow spends twelve weeks in the summer in a full-time paid position at the Society. They have their own projects—projects that are central to the Society's program. They also attend a series of seminars led by staff members that cover a broad range of topics relat-

ed to public history—everything from ethics to exhibition planning. I lead a seminar, for example, on management. I have also offered to have the Museum Fellows shadow me for a day if they have any interest in this kind of work. Someday, I hope one of these students will do an internship with me.

RS: So are they treated basically like any other intern?

NA: They are actually treated like staff members and colleagues. And they are known and valued within the organization.

RS: How are women distributed across the divisions here at MNHS?

NA: Eleven of our twenty one department heads are women, and two of our four division directors are women. The deputy director is a male. Forty-three percent of our board members are women. One of our board's goals, along with ethnic and geographic representation that reflects the

state, is to maintain gender balance.

RS: Getting back to public history institutions as a whole, how quickly can these institutions move to broaden gender and racial representation?

NA: Broader representation of women and minorities will not occur overnight. As I mentioned, the Society was preparing itself for female leadership as early as the 1920s. Greater inclusion of women and minorities in public history institutions will require a long-term commitment.

RS: What do you see as training issues?

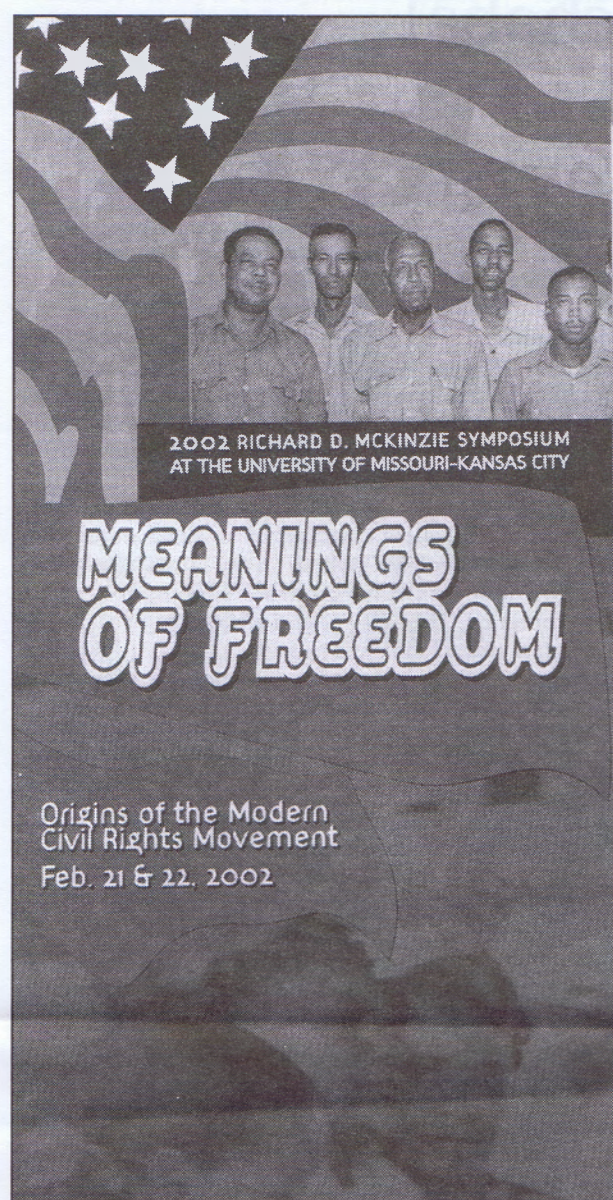
NA: Public history organizations are dependent on universities to recruit and train students in history and to present public history as a viable and appealing career option. This gets back to Rick Beard's idea of letting students know that public history institutions exist and what's involved in the work. Training in history and in the work of public history is essential if our institutions are to be successful in attracting and retaining minorities.

RS: That's an issue, it seems to me, for the historical profession as a whole, looking at the tiny number of minority Ph.D.s in history.

NA: Right. It's a major problem and one that OAH members and institutions can help to address. □



Nina M. Archabal, Director, Minnesota Historical Society



OAH is pleased to announce the
2002 Richard D. McKinzie Symposium

Meanings of Freedom

21-22 February 2002
University of Missouri-Kansas City

OAH President Darlene Clark Hine, Joe W. Trotter, and Deborah Gray White will lead a two-day workshop for teachers on the Origins of the Civil Rights Movement. Topics include "The Civil Rights Movement: Did Black Women Get What Black Women Wanted?"; "Black Urban Workers and the Changing Meanings of Freedom"; "Teaching about Civil Rights and the Black Professional Classes"; and "Teaching Gender and Civil Rights."

Call for Papers

Lynching and Racial Violence in America: Histories and Legacies October 4-6, 2002, Emory University

Emory University invites proposals for an interdisciplinary conference addressing lynching and racial violence in an American context, held in conjunction with the first Southern exhibition of photographs and postcards from the Allen-Littlefield collection, which document nineteenth and twentieth-century lynchings in the U.S. Sponsored by Emory and the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, the exhibition will run May 1-December 31, 2002.

We seek humanistic, social scientific, legal and other cross-disciplinary perspectives, as well as explorations of ongoing community and activist responses to racial violence and its legacies. We invite 250-word, double-spaced proposals for individual papers, or for complete panels with chair and commentator, on topics related to any aspect of the theme of lynching and racial violence in the U.S. Please send the abstract, a one-page c.v., and contact information (complete mailing address, email, phone number, and affiliation) for all participants referenced in the proposal. We encourage submissions from activists and students as well as professional scholars.

Completed proposals are due on March 1, 2002 and should be sent to Miriam Petty, Special Project Coordinator, 315 Robert W. Woodruff Library, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322-2870. Please indicate if you require specific resources to support your presentation. Inquiries may be directed via email to WITNESS@listserv.cc.emory.edu.

The Library Company of Philadelphia's PROGRAM IN EARLY AMERICAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY 2002-2003 Fellowships

The Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society will award one dissertation fellowship and one advanced research fellowship, tenable for nine consecutive months from September 2002 to May 2003 and carrying stipends of \$15,000 and \$35,000, respectively. The Program will also award four one-month research fellowships carrying stipends of \$1,600, tenable from June 2002 to May 2003.

Designed to promote scholarship on the origins and development of early American business and the economy to roughly 1850, these fellowships will provide scholars the opportunity to use the extensive printed and manuscript collections related to the history of commerce, finance, technology, manufacturing, agriculture, internal improvements, and economic policy-making that are held by the Library Company and by numerous other institutions in its vicinity.

APPLICATION DEADLINE IS MARCH 1, 2002, with a decision to be made by March 31. To apply, send four copies *each* of a c.v., a detailed description of the nature of the research to be undertaken during the fellowship period, a relevant writing sample of no more than 25 pages, and two letters of recommendation sent by separate mail to: The Library Company of Philadelphia, Program in Early American Economy and Society, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. (For one-month fellowships omit the writing sample and the second reference.) Applicants for long-term fellowships should state whether or not they also wish to be considered for a short-term fellowship as a second choice. For more information about PEAES and its fellowships, contact Cathy Matson, Program Director, at cmatson@udel.edu.

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A valuable resource for history teachers, college faculty, historical society and museum educators, students of education, and graduate students preparing to teach American history

New

Public History

Edited by James Percoco

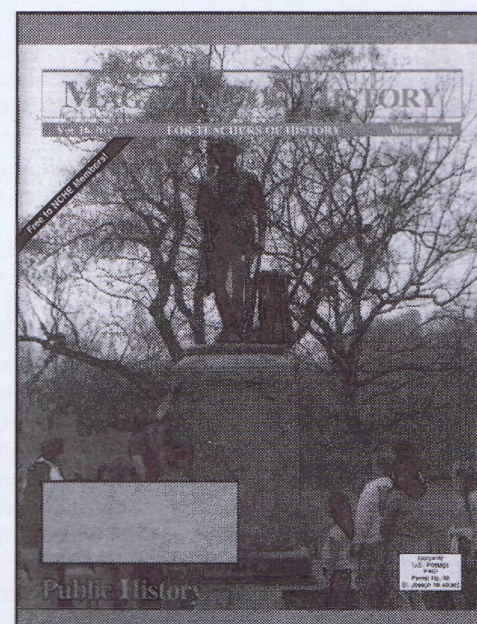
- Articles by David G. Vanderstel, Elaine Reed, Edward T. Linenthal, Kim and Reggie Harris, and Beth M. Bolland
- Lesson plans by Richard Kollen, Ron Maggiano, Rita G. Koman, and Barbara J. Sanders
- Description of educational resources by Tricia Edwards

Forthcoming

World War II Homefront

Edited by Alan M. Winkler

- Articles by Roger Daniels, Andrew E. Kersten, Judy Barrett Litoff, and David C. Smith
- Lesson plans by Tim Dugan, Pat Kaufman, Darlene C. Mahaney, Anntonette C. Noble, and Tracey Warm
- Discussion of Internet resources by Anne Kelsch



Organization of American Historians

[<http://www.oah.org>](http://www.oah.org)

From the Archivist of the United States

1930 Census Records Opening in April

John W. Carlin



Carlin

On 1 April 2002, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) will offer its newest set of open records—the 1930 population census. At the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., and at NARA's thirteen regional facilities, researchers will be able to scroll through 2,657 rolls of census schedules to fill in a family history or provide a clue for fur-

ther investigation. Because privacy issues necessitate the closing of population census records for seventy-two years, this is the first time that personal data from the 1930 census has been made available to the public. While the first census in 1790 only counted the number of members of a household, by 1930 the schedule had expanded to thirty-two questions, providing valuable information about individuals and the society in which they lived.

Census-takers, for example, knocked on doors just five months after the stock market crash of 29 October 1929, asking whether members of a household had worked the day before. Another question hints at the arrival of modern technology by asking if the home had a "radio set." Commercial radio broadcasting was in its infancy at the time of the 1920 census, but by 1930, home radios were common. Census questions also reflect a shift in education levels in the 1920s. Whereas previous census data had simply asked whether a person had attended school, the 1930 form asked if they had "attended school or college," reflecting increasing aspirations to higher education.

Searching the 1930 information may require a bit more tenacity than with previous census records. Like the records of 1880 through 1920, the 1930 census is arranged by year, state, county, city or township, and enumeration district. Unlike the 1920 census which has Soundex indexes for each state, however, the 1930 schedules only have indexes for twelve southern states, and two of these are not complete. There are Soundex indexes for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and a few counties in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Because so few Soundex indexes exist, researchers will need to know the enumeration

district where their research subject lived. There are two ways to look for an enumeration district:

- *Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, 1830–1950* (National Archives Microfilm Publication T1224, rolls 61–90) reproduces the descriptions of the 120,105 enumeration districts for the 1930 census. They are arranged by state, county, and by minor civil division such as cities, towns, villages, precincts, and townships.

- *Enumeration District Maps for the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930* (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1930, 36 rolls) reproduces the enumeration district maps for the 1930 census on 35mm color microfilm.

NARA has also developed an online database that will help researchers determine which roll(s) of microfilm they should consult to locate specific records. The "1930 Census Microfilm Locator," contains information about the contents of each microfilm roll, including descriptions of enumeration districts, and will be available online at <<http://www.1930census.archives.gov>>

Additionally, NARA has purchased microfilmed copies of many city directories for 1929 to 1930 to help researchers locate residences. A complete list of these cities is available at <<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html>>. The directories are also available at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., and in the regional archives.

The opening of the 1930 census is a big event at NARA and I know it is eagerly anticipated by family researchers all across the country. Through census data we can not only trace individuals, but also see how these individuals shaped the population of the communities, cities, and states across America. I invite you to come scroll through the names of the people who made up our country in 1930 and see for yourself what their lives were like. If you are searching for a specific name, NARA staff will be happy to help. □

The Library Company of Philadelphia's PROGRAM IN EARLY AMERICAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY 2001 ARTICLE PRIZES

The Program in Early American Economy and Society will make its annual award(s) to recognize the best journal article or articles published in 2001 relating to an aspect of early American economic history, broadly defined, to about 1850. The awards committee welcomes submissions in such fields as the history of commerce, business, finance, agriculture, manufacturing, technology, labor, and economic policy. The author(s) of the winning article(s) will each receive \$1,000. Nominations for the award should be made by someone other than the author; complete entries consist of three copies of the article and a nominating letter explaining its importance to the field of early American economic history.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE IS MARCH 15, 2002. Please send all materials to PEAES, The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Questions may be directed to Cathy Matson, Director of PEAES, at cmatson@udel.edu. For information about the Program in Early American Economy and Society, please visit the PEAES links on the Library Company's web page: www.librarycompany.org

NARA Releases Nixon and Eisenhower Materials

In the final three days of Richard Nixon's presidency, forty-five rolls of film—totaling over seven hundred pictures—were shot by White House photographers. Nearly all of these images are now available from the National Archives on a CD-ROM entitled, "The Last Day: Images from the Nixon White House Photo Office from 7-9 August 1974."

Presented with a minimum of editing, these pictures document the remarkable scope of activity in Nixon's final hours, from the crowds waiting outside the White House gates to Nixon's resignation speech. The CD-ROM may be ordered from the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff by calling (301) 713-6950. Additionally, over four hundred images from the White House Photo Office can be viewed through the National Archives Information Locator (NAIL) database at <<http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html>>



Photo opportunity in the solarium in the private residence of the White House following President Nixon's decision to resign the Presidency. Pictured (l to r): Edward F. Cox, Tricia Cox, Richard M. Nixon, Pat Nixon, Julie Eisenhower, David Eisenhower. (Nixon Presidential Materials Staff [NLNP] NLNP-WHPO-MPF-E3359[05A])

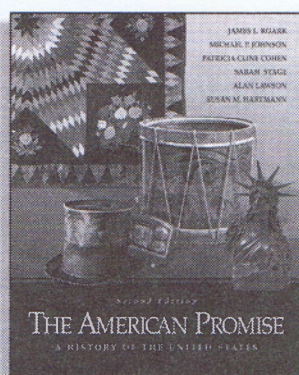
The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library of the National Archives and Records Administration recently acquired and made available the 1944 and 1945 desk diaries of World War II Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower. "These handwritten diaries capture the wartime drama surrounding Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower and his staff," Library Director Dan Holt announced. They "provide scholars and the general public with a first-hand view of the war in Europe" he added, "and are a very important addition to our collection."

Written and maintained by the general's secretary, Kay Summersby, the diaries logged appointments, meetings and trips, and served as a place to record candid observations of wartime events and personalities. Although all of the 1945 entries were penned by Summersby, Eisenhower made thirty-eight handwritten entries in the 1944 volume. The diaries were donated by Ms. Barbara Wyden.

For further information, contact Martin M. Teasley, Assistant Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas 67410; (785) 263-4751; <martin.teasley@nara.gov>. □

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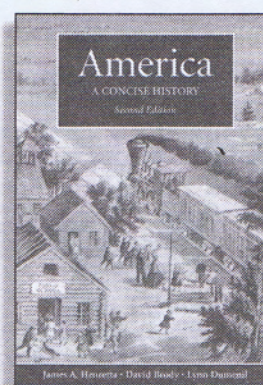
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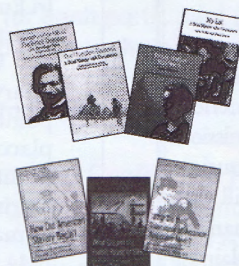
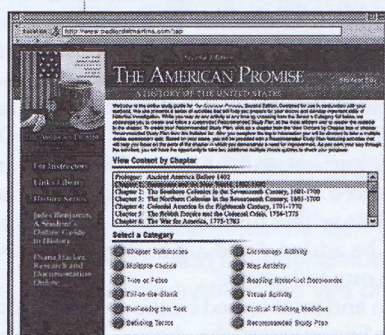
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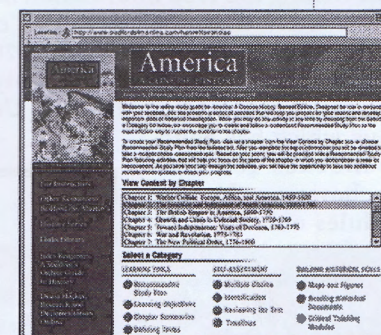
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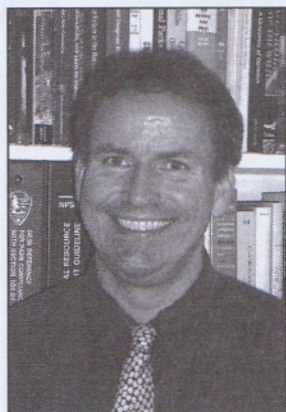
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News from the NCC

Capitol Commentary

Bruce Craig, Director of the National Coordinating
Committee for the Promotion of History



Craig

Bush Signs Presidential Records Act Executive Order: Congressional Hearings Held

On 1 November 2001 President Bush issued Executive Order 13233 entitled, "Further Implementation of the Presidential Records Act." The order replaces President Reagan's Executive Order 12667 (issued 18 January 1989) and reinterprets the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (PRA).

The new Executive Order (E.O.) is posted at: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/news/2001/11/eo-pra.html>. The order allows a sitting president to keep secret the papers of a previous president, even if the previous president desires to have his papers made public. In essence, the new order provides for the release of certain types of presidential papers only when the former and sitting president both agree to release those papers. The order reverses the premise of public access built into PRA, which provides for the systematic release of presidential records after twelve years or by way of a Freedom of Information (FOIA) request—the new E.O. requires that the materials can be released only when a FOIA request shows a "demonstrable, specific need."

According to administration officials, the new E.O. was designed merely to provide an "orderly process" for the release of presidential papers. Specifically, White House spokesman Ari Fleischer explained that the order would give a current administration a "safety valve" in the case that a former president, out of office for twelve years, did not recognize the national security implications of releasing certain documents (For the exchange, see <http://www.fas.org/sgp/news/2001/11/wh110101.html>).

On 6 November 2001, a congressional inquiry into the E.O. and related issues was held by Representative Stephen Horn (R-CA), chair of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations of the House Committee on Government Reform. Witnesses at the hearing included: John W. Carlin, archivist of the United States; M. Edward Whelan III of the Department of Justice; Scott L. Nelson, attorney for the Public Citizen Litigation Group; and several university-based expert witnesses including Mark J. Rozell of Catholic University, Peter M. Shane of the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Mellon University, and Anna Nelson of the American University. Professor Nelson testified on behalf of the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, and the Society of American Archivists. The testimony of the various witness may be found at: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/congress/2001/index.html#pra>. In addition, the Society of American Archivists issued its response to the order by sending a letter to Rep. Horn expressing "grave concern" about the E.O. (See <http://www.archivists.org/news/stephenhorn.html>).

No Democrats attended the two-hour hearing, though the ranking minority member, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA) and committee member Janice Schakowsky (D-IL) issued a joint statement calling for Bush to rescind the order. (See: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/news/2001/11/pral.html>.) The Republican majority was represented by chairman Horn and Rep. Doug Ose (R-CA). Horn fell just short of calling for the order to be rescind-

ed—urging the Bush Administration to "revisit" it in order to remove the hurdles to public access that the order creates.

Legal scholars pointed out at the hearing that the order stepped beyond current law and legal precedent by allowing the application of executive privilege to vice-presidential records. With the exception of Whelan, all the panelists expressed concern that the order tried to rewrite the PRA by requiring individuals to show a "demonstrated, specific need" through an FOIA request rather than rely on the process provided in the PRA which mandates systematic release of records through an established archival procedure. Archivist of the United States John W. Carlin testified that the order would apply retroactively to all presidential record requests waiting to be processed, including the sixty-eight thousand documents from the Reagan presidency. The release of the Reagan papers—the first to be covered by the 1978 PRA—has been delayed three times.

It was clear as the hearing concluded that in addition to the legal challenges being contemplated by several national organizations, Rep. Horn intended to continue a dialogue with Administration officials in an effort to remove hurdles to public access. Staff informed the NCC that the congressman would not hesitate to consider legislation to supplant the controversial decree if necessary. The NCC and other organizations have agreed to work with Horn and his staff in seeking some reasonable solution.

Suit Filed by Public Citizen

On 28 November, Public Citizen—a Washington, D.C., based nonprofit consumer advocacy organization—filed a suit in a federal court in Washington, D.C., to overturn E.O. 13233 on behalf of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the National Security Archive, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, Public Citizen, and eminent presidential historians Hugh Graham and Stanley Kutler. The suit seeks to compel the National Archives to abide by the terms of the 1978 PRA and release to the public some sixty-eight thousand pages of Reagan administration records that should have been released last January. A copy of the complaint is online at <http://www.citizen.org/>. The plaintiffs contend that the Bush executive order jeopardizes access to those records, and those of other former presidents, by allowing a former president to assert a claim of "executive privilege," at any time, preventing the Archives from opening records to the public even if the claim of privilege is legally invalid. The status of the suit was not affected by the 20 December 2001 release of eight thousand pages of presidential records.

Appropriations Legislation

President Bush has signed the Treasury/Postal appropriations legislation (P.L. 107-67) which provides funding for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The legislation provides the agency with a total budget of \$289.82 million which includes \$244.25 million for operating expenses, \$39.14 million for repairs and restorations, and \$6.44 million for competitive grants administered by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The budget includes \$19 million for the Electronic Records Archives (ERA) and \$28.5 million to build a new Southeast Regional Archives facility in Morrow, Georgia, just outside Atlanta. The appropriation also includes \$5.69 million for renovation and improved accessibility to the Eisenhower Presidential Library and Ford Library and Museum. Some \$450,000 is allocated for microfilming the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Funding

provides for seven full-time employees to complete the staffing of the Clinton Library as well as \$1.14 million to build an interim repository to preserve and make available the Clinton White House electronic records, in addition to an automatic system to redact privacy information from Clinton Presidential records. NARA also will receive \$3.97 million for the development of an enhanced NARA web site.

Legislative Branch Appropriations Act

On 12 November 2001 President Bush signed the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-68), a measure that provides funding for the legislative branch of government. Included in the annual funding package are monies for the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the Library of Congress (LC), and the Copyright Office. The CRS budget is pegged at \$81.5 million (an increase of \$8 million over FY 2001); and the Copyright Office is slotted to receive \$40.9 million (an increase of \$3.9 million). Congress approved a net appropriation to the LC of \$452 million for FY 2002. This figure exceeds the president's proposed budget (\$444.3 million) by 1.7 percent. Nevertheless, the appropriation is 11.7 percent less than FY 2001, which included funding for several projects for which expenditures were authorized for a limited period of time. The LC appropriation provides monies for a number of special projects including \$249,776 for the Veterans History Project administered by the American Folklife Center; \$250,000 in new funds for the advisory National Recording Preservation Board (authorized during the 106th Congress to support the preservation of sound recordings); \$5 million for additional discretionary purchase of rare and valuable materials for the LC collections (thus bringing the Library's total acquisitions budget to \$15.8 million); and a \$500,000 pass-through for the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission. The National Digital Library Program received an increase of \$9.6 million which will allow the program to hire 46 new employees. Congress also appropriated \$7.1 million for the "Hands Across America" program, which is designed to teach educators how to incorporate the LC's digital collections into school curricula.

