

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 22, Number 2 / May 1994



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Blazing an Interactive
Trail to Record and
Preserve Alaska History

William S. Schneider

—◆—
Dissertation
Abstracts on Disc

Edward A. Goedeken

Historians and Access
to the Files of Lawyers

Kermit L. Hall

—◆—
Training Historians to
Join the Library Revolution

George W. Bain

Annual Report of the
Executive Secretary

—◆—
Report of the
Treasurer

—◆—
Executive Board
Meetings, April 1994

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OAH
NEWSLETTER

Volume 22 • Number 2 • May 1994

Contents

<i>Blazing an Interactive Trail to Record and Preserve Alaska History</i>	
William S. Schneider	3
<i>Dissertation Abstracts on Disc</i>	
Edward A. Goedeken	5
<i>Historians and Access to the Files of Lawyers</i>	
Kermit L. Hall	7
<i>Training Historians to Join the Library Revolution</i>	
George W. Bain	9
<i>National Capital Memorial Commission on Thomas Paine: Testimony of Eric Foner</i>	11
<i>Capitol Commentary</i>	
Page Putnam Miller	13
<i>Annual Report of the Executive Secretary</i>	
Arnita A. Jones	16
<i>Report of the Treasurer</i>	
Gale E. Peterson	17
<i>Reports of OAH Service Committees and Delegates</i>	19
<i>Executive Board Meetings, April 1994</i>	20
<i>Announcements</i>	25

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The OAH Newsletter (ISSN 0196-3341) is published each February, May, August, and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Telephone (812) 855-7311, FAX (812) 855-0696, E-mail: oah@indiana.edu.

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Blazing An Interactive Trail to Record and Preserve Alaska History

William S. Schneider

The Oral History Program at the Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks has a large and important collection of recordings of Alaska Natives, pioneers, politicians, and scientists. Unfortunately, the collection of over 6,000 recordings is endangered by inadequate support to preserve them from deterioration. It is also hard to search and is not easily nor fully accessible to users.

This is what led us to consider computer technology to store and retrieve audio recordings. We reasoned that once in digital form the tapes could be quickly searched, automatically retrieved, easily reviewed by researchers, and automatically re-stored for the next search. We also figured that the new technology might help us better maintain the collection, because in copying digital signals, as opposed to analog tapes, there is no appreciable loss in sound quality.

The original idea was to transfer all of the analog recordings into a digital storage format searchable to the tape level. If you want to listen to recordings on Alaska statehood, you would search the database to instantly select all recordings on the subject. You could select the tapes of interest and listen until you find what you want—fast forwarding and rewinding both within and between tapes at will. The interactive computer would permit users to search, retrieve, and play. Finally, one could easily copy whole collections of electronically stored recordings and send them to local historical societies, Native cultural organizations, or schools.

Felix Vogt, a Swiss graduate student in the School of Engineering Management at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, developed the initial idea, and his master's thesis (1990) became our feasibility study. He also wrote a successful grant to the Apple Library of Tomorrow (ALOT), which provided \$30,000 worth of equipment to begin the venture, which we call "Project Jukebox" (The Apple Computer Company not only gave initial support of equipment, they have continued to provide equipment on loan and technical support crucial to our success.) "Jukebox" is the colloquial term for the compact disc changers which function on the same principle as the old Wurlitzers that change records at the listener's prompt. The folklorist, Alan Lomax, used a similar name, "Global Jukebox," to describe his project to index and access dances and songs from around the world by computer.

The Research Projects

Although we have made little progress in our original goal to digitize the collection at Rasmuson Library, we have attracted a great deal of interest in

our new Jukebox programs. The National Park Service is providing us with multi-year support to conduct interviews and produce interactive workstations in five Park areas, Yukon-Charley National Preserve, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Denali National Park, Wrangells-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, and Katm National Park. The Denali project highlights the advent of aircraft used to reach the mountain, how that revolutionized access for climbers and scientists, and how aviation has influenced management of climbing parties and high altitude rescues. The other projects describe historical and cultural values, and subsistence and management issues within the park lands. Visitors will use the Jukebox workstations to learn about the experiences of the people who live and work in the parks. Dan Grahek pioneered the design of the Yukon-Charley and Denali projects, which are our

be highly visual and to emphasize the Inupiaq language. It identifies Elders by their Native names, depicts Native historic sites on maps, and pronounces both clearly so listeners can learn to use the language. The North Slope project also features an historic photo album from Dr. Henry Greist and his wife Molly who were medical missionaries at Barrow. The photos are accompanied by elders' descriptions of the people and events depicted. Elizabeth Cook designed the project as a way to learn about people's historical recollections of the missionaries and to determine their impact on the community. Both components of the North Slope project, Chippikpuk and the photo album, return academic research to the community in a form that is accessible, useful, and enjoyable to a large number of people.

The Ft. Yukon Photo Album Project features 20 photos of people and events in the history of Ft.

Yukon, an Athabaskan community at the confluence of the Porcupine and Yukon rivers in Central Alaska. The photos feature community leaders, fiddlers, historic muskrat trapping on the Old Crow Flats, the beaded altar cloth at the Episcopal Church, a summer gathering of churchmen, the 1938 flood, the old waterfront buildings, and historic wood-hauling equipment. Elders requested that local students select the photos which interest them. Then the elders told how they remember the individuals, activities, or places depicted.

The Fairbanks Native Association Project (FNA), was designed by Mary Larson to provide residents and visitors to Fairbanks with an introduction to the Native community in town. Recordings of interviews with local Native leaders describe the history of FNA, Alaska Native Land Claims, and important Native activities in town. These include dog mushing and motor boat racing, educational and social programs, and the annual

potlatches held each spring. In summer, a workstation will be housed at the Native Village at Alaskaland, a park that serves local people and attracts tourists visiting the city. In winter, the program will be available to students of Native Studies and Alaska History.

The Tanana Native Council Project will return copies of 20 recordings from the Oral History Program at Rasmuson Library to the village of Tanana. The recordings will be digitized and stored on compact discs. The project was started by Patty Bowen, a long-time school teacher in the community, who is working on this project to return to the community the stories of elders who have shared their knowledge over the years. The project features descriptions of hunting, trapping, historic trails, and family



Meeting of chiefs from the Tanana River Area.

first Jukeboxes completed and ready to be installed. For the National Parks, these five programs are the first and only interpretive workstations where multiple perspectives can be heard on a wide variety of issues from an unedited, visitor-controlled station. We anticipate that these Jukeboxes will be used for research, interpretation, and staff training.

We have similar Jukebox projects with the North Slope Borough, the Fairbanks Native Association, the Tanana Native Council, and the Yukon Flats School District. Each of these workstations features recordings that highlight local history. The North Slope Project incorporates Native elders telling the history of two major river systems important to the settlement pattern of the Barrow area of the North Slope. The project was designed by Mary Larson to

travel. A number of historic photos from archival collections will be used to illustrate the themes discussed, and these images will be selected and described by village elders.

Criticism and Response

Each project has created a great deal of enthusiasm for the interactive computer workstations but with the exception of the Tanana and North Slope projects, this has not helped us in our goal to digitize and preserve our existing collection. There are two major reasons why it is difficult to attract funding support for digital conversion of analog tape and for design of interactive workstations. First, and most important, there is still widespread disagreement whether digital storage is better than analog. In fact, most experts do not yet accept digital storage as a suitable form of preservation.

Up to this point, we have argued that digital storage, with proper precautions, is superior to analog because electronic information can be more easily retrieved, copied without appreciable loss, and automatically re-stored. Our critics argue that digital storage has not been around long enough to prove its stability over analog reel-to-reel. They also assert that there are no format standards for digital storage so there is danger that the storage medium could become obsolete thereby leaving us with recordings stored on discs that cannot be played on the latest generation of machines.

In the future, we plan to simultaneously make digital and analog reel-to-reel copies of all cassette tapes made in the field. This will both satisfy skeptics of digital technology and maximize time spent monitoring machines.

Since it is becoming harder and harder to find reel-to-reel machines, we are more concerned about the accessibility of analog technology than not being able to transfer digital files to new formats. Hopefully, in a few years we will be able to confirm the wisdom of our decision to go with digital. In the worst case scenario we will have a reel-to-reel master, a cassette master, the digital storage tape master, and the compact disc user copy. Thus we are not concerned about being electronically isolated as the industry produces new computer models.

We are also fortunate because Mary Larson from our office has received support from the National Science Foundation in part to investigate digital preservation in programs across the country. Larson has discussed standards with individuals at the Library of Congress and has found considerable interest in establishing uniform standards for digital storage. Her continuing dialogue with interested parties should insure that our programs, at least, conform to and perhaps help shape any standards that may be established.

The second reason that we have not made progress on digitizing our existing collection is the cost involved. The transfer of analog tapes to electronic signals and then compression of the files (so the recordings can be reasonably accommodated in a storage medium such

as a compact disc) takes staff time:

- real time of the audio tape to digitize it
- at least twice real time to outline and select keywords
- half the real time of the tape to compress
- real time to tag audio so it can be selected

One hour of audio tape may take four and a half hours to be put into a searchable electronic format. The other major cost is the expense of cutting the compact discs. Each master costs \$250 and each copy \$70. A project

they are trying to convey. We know that recordings are, at best, reminders of what people said and the way they said it. Real understanding comes from knowing the narrators, the circumstances surrounding their experiences, the context for their remarks, and the perspectives of others who comment on narrators or topics discussed. Jukebox allows us to give future listeners the context of the recording and other information the interviewer deems necessary to understand what the narrator was saying. In Jukebox we write descriptions of the narrators so that future listeners can understand how we came to know them and the circumstances under which they shared their knowledge. Unlike most oral history projects which focus exclusively on the recording, we use pictures, maps, and supporting text to present a fuller context for our listeners. In the case of Native place names, the interactive workstations allow us to preserve the proper pronunciation of the words. We have also begun to experiment with the use of short video clips to enhance access to the interview context.

The computer format encourages us as researchers to think beyond individual interviews to the corpus of comparative perspectives which we are assembling. For instance, a discussion of big game guiding by one narrator may provide us, as interviewers, with a series of topical threads which we can pursue, creating a fabric that reflects a range of colors and designs, thereby illuminating the complexity of the issue. Big game guiding threads might include the use of horses in the hunt, use of aircraft, types of clients, "fair chase," and the end of the big game hunting era. Because the computer searches by keyword, each of these threads can be pursued and different peoples' perspectives heard.

On the surface, this is not much different from what a writer does when researching or writing a book. What makes computer-based recordings different and exciting, however, is that the user chooses to call up the comparisons, discover the similarities and differences, and make sense of the topic for him or herself. In order for this to happen, the creator of the recordings must stimulate important lines of discussion that will build toward a corpus of recordings packed with good comparative discussion. In a sense, we resemble orchestra conductors encouraging many voices and variation and sometimes are able to leave our listeners with lasting impressions of what went on, what it was like, and what we think it means.

I can illustrate this last point in an example from the Yukon-Charley project. In the Preserve, there is a place called Coal Creek, an historic gold mining camp. The site plays a prominent role in the Park Service's interpretation of the area because it was a successful large-scale commercial operation which still holds the original historic



Alaska Division of Tourism

such as the Yukon-Charley (50 hours of recordings) is stored on four compact discs. We insist on a copy for our program. So, the cost of discs for that project was around \$1,280. The price of disc cutting has come down dramatically in recent years. A cutting machine used to cost about \$12,000 and is now approximately \$4,000. If this trend continues, we may be able to purchase a machine or negotiate to get our discs cut at a more reasonable rate.

A Revolution in the Way We Do Oral History

Throughout the parenting of Jukebox, we have maintained that this new approach is important beyond its potential to save archival staff time and assist users in finding information. We have argued that it changes the way we do oral history because it forces us beyond the words people speak to the meanings that we think

Dissertation Abstracts on Disc

Edward A. Goedeken

equipment intact. Many of our interviewees told us about this place. The son of the mine owner recalled growing up there, a barge operator told about hauling fuel and equipment, some of the men who worked there told about their jobs, and Louise Paul, a Native woman whose husband worked at the mine, told about family life at nearby Snare Creek. Each of the interviews provides a dimension of life at Coal Creek, ranging from the industrial side of extracting gold to Mrs. Paul's account of family life. We do not know if visitors to the Preserve will pursue all threads of the story, but we do hope that people discover some of them and that the various perspectives enrich visits to the site and their understanding of its history.

The Future

Our strategies for the future are twofold. First, we will continue to encourage more projects which contribute to our collection and enhance local delivery of history and culture. Second, we will remain firm in our original goal to transfer our collection to digital format. We are now seeking support for an internship program that will bring students from all over the state to the University of Alaska Fairbanks, to review our holdings from their region. They will select recordings to digitize and return on compact discs to their region. The archives will retain a copy of each disc, which will be searchable to the tape level. If this program is successful, in a number of years we will have taken a major step toward assessing and preserving our collection at the Elmer Rasmuson Library. The students will return to their home region with college credit for their work, with the knowledge of what is on each recording, and with the discs in hand.

In Alaska, as elsewhere, Native communities have expressed a great deal of interest in repatriating cultural material. Our plan represents a constructive approach to that challenge. Fortunately, many rural areas have more computer capacity than we do in the Oral History Office at the University. We do not anticipate that they will have trouble finding equipment to run the Jukebox programs.

This is a relatively inexpensive program which can address our archival needs and help us better serve all parts of the state. Students will select the recordings that are most interesting to them. We recognize that this preservation by user interest and demand may differ from the selection made by a professional historian or anthropologist. We do not believe this is problematic since student participation will increase our ability to preserve more of the important recordings. Furthermore, students in our program will work with supervisors who will help them establish selection criteria.

Looking ahead, we cannot know which format for digital storage will emerge as the preservation medium of the future. We can say with considerable certainty, though, that the interactive computer workstations offer researchers and archival staffs a fast and easy way to search, find, play, view, and restore vast amounts of information. Finally, for those of us who conduct interviews, Jukebox has provided the means to integrate text, photographs, and maps, to present multiple voices, and to build comparative perspectives on any number of topics. □

William S. Schneider is Curator of Oral History at the Elmer Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska.

For twenty-five years, historians have been receiving advice on how to use computer technology. In the first issue of *Computers and the Humanities*, Vern Bullough wrote a quarter century ago that "historians have been somewhat slower than members of other disciplines to realize the implications of computer technology in their study and research." Since 1967, little seems to have changed. Until recently the traditional card catalog and indexes have remained a comfortable and familiar way to navigate library holdings.

Over the past fifty years, the number of participating institutions has risen to over 1,000 with nearly 40,000 dissertations listed annually.

With the advent of on-line public catalogs, however, this situation is changing at a rapid rate. Historians have watched—probably with a mixture of amazement and consternation—as libraries have steadily replaced card catalogs with computer terminals. Print indexes such as *America: History and Life* and *Historical Abstracts* are now available on CD-ROM (Compact Disc-Read Only Memory). *The Humanities Index*, so familiar in its light green cover, can now often be searched on the same terminal as the rest of the library's collection. The arrival of all this electronic equipment in libraries has profoundly transformed traditional methods of research.

Research and retrieval have now intersected at another point, doctoral dissertations. Dissertations have previously been difficult to locate, for libraries were usually slow to catalog them. They are an important source of research on new topics and in new areas, and their bibliographies can be especially useful. These storehouses of information, unfortunately, are in a format that makes their general distribution difficult. The majority are available only at the institutions where they were produced and many are not available for borrowing. One most often finds them by serendipity.

Over the years, information regarding dissertations has become more easily located. In 1938, University Microfilms International (UMI) began producing a monthly listing of dissertations arranged by academic departments and making copies available for purchase. Over the past fifty years, the number of participating institutions has risen to over 1,000 with nearly 40,000 dissertations listed annually. Of this total, 13,000 are in the humanities and social sciences.

Recently UMI has made its huge database of one million dissertations available on three CD-ROMs. The first disc includes dissertations produced between 1861 and 1992, but without abstracts. It includes information on the author, title, date, and institution where the degree was earned. The other

two discs divide in half the most recent ten years (1982-1987, 1988-1992) and add abstracts to the bibliographic elements. With data going back to 1861, this is easily the most extensive history database currently available to researchers on CD-ROM.

The most powerful aspect of any electronic database is the ability to search by any word or group of words using boolean logic, a system for combining and searching for words and phrases based on the work of the nineteenth century British mathematician and logician George Boole. Thus, one could combine "cold war" and "kennedy" to locate any document or record in which both words appear, wherever that record might lie amongst the millions of words on a particular disc. Searching can be refined to allow the researcher to go beyond the limitations of traditional indexing. The electronic versions retain the subject divisions of the paper version, which allow the searcher to narrow the inquiry to only those dissertations in a specific discipline or sub-discipline. Each subject area is assigned a four-digit code which can be combined with other words. Institutions also have four digit codes. Thus one could combine "0337" and "0058" to investigate all dissertations on U.S. history produced at Cornell. This information could reveal "schools" of historical scholarship or types of research that are being conducted. Dissertation advisors' names are also part of the record, thus indicating the types of research that their students are conducting.

The database also points to pertinent research

With data going back to 1861, *Dissertation Abstracts* is easily the most extensive history database currently available to researchers on CD-ROM.

outside of history departments. The field of literary studies has shown interest in war and its influence on literature. Searching for dissertations dealing with the Vietnam war in the literature categories could reveal this research. The interdisciplinary nature of recent research in political science, sociology, speech communication, and other fields often benefits historians, and research in those areas is relatively easy, given the power of electronic searching.

On-line catalogs still demand a great deal of research work, but boolean searching allows for greater creativity in investigating the historical record. The technology for searching through a million dissertations from the past 130 years provides historians with a powerful new research tool. □

Edward A. Goedeken is principal humanities bibliographer at the Iowa State University Library, Ames, Iowa.

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Historians and Access to the Files of Lawyers

Kermit L. Hall

William Shakespeare had one of his characters in King Henry VI recommend, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." Alas, for historians, should such an unhappy event occur, given the current law we would not gain access either to the lawyers' papers or to those of their clients. This grim specter stirred the OAH Executive Board in September 1991 to form the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Access to Lawyers' Files, composed of myself, Paul Finkelman, N.E.H. Hull, and Stanley Katz. On April 14, 1994, following consultation with representatives of the professional bar, historians, archivists, and librarians, the committee made its report to the Board. (The full text of the report is available by writing: Kermit L. Hall, College of Arts & Sciences, Suite 111, Chapman Hall, 600 South College Ave., The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189.) The Board, in turn, endorsed the eight recommendations listed below.

In recent years historians have pressed increasingly for access to legal documents of all kinds. At the same time, the American Bar Association has resisted all of these efforts. There is simply too much concern among bar leaders that a loosening of confidentiality restrictions will create conditions imposing additional liability on lawyers and disrupt centuries of habit and custom.

Lawyer groups outside the ABA have shown somewhat greater inspiration in dealing with the access issue and the related matter of client confidentiality. The American Law Institute, for example, boldly addressed the matter in *Restatement of the Law Third: The Law Governing Lawyers*. It proposes that lawyers cooperate with historians under certain conditions. The Reporters for this part of the *Restatement* originally drafted a language that dramatically expanded the access by legitimate researchers to the files of lawyers. The drafters, however, ultimately employed language that was cautious enough to satisfy critics. Still, the draft language is an important starting point for future discussions of the access issue.

The OAH *Ad Hoc* Committee on Access to Lawyers' Files believes that the issue of access to client files and work product has to be addressed as part of the larger problem of records management within law offices. Clients come and clients go, but according to a recently published study of the American Records Management Association, two-thirds of all law firms seem not to have thought about what should happen to the records that are generated in the process. Too often lawyers simply ignore the issue of responsible records management, and with it questions of access, by invoking a blanket doctrine of confidentiality. As a result, records get tucked away with little thought about who (lawyer, firm, or client) is responsible for them, let alone who might have access to the materials. Amazingly, in an area so fraught with ethical and professional conflict, neither the bar nor the historical profession have given much guidance to lawyers wishing to make such files available.

The existing law discourages access to lawyers'

files, as it properly should not. The committee believes, therefore, that given current law and practice, its recommendations must take account of the often contending public policy and professional priorities of historians, on the one hand, and lawyers, on the other. Sophisticated researchers understand that other interests must be balanced against open access to documents. The following recommendations from the committee are intended to help strike that balance:

I. The committee urges the OAH to invite representatives from the ALI, ABA, the American Society for Legal Historians, and the Society of American Archivists to form a cross-disciplinary working group to facilitate the recommendations that follow.