Adams Memorial Authorized

On 25 October 2001, President Bush signed legislation (P.L. 107-62) authorizing a national memorial on federal land in Washington, D.C., to honor former President John Adams, his wife Abigail Adams, former President John Quincy Adams, and the family's legacy of public service. The bill forbids the use of any federal funds to pay for the memorial, but rather authorizes the Adams Memorial Foundation to privately raise the funds for the project. The passage of the bill could foreshadow, as some Hill insiders believe, another contentious debate over just how many more memorials should be placed on the National Mall.

Brown v. Board Commission Established

On 18 September 2001 President Bush signed into law (P.L. 107-41) legislation establishing the *Brown v. Board of Education* Fiftieth Anniversary Commission to commemorate the Supreme Court decision in *Oliver L. Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas et al.* In anticipation of the fiftieth anniversary on 17 May 2004, Congress has established a twenty-two member commission "appointed for the life of the Commission" to "encourage, plan, develop, and coordinate observances" of the *Brown* decision. □

For the latest news from NCC, point your web browser to
<http://h-net.msu.edu/~ncc/>.

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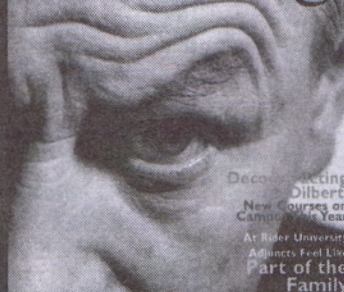
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Profiles

Phi Alpha Theta History Honor Society

Graydon A. "Jack" Tunstall Jr.

Founded at the University of Arkansas on 17 March 1921, Phi Alpha Theta History Honor Society, Inc. (PAT) is a member of the Association of College Honor Societies. In its eighty-year history, the honor society has expanded to include 820 chapters at accredited four-year, degree-granting colleges and universities in all fifty states. Students who have completed the required number of credits and have maintained high standards of scholarship are eligible to join. Membership in PAT is not limited to history majors.

With national headquarters at the University of South Florida, PAT currently has more than 262,600 members residing all over the globe. Members include students, scholars and teachers, as well as individuals engaged in a wide variety of occupations. Phi Alpha Theta offers its members the opportunity to participate in the society by subscribing to its publications—the quarterly journal, *The Historian*, and *The News Letter*. In addition, the honor society recently launched its own website at <<http://www.phialphatheta.org>>.

Phi Alpha Theta's scholarly journal, *The Historian*, is widely circulated to libraries and institutions worldwide. The journal, with editorial offices at the University of South Florida under the direction of Kathleen Paul, accepts scholarly articles in all fields of history. *The Histori-*

an also contains reviews of important newly-released books. *The News Letter*, published three times a year, highlights activities of the society, chapter news, and regional meetings. Phi Alpha Theta encourages all of its chapters to contribute and subscribe to this publication.

As its mission statement affirms, Phi Alpha Theta is a professional society devoted to promoting "the study of history through the encouragement of research, good teaching, publication and the exchange of learning and ideas among historians. We seek to bring students, teachers and writers of history together for intellectual and social exchanges, which promote and assist historical research and publication by our members in a variety of ways." In keeping with this mission, PAT holds a Biennial Convention—most recently convened in December 2001 in San Antonio, Texas—where students and scholars presented papers, toured local historical sites, and attended social events. PAT also organizes some forty regional meetings, hosted by various chapters throughout the United States. In addition, the organization fosters close ties to

other historical associations, including the Organization of American Historians, the Southern Historical Association, the American Historical Association, Western History Association, The Historical Society, the Southwest Social Science Association, and the Western Front Association. Phi Alpha Theta panels at many of these meetings provide students and faculty with a forum to present their research and scholarship.

Phi Alpha Theta also offers an extensive program of prizes, scholarships, and grants. Undergraduate and graduate students compete for a variety of paper prizes

with cash awards. The six annual paper prize awards are reviewed by the editor of *The Historian* and may be published if judged to be of requisite quality. The society offers additional prizes in cooperation with Westerners International, the World History Association, and the Western Front Association. Furthermore, each year PAT

awards five scholarships to student members entering graduate school and grants four awards to student members completing their doctoral work. Student history journals produced by individual PAT chapters are eligible for five *Gerald D. Nash History Journal Prizes*. In addition, PAT holds an annual competition for the best chapter awards in which chapters are judged on their scrapbook compilations of the past year's activities. Faculty advisors may apply for the faculty advisor research grant awarded each year to assist in research, writing, or travel. To encourage publication in history, PAT offers books and manuscript awards. For students, Phi Alpha Theta has established internships at the editorial offices of *The Historian*, the *Pacific Historical Review*, Ohio Wesleyan University and the Montana Historical Society.

On a local level, many Phi Alpha Theta chapters promote the study of history by sponsoring speakers, panel discussions, film nights, debates, and seminars frequently in cooperation with local and area historical societies or other honor societies on campus. Many chapters also sponsor field trips to local historical sites of interest, publish student history journals, and host regional meetings. Other chapter activities include the induction of new members, fundraising and membership recruitment, charitable activities, and informal social gatherings.

Initiation into Phi Alpha Theta confers lifetime membership on the individual with payment of one-time dues. New members automatically receive a one-year's subscription to *The Historian*. Subsequently, members are encouraged to continue to support the society by subscribing to *The Historian* and/or *The News Letter* or making a donation to our scholarships and awards program. □

Jack Tunstall Jr. is the executive director of Phi Alpha Theta History Honor Society, Inc.



Upcoming in the March 2002 Journal of American History

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| KENNETH T. JACKSON | The Power of History: The Weakness of a Profession |
| PAUL A. KRAMER | Empires, Exceptions, and Anglo-Saxons: Race and Rule between the British and United States Empires, 1880-1910 |
| CHRISTOPHER CAPOZZOLA | The Only Badge Needed is Your Patriotic Fervor: Vigilance, Coercion, and the Law in World War I America |
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The Program in Early American Economy and Society, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Johns Hopkins University Press continue to seek manuscripts for the monograph publication series, "Studies in Early American Economy and Society." The scope of this series will encompass fields of scholarship including, but not limited to, commerce, finance, business, manufacturing, agriculture, and political economy of the American colonies and early nation down to about 1850. Work on the Atlantic world economy, the transformation of North American colonies into a rapidly ascending nation within the world economy, comparative regional and international development, the nature of population and migration patterns, popular perceptions of credit and debt in the early nation, and numerous other topics in the broad field of economic history which have flourished in recent years are within the compass of this series. The editors wish to consider manuscripts produced by both first-time authors and senior scholars. For additional information, please contact Cathy Matson, Series Editor, at cmatson@udel.edu



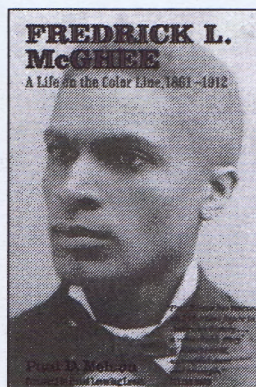
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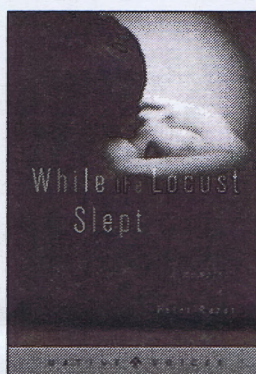
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Paul D. Nelson

Foreword by David Levering Lewis

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A Memoir

Peter Razor

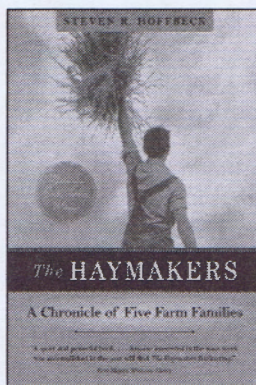
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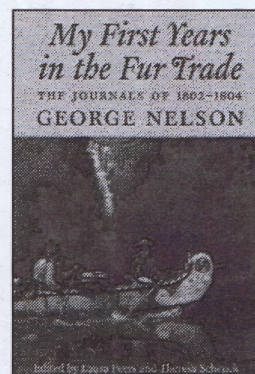
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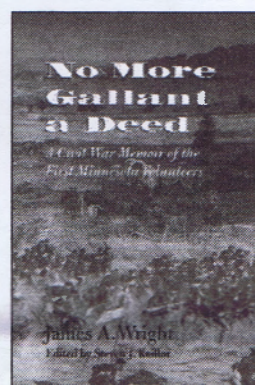
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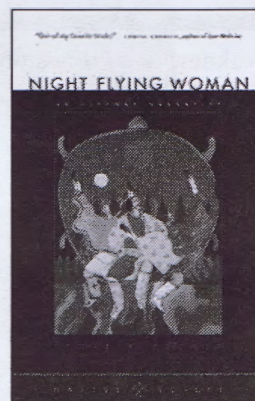
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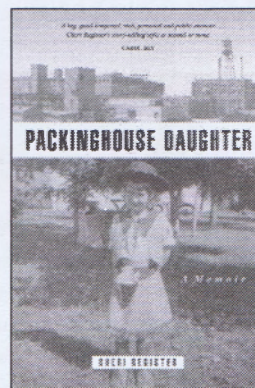
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News of the Profession

National Archives Announces Traveling Exhibition

"American Originals," a new National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) traveling exhibition began its eight-city tour with a stop at the New York Public Library in October. This marks the beginning of a three-year effort by NARA to share some of the rarely seen jewels of its collection and to showcase documents that have chartered the course of American history. Some of the highlights include:

- Original, signed Emancipation Proclamation
- Official voting record of the 1787 Constitutional Convention
- Louisiana Purchase Treaty
- Deed of Gift of the Statue of Liberty
- John F. Kennedy's handwritten draft of his inaugural address

Subsequent stops of the "American Originals" traveling display will include Chicago, Columbus, Atlanta, Kansas City, San Antonio, Los Angeles, and Hartford, Connecticut. For additional information on the exhibition, contact the National Archives public affairs staff at (301) 713-6000. □

Jefferson Day Event Scheduled

Jefferson Day, an annual advocacy event organized by the National Humanities Alliance and cosponsored by more than twenty organizations to promote support for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) will take place 22 March 2002 in Washington, D.C. The event provides an opportunity for scholars and others working in the humanities to communicate the importance of federal support for the humanities to congressional leaders in Washington. Grassroots advocacy will be especially critical in the upcoming year because of the increased pressure on state and federal budgets. Hotel rooms have been reserved at the George Washington University Inn located near the George Washington University campus. This year the Jefferson Lecture will be delivered on the evening of 22 March 2002 at the Ronald Reagan building in downtown Washington D.C. There is no registration fee. Registration information may be found online at: <<http://www.nhalliance.org/jd/>>. □

"AP Central" Web Site Launched by the College Board

As part of its broad effort to improve professional development opportunities and resources for education professionals interested or involved in the Advanced Placement (AP) Program, the College Board recently launched a new web site, AP Central, at <<http://www.apcentral.collegeboard.com/>>. With more than one hundred teachers and college faculty involved in its development, AP Central was built by and for the AP teaching community. The site offers up-to-date and comprehensive information on AP courses and exams as well as resources and tools to help administrators and teachers get started with an AP program. In addition, the web site enables seasoned AP professionals to further strengthen their respective AP curricula by offering a wide variety of information such as feature articles written by secondary- and college-level professionals and updates about important AP news, information, and events. □

The Middle 'R' Will Fitzhugh

It often seems these days that critical writing is on the decline in American K-12 education and that the middle 'R' is increasingly neglected. With the aid of the *Concord Review* and the National Writing Board, however, this trend is being reversed and students continue to learn how to write serious history research papers. Since 1987, the *Review* has published 517 research papers by high school students of history from 41 states and 33 other countries in a quarterly journal. These papers average 5,000 words, with endnotes and bibliography. The longest paper so far, a 21,000 word paper on the Mountain Meadows Massacre in Utah, was written by a young woman who is now at Stanford.

The National Writing Board, which offers an independent assessment of academic writing by high school students, has, in the last two years, evaluated papers from students in twenty states and sent reports to deans of admission. College endorsements for the service include Amherst, Claremont-McKenna, Colgate, Connecticut College, Dartmouth, Eck-



erd, Emory, Georgetown, Hamilton, Harvard, Illinois Wesleyan, Lafayette, Middlebury, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Pitzer, Princeton, Richmond, the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee, Williams, and Yale.

As has so often been stated and even occasionally remembered, students rise to the level of expectations set for them and appreciate the chance to improve their expository writing skills regardless of the difficulty. Unless more attention is again focused on the middle 'R', we will continue to burden colleges with students in need of remedial writing instruction before they can write the necessary term papers. We will also continue to deprive high school students of the practice they need to become full from their reading, exact in their thinking, and comfortable with the tools of written expression so essential to academic and professional success. □

Will Fitzhugh is editor and publisher of *The Concord Review*. For more information, visit <<http://www.tcr.org/>>.

2002 National History Day Summer Teaching Institute

The need to teach students about tolerance and the history of civil rights has increased since the September terrorist acts. National History Day (NHD) is proud to be a leader in teaching tolerance and is excited to announce that the 2002 NHD Summer Teaching Institute will be entitled, "'We Shall Overcome': 100 Years of the Civil Rights Movement." Sponsored by the Annenberg Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the institute will be held 20-27 July 2002 in Atlanta, Georgia.

The central goal of this year's conference is to improve the teaching of history by exposing participants to recent scholarship about the civil rights movement, familiarizing them with the primary sources available for studying and teaching, and modeling different ways of encouraging active learning. In order to achieve this goal, attendees will work with prominent historians and engage with a wide assortment of resources including historic sites, oral histories and visual images—all of which can be used in their teaching. Although the focus of the institute will be on the African American freedom struggle, other movements (women, Latinos, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and gays and lesbians) will also be addressed. Twenty-five educators will be selected to participate in the free seven-day institute. The institute director is Lee Formwalt, executive director of the Organization of American Historians, and a civil rights historian. To be eligible, educators must be teachers of history/social studies, librarians, and media specialists in secondary schools. Applicants must also have employment guaranteed for the 2002-2003 academic year. To request an application or for more information, contact: Bea Hardy, Outreach and Program Manager, National History Day; (301) 314-9739; <National.History.Day@umail.umd.edu> or visit <<http://www.nationalhistoryday.org>>. □

OAH/AHA to Survey Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty

In an effort to acquire data to better understand the status of part-time and adjunct history faculty, the joint AHA-OAH Committee on Part-time and Adjunct Employment is surveying as many historians as possible who teach on a part-time basis in colleges and universities. OAH and AHA will mail its members who are part-time or adjunct faculty a copy of the survey to be completed and returned. In order to reach the many part-time history faculty who are not members of either organization we have also posted a copy of the survey on the OAH web site <<http://www.oah.org/>>. We strongly encourage OAH members to request their colleagues who teach part-time to complete the survey and return it to: Part-time and Adjunct Survey, OAH, 112 North Bryan Ave., Bloomington, IN 47408 □

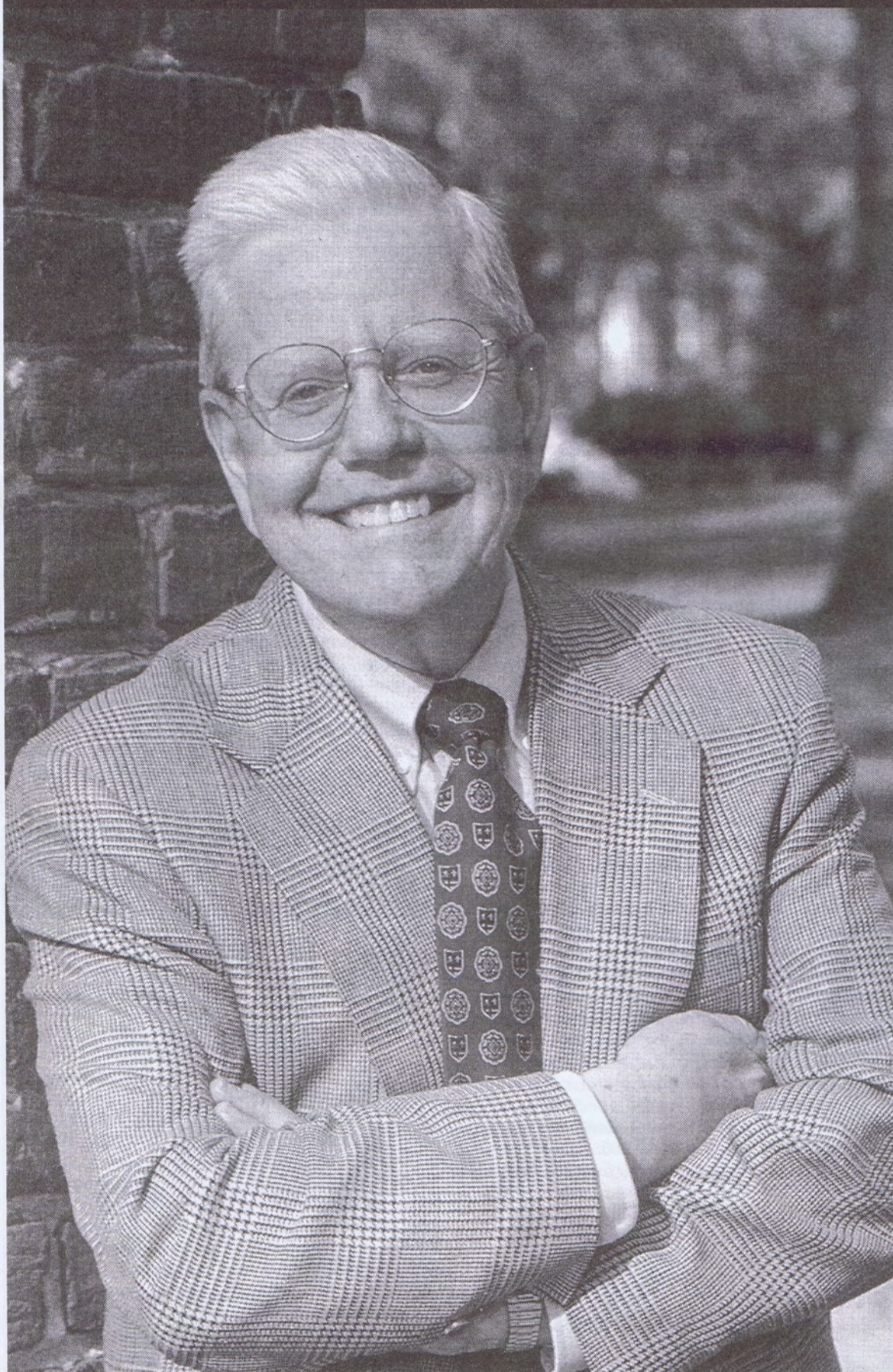
National Park Service Remains Offline



Ever think history doesn't matter? Think again. Since early December, web sites of the Department of the Interior, including the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bureau of Indian Affairs, have been taken off-line and NPS employees remain under court order not to access the Internet because of ongoing litigation involving Indian trust lands—an issue literally going back a century. History, it seems, has caught up with the Interior: no employee can get their external e-mail, many cannot even get their agency e-mail or their old e-mail messages. So if your colleagues in any Department of Interior agency suddenly seem nonresponsive, please bear with them: they aren't getting your messages and have a frustration level even higher than yours. By the time this is published, we hope they are back in the twenty-first century. —Heather Huyck, National Park Service

Only One History Professor Has Ever Won an Emmy Award: DAN CARTER

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA



Dan Carter, USC's Education Foundation Professor of History, won an Emmy Award for his research on the PBS documentary *George Wallace: Settin' the Woods on Fire*. The program was based on Carter's biography, *Politics of Rage: George Wallace, the Origins of the New Conservatism and the Transformation of American Politics*. Carter, a USC alumnus who joined our history faculty in 2000, was also nominated for his work on the PBS documentary, *Scottsboro: An American Tragedy*, based on another of his books. Dan Carter—just one of our award-winning professors bringing something more to history class.

To see what other surprises await you, please contact:

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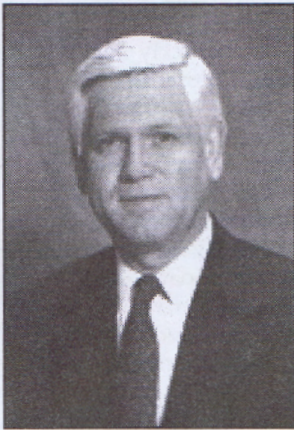
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News of the Organization

Report of the OAH Treasurer

Gale E. Peterson

The most significant developments in the OAH's financial picture during 2001 are not readily observed in the schedules printed on this page. First, the Adam's Mark Hotel's decision to drop its lawsuit against the OAH arising from the April 2000 annual meeting in St. Louis removes a potentially serious item from the ledger. To prepare for a trial and possible judgment, the manager of the OAH's investments was asked to keep \$130,000 in cash or short-term money market funds that could be quickly accessed. Upon the settlement of this issue late in 2001, the fund manager was released from this obligation. Except for a loan of \$15,000 from the endowment fund in 2000 (that is now budgeted for repayment in fiscal 2002), this puts the Adam's Mark issue behind the association.



Peterson

Second, during the course of the year, the board took several steps to plan a capital campaign in anticipation of the Organization's one hundredth anniversary in 2007. In addition to several special projects for which funds would be solicited, the principal objective of such an effort would be to add significantly to the endowment fund. The board agreed to pay the costs of this preparatory work from the endowment fund itself, and these expenses will appear in the report for the fiscal year ending 30 June 2002.

In fiscal 2001, the OAH once again incurred a modest deficit amounting to about \$22,000, or about 1.5 percent of its \$1.55 million budget. While in and of itself this is not a serious shortfall, it is part of a general tendency for the OAH to aggressively budget anticipated income in order to justify the expenses the board and staff believe necessary to support the programs it must provide. When income falls short of expectations, a deficit results. This pattern underscores how important it will be to succeed with the capital campaign now being planned.