Now is the time to bring the major players to the table. It is a task that the OAH, as a result of its prestige and the ad hoc committee's activities, is un-

The OAH *Ad Hoc* Committee on Access to Lawyers' Files believes that the issue of access to client files and work product has to be addressed as part of the larger problem of records management within law offices.

iquely qualified to fulfill.

II. That the working group proposed in Recommendation One take as its responsibility the development of a model code that can be used by bar associations, law firms, individual lawyers, clients, historians and other scholars and researchers, and archivists.

The OAH must accept as a matter of policy that issues involving access to the files of lawyers are inherently local and must, therefore, be solved at the local level. A model code approach offers perhaps the best way of bringing national expertise and direction to bear on what is an inherently local matter.

III. That the working group proposed in Recommendation One also be directed to draft appropriate model documents to fulfill the recommendations made in the rest of this report.

Along with the model code, the working group needs to provide model documents. These should

include: (1) a client waiver form; (2) a contract of deposit between the archive and law firm making the deposit; (3) a brochure designed to educate law firms on the value of managing their files for posterity, the ethical issues raised from the perspective of the historian, the lawyer, the client, and the public, the wisdom of and the procedures for depositing those files in archives, and what happens to files after deposit; and (4) a brochure for law firms to give clients that would explain some of the same things from the clients' perspective as well as the implications for them of public deposit and their autonomy in determining conditions of disclosure.

IV. That the working group proposed in Recommendation One adopt as its guideline that lawyers' files, client records, and work product become open after 50 years of the close of the matter, litigation, or transaction or 50 years after the demise of the client or client entity, whichever may be longer.

The committee believes that any standard developed with regard to the timing of opening files for which no instructions have been left should err on the side of confidentiality. A 50-year rule has the advantage of insuring, as we move toward a new era of informed consent on the part of clients, that their interest in providing for the future openness of their records is not lost in current debates about how to dispose of records for which we have no instructions.

V. That the OAH facilitate the establishment of a pilot program composed of a multidisciplinary advisory board to demonstrate the potential of local release and advisory board programs.

Such an arrangement is contemplated by the ALI comment in urging the establishment of a pre-release screening mechanism, which recommends the use of an agency or judge. The committee recommends, however, that the OAH take a leadership role by establishing a model advisory board, perhaps doing so in conjunction with the highly successful program already operating under the auspices of the Dane County Bar Association in Madison, Wisconsin.

VI. That the OAH accept that client consent is the cornerstone of a legitimate access policy.

The bar needs, in the course of adopting modern records management techniques, to build a policy of informed consent about what it is that clients can now take away from their relationship with a lawyer or law firm. An important aspect of informed consent would be to ask clients whether they want the records held by the firm to be released at some specified date in the future. This process should also give clients the right to choose whether they want to hold the completed files themselves. Such decision-making seems likely, given the high costs of maintaining original paper and electronic files, of moving us toward a policy of disclosure.

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**The Right
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VII. That the OAH should work with the ABA to pass legislation in the House of Delegates to embrace a slightly amended version of the existing ALI guidelines, support model code legislation, and endorse the concept of local advisory boards.

The current ALI Restatement on the Law Governing Lawyers recognizes the social interest to be served by granting scholars access to client files and the work product of lawyers and law firms. The ALI recognizes that ethical considerations about disclosure need to be balanced against the social interests of scholars in having access to these materials.

The committee's proposed revised wording (contained in the full report), which could be applied to a model code, makes an exception to the confidentiality requirement rather than placing a blanket time limit on the duty of confidentiality. Such an approach preserves the commitment to the time-honored value of confidentiality in lawyer-client relationships. It would also, however, allow a lawyer to reconcile the duty of confidentiality with the interests of historians, scholars, and society generally.

VIII. That the OAH encourage lawyers and law firms to adopt modern records management policies.

Without better records management, the issue of access to client files and lawyer work product becomes hopelessly muddled. □

Kermit L. Hall is Dean of the Henry Kendall College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of History and Law at the University of Tulsa, and Chair of the OAH Ad Hoc Committee on Access to Lawyers' Files.

Call for Session and Paper Proposals

OAH Focus on Teaching Day 1995

Washington, D.C., Saturday April 1, 1995

In collaboration with the Organization of American Historians Program Committee, the Committee on Teaching has for the past several years organized a series of sessions of particular relevance to the interests of pre-collegiate teachers.

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

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

Session proposals should include:

1. An overview of not more than 500 words stating the objectives, methods, and significance of the proposed sessions.
2. A very brief abstract of the session, not more than 35 words, suitable for printing in the *Program*.
3. A one to two page vita for each participant (including the chair). *Note: The vitas are simply for the purpose of funding the Focus on Teaching Day and will not be considered in the selection of sessions.

Three copies of the proposals should be sent by June 1, 1994, to Pamela Petty, Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching, Apollo High School, 8045 N. 47th Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85302.

Pursuing New Approaches to Research

George W. Bain

American historians have as a group ignored revolutionary changes sweeping through academic libraries over the past quarter century. In 1968 the late Walter Rundell published *In Pursuit of American History*, which reported that some graduate students were being adequately trained while others were not. Rundell's assessment was a balanced and even-handed picture of research methodology training in the 1960s. One thread in this impressive yet neglected study was the way graduate students in American history learned or failed to learn how to find and use research sources. The questions to be asked now are: has training changed, how much, and have changes kept pace with technological changes? In my view the profession is in something of a rut. Historians are not as aware as they should be of the information resources available to them, and graduate students are not being properly trained to locate information.

The situation can change if historians seriously note changes in technology and in library practice that have occurred since Rundell's book appeared, changes which have left historians even deeper in their rut. In the 1960s, the bodies of data and the knowledge of how to find them were already formidable, but the amount of information and the technology for accessing it has grown. Paperback books and the Xerox machine revolutionized the dissemination of materials then; the personal computer has revolutionized the situation today. Further, the number of new books and journals has increased. The volume of records in the National Archives has increased by thousands of cubic feet. The quantity of state archival records has grown. College and university archives have proliferated. The number of microfilmed sources has become enormous. Electronic, machine-readable data was incomprehensible then but readily available today. The OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) bibliographic utility, using machine-readable cataloging (MARC) records, first appeared in 1970. All of these changes have made it easier to gain access to vast amounts of material, but American historians have not as a group taken full advantage of them. The computer cannot by itself lead a user to more or better information if the user does not use it in an effective manner.

Historians have not, in my experience, taken advantage of gains made within the past quarter century in librarianship, particularly in the area of bibliographic or library instruction. These changes were just emerging when Rundell was doing his field work and writing his study. A main tenet of library instruction is to provide assistance in seeking sources of information. Instructional librarians and archivists stand ready to work with classroom instructors. Do historians, in turn, call upon the expertise of this valuable support staff as they might? As a historian-turned-archivist with library training after the doctorate, I contend they do not.

As individuals, we have our own gifts and our own limitations. Some are better information sleuths

while others have better language skills and still others more readily remember names and faces. Yet with this range of abilities among American historians, Margaret Steig found the group working inefficiently a decade ago. For example, she wondered why respondents reported looking at *Historical Abstracts* nearly as frequently as *America: History and Life* for information on United States history. These are works published by the same company. The latter contains abstracts for the United States, the former the rest of the world.

Beyond the tools for periodical literature, many do not understand the library's organizational structure. I remember feeling reluctant as a graduate student to disturb the reference librarians more than the absolute minimum; they were busy. Reference librarians, I now understand, are there to assist with answering questions. The library in which I work today is significantly different from the one which I used as a graduate student. This process of change will continue. If this fact is recognized, academic historians can more aptly train their graduate students how to seek information sources. There are

available for a longer time. These of course have undergone continual enhancements since their appearance. The boolean search feature is one important addition. Perhaps new graduate students now come knowing this feature. The list of colleges and universities without an OPAC and the boolean feature grows shorter each year. Still, who is to ensure that students learn to use these effectively?

Instructional librarians stand ready to assist, to do such things as give tours or explain tools such as *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory* or the Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) system for organizing U.S. government documents different from the Dewey and LC systems but a system nonetheless. As an archivist I also like to introduce students to tools such as Lee Ash and Bill Miller, *Subject Collections* (now in the 7th edition), and show students publishers' catalogs that provide access to sets of oral histories available in text form. The educational process, however, requires professors who are willing to come to us. In answer to a recent question, I demonstrated the Internet from my Ohio office for looking up book titles in the Berkeley OPAC with only

The library in which I work today is significantly different from the one which I used as a graduate student. This process of change will continue. If this fact is recognized, academic historians can more aptly train their graduate students how to seek information sources.

two paths to information: what is the answer to my question, and how do I find the answer to my question? The historical profession must first decide that its practitioners need a search strategy before the instructional librarian can be effective. I urge academic historians to require students to demonstrate basic competency in searches for information.

The range of information sources and tools, so rich and plentiful now, is ever expanding. For example, *America: History and Life* is now available on CD-ROM. This is also true for the index to the *National Inventory of Documentary Sources* (NIDS), a large and growing set of inventories and registers for archival materials and manuscript collections published on microfiche. NIDS has been available for nearly a decade, but few researchers seem to be aware of it. Chadwyck-Healey, the publisher, has for years made a booklet explaining the resource readily available to faculty members and archivists. I keep a supply in my office so I can distribute copies to the many researchers unfamiliar with this resource.

These two resources have only become available on CD-ROM in my library in the past year. CD-ROM databases, remember, have only been available for about a half dozen years. Computerized catalogs "online public access catalogs" or OPACs have been

a short sequence of steps. It is easier than ever to explore resources in a distant location even before writing a letter or making a telephone call. Conversation at the faculty lunch table concerning the happy discovery of a collection through a footnote is still very useful for learning about research collections, yet a methodical search strategy is the more effective and productive approach.

Is there, in conclusion, an academic historian who would teach a Western Civilization or American history survey course and deny how much change has been a part of our life over the past few centuries? I suspect not. Are there academic American historians who disclaim the importance of forces in history? Again, I am doubtful. Since the appearance of Walter Rundell's book, library instruction and the computer have profoundly changed the availability of and methods for finding information. It is time for change in the academic departments of history. It is time to teach students strategies for finding the answers to their questions about where information resources exist. It is time to break out of the rut of inadequate approaches. □

George W. Bain is the head of archives and special collections, Alden Library, Ohio University, Athens.