There are a few innovations in the report on receipts and disbursements printed on this page. This year the report shows the amount transferred from the Fund for American History to support special projects approved by the board. It also includes income and expenses resulting from restricted grants and collaborative projects. In recent years, the OAH has developed a strong relationship with the National Park Service for conducting theme studies and planning conferences where the OAH staff handles arrangements and for which it receives a modest management fee.

A more significant innovation will be apparent next year, as the office is making a transition from the cash basis to accrual accounting. This will alter the appearance of several of the auditor's reports, but will also provide both the staff and the Organization's members a more complete picture of its financial position. □

TABLE 1. FISCAL 2001 OAH FINANCIAL REPORT

	07/01/99 - 06/30/00		07/01/00 - 06/30/01		07/01/01 - 06/30/02
RECEIPTS	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	
Membership Receipts					
Institutions	\$ 363,788	\$ 399,800	\$ 385,982	\$ 404,106	
Individuals	511,282	552,380	487,992	500,915	
Magazine Subscribers	29,751	35,000	29,636	35,000	
Total Membership	904,821	987,180	903,610	940,021	
Advertising					
Magazine of History	2,468	5,000	4,682	4,000	
Journal Ads, Sales	72,012	80,000	75,471	75,000	
Annual Mtg. Advertising	60,287	63,000	69,362	92,550	
Newsletter Ads, Sales	16,384	26,000	21,356	24,000	
Total Advertising	151,151	174,000	170,871	195,550	
Other/Publications/Sales	47,124	63,560	75,074	66,000	
Annual Meeting					
Registration & Misc.	111,311	126,300	117,317	178,205	
Annual Mtg. Exhibits	86,865	120,000	110,275	105,000	
Total Annual Meeting	198,176	246,300	227,592	283,205	
Midwestern Conference	4,259	19,610	7,859	0	
Grants and Collaborative Projects	0	0	0	34,003	
Other Income	106,643	78,400	80,812	66,534	
Ameritech Fellowship Grant	0	0	0	8,685	
St. Louis Fund	81,570	0	12,411	0	
Transfer from Fund for American History	25,000	25,000	27,633	28,315	
Endowment Investment Earnings Transferred	44,650	47,590	47,590	47,908	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,563,394	\$ 1,641,640	\$ 1,553,452	\$ 1,670,221	
DISBURSEMENTS					
JAH EDITORIAL OFFICE					
Journal Printing	\$ 197,937	\$ 174,010	\$ 170,772	\$ 174,825	
JAH Office Expense	320,710	336,960	307,776	345,718	
JAH Computer Depreciation	4,154	4,500	6,023	5,381	
Total JAH Expenses	522,801	515,470	484,571	525,924	
Newsletter Expense	85,709	64,590	75,526	80,077	
Magazine of History Expense	90,023	92,808	78,433	112,147	
Advertising Expense	72,726	71,000	50,241	58,595	
Annual Meeting	163,528	163,460	212,012	206,150	
Midwestern Conference	5,045	19,700	9,261	0	
Administration/General	382,921	440,342	410,345	364,327	
Computers and Electronic Publications	14,181	31,960	34,139	45,655	
Membership	91,958	101,500	92,306	104,430	
Governance (Committees)	47,283	60,300	41,693	48,300	
Grants and Collaborative Projects	10,000	35,100	35,375	47,900	
Awards/Expenses	8,689	6,900	3,537	6,500	
Liaison/Advocacy	37,078	30,500	31,248	36,500	
Depreciation/Computers	5,888	8,010	6,752	5,871	
St. Louis Expenses	91,594	0	10,239	0	
Capital Campaign	0	0	0	12,000	
OAH Endowment Payment	0	0	0	15,000	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 1,629,424	\$ 1,641,640	\$ 1,575,678	\$ 1,669,376	
NET OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	< \$66,030 >	\$ 0	< \$22,226 >	\$ 845	

TABLE 2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances, as of June 30, 2001 (Cash Basis)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	
Cash	\$62,916	Liabilities	
Investments (cost basis)		Operating Fund	\$ 90,598
Endowment Fund	841,471	Other	13,777
Fund for American History	570,474	Total Liabilities	\$ 104,375
Prize Fund	299,859	Restricted Funds	\$ 1,719,945
Other Restricted Funds	9,391	Unrestricted General	<40,209>
Total Investments	\$ 1,721,195	Total Fund Balances	\$ 1,679,736
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,784,111	Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	\$ 1,784,111

TABLE 3. OAH INVESTMENTS

	2001		2000	
	Cost	Market	Cost	Market
Endowment Fund	\$ 824,251	\$ 981,921	\$ 812,619	\$ 900,748
Fund for American History	560,667	648,689	577,862	625,441
*Prize Fund	289,885	316,337	283,607	296,747
Total Investments	\$1,674,803	\$1,946,947	\$1,674,088	\$ 1,822,936

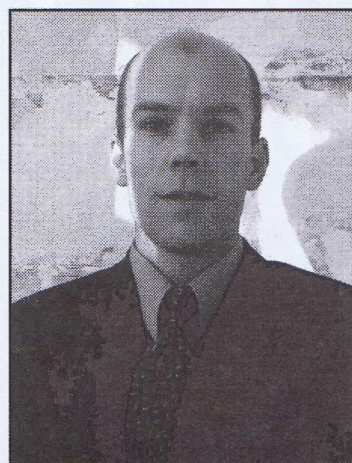
*Includes amounts for the Merrill Travel Grants Fund

From the Deputy Director

Integrity and History

John R. Dichtl

A few turbulent months ago, before the events of 11 September, the Joseph Ellis case was still national news. Friends and acquaintances who are not historians asked me about "that historian who lied to his students." An awkward way to begin a conversation, perhaps, but it proved an opportunity to talk about



Dichtl

what it is that teachers and scholars do, and what it is that historians in particular owe their audiences. It might be a challenge to explain why historians continually re-interpret the past, but at least we can agree that the job requires integrity.

Unfortunately, the credibility of historians is in question again. During the first week of the year, Stephen Ambrose's reputation took a nosedive when the

Weekly Standard showed that his new book about World War II bomber crews, *The Wild Blue*, included passages copied from Thomas Childer's *Wings of Morning*. So far at least another four of Ambrose's books show evidence of plagiarism. Has Ambrose's climb stalled, or will a bit of infamy boost sales? Add Doris Kearns Goodwin to the list of high-flying historians whose work is under scrutiny. Her 1987 book, *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys*, borrowed language from three other authors without sufficient attribution, and, the *Boston Globe* reports, she subsequently settled out of court with one author for an undisclosed sum.

Lest we too quickly relegate the current controversy solely to the realm of celebrity scholars doing popular history, we should remember the press's interest in Michael Bellesiles's prizewinning *Arming America*. According to newspaper coverage, the commotion is less about Bellesiles's interpretation of evidence and more about whether his sources existed in the first place, how he recorded his data, and what has happened to his handwritten notes since publication of the book.

It is too early to tell whether the media and the public will see the Ambrose and Goodwin plagiarism cases as exceptions that prove the rule: historians today are a credible bunch, and all who interpret the past are obliged to follow rigorous standards of critical inquiry. Will the current focus on cases such as Ellis, Ambrose, and Goodwin help the public better appreciate the demands of the historian's endeavor, or will it widen the gap of understanding between historians and their audiences? Alternatively, will the media and public grow cynical about historical methods and ethics? Will they distinguish between historians who build new interpretations on factual foundations and those who simply tell stories?

These controversies are an opportunity to draw closer to our readers, students, visitors to our exhibits, and all who care about the study of the past. The plagiarism section of the American Historical Association's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* refers to a "community of inquiry" comprised of amateur and pro-

fessional historians, students and established scholars, who share "an obligation to oppose deception." Self-scrutiny by anyone doing historical work is the first line of defense against plagiarism, according to the *Statement*, and should accompany the development of work habits (e.g., clear note taking) that preclude its occurrence. Indeed, both Ambrose and Goodwin said their errors resulted from negligence. Ambrose and his team of assistants, presumably, will slow their pace. Goodwin now relies on a computer instead of handwritten notes on legal pads and will keep her secondary sources in front of her as she writes.

In his *Chronicle of Higher Education* piece (20 July 2001, reprinted August 2001 in the *OAH Newsletter*), "Why are Academics Ducking the Ellis Case?" Elliott J. Gorn suggested that historians had shown a disturbing "lack of outrage" over the scandal. Historians were in danger of losing their sense of purpose in seeking truth together with their students in the classroom. Gorn suggested that as a profession, it is "our integrity in presenting" historical sources "that authorizes us to bear witness to the past." We have a duty, he concluded, to remind ourselves and our audiences that integrity matters—and to do it in a way so the public "hears us voicing our concerns."

"The real penalty for plagiarism is the abhorrence of the community of scholars," observes the *AHA Statement*. In addition to the sanctions that institutions employing historians can apply, scholarly peer pressure keeps dishonesty in check. But should it not be one of our goals, as a profession, to seek to share that burden with a broader community? Ideally, the abhorrence of all people interested in history should be brought to bear on incidents of deception.

What is at stake here is too important to keep quiet about. These issues should not emerge only in shocking stories shared between individual historians, or arise in the cases that quietly move through the AHA's Professional Division or occasionally appear in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. Plagiarism and the ability to identify and resist it must be the subject of ongoing conversations in our teaching, mentoring, and professional activities. As teachers, we need to do

more than quickly deal with plagiarism on the course syllabus, on that first day of class, or in the context of "it's time to hand in the term paper." As mentors and colleagues, we should discuss such matters regularly and rely on each other for advice about professional ethics as well as practicalities such as note-taking, writing from notes, and attributing sources. It is too often assumed that we all recognize plagiarism when we see it, and simply avoid "it" like the plague.

We need to openly converse about why plagiarism is bad, how it undermines the historical venture, and what new threats are emerging for historians. Historians need to vigorously assert before the public the integrity of the discipline. Because building upon other historians' efforts is a crucial part of what we do, ensuring clear and proper attributions, like following elusive truth and objectivity, should be a perpetual effort. We will have to continually remind ourselves and vigorously assert before the public the integrity of the discipline. □

Vote TODAY

Your OAH election ballot was enclosed with the 2002 Annual Meeting Program.



Your participation is vital.

▼ Adam's Mark / From 1

sued the OAH for breach of contract. For the next fifteen months, the impending trial cast a shadow over the executive office as we gave depositions, collected evidence, and prepared for our day in court. Now, finally, we can return, full-focus, to our mission of promoting history education and research.

OAH is grateful to its members, other scholarly associations, the academic community, and the people of St. Louis, for standing by us. In particular, we would like to give special attention to several scholars, who, from the start, challenged OAH to do the right thing: Arvarh E. Strickland, Robin D.G. Kelley, Mark Naison, Donald Spivey, Gwendolyn M. Hall, Timothy Tyson, David Levering Lewis, and Jeffrey Sammons. We are also grateful to our members and colleagues in St. Louis who, together with a network of local Black St. Louisans, including the Gateway City's mayor, helped us orchestrate our change of venue. We also appreciate the efforts of NAACP President and CEO Kweisi Mfume and board chairman Julian Bond who were determined that the dismissal of the OAH suit be part of any NAACP settlement with Adam's Mark.



Inside Christ Church Cathedral, annual meeting participants applaud the Freedom Singers at the 2000 OAH presidential address and award ceremony, 31 March 2000. (Photo courtesy Raymond Lohne)

OAH President David Montgomery's leadership guided OAH through troubled waters as the executive board spent many hours devising an appropriate response which focused on using the crisis as a "teachable moment." During the executive board meeting in St. Louis, board member James Horton said, "Even when you expect white colleagues to stand firmly on issues of racism,

as I do, especially given the ideals of this group, it is reassuring to see the board follow through in this way. It's great to have such committed company!"

OAH's collective stand against Adam's Mark's racism represented a shared commitment that makes all members of diverse backgrounds proud to be historians. We affirmed in a most public way that all are welcome to the table of history. As historian Julian Bond noted, OAH took a "principled stand against bigotry at great potential cost. In the end, justice prevailed and right triumphed—as history teaches us it often does." This is a lesson worth remembering.

Part of any struggle involves "showing up!" Nearly 1,900 of our members showed up in St. Louis in March 2000. We strongly encourage you to show up again this April at the 2002 annual convention in Washington, D.C., to celebrate our organization and our profession as we go about the business of deepening our understanding of the American past. □

Darlene Clark Hine is president, and Lee W. Formwalt is executive director, of the Organization of American Historians.

News of the Organization

OAH and Indiana University Rebuilds Diversity Fellowship Program

The Organization of American Historians, in collaboration with Indiana University's Department of History and College of Arts and Sciences, is pleased to announce a cosponsored Diversity Fellowship for beginning, minority graduate students in American history. Michael McGerr, Associate Dean of IU's College of Arts and Sciences, was "very pleased that the [IU] Department of History and the OAH have been able to work so readily together to implement this fellowship program. I am confident the fellowship will enrich both the graduate program of the department and work of the OAH, and contribute to the greater diversity of the historical profession."

A national search will begin in 2003. Applicants must be planning to work toward a Ph.D. and will receive tuition and support for five to six years. In return, the OAH-IU Diversity Fellow will serve two years as a graduate assistant with the OAH and one or two as an associate instructor in Indiana University's history department. □

OAH and National Park Service Announce Third Jamestown Scholar

The Organization of American Historians and the National Park Service (NPS) are pleased to announce Ms. Anna Agbe-Davies, a Ph.D. candidate from the University of Pennsylvania, as the next Jamestown Scholar. Ms. Agbe-Davies's dissertation topic, "Up in Smoke: Pipe Production, Tobacco Consumption, and Bacon's Rebellion," examines "late seventeenth-century Virginia in the emergence and transformation of the modern world using the manufacture, distribution, and use of Chesapeake-area clay pipes." She seeks to understand local social relationships, including race and ethnicity, during the turbulent era of Bacon's Rebellion.

The OAH-NPS Jamestown Scholarships, provide support for Ph.D. candidates writing dissertations on Jamestown related topics. One Jamestown Scholarship remains and will be awarded in the winter of 2002. Applications are due 1 December 2002. For further information about the OAH-NPS Jamestown Scholarship Program, please contact Heather Huyck at the National Park Service, (757) 564-0896. □

Minority Historians and Minority History Committee Report

The Committee on Minority Historians and Minority History read applications for the Huggins-Quarles prize. There were over twenty high quality applications, and two \$1,000 awards were given. At the spring conference in Los Angeles, the proposal for a summer institute to recruit students of color to the history profession was discussed. The OAH is committed to the formation of an institute to recruit and provide courses and guidance for young people of color who might want to join the historical profession.

Another topic of concern is the name of the committee. "Minority" is quickly growing outdated as a term for particular groups. Latinos, for example, are in the majority in some parts of the country. African Americans have long felt that the term is diminutive. The committee should, perhaps, be called the Committee on Africana, Latino, Asian, and Native American Historians (ALANA) and ALANA history. This matter will be discussed at future meetings. □

—Charles Pete Banner-Haley

International Committee Report

The committee reports the following actions as agreed upon in its meeting at the 2001 OAH Annual Meeting:

- **OAH Foreign-Language Book Prize.** Concerning the second and third prize books that Ohio State University Press is committed to publishing: Fasce's *A Family in Stars and Stripes: The Great War and Corporate Culture in America* has been finished and sent to the press; Rossignol's *The Nationalist Ferment: At the Origins of American Foreign Policy, 1789-1812* is nearing completion. University of Notre Dame Press is committed to publishing the fourth, Heffer's *The United States and the Pacific: The Story of a Frontier*. We are currently working on finding a publisher for the fifth, Won Lee's *U.S. Korean Relations and Japan in East Asia's Cold War* and continuing to investigate further ways to subsidize the program and help with the remaining and future books.

- **Strengthening institutional ties with foreign-based U.S. historians.** Ferdinando Fasce is discussing with the Associazione Italiana Studi Nord-Americani (AISNA) the possibility of establishing an agreement providing for associate membership to the OAH at half the ordinary membership fee for the members of the AISNA.

Other such initiatives are under consideration.

• New concrete programs for internationalization.

Allan Winkler is proceeding with the Salzburg proposal and is working with James O. Horton, OAH Executive Board member, with Salzburg people both in Washington and Salzburg. As to the Rockefeller project, Peter Kraemer is discussing the plan with the Rockefeller Archive Center for a conference on the virtues and pitfalls of researching global or non-U.S. topics in American repositories. □

—Ferdinando Fasce

OAH Newsletter Editorial Board

The past year was a productive one for the board. Through ongoing discussions with the managing editor, Michael Regoli, and then associate editor, Roark Atkinson, followed by a series of e-mail exchanges, we inaugurated an informal interview committee. Special thanks should go to board members Bryan LeBeau and Rebecca Sharpless, whose vigorous energies helped bring this new feature of the *Newsletter* to fruition. The committee's mandate is to arrange—and in most cases conduct—interviews with notable individuals from around the country who have contributed the field of American history, especially those who have expanded the sphere of historical inquiry beyond the academy. The interview series has become one of the main features of the *Newsletter*, beginning with Lawrence Levine's interview of NEH Chair William Ferris in February 1998. The committee has already helped to produce two interviews and has others lined up in the future. Besides the editorial board members, the interview committee includes Joyce Appleby, UCLA; Robert Cherny, San Francisco State University (SFSU); Paul Longmore, SFSU; Barbara Loomis, SFSU; Ronald Grele, Columbia University; and has recently added Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College. We hope that more members from institutions on the East Coast and the South will join this endeavor in the future.

Beyond this significant contribution, the board continues to offer advice and feedback on various article submissions, and has offered suggestions for future articles. It has also suggested ways to improve this publication, which is the chief instrument of communication to the membership. Suggestions can always be sent to <newsletter@oah.org>. □

—Harvard Sitkoff

Obituaries

Richard D. Coy

Richard D. Coy, Associate Professor Emeritus at the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire, died 30 August 2001. Professor Coy, a Minnesota native, received his B.A. from St. John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota. Following service in the U.S. Army, he attended graduate school at the University of Minnesota, earning the M.A. and Ph.D. in history, focusing specifically on the twentieth-century United States. Following receipt of his doctorate, he taught at Minot State College in North Dakota for two years, and in 1966 joined the faculty at what was then Wisconsin State University at Eau Claire.

At Eau Claire he taught courses in recent United States history as well as the U.S. survey. He was known as a thorough and entertaining teacher. He was a wonderful raconteur, and regaled students and colleagues with tales of the vices and virtues of the famous and

not-so-famous in history. His daughter said of him at his memorial service that he seemed to know something about everything, and certainly his students and colleagues could agree. Articulate, sometimes opinionated and argumentative, yet always charming, he was an unforgettable colleague. He retired from the university in 1993 and was in failing health for the remainder of his life—even a variety of medical complaints could not keep him, however, from continuing his interest in the world and people, and tending to his beloved garden.

He also put into practice his interest in the American political process. He was active for many years in the local and state Democratic party and was the Association of University of Wisconsin Professionals' representative to the Eau Claire Area Labor Council. His stories about participating in the 1968 Democratic Convention were among his most memorable. He would

want to be remembered principally, however, for his family. He is survived by his wife, Luanne, four children, and three grandchildren. He was devoted to his family and they to him. In them, his lively interest in the world around him, as well as his ability to characterize and express that interest, lives on. □

Thomas Miller
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

Scott L. Bills

Scott L. Bills, of Warren Wilson College, died in Asheville, North Carolina, on 13 October 2001 at the age of fifty-three. After receiving his B.A. at West Virginia University, Scott spent seven fruitful years at Kent State University, earning his master's and doctorate degrees. Influenced by the troubled times at the university, he was involved in efforts to understand the tragic shootings at Kent State in 1970 by editing an influential study, *Kent State/May 4: Echoes Through a Decade* (1982; rev. ed. 1988). His interest in peace studies led him to take an active role as co-executive editor of *Peace & Change*, and as president of the Peace History Society in 1999. At the same time, Scott was an active scholar in diplomatic history, producing papers and monographs on U.S. relations with the Third World, culminating in two significant books, *Empire and Cold War: The Roots of U.S.-Third World Antagonism, 1945-47* (Macmillan, 1990) and *The Libyan Arena: The United States, Britain, and the Council of Foreign Ministers* (Kent State University Press, 1995). I will always be grateful for his initiative in organizing a *Festschrift* on my behalf, *The Romance of History* (Kent State University Press, 1997), which he edited with a fellow former doctoral student, E. Timothy Smith. His most enduring impact, though, derived from his role as a teacher. From 1983-2001, Scott taught at Stephen F. Austin State University where he was honored in 1999 by appointment as Regents Professor of History. At the time of his death, he had recently taken a new position at Warren Wilson College in North Carolina. The profession has undoubtedly lost an inspirational teacher and a talented scholar, and I have lost a valued friend. He leaves behind his wife, Kris, and his son, Seth. □

Lawrence S. Kaplan
Kent State University

Innovations in Collaboration: A School-University Model To Enhance History Teaching, K-16

The Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, and the National Council for the Social Studies are sponsoring in June 2003 a national history conference, "Innovations in Collaboration: A School-University Model to Enhance History Teaching, K-16." The sponsoring organizations seek to showcase collaborations that have promoted new venues for professional development, dynamic curriculum designs, and instructional practices that engage students in the pursuit of a richer understanding of United States and world history.

All history educators, and especially those involved in an ongoing collaboration, are invited to submit a proposal that explains how their endeavors have resulted in more compelling teaching and learning that is reflected in multiple measures of higher student achievement. Topics that might be addressed in either a sixty-minute or a ninety-minute session include the following:

- enhancing teaching in ways that connect students to the discipline of history
- extending scholarship that deepens understanding of history
- building learning communities and networks dedicated to connecting K-16 educators (How? Why? To what effect?)
- generating a passion for learning
- grounding the teaching of American history in a global context
- profiling professional development models that strengthen the teaching of United States and world history
- using the study of history to develop the understandings, skills, and democratic character essential to civic engagement

A completed proposal will:

- 1) Indicate if the presenter(s) prefer a 60 or 90 minute session.
- 2) Be specific in (a) identifying session outcomes; (b) describing the content focus; (c) identifying the audience; and (d) describing how the session will be organized. Please limit this information to two (2) pages.
- 3) On a cover sheet include the names, affiliation, and contact information (mailing address, e-mail [required], and telephone number) for each participant (e.g., chair, presenters, commentators, etc.).
- 4) Include a one-page vita or resume for each participant.