National Archives Relocation Schedule, Part II

The move of records and staff to Archives II in College Park, Maryland, continues. (See February 1994 OAH Newsletter for first part of the move schedule). The Nixon Presidential Materials and all units of the Non-Textual Division within the Office of the National Archives are already open at Archives II, along with certain textual record groups that have already been moved.

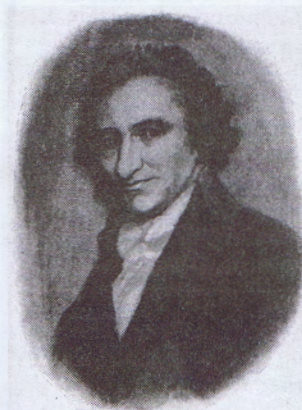
Listed below is the opening and closing schedule for textual record groups, with record group numbers shown in brackets. All dates given are subject to change without notice. Researchers are urged to contact the appropriate National Archives branches or the National Archives general information number, (202) 501-5400, for the latest information on the move of records.

	Closed	Open
Experiment Stations [164]	7/1/94	8/2/94
Foreign Agricultural Service [166]	7/1/94	8/10/94
Smaller War Plants Corporation [240]	7/6/94	8/8/94
War Mobilization and Reconversion Office [250]	7/6/94	8/8/94
Price Decontrol Board [251] ...	7/6/94	8/8/94
National Production Authority [277]	7/11/94	8/12/94
National Institute of Standards and Technology [167]	7/12/94	8/22/94
Human Nutrition & Home Economics, Bureau of [176]	7/12/94	8/12/94
Scientific Research & Development, Office of [227] ...	7/12/94	8/26/94
Price Stabilization, Office of [295]	7/12/94	8/16/94
Price Administration, Office of [188]	7/13/94	8/4/94
Rural Electrification Administration [221]	7/14/94	8/18/94
Economic Stabilization Agency [296]	7/14/94	8/18/94
Small Business Admin [309] ...	7/14/94	8/18/94
National Academy of Sciences [189]	7/15/94	8/24/94
U.S. Travel and Tourism Service [377]	7/18/94	8/22/94
National Telecommunications and Information Admin [417]	7/20/94	8/26/94
Labor (War Food Administration), Office Of [224]	7/25/94	8/24/94
National Aeronautics and Space Admin [255]	7/25/94	9/8/94
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation [258]	7/25/94	8/24/94

Agricultural Research Service [310]	7/26/94	9/1/94
Consumer Product Safety Commission [424]	7/26/94	8/30/94
Foreign Direct Investments, Office of [426]	7/27/94	9/1/94
NSF [307]	8/3/94	9/12/94
Economic Stabilization Programs [432]	8/3/94	9/12/94
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin	8/8/94	9/14/94
Economic Research Service [354]	8/10/94	9/12/94
Public Buildings Service [121]	8/15/94	10/20/94
National Agricultural Statistics Service	8/15/94	9/16/94
Food and Consumer Services [462]	8/15/94	9/20/94
International Trade Administration [489]	8/15/94	9/16/94
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [463]	8/19/94	9/22/94
National Mediation Board [13] ..	8/23/94	10/4/94
National Labor Relations Board [25]	8/23/94	10/18/94
Women's Bureau [86]	9/19/94	10/20/94
Children's Bureau [102]	9/19/94	11/7/94
Federal Supply Service [137] ..	9/19/94	10/28/94
Occupational Safety & Health Administration [100] ...	9/19/94	11/1/94
State Department, General Records of [59]	9/26/94	4/13/95
(The move of this record group will be in three stages, with separate openings and closings. These dates will be published by the National Archives at a later time.)		
Civil Service Commission [146] ..	9/27/94	11/7/94
Wage and Hour Division [155] ..	10/3/94	11/9/94
Civilian Defense [171]	10/5/94	11/11/94
National Commission on Law Observance & Enforcmnt. [10] ..	10/10/94	11/9/94
Labor, Department of [174]	10/10/94	11/23/94
Justice Department, General Records of [60]	10/11/94	1/19/95
Emergency Management, Office for [214]	10/11/94	11/15/94
Censorship, Office of [216]	10/17/94	11/17/94
Temporary Committees, Commissions, and Boards [220]	10/18/94	12/4/94
Employment Security [183]	10/24/94	11/16/94
National War Labor Board (WW II) [202]	10/31/94	12/12/94
War Ballot Commission [230] ..	11/2/94	12/8/94
Contract Settlement [246]	11/2/94	12/8/94
Organization of Executive Branch of the Government [264]	11/7/94	12/12/94

War Manpower Commiss. [211] ..	11/9/94	12/16/94
General Services Admin. [269] ..	11/9/94	12/16/94
Fair Employment Practice [228] ..	11/11/94	12/20/94
Wage Adjustment Board [236] ..	11/11/94	12/20/94
War Assets Admin [270]	11/11/94	12/20/94
Retraining and Reemployment Administration [244]	11/17/94	12/22/94
Gov't Printing Office [149]	11/18/94	1/5/95
Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee [254]	11/18/94	1/3/95
Federal Property Resources Service [291]	11/18/94	12/22/94
International Conference, Commissions & Expositions [43] ..	11/21/94	1/11/95
Labor Statistics Bureau [257] ..	11/22/94	1/11/95
Civil and Defense Mobilization, Office of [304] ...	11/22/94	1/5/95
Federal Emergency Management Agency [311]	11/28/94	1/9/95
Publications of the U.S. Government [287]	11/29/94	2/6/95
Federal Election Commission [339]	11/29/94	1/11/95
Chief of Engineers Office [77] ..	12/5/94	1/19/95
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service [280]	12/5/94	1/17/95
Automated Data and Telecommunications Service [352]	12/5/94	1/17/95
Wage & Salary Stabilization Boards of the Economic Stabilization Agency [293]	12/6/94	1/19/95
Apprenticeship and Training [300]	12/6/94	1/19/95
Labor-Management Services Administration [317]	12/12/94	1/23/95
Employment and Training Administration [369]	12/13/94	1/25/95
Federal Bureau of Investigation [65]	12/16/94	1/25/95
Defense Civil Preparedness Agency [397]	12/16/94	1/27/95
Mine Safety and Health Administration [433]	12/16/94	1/27/95
National Fire Prevention and Control Administration [437] ..	12/16/94	1/31/95
U.S. Attorneys and Marshals [118]	12/19/94	1/27/95
Employment Standards Administration [448]	12/19/94	1/31/95
Gov't Reports Office [44]	12/23/94	2/6/95
Management and Budget [51] ..	12/23/94	2/28/95
Quartermaster General [92]	12/23/94	2/14/95
Chief Signal Officer Ofc [111] ..	12/23/94	3/24/95
Prisons, Bureau of [129]	12/23/94	1/31/95
Alien Property, Office of [131] ..	12/23/94	2/16/95
Office of Personnel Management [478]	12/23/94	2/2/95

National Capital Memorial Commission Testimony of Eric Foner



On April 12, 1994, the National Capital Memorial Commission met to consider authorizing a monument to Thomas Paine in "Site One" (essentially, the Mall area) in Washington D. C. Only historical figures of "preeminent historical and lasting significance" may be memorialized in this location. What follows is an excerpt from

testimony before the commission by OAH President Eric Foner. Executive Board member Alfred Young helped to prepare the testimony. Presentations were also made by former OAH President Thomas Clark and Professor Fred Friendly of the Columbia School of Journalism. At the meeting's close, the commission voted unanimously to authorize a Site One memorial to Paine.

At a time when the pen was equal to if not mightier than the sword, Thomas Paine was the preeminent penman and the most influential writer of the American Revolution. George Washington wrote in March 1776, "...I find that 'Common Sense' is working a powerful change there [Virginia] in the minds of many men." "His writings," Washington confirmed at the end of the war, "have certainly had a powerful effect on the public mind." David Ramsay, the first patriot historian of the Revolution, thought Paine held "the most distinguished rank" among the writers for independence. "Others can rule," wrote Benjamin Franklin, "many can fight, but only Thomas Paine can write for us the English tongue."

Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* converted the American people to the goal of independence and democracy. "It struck like a thunderbolt," writes the historian L. H. Gipson in his monumental twelve-volume history of the American Revolution. It "broke the ice that was slowly congealing the revolutionary movement," writes the historian John C. Miller.

It is not commonly realized that when war broke at Lexington and Concord in the spring of 1775, independence was not the goal of the colonists. Independence had long been a seditious, if not dirty word. But with the war underway and the hope of reconciliation with the mother country fading, "the country was ripe for independence," as Edmund Randolph of Virginia wrote, "and only needed somebody to tell the people so, with decision, boldness and plausibility."

On January 10th, 1776, a 47-page pamphlet appeared (or better yet, exploded from the press) in Philadelphia, arguing for immediate and complete separation from England. It "rejected" not only the "hardened, sullen-tempered Pharaoh [King] of England for ever" but also the principle of monarchy, and further argued for the establishment of a popularly elected continental government. Its author was Thomas Paine, who had arrived (with letters of introduction from Benjamin Franklin) in Philadelphia

from England only fourteen months before. At 37, the former artisan, shopkeeper, tax collector, teacher and somewhat noted political debater, was out to make a new life for himself and, as it turned out, for his adopted country. He became the editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, where, beginning in April 1775, he commenced to touch upon compelling new subjects in America, such as the subjugation of women, horrors and hypocrisy of slavery, manufacturing of gunpowder at home, cruelty to animals, several scientific articles, some notable poetry, and last, but not least, raising for the first time publicly in the colonies the possibility of separation from Great Britain.

Then, at the most advantageous time with respect to divining the mood of the people, out rushed journalism's all-time best seller, *Common Sense*, which Paine estimated had run 120,000 copies by July 4th. Between January and June, there were 35 separate printings by printers up and down the Atlantic seaboard, not counting continuous reprints in nearly every newspaper in the country. The sales in Europe rapidly became almost as great.

It is hard for Americans today to recapture the significance of these figures. There were no more than two dozen newspapers in the colonies, all local. A large circulation was 1,000 copies; the largest newspaper in New England printed 3,000. Of the 400 pamphlets issued in the decade before 1776, the best-seller among them sold 15,000 copies. *Poor Richard's Almanac* ran 10,000 a year.

The thirteen colonies were inhabited by about 2,500,000 people of whom 500,000 were African Americans, almost all in bondage. In an Euro-American population of about 300,000 families, one out of three families might have read *Common Sense*, probably out loud to anyone else within hearing.

We know that it was read in taverns, that it was read to the troops (at Washington's order in December, 1776 along with *American Crisis I*), and that women, including Abigail Adams read it with approval. It reached the frontier by itinerant booksellers on horseback. We know it was read, as one contemporary put it, by "people of all sorts."

The result amazed all. By May, John Adams, a leading member of Congress in Philadelphia wrote, "every post in every day rolls in on us independence like a torrent." In June, Congress adopted a motion for independence and in July, a Declaration of Independence, as Thomas Paine had suggested in his conclusion to *Common Sense* back in January.

Common Sense was a foundation document of the American political system. Paine, of course, did not singlehandedly create the movement for American independence, only, perhaps, its spark. By the time *Common Sense* appeared, other patriot leaders such as John and Samuel Adams and especially General Nathaniel Greene, had concluded privately that separation had become inevitable. Paine's great accomplishment was to have courageously and astutely put forward with great persuasion in such an accessible style and insight that hundreds of thousands of

Americans were converted to the Revolutionary cause forthwith.

Common Sense, moreover, was a key document in the creation of America's democratic tradition. Paine offered a powerful rebuke of the principle of hereditary privilege as embodied in the British monarchy and aristocracy. Throughout the spring Paine would take full part in the movement towards freedom and democracy through his more detailed defense of republicanism in his *Forester's Letters*. He also made time to play an important part in the movement that produced the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776, the era's most democratic frame of government.

Over the course of his career, Paine's writings helped transform "republic" from a term decried by many Americans into a positive concept calling for governmental authority based on representation of the people under the rule of law, not brutish kings or debased parliaments. They helped transform "democracy," which had been a synonym for anarchy, into a vision of a government with the broadest possible popular participation with due regard for individual responsibility.

In honoring Thomas Paine, we honor the principles of the American Revolution of lasting significance to the nation. We honor a truly transcendent figure who identified himself not as a Virginian or as a New York man or a Pennsylvanian but with the new nation he helped bring into being. He was the first to call publicly and effectively for a national democratic constitution and a national constitutional convention.

"O! ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger, and England hath given her warning to depart. O! receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an asylum for mankind." We honor all newcomers who have been drawn to America because of the above clarion call for freedom found in the conclusion of *Common Sense*. The immigrants who in every generation have been a well-spring of patriotism to the country that gave them a chance to begin life anew can best appreciate these sentiments.

We honor, through Paine, the bed-rock principle of democracy: our confidence in the ability of ordinary citizens to reason, to exercise their common sense.

And we honor an American who tried to bring the ideas tested in the new world -- republicanism, democracy and equality -- back to reform the old world.

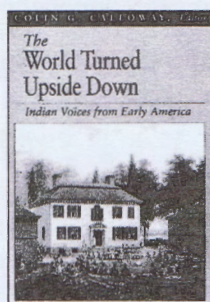
We honor, above all, the faith of Americans in the future. "We have it in our power to begin the world over again," Paine wrote in *Common Sense*, "The birthday of a new world is at hand."

A monument to Thomas Paine in the heart of the nation's capital will be a monument to these living ideals of the American Revolution. □

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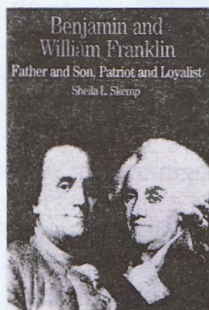
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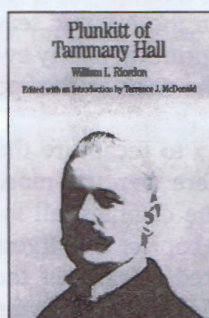
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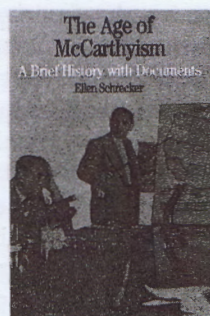
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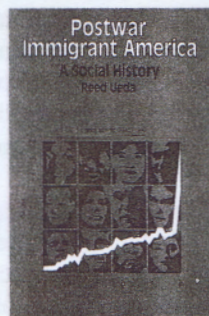
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Capitol Commentary

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

American Studies Libraries in Foreign Countries

A modest but potentially influential program for making collections of American Studies material available in foreign countries was signed into law on 30 April by President Clinton. On 19 April the Conference Committee for the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees met to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the Department of State, USIA (United States Information Agency), and Related Agencies Authorization Act for fiscal 1994 and fiscal 1995. They agreed to include in this lengthy bill a small provision which calls for the USIA to provide a collection of books, representing the core of recent American Studies scholarship, to the libraries of designated foreign universities with American Studies programs. The program, already initiated on a small scale this fall by USIA, provides funds for the initial purchase of approximately 1,000 books for selected libraries with an annual augmentation of 600 books and fifteen journal subscriptions per year for five years thereafter. The legislation authorizes \$1 million in fiscal 1994 and \$1 million in fiscal 1995.

Much of the credit for the success of the initiative goes to Professor Joyce Appleby and to Representative Howard Berman (D-CA). During her term as President of the OAH in 1992, Appleby made periodic trips to Capitol Hill to promote this project and followed up with numerous telephone calls and letters. Representative Berman, Chair of the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was quick to see the advantages of this program for providing a cost-effective means for reaching many of the undergraduate students who take American Studies and who will be among the pacesetters in their countries. Representative Berman shepherded this legislation through a very long and tedious process, which began almost three years ago.

Selection of U.S. Archivist

In late March, Robert Hardesty, a consultant for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation, who had sought the position of U.S. Archivist for over a year, notified the White House that he was withdrawing his name from consideration. The White House Personnel Office expanded its search and has recently interviewed three individuals for the position of U.S. Archivist—Richard Kohn, former Chief of the Office of Air Force History and currently Professor of History at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; John Milton Cooper, Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and formerly Chair of the Department; and William Josephson, a partner since 1968 with the New York law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson, and General Counsel from 1963 to 1966 for the Peace Corps. There are also indications that Mary Maples Dunn, a historian and the President of Smith College, who had been interviewed earlier, is still under consideration.

Archive II, the National Archives' new research facility in College Park, Maryland, will be officially dedicated on 12 May. There is a possibility that President Clinton may attend the ceremony and could announce at that time his candidate for U.S. Archivist. Don W. Wilson stepped down in March, 1993, as head of the National Archives and since that time Trudy Huskamp Peterson, the Deputy Archivist, has served as Acting Archivist.

Administration Circulates New Draft Order on Classification/Declassification

On 17 March the National Security Council and the Information Security Oversight Office sent to federal agencies a third draft of a new Executive Order to significantly reform current policies on secrecy. Responding to President Clinton's April 1993 Presidential Directive to redraft Executive Order 12356, this draft is meant to declassify large amounts of material over 25 years old.

The major breakthrough in this draft is the provision that "within four years from the date of the issuance of this Order, all classified information more than 25 years old shall be automatically declassified whether or not it has been reviewed." The enormous backlog of old material has accumulated because of a policy of page-by-page and line-by-line review of all classified records. This costly policy in an era of dwindling resources has meant that large amounts of post World War II records remain classified. Consequently, scholars have not had access to many documents crucial to writing accurate and objective accounts of a large part of twentieth-century U.S. history.

The four-year grace period would give time to identify records over 25 years old that might cause harm if released. Using seven specific criteria, an agency head may exempt specific information from automatic declassification by preparing a written justification explaining why this information must remain classified for longer. A copy of the justification would then go to an Interagency Security Classifications Appeals Panel that "may direct the agency not to exempt the information or to designate the information for automatic declassification at an earlier date than recommended."

How the order will be implemented remains a major question, however. Most historians who have had an opportunity to examine this draft Executive Order applaud the apparent intent to make available the vast majority of records over 25 years old. Yet there is a lingering fear that the process as outlined in the draft could be diverted. If the exemptions from automatic declassification are too broadly interpreted, if the requirement for the justification of extensions results in boiler plate language that can be used on vast quantities of records, or if the Interagency Security Classifications Appeals Panel fails to scrutinize the exceptions to declassification, then the old system will prevail. However, if a good faith effort is made to follow this order and to create a more open climate, after four

years, presumably in 1998, all but the most sensitive records that were created during or before 1973 will be opened.

There is a strong possibility that the language in this draft could be diluted due to criticisms received during the 30-day period in which agencies have an opportunity to comment on the draft. Indications are that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Departments of State and Defense have submitted a joint statement criticizing some of the provisions of the draft as unworkable, because they contend that page-by-page reviews are needed for large amounts of material.

Reauthorization of NHPRC Grants

The five year authorization for the funding of the National Historical Publications and Records Administration (NHPRC) grants program has expired, and reauthorization legislation, needed prior to appropriations legislation, seems finally to be moving forward. Last 13 September the House passed HR 2139, which authorized annual appropriations for the NHPRC of "such sums as may be necessary" through fiscal year 1998. The Senate amended HR 2139 on March 17 by adopting language authorizing the NHPRC to receive annual appropriations up to \$6 million in fiscal 1994, \$7 million in fiscal 1995, \$8 million in fiscal 1996, and \$10 million in fiscal 1997. The House is soon expected to accept the Senate amendments. Historical and archival organizations will then be focusing on securing current level funding, \$5.25 million, for fiscal 1995 instead of the \$4 million proposed in the President's budget.

Administration Tries to Eliminate FOIA Access to National Security Council Documents

As part of ongoing litigation in the case of *Armstrong vs. the Executive Office of the President*, frequently referred to as the PROFS case, Clinton administration lawyers have recently claimed in federal court that all documents created by the National Security Council (NSC) are presidential records and not agency records. Agency records are subject immediately to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Presidential records are not subject to FOIA requests until five years after a president leaves office. Past administrations and their NSC staffs have conceded that the NSC creates both presidential and agency records. This administration's apparent intent to depart from the policy of its predecessors threatens to restrict public access to the records of the NSC.