Send five (5) collated copies of all materials to:

2003 Teaching Conference Program Committee
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

The conference is scheduled for 26-28 June 2003, in the metropolitan Washington D.C. area. For more information, contact Program Committee Chair Michael Wildasin at <michaelwildasin@earthlink.net>. The deadline for submitting a completed proposal is **15 July 2002**.

OAH Annual Meetings

• WASHINGTON, D.C.
11-14 April 2002
Renaissance Hotel

• MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
3-6 April 2003
Memphis Cook Convention Center

• BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
25-28 March 2004
Marriott Copley Place

www.oah.org / meetings

Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Charges are \$65 for fewer than 101 words; \$90 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears. Send announcements to Advertising Director <advertise@oah.org>. Deadlines for receipt of professional opportunity announcements are: 1 January for the February issue; 1 April for May; 1 July for August; and 1 October for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines. Positions appearing here will also be listed on the OAH web page: <<http://www.oah.org/>>

Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission

The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission (ALBC), responsible for planning the national celebration of the 200th anniversary of our 16th president's birth, seeks an executive director. The successful candidate will supervise the commission's budget, work with commissioners to determine staffing needs, and establish offices. Additional responsibilities include but are not limited to: drafting short- and long-range plans for ALBC operations, ensuring effective communication among all parties, and implementing ALBC programs. Qualifications include: bachelor's degree in an area related to the study of Abraham Lincoln or in management; demonstrable experience in program management, marketing, and media management; excellent oral, written and interpersonal communication skills; knowledge of the workings of federal government and computer softwares, including digitization processes. Fund-raising experience preferred. Salary range: GS-15. For further details, fax resume no later than April 2, 2002, to: Jackie Williams, ALBC, 202-228-1692.

Autry Museum of Western Heritage

The Autry Museum of Western Heritage in Los Angeles, California, is currently seeking a senior-level person to fill the newly created position of Deputy Director for Interpretation, Exhibitions, and Collections. Over the past several years, the Museum has made a commitment to expanding scholarly and public discourse about the myth and reality of the West and, through an ambitious program of exhibitions, publications, and new presentations of the permanent collection, exploring the story of people on the new frontier and how their diverse backgrounds influenced the West and its representations. Reporting to the Executive Director, the new Deputy Director will guide the Museum's intellectual vision and shape the future direction of acquisitions, exhibitions, and programs. The Museum is looking for an energetic, visionary thinker with excellent communications skills, experience in public programming, and a nationally respected scholar within the field of Western history and/or art and material culture. To apply, please send letter of interest, cv, and three references to Nancy L. Pressly & Associates, 6135 31st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20015.

Carnegie Mellon University

Postdoctoral Fellow, Center for African American Urban Studies and the Economy (CAUSE). The Dept. of History, Carnegie Mellon University, seeks a scholar in the humanities and/or social sciences doing history-related research in African American urban studies. The fellow will pursue his/her own research project; collaborate with the director on current Center projects; and interact

with faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students. The appointment is for 9 months beginning August 15, 2002. The fellowship carries a stipend of \$34,000, \$3,000 for expenses, and benefits. Send a cover letter, c.v., two letters of reference, 3-5 page project proposal, and writing sample to Prof. Joe W. Trotter, CAUSE, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890. Deadline for receipt of applications is March 1. (Notification of decision by March 15). Women and minorities are urged to apply, AA/EEO.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MIT's Program in Science, Technology, and Society invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in the history and/or social study of biology and the life sciences. Candidates should be able to teach subjects of special interest to undergraduates majoring in biology, pre-med, and bio-engineering. Special consideration will be given those whose research focuses on science in colonial or post-colonial contexts. The candidate should also be able to address contemporary issues in the biological sciences. Candidates should submit a letter of application, a complete resume, a brief description of research interests (2-3 pages), and three letters of recommendation to: Debbie Meibresse, Program in Science, Technology, and Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, E51-185, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307; Fax: (617) 258-8118; <meibres@mit.edu>. Applications should be received by February 15, 2002. MIT is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer and strongly encourages applications from women and members of minority groups.

University of Missouri-St. Louis

The University of Missouri-St. Louis hopes to make a tenure track Assistant Professor appointment in History/Education. Secondary teaching experience and an earned doctorate are required. Teaching responsibilities will include undergraduate and graduate courses in history (field open) and education. Administrative responsibilities include the supervision of student teachers in the area of secondary social studies. The successful candidate will be expected to establish a significant research and publication record in History/Education. Applicants should send a letter of interest and a brief resume to Professor Louis Gerteis, Chair, Department of History, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63121. The deadline for applications is March 15, 2002. The University of Missouri-St. Louis is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer and encourages women and minorities to apply.

California State University, Dominguez Hills

California State University, Dominguez Hills, seeks candidates for a tenure track Assistant Professorship in Multicultural American history. Primary responsibility will be developing and teaching courses offering comparative perspectives of ethnic and cultural groups in American history. The candidate must also be able to teach new information technology skills for history majors and future teachers, as well as American history for teachers. The candidate may be called on to teach other courses. In addition to teaching, active involvement in research in the candidate's field is strongly encouraged. Qualifications: Earned Ph.D. in history from an accredited university preferred; demonstrated excellence in teaching and experience with multicultural students; and demonstrated capacity for research and publication. Applicants should send a letter of interest, current cv, university transcripts, student evaluations when available, three letters of recommendation, and samples of scholarly products to: Dr. Howard Holter,

chair, Department of History, California State University, Dominguez Hills, Carson, CA 90747. Search committee will begin reviewing applications on 2 January 2002 and will continue until the position is filled. The position begins in fall 2002 with a starting salary of \$45,000, dependent on qualifications and experience. CSUDH is an EOE/AA/Section 504, Title IX employer. Women, minorities, and physically challenged individuals are encouraged to apply.

Activities of Members

Catherine Allgor, University of California-Riverside, won the Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association 2001 book award for *Parlor Politics: In Which the Ladies of Washington Help Build a City and a Government*.

Katherine Benton, a doctoral candidate at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, received a Mayers Fellowship for her work, "What About Women in the White Men's Camp?: Gender, Nation, and the Redefinition of Race in Cochise County, Arizona, 1853-1941."

Cathleen Cahill, a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago, was awarded a joint fellowship from the Huntington Library and Western History Association for her work, "The Indian Service: The State, Gender, and Labor in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1869-1928."

Ryan Carey, a doctoral candidate at the University of Texas, Austin, was awarded a Mayers Fellowship for his work, "Building a Better Oregon: Landscape Perception and Regional Development, 1846-1906."

Nancy Cott has been named the Carl and Lily Pforzheimer Foundation Director of the Schlesinger Library and professor of history in the faculty of Arts and Sciences at Radcliffe University.

Kathleen Donegan, a doctoral candidate at Yale University, received a W.M. Keck Foundation Fellowship for "Cast Away in the New World: Catastrophe, Narrative, and the Literature of Settlement in British Colonial America."

Gary Gallagher, University of Virginia, was awarded the Times Mirror Foundation Distinguished Fellowship for "Jubal A. Early: A Southern Life."

Peter Harstad, retired executive director of the Indiana Historical Society, has been presented the Eli Lilly Lifetime Achievement Award. Harstad was honored for "extraordinary contributions, over an extended period of time, to the field of history and/or the affairs of the Indiana Historical Society."

Karl Jacoby, Brown University, was awarded an NEH Fellowship for "Borders and Lands: The Contest for New Mexico, 1846-1900."

Susan Johnson, University of Colorado, Boulder, was awarded a Mellon Postdoctoral Research Fellowship for "Marrying Power: The Intimate World of Kit Carson."

H.J. Jones, former director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History and curator emeritus of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, received the John Tyler Caldwell Award for lifetime services to the humanities from the North Caroliniana Society.

Lisa McGirr, Harvard University, won the 2001 New England Historical Association book award for *Suburban Warriors: The Origins of the New American Right*.

JoAnne Mancini, University College Cork, received a Robert R. Wark Fellowship for "Modernism's Machinery: Art Criticism and the American Art World, 1865-1929."

Martin Melosi, University of Houston, won the Abel Wolman Prize for 2001, awarded by the Public Works Historical Society, for his book, *The Sanitary City: Urban Infrastructure in America from Colonial Times to the Present*.

Virginia Metaxas, Southern Connecticut State University, was elected president of the Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NECA) in November.

Robert Self, University of Michigan, has been awarded the Urban History Association Award for the Best Article in a Scholarly Journal Without Geographic Restriction Published in 2001 for his work entitled "To Plan Our Liberation": Black Power and the Politics of Place in Oakland, California, 1965-1977."

Joan Waugh, University of California, Los Angeles, was awarded an NEH Fellowship for "The Union is His Monument: The Memorialization of U.S. Grant."

David Wrobel, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, has received a Los Angeles Corral of Westerners Fellowship for "Promised Lands: Boosterism, Reminiscence, and the Creation of the American West."

Awards, Grants and Fellowships

The **American Heritage Center** announces its Bernard L. Majewski Research Fellowship 2002. The fellowship provides research support for a recognized scholar in the history of economic geology and to facilitate the fellow's use of archival collections in the American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming. The successful applicant should have a record of publication in the field or show significant potential for publication. Young scholars, minorities, and multidisciplinary researchers are encouraged to apply. Deadline: **28 February 2002**. Contact: Director, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3924, Laramie, WY 82071-3924; (307) 766-4114; fax (307) 766-5511; <ahc@uwyo.edu>; <<http://www.uwyo.edu/ahc/>>.

The **Gilder Lehrman Center** announces the fourth annual Frederick Douglass Book Prize, a \$25,000 award for the most outstanding book published in English in the year 2001 on the subject of slavery, resistance, and/or abolition. Please note that works related to the Civil War are acceptable only if their primary focus relates to slavery or emancipation. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Gilder Lehrman Center, P.O. Box 208206, New Haven, CT 06520-8206; (203) 432-3339; <gilder.lehrman.center@yale.edu>.

The **Institute for Southern Studies at the University of South Carolina** offers one travel grant of \$1,200 for a scholar who will be visiting Columbia for research during 1 May 2002-30 April 2003. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: Thomas J. Brown, Institute for Southern Studies, Gambrell Hall, USC, Columbia, SC 29208; <tjbrown@sc.edu>.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)** announces a special initiative through its Challenge Grants program to help small institutions improve their humanities resources in local history. Any U.S. nonprofit organization that has not previously held an NEH Challenge Grant is eligible to apply. Preference will be given to institutions with annual budgets of less than \$100,000 and to institutions setting up new endowments for humanities programs. Awards ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000 will require recipients to raise an equal amount from nonfederal sources. Deadline: **1 May 2002**. To apply, visit: <<http://www.neh.gov>> or call the NEH Office of Challenge Grants, (202) 606-8309.

The **New Jersey Historical Commission** invites individuals and organizations to apply for a variety of awards with varying tenure and stipends under its 2002 grant program. Deadlines: **15 December 2001-15 February 2002** (depending on grant). Contact: Mary R. Murrin, NJ Historical Commission, P.O. Box 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6062; <mary.murrin@sos.state.nj.us> or visit: <<http://newjerseyhistory.org/>>.

The **Newberry Library**, an independent research library in Chicago, invites applications for its 2002-03 Fellowships in the Humanities. Long-term residential fellowships are available to postdoctoral scholars for periods of six to eleven months with a stipend of up to \$40,000. Short-term residential fellowships are intended for postdoctoral scholars or Ph.D. candidates from outside of the Chicago area who have a specific need for the Newberry collections. Deadline: **21 January 2002** (long-term) and **20 February 2002** (short-term). Contact: Committee on Awards, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-3380; (312) 255-3666; <research@newberry.org>; or visit <http://www.newberry.org/>.

The **American Council of Learned Societies** invites applicants for East European Language Training Grants. Grants will be awarded in amounts up to \$2,500 for summer study in 2002, primarily at institutes of higher education in the U.S. for beginning, intermediate or advanced study. These awards are intended for people who will use East European languages in academic research or teaching. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 228 E. 25th St., New York, NY 10017-3398; fax (212) 949-8058; <grants@acsls.org>. Visit <http://www.acsls.org/appform.htm>.

The **Newberry Library Center for Renaissance Studies** announces its 2002 Summer Institute in the Spanish and Hispanic-American Archival Sciences on 1-26 July 2002. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: The Newberry Library for Renaissance Studies, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; (312) 255-3514; <renaissance@newberry.org>; or visit: <http://www.newberry.org/nl/renaissance/L3renaissance.html>.

The **Filson Historical Society** announces fellowships, internships, and awards for articles. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: The Filson, 1310 S. Third St., Louisville, KY 40208; (502) 635-5083; <markweth@filson.org>. Visit <http://www.filsonhistorical.org/>.

US/ICOMOS announces the 2002 International Summer Intern Program in Historic Preservation. These are entry-level, professional positions, where graduate students or young professionals work for public and private nonprofit historic preservation organizations and agencies all over the world. Internships in the past have required training in architecture, architectural history, landscape architecture, materials conservation, history, archaeology, interpretation, museum studies, and cultural tourism. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: Grachel Kubaitis, Program Director, US/ICOMOS, 401 F St. N.W., Room 331, Washington, DC 20001-2728; (202) 842-0084; fax (202) 842-1861; <gkubaitis@usicomos.org>. Visit <http://www.icomos.org/usicomos/>.

The **Council on America's Military Past** is offering grants for students wishing to attend its Military History Conference, 10-14 July 2002, in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The grants will cover the costs of the conference. Students should submit a short one-page statement on why they wish to attend. Deadline: **20 February 2002**. Contact: CAMP, PO Box 1151, Fort Myer, VA 22211.

The **Missouri Historical Society** announces its 2002 Research Fellowship competition to selected scholars working in any area pertinent to MHS collections and its mission. Deadline: **28 February 2002**. Contact: MHS Research Division, P.O. Box 11940, St. Louis, MO 63112; <darlene@mohistory.org>.

The History Division of the **Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication** announces the eighteenth annual competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication. The \$500 award will be presented to the author of the best mass communication history article or essay published in 2001. Book chapters in edited collections also may be nominated. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Karen K. List, Journalism Dept. 108 Bartlett Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003; <klist@journ.umass.edu>.

The **American Association for State and Local History** invites submissions to its 2002 Awards Program for achievement in the pres-

ervation and interpretation of local, state and regional history. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Harry Klinkhammer, AASLH; (615) 320-3203; <history@aaslh.org>. Visit <http://www.aaslh.org/>.

The **Center for Africanamerican Urban Studies and the Economy (CAUSE)** at Carnegie Mellon University seeks a scholar in the humanities and/or social sciences doing history-related research in African American urban studies for a nine-month postdoctoral fellowship appointment. Women and minorities are urged to apply. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Prof. Joe W. Trotter, CAUSE, Dept. of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890; <trotter@andrew.cmu.edu>.

Historic Deerfield, a museum of New England history and art, invites applicants for its Summer Fellowship Program, designed for six to ten undergraduate students. The fellowships offer behind-the-scenes view of the workings of a museum of history and art. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Jessica Neuwrith, Historic Deerfield, Inc., Deerfield, MA 01342; (413) 775-7207; fax (413) 775-7224; <jneuwrith@historic-deerfield.org>. Visit <http://www.historic-deerfield.org/>.

The **James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation** awards fellowships to in-service secondary school teachers of American history, government, and social studies, and to graduating or graduated collegians who wish to become secondary school teachers. Awards of up to \$24,000, cover tuition, fees, books, room and board associated with study leading to a master's degree in American history, political science, or education, with concentrations in the framing, principles, and history of the U.S. Constitution. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: James Madison Fellowship Program, P.O. Box 4030, Iowa City, IA 52243-4030; <Recogprog@act.org>. Visit <http://www.jamesmadison.com/>.

The **Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society** invites applications for three types of fellowship awards to be granted for research and scholarship during 2002-03. Tenure, amount of stipend, and application process, varies depending on the fellowship, but all are designed to promote scholarship on the origins and development of early American business and the economy from its colonial beginnings to the 1850s. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Cathy Matson, Program Director, Program in Early American Economy and Society, The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; <cmatson@udel.edu>. Visit <http://www.librarycompany.org/>.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites authors to compete for the thirty-third annual James Russell Lowell Prize, which will be awarded to a current member of the association for a scholarly book published in 2001. To qualify for the prize, a book must be an outstanding literary or linguistic study, a critical edition of an important work, or a critical biography. Studies dealing with literary theory, media, cultural history and interdisciplinary topics are eligible. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: James Russell Lowell Prize, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The **North Caroliniana Society** invites applicants for the Archie K. Davis Fellowships. These awards provide modest travel assistance to scholars researching and writing on North Carolina's history and culture. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Dr. H.G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890. Visit <http://www.ncsociety.org/>.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries invite applicants for its 2003 Resident Scholar Program. Awards are for the Dibner Library's history of science and technology collections and Spencer Baird special collections. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Resident Scholar Program, Washington, DC 20560-0672; <libmail@sil.si.edu>. Visit <http://www.sil.si.edu/>.

The **Stonewall Jackson Foundation and Washington and Lee University** announce the 2002 John and Barbara Nau Graduate Fellowship for summer work-study in American history, American Studies, Museum Studies or material culture. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 E. Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450; (540) 463-2552.

The **Denver Public Library** is offering a research fellowship, with the support of Joy R. Hillard, to independent scholars, advanced graduate students, and holders of a Ph.D. or equivalent. The Denver Public Library Western History and Genealogy Dept. has an extensive collection that reflects the rise of the conservation and environmental movements in America. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Manager, Western History/Genealogy Dept., Denver Public Library, 10 W. 14th Ave. Pkwy., Denver, CO 80204; <bwalton@denver.lib.co.us>.

The **Denver Public Library** announces a research fellowship open to independent scholars, advanced graduate students, and holders of a Ph.D. or equivalent to work with the Library's Conservation Collection. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: <bwalton@denver.lib.co.us>.

The **Early American Industries Association** announces its 2002 Research Grant Program. With awards of up to \$2,000, the grants are designed to assist individuals (graduate students and scholars) or institutions with research leading to publication, exhibitions, or audio-visual materials. Projects that relate to the study and better understanding of early American industries are encouraged. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Ms. Justine J. Mataleno, Coordinator, Research Grants Program, 1324 Shalldross Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806; (302) 652-7297.

The **Program in Early American Economy and Society** will offer awards for the best journal article or articles published in 2001 relating to an aspect of early American economic history broadly, up to 1850. Nominations for the award should be made by someone other than the author. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Cathy Matson, PEAS, The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; <cmatson@udel.edu>. Visit <http://www.librarycompany.org>.

The **Scholar in Residence** program invites applications for 2002. The program funds research by scholars that advances the interpretation and presentation of history in Massachusetts historical organizations. The purpose is to both provide organizations with expertise not normally available to them and encourage scholars to use resources of the state's history museums and historical societies. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Kristen P. Farmelant, Executive Director, Bay State Historical League, 185 Lyman St., Waltham, MA 02452; (781) 899-3920. Visit <http://www.masshistory.org>.

Applications are invited for the **United States Capitol Historical Society Fellowship**, which is designed to support research and publication on the history of the art and architecture of the U.S. Capitol and related buildings. Both graduate students and scholars may apply. The stipend is \$1,500 per month and tenure ranges from one month to one year. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Dr. Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; (202) 228-1222.

The **William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies** is offering DeGolyer Library Grants of \$400 per week for periods of one to four weeks. Available to applicants living outside of the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area, funding provides an opportunity to conduct scholarly research in the DeGolyer Library on any aspect of the Southwestern experience. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall, Room 356, 3225 University Ave., P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176. Questions: Andrea Boardman, Associate Director; (214) 768-1322; <swcenter@mail.smu.edu>.

The **David Library of the American Revolution** offers Fellowships to doctoral or postdoctoral applicants for the study of American

history from 1750 to 1800. Predoctoral applicants must have passed their department's Ph.D. comprehensive or qualifying exams before applying. Deadline: **31 March 2002**. Contact: The David Library of the American Revolution, P.O. Box 748, Washington Crossing, PA 18977; (215) 493-64776; <dlar@libertynet.org>.

Graduate students and nonacademic researchers are eligible to receive one of two different types of grants from the **Kansas State Historical Society**. These awards encourage research in the KSHS collection and help further appreciation of the heritage of Kansas. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: Virgil Dean, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615-1099; (785) 272-8681 ext. 274; <vdean@kshs.org>. Visit <http://www.kshs.org/>.

The **Minnesota Historical Society's** Publication and Research Department invites applicants for grants in several categories. Funds support original research and writing leading to interpretive works on the history of Minnesota. Projects that add a multicultural dimension to the area's history and that cover subjects not well represented in the published record are especially encouraged. Tenure and amount of stipend varies. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: Deborah L. Miller, Research Supervisor, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Blvd. W., St. Paul, MN 55102; <debbie.miller@mnhs.org>. Visit <http://www.mnhs.org/about/grants/research.html>.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites authors to compete for the ninth annual MLA Prize for a First Book, which will be awarded for an outstanding scholarly work published in 2001 as the first book-length publication by a current member of the association. To qualify for the prize, a book must be a literary or critical linguistic study, a critical edition of an important work, or a critical biography. Studies dealing with literary theory, media, cultural history and interdisciplinary topics are eligible. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: MLA Prize for a First Book, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The **Southern Association for Women Historians** invites submissions for its annual publications prizes for outstanding books and articles about southern women's history. Entries must have been published in 2001 to be eligible. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: Melissa Walker, Converse College, Dept. of History and Politics, 580 E. Main St., Spartanburg, SC 29302; (864) 596-9104; <melissa.walker@converse.edu>.

The **John Nicholas Brown Center** is pleased to invite applications for its resident fellowship program. The Center supports scholarship in all disciplines of American civilization with areas of specialization including (but not restricted to) history, the history of art and architecture, literature, religion, material culture studies, music, historic preservation and urban planning. Special preference will be given to scholars working on Rhode Island topics or requiring access to scholarly resources within the New England area. Deadline: **15 April 2002**. Contact: Joyce M. Botelho, Director, The John Nicholas Brown Center, Box 1880, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 272-0357; <Joyce_Botelho@brown.edu>.

The **Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History** invites applications for short-term Research and Dissertation fellowships in American Civilization. Contact the Institute for specific information. Deadline: **1 May 2002**. Contact: The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, 19 W. 44th St., Ste. 500, New York, NY 10036; (646) 366-9666; fax (646) 366-9669. Visit <http://www.gilderlehrman.org/>.