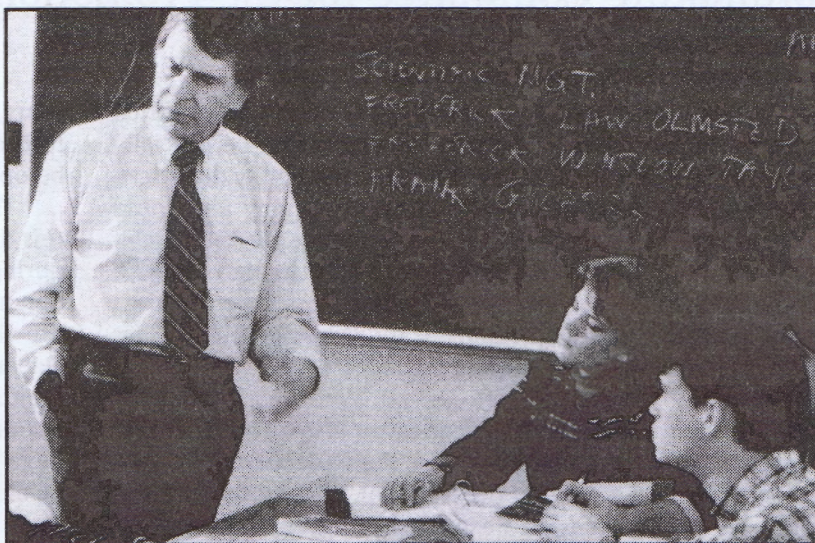
Armstrong vs. the Executive Office of the President originated in the last days of the Reagan administration when some researchers and public-interest groups filed suit to prevent Reagan's NSC staff from erasing its electronic mail. Hoping that the administration's position will prevail in the courts, President Clinton has already ordered the NSC to create its own, separate disclosure review process. However, from the plaintiff's point of view, such a process would not provide the same legal avenues

Obituaries

Christopher Lasch

Christopher Lasch died of cancer at his Pittsford, New York home on 14 February 1994, at the age of 61. The son of editorialist Robert Lasch and the social worker and philosopher Zora Schaupp Lasch, Lasch was born in Omaha in 1932 but spent most of his youth in the Chicago area. As an undergraduate at Harvard, he wrote a prize-winning thesis on the debate over American imperialism in 1898 under the direction of Donald Meyer. At Columbia, he wrote a dissertation under William Leuchtenburg's direction that was later published as *The American Liberals and the Russian Revolution* (1962). After teaching at Williams College, Roosevelt University, the University of Iowa, and Northwestern University, Lasch joined the History department at the University of Rochester in 1970. He was named Don Alonzo Watson Professor of History in 1979 and department chair in 1985. Lasch was the author of eight other books: *The New Radicalism in America* (1965), a penetrating study of the liberal intelligentsia; *The Agony of the American Left* (1969); *The World of Nations* (1973); *Haven in a Heartless World* (1977); *The Culture of Narcissism* (1979), a best-selling work of social criticism; *The Minimal Self* (1984); *The True and Only Heaven* (1991), a sweeping reconstruction of

counter-progressive traditions; and *The Revolt of the Elites and the Betrayal of Democracy*, a forthcoming book of essays he completed during his final struggle



Rush Rhees Library, University of Rochester

with cancer. Lasch published in scholarly journals, but he also wrote hundreds of articles and reviews for journals of opinion and popular magazines. Lasch's contributions to the *New York Review of Books*, the *New Republic*, *Salmagundi*, *democracy*, *Tikkun*, and the *New Oxford Review* helped define the particular

stance of each of those publications and made him a leading figure in the intellectual life of the United States for over three decades.

As a historian, Lasch resisted the pressures of academic specialization and wrote for a wide public audience. As a social critic, Lasch followed the example of his early heroes—Randolph Bourne, Benjamin Ginzburg, and Dwight Macdonald—and launched an uncompromising assault on the established categories of public debate and the complacency of the educated classes. His own intellectual position evolved from liberal realism to Marxism and, finally, to an indigenous tradition of populist criticism, but Lasch remained steadfast in defending the moral and political imagination of ordinary citizens against the presumed wisdom of economic, political, and academic elites. By the end of his life, Lasch wrote explicitly as a moralist and rooted his critique of American culture in a Protestant tradition of moral inquiry that stretched from Jonathan Edwards to Reinhold Niebuhr and Martin Luther King, Jr. David A. Hollinger honored him as the “critical theologian for the American civil religion” at a tribute at the January AHA meeting in San Francisco.

Lasch's teaching over the years reflected his evolving interests in historical sociology, psychoanalysis, literature, philosophy, and ethics. Lasch made extensive use of literary texts, popular culture sources, and works of social theory in his classes long before such materials became the common coin of cultural history and American Studies courses. Undergraduates enrolled in a course on the history of the family were treated to erudite lectures on the origins of the novel, while students in a survey of modern American history entered into the debates between neo-Keynesians and neo-Marxists on the transformation of postwar political economy. Lasch likewise viewed graduate seminars as opportunities to try out ideas that later made their way into his books and articles. Graduate students found him a demanding yet encouraging mentor, whose comments on dissertation chapters were memorable for balancing genuine pride in their achievements with devastating strictures against ideological posturing and lazy writing. Lasch's *Plain Style*, the writing guide for History majors and graduate students at Rochester, was a characteristically witty introduction to a lean and unpretentious prose style—and surely the only text of its kind to include a guide to pronunciation for students tongue-tied by “laissez faire,” “nuclear,” “Foucault,” and “Marcuse”!

Kit Lasch set an intellectual tone of high seriousness for Rochester's History department, but he was by no means the gloomy curmudgeon of media caricature. Students frequently confessed their initial surprise that the fierce polemicist they knew in print was a diffident man in person, given to long silences, self-deprecating humor, and quiet expressions of great warmth and generosity. Kit's arguments for a hopeful disposition in *The True and Only Heaven* had a firm basis in the community of friends and family he and his wife Nell created at home, where colleagues and students found their place alongside children, grandchildren, neighbors, and pets. The Lasch home was the site of rehearsals for the musical performances Kit organized and directed for History department commencements and for spirited

Capitol Commentary (continued)

for enforcement of disclosure provided by FOIA. In June the plaintiffs in *Armstrong vs. the Executive Office of the President* will be filing with the Court a response to the Clinton Administration's recent brief on the status of NSC records.

NCC Testifies at National Archives Budget Hearings

On March 23, I testified on behalf of the NCC member organizations before the Subcommittee on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government of the House Appropriations Committee. The hearing was to give outside witnesses an opportunity to comment on the President's proposed fiscal 1995 budget for those agencies and programs under the committee's jurisdiction. The Clinton administration's attempt to trim the budgets of all federal agencies comes at an unfortunate time for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The President's \$200 million funding request for NARA is \$5 million above the agency's fiscal 1994 level, but all of the additional funds are earmarked for payments on the construction loan for Archives II. The proposal actually reflects reductions of \$2.4 million in personnel and \$1.7 million in administrative expenditures.

The NCC requested that the fiscal 1995 NARA budget include \$5.25 million beyond the administration's proposal. Over the last decade, NARA has been asked repeatedly by Congress to do more with less. The agency is reaching the point where service could be impaired seriously. The amount requested would include \$1 million for additional reference staff at Archives II. Since the opening of Archives II will double NARA's research facilities, it is unrealistic to expect these records to be adequately serviced without an increase in reference staff. Just as serious is the need for additional

records appraisal archivists. One of NARA's most important tasks is the appraisal of all federal records to determine which merit preservation and which should be destroyed. The NCC request of \$3 million would allow the hiring of 56 new records appraisal staff. This would enable the Archives to fulfill its legislative mandate to provide guidance and support to all federal agencies in the identification, scheduling, and transferring of historically valuable records. Finally, the NCC requested an additional \$1.25 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) to maintain its grants program at the current level of \$5.25 million. The President has recommended \$4 million for NHPRC, a 23 percent cut. Those wishing to express concern about the fiscal 1995 budget for the National Archives and the NHPRC should write immediately to members of the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees stressing the need for additional reference and appraisal staff for the National Archives and urging that NHPRC receive at least level funding of \$5.25 million, instead of the proposed \$4 million.

House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government: Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD), Chairman; Rep. Peter J. Visclosky (D-IN); Rep. George W. Darden (D-GA); Rep. John W. Olver (D-MA); Rep. Tom Beville (D-AL); Rep. Martin O. Sabo (DFL-MN); Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-VA), Ranking Minority Member; Rep. Jim R. Lightfoot (R-IA); Rep. Ernest J. Istook, Jr. (R-OK). The address for these representatives is: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government: Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), Chairman; Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski (D-MD); Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-NE); Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY), Ranking Minority Member; Sen. Christopher S. Bond (R-MO). The address for these senators is: United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

Correspondence

Obituaries (continued)

conversations that lasted long into the night. A gifted writer, pianist, carpenter, and gardener, Kit took enormous delight in the artistry of everyday life. He is survived by his wife, Nell Commager Lasch, their four children, and two grandchildren. □

Submitted by Casey Blake, Associate Professor of History, Indiana University.

Herbert S. Schell

Dean Emeritus Herbert S. Schell was born on 12 April 1899 and died on 4 April 1994. He served briefly in the Army in 1918 before entering academic life. He received his A.B. degree from Muhlenberg College in 1920 where he was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, and his M.A. from Columbia University in 1923. In 1925 he joined the faculty at the University of South Dakota. In 1928-29 he took a leave of

absence to complete his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. From 1936 to 1964 he served as Director and Dean of the Graduate School.

Following his retirement in 1968 he continued to serve as the University Archivist. He pioneered in the collection of materials for South Dakota history and is best known for his definitive *History of South Dakota*. His history of *Clay County, South Dakota* won an award for merit from the American Association for State and Local History. He received the Will G. Robinson Award for service to South Dakota history and was inducted into the Western Heritage Hall of Fame. Schell was known as a devoted teacher and a congenial and respected colleague. □

Submitted by R. Alton Lee, Professor of History and department chair, University of South Dakota.

To the Editor:

I am a doctoral candidate at Boston College and writing a dissertation provisionally titled "Confronting Jim Crow: Boston's Anti-Slavery Tradition 1890-1920." I was interested, therefore, to read "Public Memory in Atlanta" [November 1993] and find no mention of the controversy in Georgia regarding inclusion of the Confederate emblem in the state flag.

It seems to me that the OAH is uniquely poised to help move forward a local discussion that relates public memory and contemporary social policy, and that the OAH should place itself on record as recommending that Georgia change its state flag so as not to commemorate slavery and secession nor offend its African-American citizens and others who feel defiled by the official display of such reprehensible symbols.

Sincerely,
Mark Schneider
Weymouth, MA

To the Editor:

Despite protests by historians and others, the Library of Congress continues to make research in its vast collections slower and more difficult. All Sunday reading room hours ended March 6. Services in specialized reading rooms continue to be trimmed. With the stacks closed, the venerable card catalog deteriorating, and the pre-1968 computerized catalog still riddled with errors, research in the library's troves of older, scarce books and serials is especially frustrating.

Practical suggestions for reconciling security and access needs, or for promoting communication among researchers, are dismissed or ignored. The library's highly skilled reference librarians, although sympathetic, are hobbled by budget cuts and sweeping security directives. Sad to say, the library's top managers seem more interested in new technologies and information packaging than in fostering traditional independent research.

Plainly, all who treasure this great institution need to do more to promote policies and funding priorities more hospitable to scholarship and free inquiry. As one step, the OAH and sister organizations should solicit comments and suggestions from all members who use the library regularly or have made research visits there recently. This would give our profession's leaders a broad base of current information for presentation to the library managers and Congress. Beyond that, it seems timely to organize at least an informal Library of Congress users' group to share research challenges and strategies, resolve workaday problems with library staff, and help inform key legislators and congressional staff. As one independent historian who depends on the Library of Congress, I would be glad to collaborate in such an effort. Anyone interested can contact me at 3219 N. 1st Street, Arlington, VA 22201, or (703) 522-8940.

Sincerely,
Carrie Johnson
Arlington, VA

Conference on the Role of Advocacy in the Classroom Call for Proposals

The Organization of American Historians is cosponsoring an multidisciplinary conference to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 2-4, 1995, on the role of advocacy in the classroom. We invite proposals for papers and other kinds of presentations on the following topics:

- **Definitional and ethical issues:** What do we mean by the terms **advocacy**, **proselytizing**, and **political** in connection with the curriculum and the classroom? What counts as advocacy? Under what conditions is advocacy acceptable or pedagogically effective? What does the academic ethos require of teachers?
- **The history of advocacy in the college classroom:** Are the problems academics now face different from those earlier generations experienced?
- **Reflections on the events and debates of the 1980's and early 1990's:** What can we learn from them? How have these events and debates affected students and classroom practices? How have these events and debates affected colleges and universities?
- **The role of professional standards like those developed by the American Association of University Professors:** What do these standards assume about the classroom behavior of faculty members? Should existing standards be refined or modified?
- **Does advocacy in the classroom have a role in achieving the goals of higher education?**
- **What political and social assumptions underlie positions on advocacy in the classroom?**

Proposals and abstracts should be one page in length (double-spaced) and should be written for readers from a variety of disciplines. All proposals must indicate clearly the topic addressed and should include a brief (2-3 pages) curriculum vitae. Deadline for receipt of proposals is **November 1, 1994**.

Please send proposals (four copies) to:

Advocacy Conference
Cooper Station Post Office
P.O. Box #775
New York, NY 10276

Annual Report of the Executive Secretary

Arnita A. Jones

The OAH continues to serve a diverse membership, including college and university professors, public historians, elementary and secondary school teachers and a growing number of students. The latter category, in fact, now totals 1,683 or 18.4 percent of our 9,162 individual members. During the past several years we have increased our efforts to obtain more precise demographic and professional information on members so that the organization can better serve their needs and represent their interests with public and private institutions. With the implementation of a new membership database management system, now in process, and a streamlined renewal form that encourages reporting of such data, we plan to develop a much more accurate picture of the community of American historians.

January of 1994 marked the implementation of a new dues structure for individual members. We have managed to avoid a dues increase in this category for the last four years but even mild inflationary pressures on salaries, printing, and other costs take their toll. With the exception of increasing the executive secretary position to full time, permanent staff levels have remained stable since the late 1980s. Additional services have been provided by increased productivity and the utilization of part-time graduate students from Indiana University's department of history. While it is common wisdom among non-profit membership associations that an increase in dues leads to at least a temporary decline in membership, the Organization has not experienced such a drop with previous dues increases. Early returns in 1994 indicate that once again our members understand that we will raise dues only when necessary to avoid diminishing quality of services.

One important area of organizational life into which we have placed extra resources in recent years is committees. In addition to a liaison from the Executive Board all service committees now have four appointed members whose terms are staggered to ensure orderly rotation. Committee members serve as chair in the third year of their four-year term, thus guaranteeing both experience and continuity. Because past committee chairs have expressed a need to become better informed about the priorities of the organization's elected leadership, we have established several new mechanisms for communication, including regular meetings with Presidents, Presidents-elect, other committee chairs, and OAH staff.

We have also used the committee structure to explore new areas of organizational activity this year. For example, we have reviewed the mandate of the Committee on Access to Documents and Open Information and expanded it beyond issues relating to public documents to include reference tools, research in graduate training, electronic archives and networks, as well as funding for research. The recently completed report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Lawyer's Files points to a significant role for the OAH in addressing the access problems created by the volume and confidentiality of this important category of historical records. A new *Ad Hoc* Task Force on Two-Year and Community Colleges has been established to consider the status of history and historians in these institutions and make recommendations about how the OAH might play a more constructive role.

The Two-Year College Task Force is one of two new initiatives that have benefitted from The Fund for American History. Established in 1988, the Fund has now passed the half-million dollar target and begun to generate interest income that the OAH can use for innovative projects and activities that would be difficult to launch from regular membership dues. A second project supported partially with Fund money is *Connections: American History and Culture in an International Perspective*. It is a new newsletter that serves as a clearinghouse for exchanges between American historians worldwide and has the potential for substantially enriching research in American history. The first issue of this publication was distributed to members with the March issue of the *Journal* and to others through E-mail subscriptions and via Internet by means of Anonymous FTP. Michael Schreiner, a graduate student in the Indiana University history department, and *JAH* Editor David Thelen have played major roles in publishing the first issue and in coordinating with some 31 co-sponsoring organizations here and abroad.

OAH has for many years devoted a significant amount of effort to improving the status of history in the nation's schools, but the various recent reform efforts have provided unprecedented opportunities for our members to have an impact. Several members were involved in the development of the framework for the next National Assessment of Educational Progress in History, an effort that was not without controversy but which has resulted in a document vastly improved over the prior NAEP framework. Working with the National History Standards Project at UCLA, OAH has also convened a focus group to review and make recommendations on new standards for history teaching and learning at the K-12 levels. This effort, which is part of Goals 2000 initiative sponsored by President Clinton, President Bush, the nation's governors, and the Congress, is still in progress. Standards in United States history are expected to be approved this summer.

Another part of the Goals 2000 initiative will be the creation of professional development opportunities for teachers of history and other disciplines. Through our participation in the National History Education Network, the OAH has been able to monitor and advocate increased funding for history, one of the five core subjects for which national standards are being developed. Through the Network, OAH members have also been able to respond to requests for help in revising history and social studies curricula in Ohio and Oklahoma and also maintain close working relationships with other organizations interested in history education reform. We are grateful for the efforts of the Network's new director, Christine Compston, and the University of Tulsa, which provides major support for this project.

A cornerstone for our efforts to improve history teaching, the *Magazine of History* will soon enter its tenth year of publication. We continue to rely on guest editors, scholars whose expertise connects classroom teachers with current scholarship in fields they may not have studied formally for many years. Issues published during 1993-94 focused on "The Civil War" with guest editor Stuart McConnell, "African-American History," with Earl Lewis, and "The Cold War Revisited," with Anna K. Nelson. Scheduled for June is the next issue,

"Peace Research in History," edited by Charles Chatsworth and co-sponsored by the Conference Group on Peace Research. It will serve as a special supplement for the 1995 National History Day contest, which has as its theme "Conflict and Compromise in History."

The organization continues to represent vigorously the interests of American history and historians in Washington. Issues of particular concern on which we have spoken out have been appointments to head the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Archives and Records Administration, security policies at the Library of Congress as well as the Library's handling of the Thurgood Marshall papers, President Clinton's proposed revision of the executive order on declassification of documents, the new American Studies Library Collections to be supported through the United States Information Agency budget, and budgets for these and other agencies that involve historical research and programs. As usual the record is mixed. The Clinton administration's failure to name a permanent Archivist of the United States, more than a year after the resignation of Don Wilson, is cause for growing alarm. But we note with satisfaction that some of our members have been tapped for key leadership roles with federal institutions: Sheldon Hackney at NEH, Mary Frances Berry as Chair of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, and Spencer Crew as Director of the National Museum of American History. And, on April 30 the President signed a bill authorizing \$1 million in fiscal 1994 and \$1 million in fiscal 1995 for the American Studies Collections.

In cooperation with Page Miller at the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) for the Promotion of History we are having a hand in shaping historical programs in the National Parks. OAH and NCC are cooperating with Park Service historians in revising the thematic framework for the Park Service's history programs and actively discussing other vehicles for strengthening them. Miller is also administering a grant to the OAH from the U. S. Department of Defense through its Legacy Resource Management Program. The project is addressing several important classification/declassification policy issues, including appropriate criteria for balancing the public's right to know with protection of sensitive information as well as development of procedures for handling foreign government documents. Records pertaining to the early years of the Cold War are a special focus.

The organization continues to have the good fortune to retain an experienced and loyal permanent staff in Bloomington: Jeanette Chafin, Business Manager; Ginger Foutz, Director of Member Services; Michael Regoli, *Magazine* Managing Editor and Microcomputer Systems Administrator; Sharon Caughill, Assistant for Professional Affairs; Sheri Sherrill, Convention Manager; Kara Hamm, Award and Prize Committee Coordinator; Monica Hendren, Service Committee Coordinator; and Debby Davis, Marketing and Advertising Coordinator. Additionally we benefit greatly from the work of graduate assistants Jim LaGrand, who serves as Assistant Editor of the *Magazine*, and John Dichtl, who is Assistant to the Executive Secretary, as well as the help of Amy Harper in Member Services and Shannon Benfield in the Business Office. To them and to our hard-working officers I offer my heartiest thanks. o

Report of the Treasurer

Gale E. Peterson

Following a decade of budgetary surpluses, in 1993 the OAH experienced a deficit in its operating budget. The shortfall was not unanticipated and was covered by operating surpluses from previous years.

In 1993 the OAH transferred the full costs of publishing the *Magazine of History* from grant funds into the operating budget and expanded the Executive Secretary's position from three-quarter to full-time, about half way through the year. These were among the largest increases in expenditures during a year when income did not expand.

Effective January 1, 1994, a new dues structure for individual members went into effect. It is anticipated that increased membership income, combined with holding nearly all expenditures to 1993 levels, will erase the deficit.