The **League of World War I Aviation Historians** is sponsoring a student paper competition, which is open to undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at accredited institutions during the 2001-02 academic year. Monetary prizes will be awarded for the best original paper on any aspect of aviation during World War I including personal or unit

history, citations, tactics, technical development, political ramifications, aircraft development, balloon activities. Deadline: **31 May 2002**. Contact: Mr. Noel Shirley, 727 Swanswood Ct., San Jose, CA 95120.

The **American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists** invites applicants for the 2003 ACOG/Ortho-McNeil Fellowship in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology. Deadline **1 October 2002**. Contact: Debra Scarborough, History Librarian/Archivist, ACOG, 409 12th St. SW, Washington, DC 20024; (202) 863-2578; fax (202) 484-1595; <dscarborough@acog.org>.

The **Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC)** announces its fellowship program supporting advanced regional research. The program is open to U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their Ph.D. in fields in the humanities, social sciences, or allied natural sciences, and wish to conduct research in more than one country, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center. Doctoral candidates who have completed all Ph.D. requirements with the exception of the dissertation and established post-doctoral scholars are eligible to apply as individuals or as teams. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Deadline: **31 December 2002**. Contact: Jane Mitchell, CAORC, 10th St. & Constitution Avenue, NW, NHB CE-123, MRC 178, Washington, DC 20560-0178.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites editors to compete for the fifth MLA Prize for a Distinguished Scholarly Edition, awarded for important collections of letters published in 2001-02. The editor need not be a member of the MLA. Deadline: **1 May 2003**. Contact: MLA Prize for a Distinguished Scholarly Edition, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites editors to compete for the seventh Morton N. Cohen Award for a Distinguished Edition of Letters. The winning collection must be published between 2001-02 and provide readers with a clear, accurate and readable text; necessary background information; and succinct and eloquent introductory material and annotations. Deadline: **1 May 2003**. Contact: Morton N. Cohen Award, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The **American Philosophical Society** offers several fellowships and grants for research. Deadlines vary. Contact: Committee on Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106; <eroach@amphilosoc.org>. Visit <http://www.amphilosoc.org/>.

An interdisciplinary **Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University** will be offering four to six Postdoctoral Fellowships tenurable from September 2003-May 2004. Fellowships include a stipend of \$40,000 per academic year. Fellows must have finished their dissertation before starting the fellowship. Applications from knowledgeable "activists" and "public intellectuals" whose work on rural life transcends the academy are also encouraged. Deadline: **3 January 2003**. Contact: James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208300, New Haven, CT 06520-8300; fax (203) 432-5036; <http://www.yale.edu/agrarianstudies>.

Calls for Papers

The **Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society** invites paper proposals for the conference, "The Technological Fix," October 2002, which will consider technologies and technological strategies intended to address a wide variety of needs and problems in twentieth century America. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: Dr. Roger Horowitz, Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society, Hagley Muse-

um and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; fax (302) 655-3188; <rh@udel.edu>.

The **Council on America's Military Past** announces a call for papers for its Military History Conference, 10-14 July 2002 in Puerto Rico. An emphasis will be placed on U.S. military activities in the Caribbean from the earliest history to the present. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: CAMP 2002 Conference Papers, P.O. Box 1151, Fort Meyer, VA 22211-1151.

The **Modern Language Association**, in collaboration with the American Association of University Professors, is planning a book on academic collective bargaining. The proposed book will contain a section of essays reflecting a broad range of individual perspectives and experiences that will discuss significant issues and questions related to academic collective bargaining. Anyone wishing to contribute an essay is invited to send a proposal. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Joseph Gibaldi, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; fax (646) 458-0030; <JGibaldi@mla.org>.

The **National Coalition of Independent Scholars** announces a call for papers for its sixth biennial conference to be held 4-5 October 2002 in Vancouver. Proposals from independent scholars of all disciplines and nations are invited to apply. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Alicia Galvan, P.O. Box 15764, San Antonio, TX 78212-8964; <azgscholar@hotmail.com>. Visit <http://www.ncis.org/>.

The **National Council on Public History** invites proposals for panels, roundtables, posters, workshops and papers for its 2003 Annual Meeting. Presentations should focus on the theme "Beyond Boundaries: Diversity, Identity and Public History." Electronic submissions are preferred and should be transmitted to all members of the Program Committee simultaneously with "NCPH 2003 Program" in the subject line. If applying through regular mail, six copies of the application must be sent by **1 March 2002**. Contact: NCPH 2003 Program, Dept. of History, University of SC, Columbia, SC 29208; Robert R. Weyeneth, Chair; <weyeneth@gwm.sc.edu>; Barry Jean Ancelet; <ancelet@louisiana.edu>; Cynthia Brandimarte; <cynthia.brandimarte@tpwd.state.tx.us>; Christopher J. Castaneda; <cjc@csus.edu>; Billie Gaines; <bgaines@atlantahistorycenter.com>; Aaron Mahr Yanez; <aaron_mahr@nps.gov>. Visit <http://www.ncph.org/>.

The Program Committee of the **North American Labor History Conference** invites proposals for panels and papers on the theme, "Class, Gender, and Ideology" for its meeting 17-19 October 2002 in Detroit. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Dept. of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The **Southern Jewish Historical Society** announces a call for papers for its annual conference, to be held in Shreveport, LA, 25-27 October 2002. Proposals for sessions are also welcome. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Dr. Mark K. Bauman, 2517 Hartford Dr., Ellen, GA 30294; <markkbauman@aol.com>.

The **General Douglas MacArthur Foundation and Old Dominion University** announce a call for papers for the International Historical Symposium on the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War, June 2002 in Norfolk, VA. Topics of particular interest include background on Korea and the war, conduct of the war, the Truman/MacArthur Controversy, the geopolitical legacy and the United Nations and the Korean War. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Mary G. Denyes, Korean War Project, MacArthur Memorial, MacArthur Square, Norfolk, VA 23510; (757) 441-2965; <mac_koreanwarcom@mindspring.com>.

The **Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture Conference** announces a call for papers for the March 2004 convention in Jamestown, VA. The intent of the conference, and the volume that will be developed from it, is to create a mosaic picture of the regions and influences in play that formed the context and impetus for the set-

tlement at Jamestown. Deadline: **30 June 2002**. Contact: The Atlantic World and Virginia, OIEAHC, P.O. Box 8781, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8781.

The **Pennsylvania State University** announces a conference that will explore the contexts, outcomes, and multiple meanings of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Individual submissions and complete panels are invited from faculty, independent scholars, graduate students, community activists, and others interested in participating in this conference. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: <http://LewisAndClark.outreach.psu.edu>.

The **NWSA Journal**, the scholarly publication of the National Women's Studies Association, announces plans for a special issue, "Gender and Modernism Between the Wars, 1918-1939." Authors are invited to query and/or send a three hundred word abstract by 1 April 2002 however decisions will be based on complete papers. Deadline: **30 June 2002**. Contact: Dr. Maggie McFadden, Editor, NWSA Journal, 109 IG, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608; <mcfaddenmh@appstate.edu>.

The **University of East Anglia** invites papers for "In Our Time: America Since 1945," a conference to be held on 24-26 April 2003 in honor of the journalist and historian Godfrey Hodgson. Proposals that examine the major themes of Hodgson's work are especially encouraged, but papers that illuminate other aspects of postwar history are also welcome. Deadline: **1 July 2002**. Contact: Adam Fairclough, School of EAS, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK; <adam.fairclough.uea.ac.uk>.

Siena College announces a call for papers for its eighteenth annual conference, "The 60th Anniversary of WWII," to be held on 5-6 June 2003. The focus of the conference will be 1943, but papers dealing with the other war years are welcomed. Inquiries from those wishing to chair and/or comment are also invited. Deadline: **15 November 2002**. Contact: Prof. Thomas O. Kelly, II, Dept. of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Rd., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; <legendziewic@siena.edu>.

The **Society for Military History** sponsors sessions at the Northern Great Plains History Conference, 9-12 October 2002, Minneapolis, MN. Individual, session, and graduate proposals of one page in length are welcome. Deadline: **2 April 2002**. Contact: Joe Fitzharris, Department of History, Mail #4018, University of St. Thomas, 2115 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105; <jcfitzharris@stthomas.edu>.

Rethinking History: The Journal of Theory and Practice invites submissions for a special issue devoted to the topic "Rethinking Biography." Of special interest are theoretical essays about the problems and possibilities for contemporary biography and pieces of experimental biographical writing. Contact: Robert A. Rosenstone, Division of Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125; <rr@hss.caltech.edu>. Visit <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/1364529.html/>.

The **Historical Society of Pennsylvania** invites submissions for two symposia in 2002 organized to honor the 225th anniversary of the Valley Forge winter and the British occupation of Philadelphia. For the conference on 22 April 2002, the Society is interested in papers looking at the distinct choices faced by ethnic and racial groups and those that examine distinctions of class, religion or location. The HSP fall symposium, to be held on 4 November 2002, welcomes essays examining the purposes and pitfalls for contemporary scholars of doing the history of individual "great figures." Deadline: **1 August 2002** for November symposium. Contact: 2003 Symposia, Director of Publications and Programs, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. Questions: Sharon Holt; (215) 732-6200; <sholt@hsp.org>.

Meetings and Conferences

The **University of Kansas** is sponsoring "Let America Be America Again: An International Symposium on the Art, Life & Legacy of Langston Hughes." to be held on 7-10 February 2002. The conference is a stage for renowned scholars to present fresh and illuminating perspectives on Hughes and his work. Contact: The University of Kansas, Continuing Education, 1515 St. Andrews Dr., Lawrence, KS 66047-1625; (877) 404-5823; <kuce@ku.edu>. Visit <http://www.kuce.org/hughes/>.

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture will hold a conference entitled "Eric Williams: His Scholarship, Work and Impact" on **15-16 February 2002** in New York. The themes will be far-reaching, exploring hitherto unknown areas of research into Williams' multifaceted personality and accomplishments as well as failures. Contact: Colin Palmer, 515 MalcomX Boulevard, New York, NY 10037; fax (212) 491-6760.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities** has announced its 2002 Summer Seminars and Institutes for College and University Teachers. Held on a variety of subjects, interested applicants should contact the NEH for specific information on the seminars and institutes, and eligibility and application procedures. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: National Endowment for the Humanities' Seminars and Institutes Program; (202) 606-8463; <sem-inst@neh.gov>.

The **American Swedish Historical Museum's** annual history conference will occur on **17 March 2002** in Philadelphia. Emphasizing this year's theme, "Raoul Wallenberg: Context and Legacy," will be a number of speakers and topics ranging from a lecture on Sweden and the Wallenbergs on the eve of World War II to discussion of Hungary's experience of occupation and the Holocaust. Contact: Richard Waldron, ASHM, 1900 Pattison Ave., Philadelphia, PA 17145-5901; (215) 389-1776; <rwaldron5@juno.com>.

The **American Society for Environmental History** announces their upcoming conference, "Producing and Consuming Natures," **20-23 March 2002**, Denver, CO. The conference seeks to explore the various ways humans have historically drawn nature into their lives including working and imagining, devouring and debating, transforming and transporting it. Visit <http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~environ/>.

The **African American Studies and Research Center** and the **American Studies Program** will hold a conference entitled, "The Black Atlantic," on **21-23 March 2002** at Purdue University. The conference will explore the history, culture and social and political experiences of people in the Atlantic world whose lives have been shaped by the African diaspora. Contact: Susan Curtis, Chair of American Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907; <curtis@purdue.edu>.

Clements Center for Southwest Studies is sponsoring a Trans-Borderland Conference, "Social Control on Spain's North American Frontiers: Choice, Persuasion and Coercion," on **5-6 April 2002** in Dallas, TX. The conference marks the culmination of a year-long dialogue between scholars from Mexico, the U.S., and Spain, as each explore issues of social control in their region. Contact: Andrea Bordman, Associate Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall Room 356, Southern Methodist University, P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176; (214) 768-1233; <swcenter@mail.smu.edu>. Visit <http://www2.smu.edu/swcenter/>.

The **National Social Science Association** will hold its national conference on **10-12 April 2002** in Las Vegas, Nevada. Contact: NSSA, 2020 Hills Lake Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 448-4709; <natsocsci@aol.com>. Visit <http://nssa.apsu.edu/>.

The **George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War** and the **Shepherd College Departments of Music and History** announce the "National Conference on

Music of the Civil War Era," to be held on **12-13 April 2002** at Shepherd College. The conference is designed to provide scholars with the opportunity to present their research on music of the Civil War era. Events include paper presentations, workshops and a display of period instruments. Call or visit the web site for additional information. Contact: (304) 876-5429. Visit <<http://www.shepherd.wvnet.edu/gtmcweb/cwcenter.htm>>.

The **New England Historical Association** (NEHA) will hold its 68th conference at Massachusetts Maritime Academy in Buzzards Bay on **20 April 2002**. Contact: James P. Hanlan, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 100 Institute Rd., Worcester, MA 01609; <jphanlan@wpi.edu>. Visit <<http://www.wpi.edu/~fphanlan/NEHA/>>.

The **John Muir Center for Environmental Studies**, University of the Pacific, announces "Artists' Impressions of the California Landscape: Historical and Contemporary Views," to be held **2-5 May 2002** in Stockton, CA. The conference will explore themes and highlights of individual and collective artistic movements that brought the image of California into prominence. Contact: Program Committee, Artists' Impressions Conference, John Muir Center, University of the Pacific, WPC 229, Stockton, CA 95211; (209) 946-2527; (209) 946-2578.

The **Foundations of Modern International Thought** will be holding a late-spring Folger Institute Seminar **16 May-14 June 2002** directed by David Armitage, Columbia University. The seminar examines the Three Kingdoms and their Atlantic extensions, the relations between British policies and those of their European neighbors and examines the history of political and international thought. Application deadline: 2 January 2002. Contact: the Folger Institute; <institute@folger.edu>. Visit <<http://www.folger.edu/institute/nguide.html>>.

The **Center for Western Studies** will hold its thirty-fourth annual Dakota Conference on History, Literature, Art, and Archaeology this year on **30-31 May 2002**. To be held at Augustana College, the theme is "The Lewis and Clark Expedition: Then and Now." Contact: Harry F. Thompson, Dakota Conference Director, The Center for Western Studies, Box 727, Augustana College, Sioux Falls SD 57197; (605) 274-4007; <hthomps@inst.augie.edu>. Visit <<http://ins.augie.edu/CWS/>>.

The seventeenth Annual **Siena College Multi-Disciplinary Symposium**, "WWII—A 60 Year Perspective," is scheduled for **6-7 June 2002**. Contact: Prof. Thomas O. Kelley, II, Dept. of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Rd., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; <legendziwicz@siena.edu>.

Monticello, Stratford Hall Plantation and the **University of Virginia** will present the seminar, "Leadership and Life in Revolutionary America," **23 June-12 July 2002**. The program is open to full-time K-12 social studies teachers. Attendees receive free room, board and textbooks, along with travel allowances. Successful completion brings six graduate credit hours from the University of Virginia. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Education Office, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558; (804) 493-1558; fax (804) 493-8006; <shpedu@stratfordhall.org>. Visit <<http://www.stratfordhall.org/>>.

The **National Archives and Records Administration** announces its twenty-third annual institute for educators. "Primary Teaching: Original Documents and Classroom Strategies" which will be held at the National Archives in College Park, MD, **24 June-3 July 2002**. The cost of the institute, including all materials, is \$100. Graduate credit from a

major university is available for an additional fee. Contact: Education Staff, NWE, National Archives, 8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740; <education@nara.gov>. Visit <<http://www.nara.gov/education/>>.

The **International Conference on Improving Learning and Teaching at the University** will hold its 27th annual forum **1-4 July 2002** in Vilnius, Lithuania. Each year, the IUT conference offers the opportunity for participants from across the globe to share practices, discoveries and challenges in improving the effectiveness of post secondary teaching and learning. Contact: Helen C. Long, Improving Learning and Teaching, 8510 49th Ave., College Park, MD 20740-2412; <iut2002@aol.com>. Visit <<http://www.iutconference.org/>>.

Stratford Hall Plantation and **Virginia Commonwealth University** will present their annual "Seminar on Slavery," **21 July-2 August 2002**. The program is open to full-time classroom teachers of history and social studies and to full-time museum/historic site educators. Attendees receive free room, board and course materials, along with travel allowances. Successful completion brings three graduate credit hours from Virginia Commonwealth University. Deadline: 8 March 2002. Contact: Education Office, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558; (804) 493-1558; fax (804) 493-8006; <shpedu@stratfordhall.org>. Visit <<http://www.stratfordhall.org/>>.

The Library Company of Philadelphia announces the second conference of the **Program in Early American Economy and Society**, "Risk and Reputation: Insecurity in the Early American Economy." To be held on **4 October 2002**, the conference is free and open to anyone. Presenters and commentators will explore areas of the early American economy where entrepreneurs, planters, and manufacturers took especially high risks on a regular basis and created hedges to protect their way of life. Contact: Cathy Matson, Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; <cmatson@librarycompany.org>. Visit <<http://www.librarycompany.org/>>.

Pennsylvania State University will host the conference, "Lewis and Clark: The Unheard Voices—The Two-hundred-year Impact on the Lands, the Peoples, the Histories and the Cultures," **14-16 November 2002**. The conference is part of the ongoing effort to come to terms with the effects of the expedition, including the complexity of American history and the multiple narratives that have shaped the pluralism of American culture. Contact: Christopher Dufour, Pennsylvania State University, 2505 Green Tech Dr., State College, PA 16803; (814) 863-5100. Visit <<http://LewisandClark.outreach.psu.edu/>>.

The **Center for Humanities and the Arts** is holding a year-long faculty and graduate student seminar in 2002 devoted to the theme, "Cultural Memory and Sites of Tradition." In addition, numerous distinguished lectures and performances, as well as a colloquium, will be held. Contact: Jeffrey N. Cox, Director, Center for Humanities and the Arts, 280 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0280; (303) 492-1423; <jeffrey.cox@colorado.edu>. Visit <<http://www.colorado.edu/ArtsSciences/CHA/>>.

Miscellaneous

The **American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress** announces the "Veterans History Project," motivated by the urgent need to collect the stories and experiences of war veterans while they're still among us. The web site not only gives information about the project, but also invites your participation in this national effort. Visit <<http://www.loc.gov/folklife/vets/>>.

Representatives from more than twenty historical sites linked to American women and some twenty others from organizations devoted to preserving women's history recently launched the **National Collaborative for Women's History Sites**. The non-profit group has been in the works for two years and includes historians, preservationists and site representatives from both the independent not-for-profit sector and the National Park Service, as well as interested citizens. It pledges in its mission statement to support and advocate "the preservation and interpretation of sites and locales that bear witness to women's participation in American life (and to make) women's contributions to history visible so that all women's experience and potential are fully valued."

The **Pennsylvania State University** announces a five-week institute entitled "Space and Society in the Past: Landscape, Power, and Identity in the Early Modern Atlantic World," designed to offer an introduction to the interdisciplinary study of Atlantic history in the early modern period. The institute will be held **1 July - 2 August 2002** at Pennsylvania State University. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Professor Dan Beaver, Dept. of History, Weaver Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; <dx28@psu.edu>.

The Library of Congress, in collaboration with the Internet Archive, webArchivist.org, and the Pew Internet & American Life Project announce a collection of digital materials entitled "**The September 11 Web Archive**." With the growing role of the Internet as an influential medium, records of historic events could be considered incomplete without materials that were "born digital" and never printed on paper. Included in the list of sites are the very powerful, unofficial "online diaries"—or "Blogs"—of those who lived through the experience and shared their points of view. Visit <<http://September11.archive.org/>>.

The **Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era** announces a quarterly journal, *The Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*. The inaugural issue will appear in January 2002. Submissions of original essays are being solicited. Visit <<http://www.jgape.org/>>.

The **Sophia Smith Collection** at Smith College announces an online exhibit of several lesson plans directed at middle and high school students drawn from its Agents of Social Change Collections. The resources highlight women's part in the struggles for social change that span the twentieth century. Visit <<http://www.smith.edu/libraries/ssc/>>.

In celebration of Family History Month, the **Women of the West Museum** of Denver, CO unveils a new virtual exhibit. "There Are No Renters Here: Homesteading in a Sod House," highlights the experiences of 19th century women and families who settled

the Great Plains and who lived in sod houses. For more information, visit <<http://www.womenofthewest.org/>>.

The **Business History Conference** announces its search for editor of *Enterprise and Society: The International Journal of Business History*. All expressions of interest are welcome, preferably by **1 April 2002**. Formal application Deadline: **1 December 2002**. Include statement of qualifications, management plan, intellectual goals, and editorial philosophy. Contact: Philip Scranton, Chair, Enterprise & Society Transition Committee, Business History Conference, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; <scranton@crab.rutgers.edu>.

The **Sisters of Saint Francis**, Rochester, Minnesota, announces its search for a degreed historian or ABD doctoral student to write the history of the late College of Saint Theresa, Winona, Minnesota. The proposed project would document all aspects of the institution including the role of the Franciscan Sisters throughout a period of almost one hundred years, the importance of the college to the congregation and its graduates, as well as the College's 1989 closing and the disposition of property and assets. A small stipend covering room, board, and limited travel is available to the qualified candidate chosen. Contact: Sister M. Lonan Reilly, Archivist, Assisi Heights, 1001 14th St. N.W., Rochester, MN 55901.

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

2002 Convention Supplement

Meeting Checklist

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21 March 2002

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<<http://www.oah.org>>

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To get the OAH/NCPH convention rate, contact the Renaissance Washington Hotel by 2 March (202) 898-9000 or (800) HOTELS1. Additional rooms are available at the Grand Hyatt Washington, (202) 582-1234 or (800) 233-1234.

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D.C. Dining

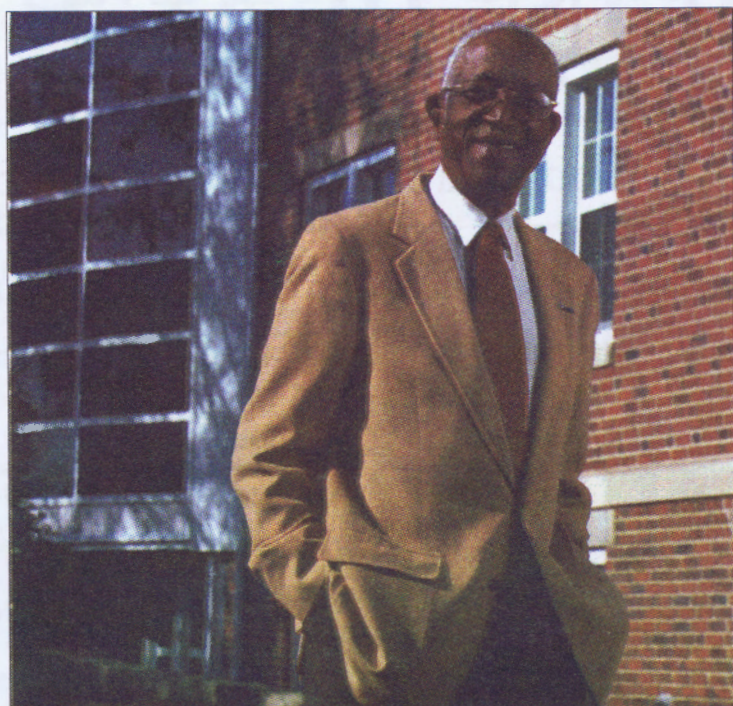
The following was prepared for a meeting of the Society of American Archivists. The OAH special arrangements committee and executive office staff made minor additions. Thanks to Cheryl Stadel-Bevans and her SAA colleagues for making their compilation available.

Washington's dining scene features well-established restaurants and newer ventures, representing the diverse ethnic cultures in the city as well as trends in the nation's popular culture. Given the proximity of the MCI Center, Washington's professional basketball and hockey arena, the area surrounding the Renaissance Hotel has witnessed a proliferation of affordable restaurants which cater to a broad clientele. Also proximate to the hotel is Chinatown, with its grand arch across H Street and celebrated restaurants.

Greater variety is available within a short cab ride. Particularly noteworthy are the Adams-Morgan area for ethnic cuisines of Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere as well as Georgetown and Dupont Circle. Washington's waterfront restaurants offer beautiful views of the Potomac River and the Tidal Basin, especially after dark.

Bon appetit!

See Dining / A-4 ►



John Hope Franklin in front of the Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary and International Studies (courtesy Duke University)

Considering John Hope Franklin

Wilma King

University of Missouri-Columbia

On Saturday evening, 13 April, OAH will recognize the most prominent historian of the African American experience with a plenary session, "John Hope Franklin: Six Decades of Shaping the African American Past." To get a sense of the sea change in this field, consult the popular textbook, *The Growth of the American Republic* (Oxford, 1950), which was used in American history courses in many American colleges and universities. Authors Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager noted, "Most slaves 'were adequately fed, well cared for, and apparently happy' . . . Although brought to America by force, the incurably optimistic Negro soon became attached to the country, and devoted to his 'white folks.'"

The Oklahoma-born John Hope Franklin, who completed undergraduate and graduate studies at Fisk and Harvard Universities respectively, was never convinced that this interpretation captured the ebb and flow of an inclusive American history. Franklin was not unusual in this regard. The historiography produced by early black scholars—among them, James W. C. Pennington, Robert Benjamin Lewis, William Wells Brown, William C. Nell, George Washington Williams, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Carter G. Woodson—sought to correct or revise perceptions popularized by white authors. These African American scholars often touted "contributions" and "accomplishments" to refute alleged inferiority.

In 1984, historian Dickson D. Bruce, Jr., examined the American historiography produced by whites and blacks and noted that their distinctiveness grew out of differing views of black people. "For white historians . . . convinced of white superiority, the nation's mistreatment of blacks, if regrettable, was hardly enough to shake one's faith in a progressive America. For the black historians . . . a history of oppression was a far more serious matter, one which belied, in significant ways, precisely the sort of national self-celebration toward which white historians at least tended" (1).

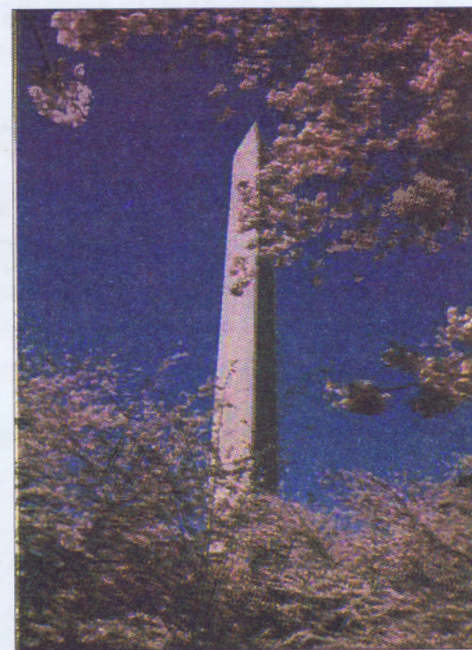
The major watershed in historiography occurred in the 1960s. Many American historians expanded their research to include the unsung men and women on the lower rungs of society. Through the next generation, much of the scholarship incorporated race, class, gender, and regional analyses as standards.

See Franklin / A-12 ►

Welcome to Washington

Francille Rusan Wilson
University of Maryland at College Park

Welcome to Washington, the nation's capital and the District of Columbia, two contiguous but very different homelands. Our nation's capital is the tripartite federal government, its buildings, monuments, museums, and bureaucrats whose doings have provided many of us with long days in the National Archives and Library of Congress. In springtime, when the cherry trees bloom gloriously, and the Congress and Supreme Court are in session, it is easy for visitors to the nation's capital to



Washington Monument (photo by Steve York)

overlook the District of Columbia that surrounds it. "Washington" or D.C., as it is known to its residents, is a city of about a half million citizens whose lack of a congressional vote is noted by the "Taxation Without Representation" slogan on their license plates. There are many Washingtons within the District as well, some visible to the visitor, all worth a bit of extra trouble to sample: There is the "Chocolate City" of the 1970s George Clinton song, home of the District's shrinking majority African American population spreading east of Rock Creek Park and the National Zoo with mansions on the gold coast of 16th Street, to Howard University on its hilltop, past the statue of Mary McLeod Bethune in Lincoln Park to housing projects in Anacostia. The upper-income "vanilla suburbs" of the song and the inside-the-Beltway pun-dits start within the city limits west of Rock Creek Park and spread to Maryland and northern Virginia. There is also a gay D.C. with social headquarters in the Dupont Circle area. Latino Washington lives in Columbia Heights and Mount Pleasant and plays in Adams Morgan. International D.C. lives in the large embassies on Massachusetts Avenue, works at minimum wage jobs, and eats in the Caribbean, African, Korean, Salvadoran, Vietnamese, and Indian strip malls which have deeply flavored the suburban landscape. All these D.C.s come together infrequently but can be found together in the new hip night-spots; late nights at Ben's Chili Bowl on U Street; noon Fridays on the "D.C. Politics Hour with Mark Plotkin" on WAMU 88.5 FM; in Union Station's magnificent public spaces; on the sidewalks of Georgetown, Adams Morgan, and Dupont Circle; and at D.C. United soccer games at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium and at Washington Wizards and Washington Mystics basketball games at the MCI Center. Welcome to the capital of our homeland and to the homeland of D.C. too. □

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Explore D.C.! Map on back cover.

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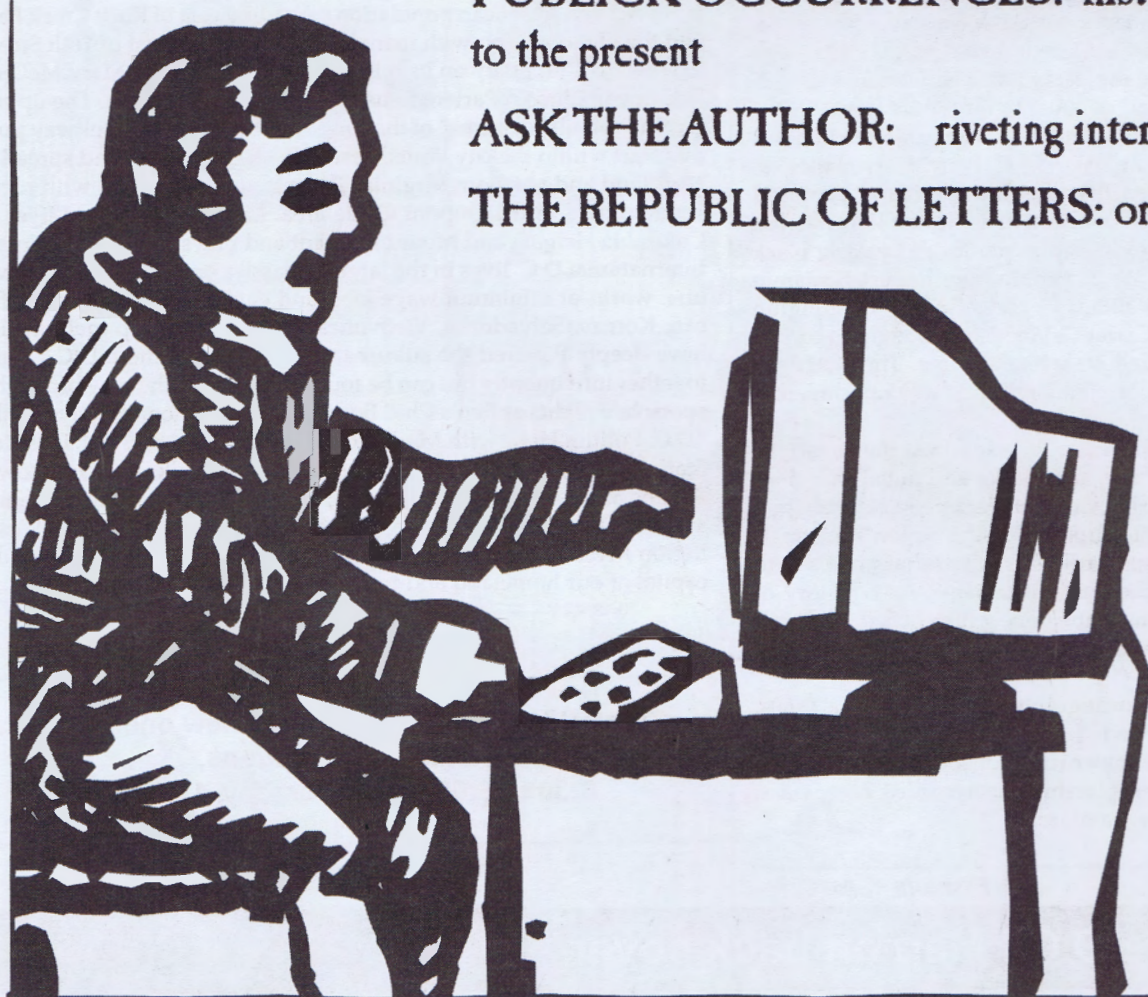
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5:30 to 7:30 p.m.*

Music for Everyone

Sweet Honey in the Rock, the African American women's a cappella ensemble, will offer a special performance for OAH/NCPH meeting attendees on Thursday, 11 April, at 8 p.m. Founded by historian Bernice Johnson Reagon and actor/singer Carol Maillard at the D.C. Black Repertory Company in 1973, the group is dedicated to preserving and celebrating African American culture and singing traditions, including spirituals, hymns, and gospel as well as jazz and blues.

"Our concerts are for everybody," cofounder Maillard said in an *Indianapolis Star* interview last fall. "We sing to anyone who loves the music and what they experience when they hear it."

Each Sweet Honey concert is unique, led by a different singer who follows no set song

list. "We do a wide variety of material," said Maillard. While inspired by the Civil Rights Movement, Sweet Honey's music goes beyond racial lines to variously relate history, point the finger at injustice, encourage activism, and sing the prais-

es of love. The title of their 1993 history, *We Who Believe in Freedom: Sweet Honey in the Rock . . . Still on the Journey*, says it all.

Sweet Honey has recorded more than a dozen albums, including a live Carnegie Hall appearance and several collections for children. Cofounder Reagon, professor of history at American University, curator emerita at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, and former MacArthur Fellow, has published numerous books, including *We'll Understand It Better By and By: African American Pioneering Gospel Composers* (1992). She also created the Peabody Award-winning public radio series, "Wade in the Water: African American Sacred Music Traditions."

Over the years, twenty-two women have participated in the group, currently composed of Mail-

lard, Reagon, Ysaye Maria Barnwell, Nitanju Bolade Casel, Aisha Kahlil, and American Sign Language interpreter Shirley Childress Saxton. For more information, see <<http://www.sweethoney.com>>. □



Sweet Honey in the Rock

Washington's New Feel

By Walter B. Hill, Jr.
National Archives and Records Service

Predicting what Washington will be like in April during the spring 2002 meeting of the OAH and NCPH is equivalent to reading tea leaves. Much has changed in this grand capital of the free world. Washington may look the same, but the feel is different.

First and foremost, air travel has changed dramatically. As you travel to Washington, you will more than likely experience multiple security and baggage checks. The Federal Aviation Administration has mandated that federal air marshals be aboard all planes serving Reagan National Airport, Dulles International Airport, and Baltimore-Washington International Airport. Concrete planters and jersey walls around the National Mall give the impression of Fortress Washington. While federal buildings remain open to the public, security checks are often two, sometimes three, layers deep, and employees are screened no differently than the public.

Despite its altered appearance, Washington nonetheless remains one of the most attractive cities in the U.S. There is no other city as beautiful and majestic in the springtime. The view on the Ellipse and the Tidal Basin with the cherry trees in bloom is stunning and captures the warmth of a city shedding its winter robe. Federal and city officials have worked to insure that all public monuments and tourist venues will be open and operating in a safe and secure environment. The region's tourist economy sorely needs a successful spring season. In a

small yet significant way, the OAH/NCPH meeting will contribute to that end.

We hope that knowing what to expect will help you better enjoy the city during your stay. In the new security environment, you are very likely to encounter concrete barriers and armed security forces at federal buildings and monuments. At security checkpoints you may be required to show a photo I.D., and you are advised not to carry a large backpack or suitcase into most buildings or museums. Before embarking on your trip, you may want to visit the many federal web sites to get a sense of these changes. Among the most helpful are the General Services Administration <<http://www.gsa.gov>>, the Library of Congress <<http://www.loc.gov>>, the Smithsonian Institution <<http://www.si.edu>>, and the National Archives <<http://www.nara.gov>>. The *Washington Post* web site <<http://www.washingtonpost.com>> also contains much useful information.

With relatively minor inconvenience, you should find Washington as attractive as ever. Its theaters, museums, and galleries as well as the restaurants, clubs, and other commercial establishments will welcome your patronage. While the aftermath of 11 September has had a noticeable impact on the city, we believe that this annual meeting will be a time of renewal, association, historical exploration and discussion, and intellectual engagement. Come and enjoy Washington, D.C., this spring. The city awaits our presence. □

Preserving Washington's History

Laura Brower

The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

The Historical Society of Washington, D.C., invites you to discover a dynamic community where local, federal, and national meet with often surprising results. For over one hundred years, the society has been committed to preserving and collecting Washington's stories and highlighting the city's role as a national crossroads. The result is an invaluable historical resource for researchers, Washingtonians, and visitors alike.

The society has been headquartered in the Heurich House, off Dupont Circle, since 1954. A German-American brewer, Christian Heurich, and his wife built the elaborate Victorian home in 1894. At the heart of one of the city's most distinctive neighborhoods, the house and its garden remain a peaceful oasis from the hustle and bustle of Washington's busy streets.

Moving from one National Historic Landmark to another, the Historical Society will soon leave this mansion for Mount Vernon Square's Carnegie Library (near the Renaissance Washington Hotel). This Beaux-Arts building, which served as the city's public library from 1903 through 1970, will be home to the City Museum, scheduled to open in 2003. The sixty-thousand-square-



Carnegie Library, future home of the City Museum (photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

foot museum will include exhibition and education galleries, an auditorium, food and beverage facilities, and a museum store. With construction underway, the society is committed to creating a new kind of museum with a scope that goes far beyond the physical facility.

The City Museum will embrace a twenty-first-century, decentralized concept of a homepage museum linked to neighborhood and regional sites or "gateways." As the hub of this network, the museum will inspire visitors to explore the grandest aspect of Washington—the city itself. The museum will orient and introduce visitors to these gateways so they may discover the surrounding neighborhoods. This new approach will create richer and more rewarding experiences than most people's encounters with their nation's capital, usually limited to the federal buildings along the National Mall.

The City Museum will also house the society's full-service, public research library and its extensive collections, including over 14,000 books and pamphlets, 100,000 photographs, 500 manuscripts, 300 maps, 5,000 objects, and an exhaustive vertical file of newspaper clippings, census records, and legislative documents. Here these materials will be more accessible than ever to students, historians, and the curious. The society will continue to publish its award-winning journal, *Washington History*, and to coordinate the city's National History Day. Together these programs and others will make the City Museum an exciting institution that actively promotes knowledge of the past for better understanding of the future.

During your stay in Washington, we hope that you will not only visit the Heurich House, but also discover a city you may have never imagined before. For more information, contact us at 1307 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., (202) 785-2068, or visit <<http://www.hswdc.org>>. □

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 Capitol City Brewing Company: American; 1100 New York Ave., N.W.; 628-2222; \$
 Coco Loco: Mexican, Brazilian; 800 7th St., N.W.; 289-2626; \$
 Coeur de Lion (Henly Park Hotel): Continental; 926 Mass. Ave., N.W.; 414-0500; \$\$\$
 Delights of the Garden: Caribbean, vegetarian; 2616 Georgia Ave., N.W.; 319-8747; \$
 District Chophouse: American; 509 7th St., N.W.; 347-3434; \$
 Fado's Irish Pub: Pub fare; 808 7th St., N.W.; 789-0066; \$-\$\$
 Florida Avenue Grille: Southern; 1199 Florida Ave., N.W.; 265-1586; \$-\$\$
 Full Kee: Chinese; 509 H St., N.W.; 371-2233; \$-\$\$\$
 Galileo, Italian; 1110 21st St., N.W.; 293-7191; \$\$\$
 Georgia Brown's: Southern; 950 15th St., N.W.; 393-4499; \$-\$\$\$
 Hunan Chinatown: Chinese; 624 H St., N.W.; 783-5858; \$-\$\$\$
 Jaleo: Tapas; 480 7th St., N.W.; 628-7947; \$
 Lafayette (Hay-Adams Hotel): 800 16th St., N.W.; 638-6600; \$\$\$
 Legal Sea Foods: 2020 K St., N.W.; 496-1111; \$\$\$
 Li Ho Food: Chinese; 501 H St., N.W.; 289-2059; \$-\$\$
 Mehak: Indian; 817 7th St., N.W.; 408-9292; \$-\$\$
 M & S Grille: American; 600 13th St., N.W.; 347-1500; \$-\$\$
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 Ruby: Cantonese; 609 H St., N.W.; 842-0060; \$-\$\$\$

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 Tai Shan: Chinese; 622 H St., N.W.; 639-0266; \$-\$\$\$
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 Tony Cheng's Mongolian: 619 H St., N.W.; 842-8669; \$
 Tony Cheng's Seafood: 619 H St., N.W.; 371-8669; \$

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 Spagetti Garden: Italian; 3217 18th St., N.W.; 265-6665; \$-\$\$\$
 Star of Siam: Thai; 2446 18th St., N.W.; 986-4133; \$-\$\$\$
 Tom Tom: Tapas; 2335 18th St., N.W.; 588-1300

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 Otello: Italian; 1329 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 429-0209; \$-\$\$\$
 Palm Restaurant: Steakhouse; 1225 19th St., N.W.; 293-9091; \$\$\$
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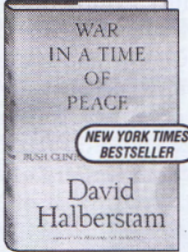

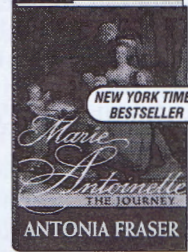
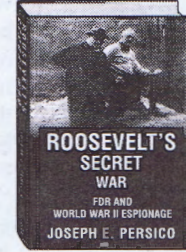
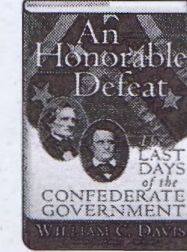
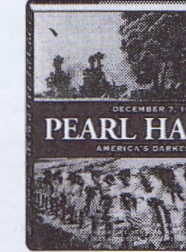
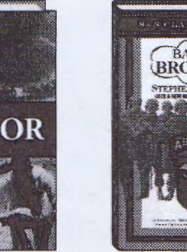

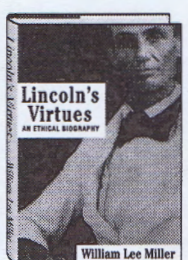
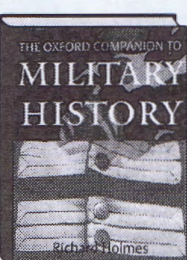
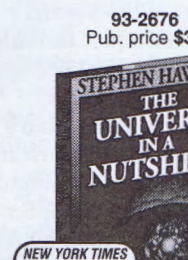
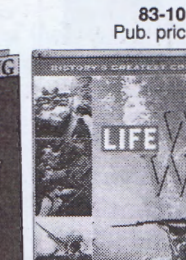
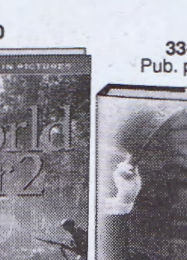
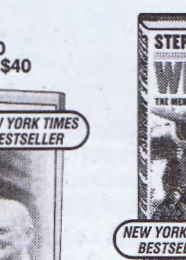
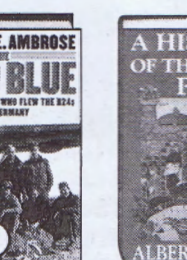


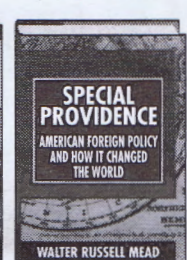
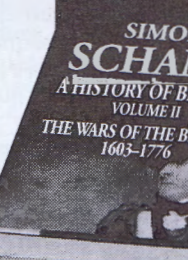



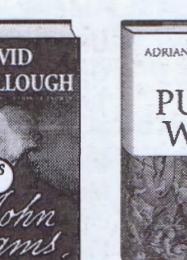
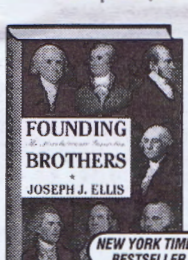

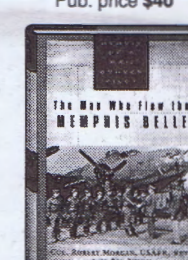
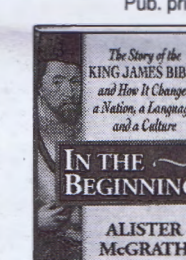
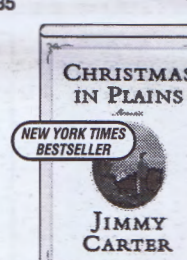
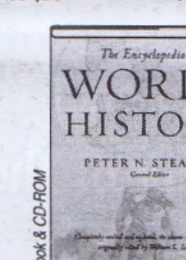
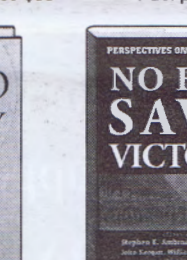


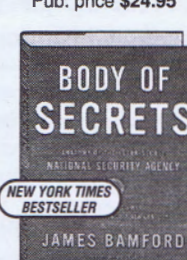

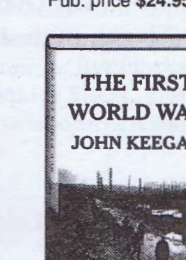
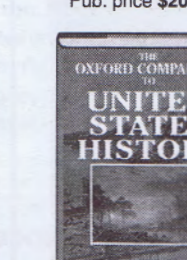

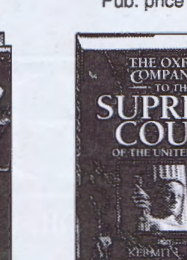
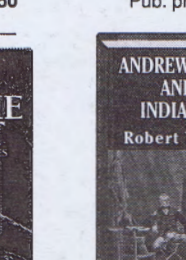


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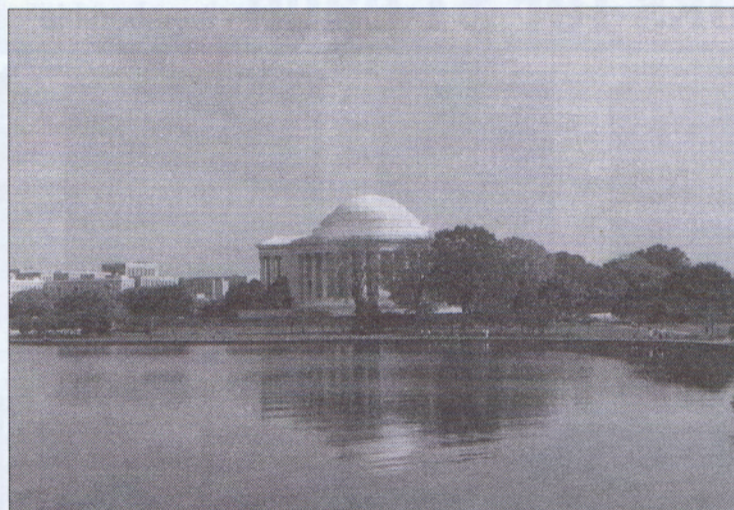
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Library of Congress

Exhibit halls open Mon.-Fri., 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; Sat. 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tours, 11:30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2:30 p.m., and 4 p.m.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

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The Jefferson Memorial (photo by Steve York)

Supreme Court

Open Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Tours every hour, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

U.S. Capitol Building

Open daily, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Tours 9 a.m.-3:45 p.m.

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

Open daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Free tickets required for main exhibition.

Washington Monument

Open daily, 8 a.m.-midnight. Free tickets for elevator ride to the top are available at the National Park Service kiosk on the monument grounds.

The White House

At press time, tours of the White House are suspended. For updates, call (202) 456-7041. An online tour is available at <<http://www.whitehouse.gov>>. □

On the Mall and Beyond

Annette Windhorn

Organization of American Historians

The National Mall, with its impressive monuments, well-stocked museums, and beautiful vistas, is the number one tourist destination in the city. In April, museums on and near the Mall will offer a wealth of treasures:

• **The National Gallery of Art** (west of the Capitol, Metro Stop: Archives-Navy Memorial) will showcase special exhibits of the sculpture of Christo, the botanical art of the Medici family, and Goya's women. Its sculpture garden opened in 1999, opposite the National Archives.

• **The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History** (east of the Washington Monument, Metro Stop: Smithsonian or Federal Triangle) features recent permanent exhibits on the American presidency and a colonial Massachusetts home. Its American Art Museum and National Portrait Gallery are closed for renovation until 2004, although 170 paintings, including several Moran landscapes, are on display, nineteenth-century style, in the Grand Salon of the **Renwick Gallery** (Pennsylvania Ave. at 17th St., northwest of the White House).

• At the **Library of Congress** (east of the Capitol, Metro Stop: Capitol South), exhibitions will focus on Margaret Mead, Bob Hope, and George and Ira Gershwin, as well as permanent, rotating collections of American historical objects on display.

• **The Corcoran Gallery of Art** (500 17th St., southwest of the White House, Metro Stop: Farragut West) will host *Jacqueline Kennedy: The White House Years*, a traveling exhibit of clothes, documents, and objects.

If the OAH/NCPH conference will mark your umpteenth visit to Washington, and you want to see something new, try these spots:

• **The U.S. Botanic Garden** (100 Maryland Ave., S.W., west of the Capitol, open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., free, Metro Stop: Federal Center Southwest). An art-deco jewel, this conservatory reopened in December after more than four years and \$30 million of renovation on its 1933 building. Established by Congress in 1820, the collection currently houses 4,000 specimens from tropical, subtrop-

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Join Us at the Museum For the Following Sessions:

Friday, April 12:

Transforming a National Institution: Looking Back, Looking Forward at the National Museum of American History

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Reinterpreting Houses/Reconceptualizing Society: The National Museum of American History's Ipswich House

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Roundtable: Reviewing Museum Exhibitions: Where Do We Stand?

3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 13

Shared Authority and Major Donors: Stakeholders in History Museums

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

America Needs Indians: The Place of Native People in American Identity

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Artifacts in the History Classroom: The National Museum of American History, the Smithsonian, and Advanced Placement U.S. History

3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

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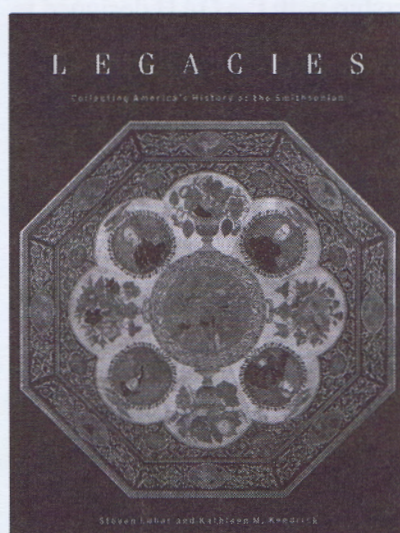
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Howard University's History through its Buildings

Joseph P. Reidy
Howard University

From its birth shortly after the Civil War, Howard University has had a special mission to educate persons of African descent. The founding group of Congregationalist churchmen envisioned that graduates would minister to the educational and spiritual needs of persons recently freed from slavery. The university, which Congress chartered in 1867, was named after General Oliver Otis Howard who served as commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, the federal agency established by Congress in 1865 to monitor the growth of free institutions in the postemancipation South. Since its inception, the university has enjoyed a special relationship with the federal government. Today only two private universities receive direct annual appropriations from Congress: Howard University and Gallaudet University, also located in Washington, which ministers to the higher-educational needs of the deaf.

Within months of receiving the charter from Congress, the Howard trustees purchased a 150-acre tract of land in what was then the northern suburbs of Washington City. The Freedmen's Bureau financed the construction of the university's first buildings. Only one of these early structures, Howard Hall, still stands, on the high ridge along Georgia Ave., slightly north of Howard Place. The structure served as General Howard's residence during his presidency (1869–1874). Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1975, Howard Hall has recently been restored to its original Victorian-era beauty.

A number of campus buildings constructed early in the twentieth century are approaching their centennial anniversaries. Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, dedicated in 1902, still serves as the spiritual center of the university. Three features of the chapel are particularly

noteworthy: the exposed wooden beams supporting its sharply pitched roof, a magnificent pipe organ, and elaborate stained glass windows depicting historical as well as religious themes.



Founders Library (courtesy of Howard University)

the late 1930s, when it ceased to function as the main library, Carnegie Hall has served a number of purposes, including home of the School of Divinity.

The Freedmen's Hospital complex—which occupies much of the area bounded by 4th, 6th, College, and Bry-

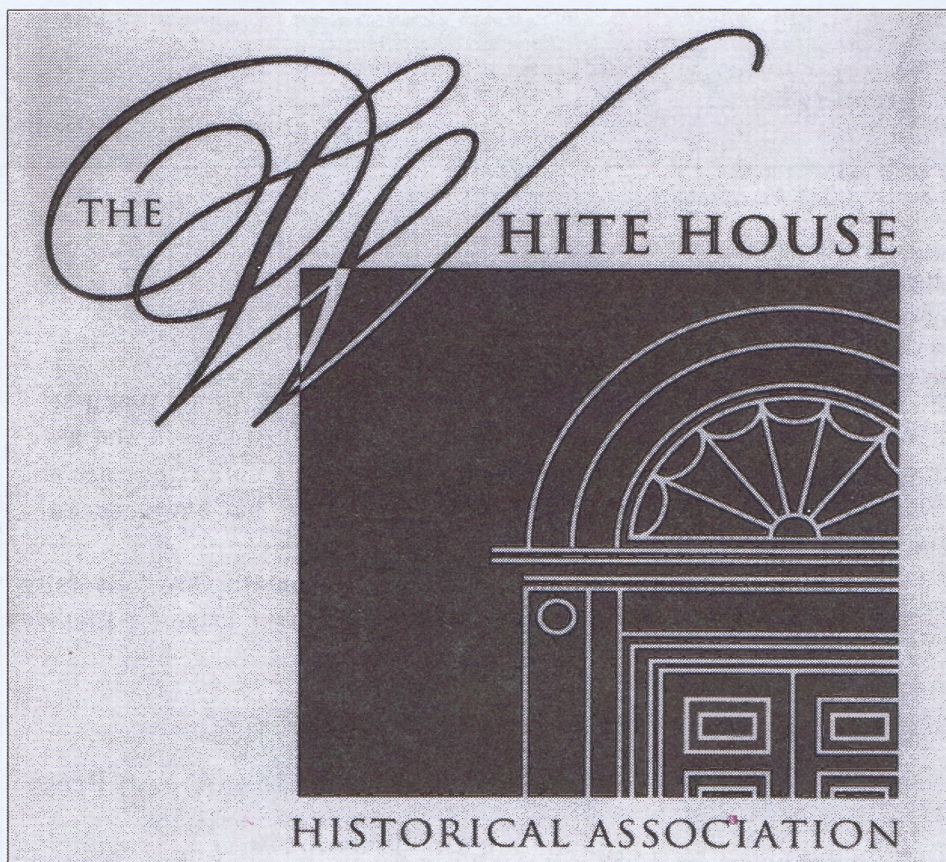
The three other early structures—Thirkield Science Hall (1909), Freedmen's Hospital (1909), and Carnegie Hall (1910)—are also still in use. Thirkield Hall, on 6th St. immediately south of the chapel, was named after Wilbur P. Thirkield, the university's ninth president. Carnegie Hall on the Main Quadrangle was built in 1910 to serve the university's pressing need for a free-standing library structure. Since

ant Sts.—was for more than a century the primary health-care facility serving African American Washingtonians. Originally built in 1862 by the U.S. Army, Freedmen's Hospital ministered to the needs of freedpeople during and after the Civil War. The federal government relocated the hospital to a site adjacent to the campus in 1909, thereby expanding its capacity to meet the needs of the city's African American population and facilitating the training of medical and nursing students at the university. In 1967 the university assumed ownership of Freedmen's Hospital, and it continued caring for patients until 1975, when Howard University Hospital opened on Georgia Ave. The new hospital stands on the site formerly occupied by Griffith Stadium, once home to the Washington Senators (American League) and the Washington Homestead Grays (Negro National League) baseball clubs. Generations of African American Washingtonians claimed the Freedmen's Hospital as their birthplace.

West of this complex across 6th St. stands the Power Plant, designed and built by the noted architect Albert I. Cassell, who taught architecture and design during the 1920s and 1930s and who, in his capacity as university architect, left an indelible impression on the campus. Other testaments to Cassell's vision lie on the Main and Lower Quadrangles. Founders Library has, since its dedication in 1939, served as the major library facility for the university. The clock tower atop the library continues to provide the university with its most striking architectural feature. Founders Library stands where one of the original structures, the Main Building, stood for more than seventy years serving as the chief classroom and admin-

See *Howard* / A-11 ►

The White House Historical Association Welcomes OAH Members to Washington, D.C.



The White House Historical Association is a private, non-profit organization whose mission is to share and promote a greater understanding of the President's House. The Association, founded in 1961 through the efforts of Jacqueline Kennedy and others, is located across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House on Lafayette Square.

The Association encourages new scholarship on life and work in the White House through:

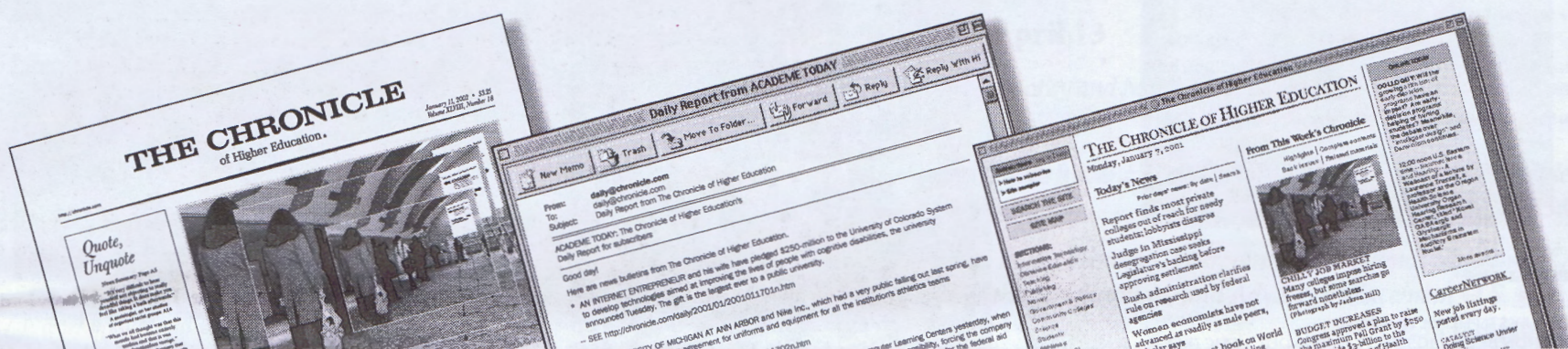
- A new fellowship program in partnership with the OAH designed to support research projects and educational initiatives.
- Travel grants that assist scholars in conducting research at the presidential libraries, the Library of Congress, and other institutions.
- The publication of symposia proceedings, monographs, and *White House History*, an illustrated scholarly journal.

For K–12 educators, the Association offers online resources and lessons, publications, and films. Visit www.whitehousehistory.org to learn more.

While you're in Washington, visit the White House Visitor Center at the corner of 15th and E Streets, NW. Hours: 7:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

For those interested in these programs, see the Annual Meeting Program for information on a breakfast sponsored by the White House Historical Association. Come meet with others who study the history of the White House and the American Presidency.

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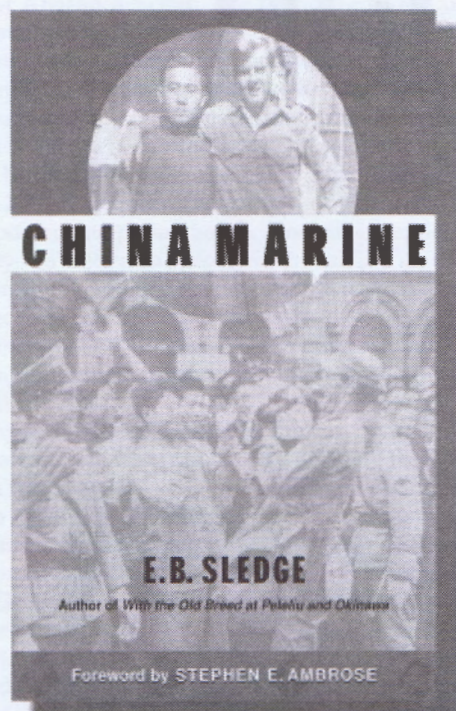
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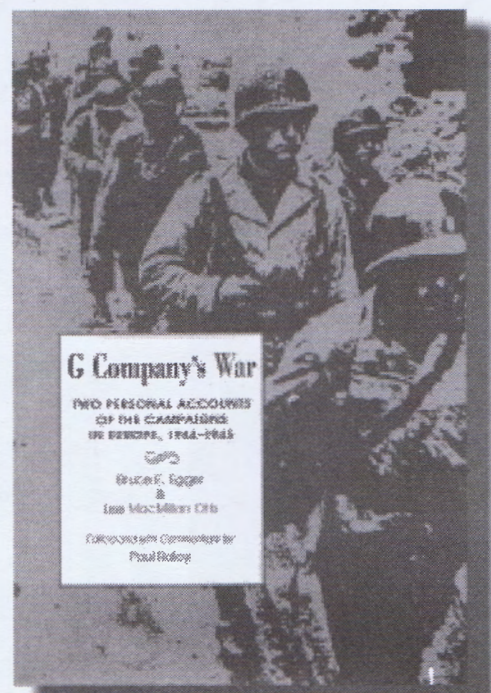
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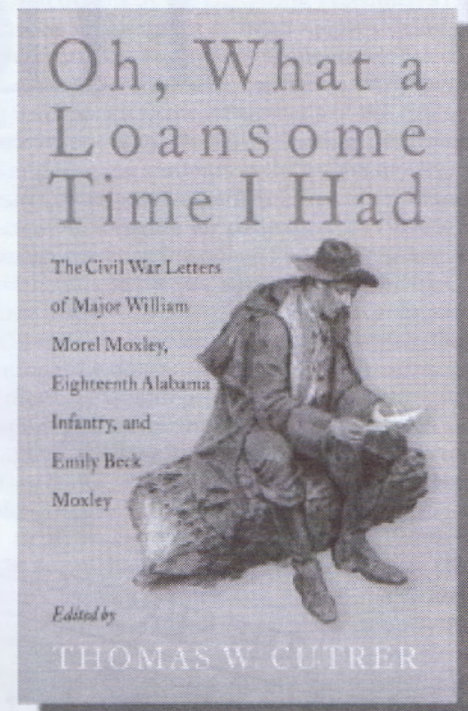
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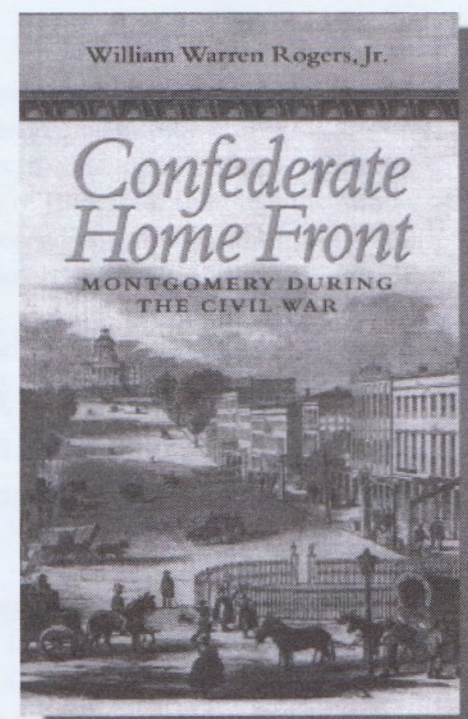
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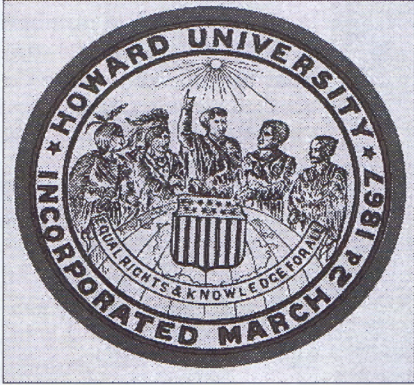
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▼ Howard / From A-8

istrative facility. During 2001, under the leadership of president H. Patrick Swygert, the university dedicated two new libraries. The Louis Stokes Health Sciences Library stands on W St. on the Main Campus and the Allen Mercer Daniel Law Library is on the West Campus (just east of Connecticut Ave. on Van Ness St., N.W.). Each architecturally impressive in its own right, these two facilities boast state-of-the-art electronic information systems besides an array of traditional holdings and services.

Several other of Cassell's buildings are still in use, including on the west side of the Upper Quadrangle Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall (1936), which houses the department of history among others. Combining a classical design of red brick and sandstone, the Cassell buildings also contain beautifully crafted oak and brass interior trim.



Original seal, Howard University

The Moredecai Wyatt Johnson Administration Building, located on the west side of 6th St. across from Douglass and Carnegie halls, is the home of the university's central administrative offices. Johnson was the university's first African American president and the one with the longest tenure. From his inauguration in 1926 to his retirement in 1960, he presided over the creation of the modern Howard University. The second facility, the Ralph J. Bunche International Affairs Center, located on 6th St. just north of the Power Plant and dedicated in 1996, carries on the legacy of the Howard University political science professor and diplomat, whose work on behalf of international peace and African decolonization during the mid-twentieth century won international acclaim, including a Nobel Peace Prize.

The mere mention of these names suggests the university's broad and sustained efforts to combat racial oppression, including the long struggle against segregation and disfranchisement in the U.S. Howard's scholars, working with a wide range of allies, mounted the court challenges that culminated in the landmark 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. In addition to James M. Nabrit, dean of the School of Law who in 1960 succeeded Johnson as university president, and Charles H. Houston, as well as the other attorneys in the Law School, the team included John Hope Franklin in the department of history. Much of their work was done in the basement of Founders Library, where the School of Law was located at the time.

Of special significance to historians is Howard's Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, located in Founders Library. Named after Jesse E. Moorland, an early twentieth-century trustee who gave his magnificent collection of materials to the university in 1914, and Arthur B. Spingarn, an NAACP president whose collection the university acquired in 1946, the center contains one of the world's premier repositories of materials relating to the experience of African descended peoples. Containing hundreds of thousands of bound volumes, manuscripts, prints, and photographs, its holdings cover virtually every aspect of the African diaspora from the sixteenth through the twentieth centuries.

Much of the success of the center derives from the visionary leadership of Dorothy Porter Wesley, its director for forty-three years (1930-1973). The University Museum, housed in the Dorothy Porter Wesley Room of Founders Library, currently displays a photographic exhibit titled, "Howard in Retrospect: Images of the Capstone," which offers an ideal introduction both to the campus and to the ongoing mission of Howard University on behalf of tolerance and equality. □

Woodrow Wilson's Last Home

Frank Aucella
Woodrow Wilson House

On 4 March 1921, Woodrow Wilson left the Capitol and motored to his new residence, too stricken in body and spirit to remain for the inauguration of his successor, Warren G. Harding. To Wilson's surprise, several hundred people were waiting to watch him enter the house where he would spend the last three years of his life.

Each year, thousands still visit the final home of the twenty-eighth president of the United States. The house remains today as it was when he lived here, a place for reflection on his career as educator, social reformer, and world statesman.

The red-brick house is a fine example of the Georgian revival style, built in 1915 by architect Waddy Wood. After purchasing the property in 1921, Wilson and his wife



Woodrow Wilson House

Edith remodeled it to suit their needs. The structure and its interior furnishings have been carefully preserved to reflect the early 1920s. On display are objects from the White House, family items, memorabilia, and elaborate gifts of state from around the world. The remarkable collection offers unique insights into the personality of one of America's greatest leaders.

Most tours are preceded by a video presentation, using historical footage that enables visitors to understand the house and artifacts in the context of their time. Special exhibitions are also on view. Open Tuesday through Sunday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is free to OAH/NCPH meeting attendees with convention badges. From the Dupont Circle, served by Metro, travel north on Massachusetts Avenue for five blocks, turn right onto 24th Street, then right onto S Street, and proceed to 2340 S Street. <<http://www.woodrowwilsonhouse.org>> □

Take an OAH-sponsored tour:

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Capital Highlights

Civil War Washington

Duke Ellington's D.C.

Heurich House and Dupont Circle

Howard University Museum and Moorland Springarn Research Center

Mount Vernon and Alexandria

See program (pp.8-10) for more information
<<http://www.oah.org/meetings/2002/2002program.pdf>>

▼ Dining / From A-4

Pesce Trattoria: Seafood; 2016 P St., N.W.; 466-3474; \$\$
Pizzeria Paradiso: Trendy pizza; 2029 P St., N.W.; 223-1245; \$-\$\$
Polo India Club: 1736 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 483-8705; \$-\$\$
Rajaji: Indian; 2603 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 265-7344; \$-\$\$
Ruth's Chris Steak House: Standard red meat and trimmings; 1801 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 797-0033; \$-\$\$
Saigon Gourmet: Fine Vietnamese; 2635 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 265-1360; \$-\$\$
Sakana Japanese: Sushi; 2026 P St., N.W.; 887-0900; \$-\$\$
Sala Thai: Thai; 2016 P St., N.W.; 872-1144; \$-\$\$
Skewers: Middle Eastern; 1633 P St., N.W.; 387-7400; \$-\$\$
Taste of India: 2623 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 483-1115; \$-\$\$
Tabard Inn: American; 1739 N St., N.W.; 785-1277; \$-\$\$
Timberlake's: Burgers; 1726 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 483-2266; \$-\$\$
Woodley Café: Pasta; 2619 Conn. Ave., N.W.; 332-5773; \$-\$\$
Zorba's: Greek; 1612 20th St., N.W.; 387-8555; \$-\$\$

Georgetown

Aditi: Indian; 3299 M St., N.W.; 625-6825; \$-\$\$
Blues Alley: Jazz club with food; 1073 Wisc. Ave., N.W.; 337-4141; \$\$
Citronelle: French; 3000 M St., N.W.; 625-2150; \$\$\$
Fino's: Italian; 3033 M St., N.W.; 337-4500; \$\$
Japan Inn: 1715 Wisc. Ave., N.W.; 337-3400; \$-\$\$
La Chaumiere: French; 2813 M St., N.W.; 338-1784; \$\$\$
Mr. Smith's: Pub, piano bar; 3104 M St.; 333-3104; \$
Old Europe: German; 2434 Wisc. Ave., N.W.; 333-7600; \$\$
Red Ginger: Caribbean; 1564 Wisc. Ave., N.W.; 965-7009; \$\$
Sushiko: Japanese; 2309 Wisc. Ave., N.W.; 333-4187; \$-\$\$
Tahoga: American; 2815 M St., N.W.; 338-5380; \$\$\$
The Tombs: Burgers, pizza; 1226 36th St., N.W.; 337-6668; \$\$
Zed's Ethiopian Cuisine: 1201 28th St., N.W.; 333-4710; \$-\$\$

Capitol Hill

America: Regional American; 50 Mass. Ave. (Union Station); 682-9555; \$\$
Aatish: Pakistani; 609 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 544-0931; \$
B. Smith's: Southern, Creole; 50 Mass. Ave. (Union Station); 289-6188; \$-\$\$\$
Banana Café & Piano Bar: Cuban, Puerto Rican; 500 8th St., S.E.; 543-5906; \$-\$\$
Barolo: Italian; 223 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 547-5114; \$\$
Bluestone Café: American; 327 7th St., S.E.; 547-9007; \$\$
Bullfeathers: Burgers; 410 1st St., S.E.; 543-5005; \$
Caffe Italiano: 1129 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 544-5500; \$-\$\$
Capitol Lounge: Burgers, sandwiches; 229 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 547-2098; \$
Dubliner: Irish food; 520 N. Capitol St., N.W.; 737-3773; \$\$
Hawk and Dove: Pub, weekend brunch; 329 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 543-3300; \$
Hunan Dynasty: Chinese; 215 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 546-6161; \$-\$\$
Il Radicchio: Pizza, pasta; 223 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 547-5114; \$-\$\$
Jimmy T's Place: American; 501 E. Capitol St., S.E.; 546-3646; \$
La Brasserie: French; 239 Mass. Ave.; 546-9154; \$-\$\$\$
La Colline: French; 400 N. Capitol St., N.W.; 737-0400; \$\$\$
Las Placitas: Latin American; 517 8th St., S.E.; 543-3700; \$-\$\$
Le Bon Café: Salads, sandwiches; 210 2nd St., S.E.; 547-7200; \$
Monocle on Capitol: Continental; 107 D St.; 546-4488; \$\$
Mr. Henry's: Burgers; 601 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 546-8412; \$
Sizzling Express: Gourmet sandwiches, coffee, pastries; 600 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 548-0900; \$-\$\$
Szechuan House: Chinese; 515 8th St., S.E.; 546-5303; \$
Taverna of the Greek Islands: 305 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 547-8360; \$\$
Tortilla Coast: Tex-Mex; 400 1st St., S.E.; 546-6768; \$
Two Quail: 320 Mass. Ave.; 543-8030; \$-\$\$\$
White Tiger: Indian; 301 Mass. Ave.; 546-5900; \$\$
Xando Coffee & Bar: Coffee, sandwiches; 301 Penn. Ave., S.E.; 546-3345; \$-\$\$
Union Station also has a café in its impressive main hall and a dozen eateries arranged in a food court on its lower level.

Waterfront

Hogates: Seafood; 800 Water St., S.W.; 484-6300; \$-\$\$
Le Rivage: Seafood; 1000 Water St., S.W.; 488-8111; \$-\$\$\$
Market Inn: Seafood; 200 E St., S.W.; 554-2100; \$-\$\$
Phillips: Seafood; 900 Water St., S.W.; 488-8515; \$\$
Pier 7: Seafood; 650 Water St., S.W.; 554-2500; \$-\$\$ □

▼ **Franklin / From A-1**

In his own quiet, independent, and doggedly determined way, John Hope Franklin began challenging old interpretations, advancing new ones, and filling interstices in American history well before the 1960s. Franklin produced monographs about runaway slaves, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the militant South; syntheses of an anomalous population, free blacks and southern travelers in the antebellum North; a seminal interpretation of Reconstruction; a biography of the seminal George Washington Williams; and essays on race, professionalism, and service.

Aside from publishing prize-winning histories, John Hope Franklin and his son edited Buck Colbert Franklin's autobiography and produced the classic *From Slavery to Freedom*, now in its eighth edition and fifty-fifth year in print. While "writing African Americans into a history of overlapping diasporas," Franklin also participated in distinguished lecture series, collected more than 130 honorary degrees and several named professorships, received the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1995), chaired President Bill Clinton's advisory board on race relations, and was honored with a Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary and International Studies at Duke University (2).

In a *New York Review of Books* essay nearly a decade ago, George M. Fredrickson noted that Franklin was one of "the most respected historians in the United States. It would be easy to conclude that he is the most esteemed living American historian," Fredrickson continued, yet he lamented that the scholar, activist, humanitarian, and public servant had not "visibly influenced other scholars in his field," nor was there a "Franklin thesis" or "Franklin school." What accounts for a multitude of accolades on the one hand and seeming indifference on the other (3)?

The OAH plenary session, led by Mary Frances Berry, will provide a forum to review and recognize this esteemed historian and his contributions to American society and culture. Panelists will include John Franklin, George M. Fredrickson, James O. Horton, Genna Rae McNeil, Alfred Moss, and Loren Schweninger. A reception will follow sponsored by Duke University, McGraw-Hill Higher Education, and the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. □

Endnotes

1. "The Ironic Conception of American History: The Early Black Historians," *Journal of Negro History* 69 (Spring 1984): 60.
2. Earl Lewis, "To Turn on a Pivot: Writing African Americans into a History of Overlapping Diasporas," *American Historical Review* 100 (June 1995): 765-87.
3. George M. Fredrickson, "Pioneer," *The New York Review of Books*, 23 September 1993, 30-33.

Wilma King is chair of the 2002 program committee.

▼ **Off the Mall / From A-6**

ical, and arid regions. Some of the most popular are its orchids; among the longest lived is the African cycad donated by Admiral Charles Wilkes in 1842.

• **Bartholdi Fountain** (near the Botanic Gardens). Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, created this cast-iron, gas-lit fountain for the 1876 International Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

• **Latrobe Buildings** (Lafayette Square, north of the White House). Washington is home to a number of surviving buildings designed in whole or part by America's first professional architect and engineer, Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764-1820). Three such structures grace Lafayette Square: on the north side is St. John's Episcopal Church, known as the "Church of the Presidents"; to the west is the Stephen Decatur House; on the south side is the White House. The father of the Classical Revival in America was also employed by Thomas Jefferson to complete the U.S. Capitol building and later by James Madison to restore it after the British burned it in 1814. Its famous corncob and tobacco leaf capitals are Latrobe's design. [The Decatur House will host two offsite sessions on Fri., 12 April: *Social Conscience and History in the National Park Service and Interpreting Slavery at Historic Sites*.]

• **National Building Museum** (401 F St., N.W., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. daily except Sun. noon-5 p.m., free, Metro Stop: Judiciary Square) Created by Congress in 1980, the museum houses architectural and engineering exhibits, but visit to see the colossal, red-brick structure itself. Quartermaster General Montgomery Meigs built it for the Pension Bureau in 1887, using an Italian Renaissance design which, with innovative venting and windows, maximized fresh air and light. The Great Hall, encompassed by some of the tallest Corinthian columns in the world, has been used for presidential inaugural balls fourteen times. Encircling the edifice is a 1,200-foot frieze that depicts Civil War military units returning home. Consider taking the tour.

• **National Museum of Women in the Arts** (New York Ave. at 13th St., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. daily except Sun. noon-5 p.m., \$5 adult admission, additional fees for special ex-

hibits, Metro Stop: Metro Center). The only museum in the world dedicated exclusively to women artists, this museum opened in 1987 in a former Masonic temple. Its permanent collection boasts 2,700 works by more than 800 artists from the Renaissance to the present. Its North American treasures include paintings by Lily Martin Spencer (1822-1902), the first professional American woman artist; Native American blackware pottery; and Frida Kahlo's *Self Portrait Dedicated to Leon Trotsky* (1937), donated by Clare Boothe Luce.

• **The Textile Museum** (2320 S St., N.W., next to the Woodrow Wilson House [see page 11], open 10 a.m.-5 p.m. except Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m., suggested donation \$5). Found-

ed in the late 1920s in the historic Kalorama neighborhood, this museum is dedicated to non-Western textile traditions. Its collection now numbers over 16,000 objects, dating from 3,000 B.C.E.; its pre-Columbian Peruvian, Islamic, and Coptic textiles are among the finest in the world.

• **African-American Civil War Memorial and Museum** (memorial: U St., N.W., at Vermont Ave., museum: 1200 U St., N.W., open Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Metro Stop: U Street-Cardozo). This memorial comprises the Spirit of Freedom sculpture, dedicated in 1998, encircled by a burnished-steel Wall of Honor which lists the names of 209,145 United States Colored Troops (USCT); a directory is available to locate names among the regimental groupings. The museum is located

two blocks west of the memorial in the historic Shaw neighborhood. It offers African American history exhibits and a registry for USCT soldiers' descendants.

• There is a long history of African American churches in the nation's capital dating to the antebellum era. Notable are:

• **Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church** (1518 M St., N.W., Metro Stop: Farragut North). Perhaps the city's most famous black church, Metropolitan AME has hosted Frederick Douglass, William Taft, Mary McLeod Bethune, Eleanor Roosevelt, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jesse Jackson, Sr. Begun in 1822, the church is located in a Victorian-style building now designated a historic landmark.

• **John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church** (1615 14th St., N.W.). One of D.C.'s oldest and largest churches, the four-thousand-member Wesley AME Zion has produced many activists and community leaders, such as pastor Stephen Spottswood, president of the Washington NAACP branch during the 1950s.

• **First Baptist Church of Georgetown** (27th St. and Dumbarton Ave., N.W.). The oldest Baptist church—black or white—in Georgetown, it was founded by a former slave, Rev. Sandy Alexander, in 1862. The church relocated to its present site twenty years later, where most of the original building still stands as a reminder of Georgetown's historic African American population.

• **Ebenezer United Methodist Church** (4th and D Sts., S.E., Metro Stop: Eastern Market). Founded as an interracial church in 1802, the African American members left in 1838 to start Ebenezer at its present site. The church began one of the city's first schools for black children.

• **Dumbarton Oaks** (1703 32nd St., N.W., open daily 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., \$5 adult admission). Musicians may recognize Dumbarton as the inspiration for Stravinsky's *Concerto in E-Flat* which premiered there in 1938. Historians may know it as the site of diplomatic conversations that laid the groundwork for the 1945 charter of the United Nations. Others may be familiar with the reputation of its Byzantine, Pre-Columbian, and landscape architecture collections. On a sunny spring afternoon, the best reason to visit is to see its extensive gardens. Surrounding this Federal-style residence in Georgetown are ten acres of formal gardens, designed in traditional French, English, and Italian styles.

See the D.C. Heritage Tourism Coalition's web site <<http://www.dcheritage.org>> among others, for further suggestions. □



Great Hall, National Building Museum

Washington's Book Nooks

If you like to explore a city by browsing its bookstores, here are some suggestions (area code for all phone numbers is 202):

• **Olsson's Books and Records** is the oldest locally owned chain, with nine stores in and around the District including a new branch in Reagan National Airport. Closest to the convention hotel are stores at 1200 F St., N.W. (Metro Stop: Metro Center) 347-3686, and 418 7th St., (Metro Stop: Archives-Navy Memorial) 638-7610.

• **American Institute of Architects Bookstore**, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., 626-7420.

• **Chapters: A Literary Bookstore**, 1512 K St., N.W., 347-5495.

• **Franz Bader Bookstore**, 1911 I St., N.W., 337-5440, specializing in visual arts books.

• **Kramerbooks & AfterWords Café**, 1517 Connecticut Ave., N.W. (Metro Stop: Dupont Circle) 387-1400, a trendy meeting place

• **Lambda Rising**, 1625 Connecticut Ave., N.W. (Metro Stop: Dupont Circle) 462-6969, specializing in gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender books.

• **Politics and Prose Books and Coffee**, 5015 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 364-1919, the largest independent bookstore in town.

• **Second Story**, 2000 P St., N.W. (Metro Stop: Dupont Circle) 659-8884, prints and used books

• **Sisterspace and Books**, 1515 U St., N.W., 332-3433, African American women-owned and operated

Here are a few local antiquarian bookdealers:

• **Bartleby's Books**, 3034 M St., 298-0486. Hours: Tues.-Sat., 10:30 a.m.-3 p.m., specializing in Americana, economics, literature, law, general antiquarian.

• **Booked Up**, 1209 31st St., N.W., 965-3244. Call for hours, specializing in literature, travel, first editions, general antiquarian.

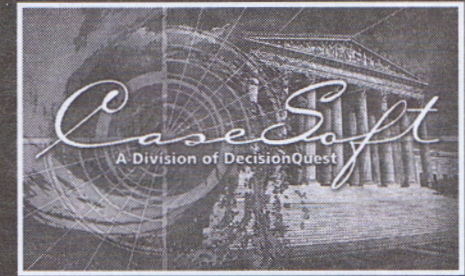
• **William F. Hale-Books**, 1222 31st St., N.W., 338-8272. Hours: Mon.-Fri., noon-6 p.m. Appointment advised, specializing in art reference, general antiquarian.

• **Hooper's Books**, 1615 8th St., N.W., 387-3007. Hours: Tues.-Sat., 11 a.m.-5 p.m., specializing in sports.

• **The Old Print Gallery**, 1220 31st St., N.W., 965-1818. Hours: Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m., specializing in antique American and European prints, antique maps, natural history, historical prints, marine and sporting art, architecture. □

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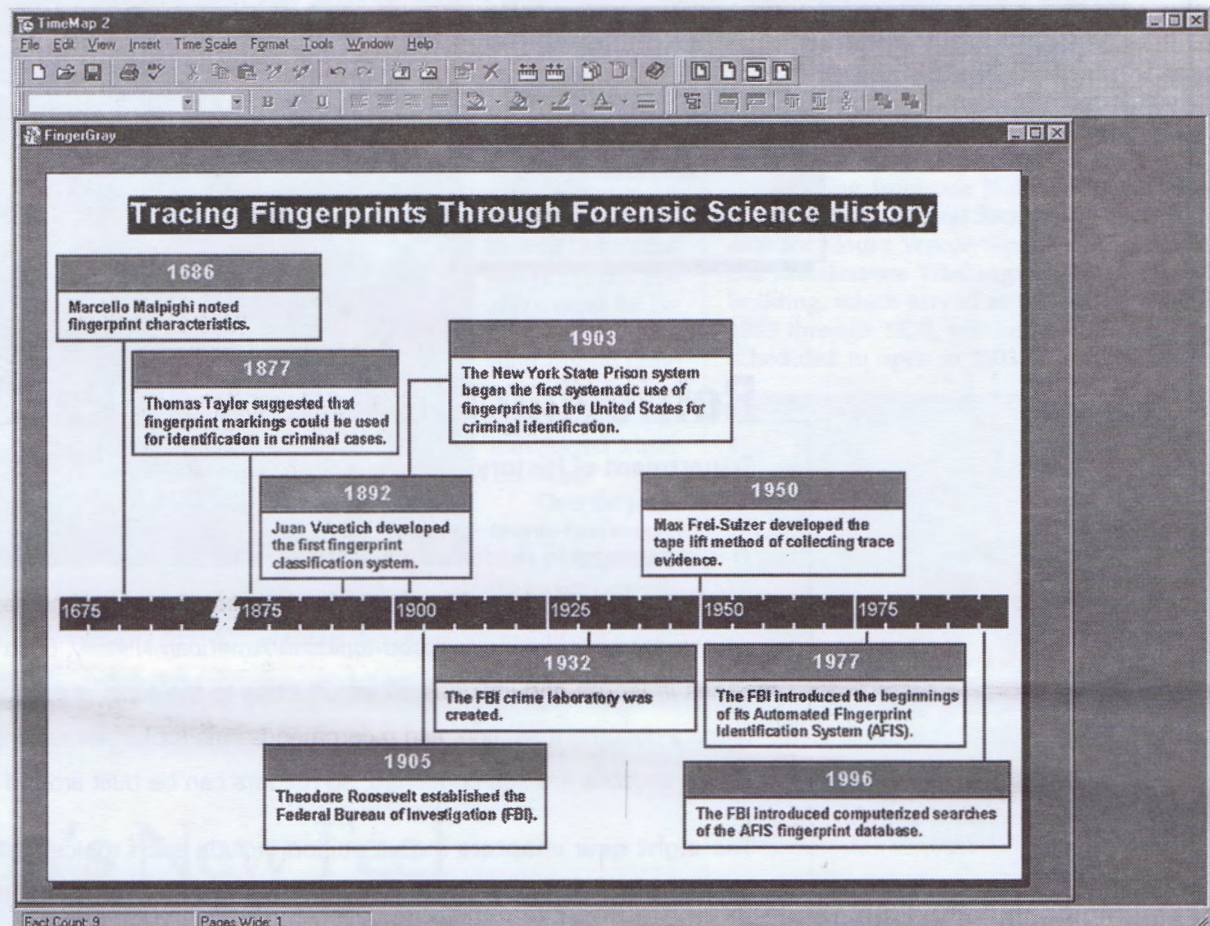
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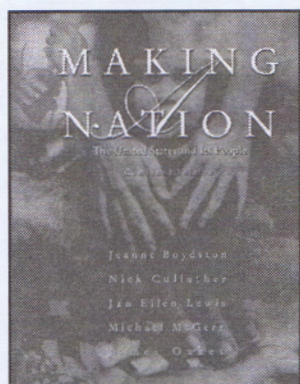
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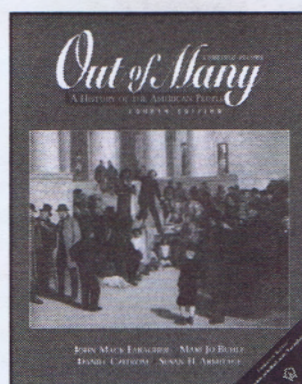
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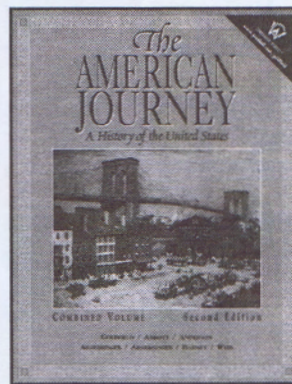
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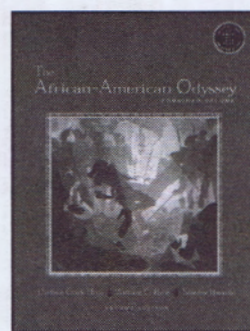
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