Prudent financial management and a successful fundraising campaign in recent years has produced a solid financial base for the organization. Whereas ten years ago the OAH had \$300,000 in its "rainy day fund," at year end the Trust Fund had a market value of approximately \$775,000, and the Fund for American History had a value of approximately \$550,000.

The Fund for American History was created to enable the OAH to support new initiatives or special activities. Having reached the initial goal of a half-million dollars, in 1993 the Executive Board approved expenditures from income to the fund in the amounts of \$15,785 to support the OAH's international initiatives and \$9,000 for the two-year college task force.

Recognizing the importance of having endowment funds that can generate income to support the work of the organization, the OAH will continue to seek annual gifts beyond membership dues from individuals in order to build both the Trust Fund and the Fund for American History. Identifying and cultivating a list of such donors should become the base for a long-term development program that will also seek capital and planned gifts in the future.

Excerpts from the 1993 audit and other data appear below to provide more detailed information about the organization's operations and finances. □

1993 OAH FINANCIAL REPORT

	Actual 1992	Budget 1993	Actual 1993	Budget 1994
RECEIPTS				
Membership				
Institutional Subscribers	\$ 328,160	\$ 317,820	\$ 312,515	\$ 328,000
Individuals	381,747	407,940	400,226	491,225
Magazine Subscribers	37,939	36,500	38,362	36,500
Advertising				
Magazine of History	3,408	3,500	2,715	3,500
Journal Ads, Sales	70,912	66,000	69,588	72,000
Newsletter Ads, Sales	11,971	11,250	14,433	12,000
Total Advertising	86,291	80,750	86,736	87,500
Other/Publications/Sales	25,285	30,500	31,155	30,000
Annual Meeting				
Registration & Miscellaneous	107,716	103,350	90,208	106,775
Annual Meeting Advertising	48,990	48,000	50,236	45,750
Annual Meeting Exhibits	66,050	63,500	60,700	70,000
Total Annual Meeting	22,756	214,850	201,144	222,525
Other Income	22,045	20,000	20,872	30,000
Investment Earnings	---	---	39,248	38,500
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,104,223	\$ 1,108,360	\$ 1,130,258	\$ 1,264,250

DISBURSEMENTS

JAH Editorial Office				
Journal Printing	\$ 168,413	\$ 207,400	\$ 183,588	\$ 206,850
JAH Office Expense	217,403	214,720	217,104	227,958
Total JAH Expenses	385,816	422,120	400,692	434,808
Newsletter Expense	42,316	44,750	43,629	45,835
Magazine Expense	51,259	79,850	77,323	84,150
Advertising Expense	27,571	47,470	43,132	47,520
Annual Meeting	144,811	136,050	157,286	134,560
Administration/General	358,820	394,490	384,606	412,680
Committee Expense	49,350	46,900	58,067	46,000
Awards/Expenses	5,722	5,500	6,998	5,950
Liaison/Advocacy	27,932	37,000	38,475	38,100
Depreciation/Computers	10,097	4,500	8,134	4,500
Investment Fees	---	---	5,985	6,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 1,103,694	\$ 1,218,630	\$ 1,224,327	\$ 1,254,103
TOTAL RECEIPTS - 1993			1,130,200	1,260,103
NET OPERATING				
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ 529	\$ (110,270)	\$ (94,127)	\$ 4,147

Statement of Assets & Fund Balances as of December 31, 1993

ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 58,749
Investments	
Operating Fund	\$ 51,491
Restricted Funds	116,267
Fund for American History	513,748
Unrestricted Funds	<u>695,757</u>
Total Investments	1,377,263
Equipment (net of depreciation)	<u>12,201</u>
Total Assets	\$ 1,448,213
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Encumbrances	\$ 12,479
Total Liabilities	12,479
Restricted Funds	698,577
Unrestricted General & Housing Fund	<u>737,157</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,435,734</u>
Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	\$ 1,448,213

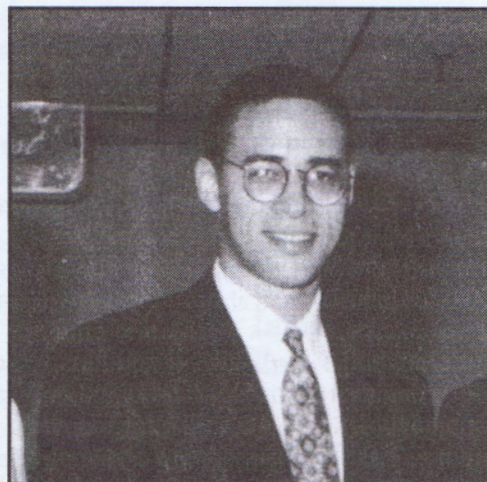
FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY, 1993

	Principal Cash	Income Cash	Assets (Costs)	Invested Income	Account Balance
Beginning Balance	---	---	441,677.54	11,489.97	453,167.51
Dividend Income	---	3,644.39	---	---	3,644.39
Less Foreign Tax W/H	---	---	---	---	---
U.S. Gov't Interest	456.79	25,223.05	---	---	25,679.84
Corporate Interest	---	---	---	---	---
Proceeds	---	---	---	---	---
Redemption of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	141,794.81	23,708.81	(141,794.81)	(23,708.81)	---
Securities Sold	54,133.32	---	---	---	54,133.32
Purchase of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	(92,357.84)	(48,594.16)	92,357.84	48,594.16	---
Less Cost-basis	---	---	(44,844.75)	---	(44,844.75)
Securities Investment	129,977.31	---	129,977.31	---	---
Payment of Bank Fees	---	(3,982.09)	---	---	(3,982.09)
Deposit of Assets	25,950.23	---	---	---	25,950.23
Ending Balance	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 477,373.13	\$ 36,375.32	\$ 513,748.45

TRUST FUND 1993

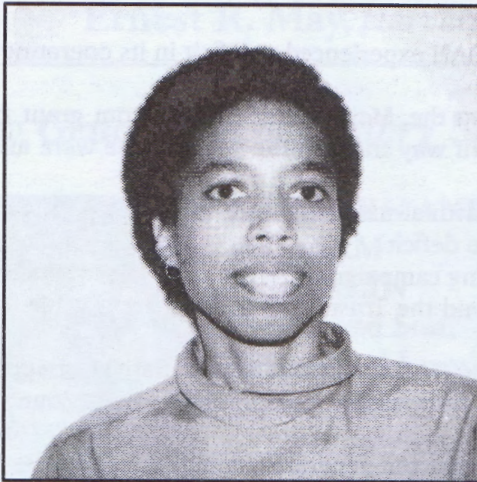
	Principal Cash	Income Cash	Assets (Costs)	Invested Income	Account Balance
Beginning Balance	---	---	619,170.70	14,734.39	633,905.09
Dividend Income	---	7,706.80	---	---	7,706.80
Less Foreign Tax W/H	---	(75.60)	---	---	(75.60)
U.S. Government Interest	---	25,565.66	---	---	25,565.66
Corporate Interest	---	3,763.13	---	---	3,763.13
Proceeds					
Redemption of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	253,623.99	29,924.70	(253,623.99)	(29,924.70)	---
Securities Sold	100,611.03	---	---	---	100,611.03
Purchase of Money	---	---	---	---	---
Market Certificates	(181,731.40)	(61,124.95)	181,731.40	61,124.95	---
Less Cost-basis	---	---	(69,959.02)	---	(69,959.02)
Securities Investment	(72,503.62)	---	172,503.62	---	---
Payment of Bank Fees	---	(5,759.74)	---	---	(5,759.74)
Assets Sold in 1991	---	---	---	---	---
Cash Received in 1992	---	---	---	---	---
Principal/Income Transfers	---	---	---	---	---
Deposit of Assets	---	---	---	---	---
Ending Balance	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 649,822.71	\$ 45,934.64	\$ 695,757.35

Huggins-Quarles Awards



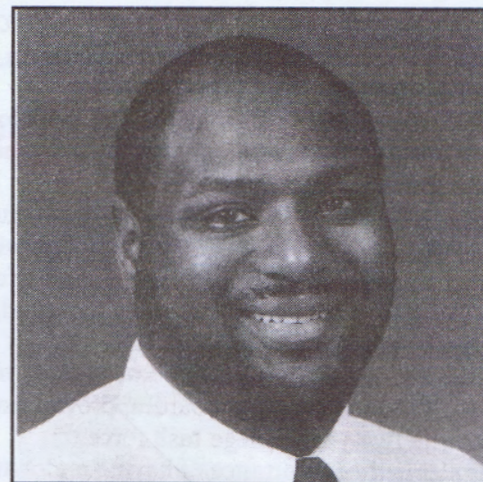
Jonathan Holloway

Yale University
*"Confronting the Veil:
 New Deal African American Intellectuals
 and the Evolution of a Radical Voice"*



Angela Lakwete

University of Delaware
"Cotton Ginning in America, 1780-1890"



Richard B. Pierce, II

Indiana University
*"The Power of the People:
 African-American Community Development
 in Indianapolis, 1945-1970"*

Fund-raising efforts by the OAH Committee on the Status of Minority History and Minority Historians during 1992 and 1993 exceeded expectations, more than meeting the \$10,000 matching grant for the establishment of the Huggins-Quarles Awards. These grants will enable minority graduate students at the dissertation research stage of their Ph.D. program to travel to research collections. The first group of award recipients was announced at the OAH Annual Meeting in Atlanta.

We would like to acknowledge and thank the following individuals who made contributions to endow the Huggins Quarles-Awards.

Sponsors

Thomas C. Holt
 Lawrence W. Levine

Contributors

Dee E. Andrews
 Allen B. Ballard
 Lester Baltimore
 Danna C. Bell-Russel
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 Clara Sue Kidwell
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 Mary Beth Norton
 Elizabeth I. Nybakken
 Mary E. Odom
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 N. Patricia Oldham
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 Linda Reed

Theodore W. & Miriam Jolee
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 Dorothy C. Salem
 Nicholas Salvatore
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 Robert L. Zangrando

Reports of OAH Service Committees and Delegates

Membership Committee

At the meeting in Anaheim we approved a new statement of purpose aimed at giving the committee better focus. The committee also discussed with Casey Blake, associate editor of the *Journal of American History*, a concern that many qualified, long standing OAH members have never been asked to review a book in the *Journal*. We will follow up on this matter in Atlanta.

In addition, the committee obtained approval of a special new student category of membership to honor undergraduates who receive departmental awards and prizes. This is explained in the last paragraph of Arnita Jones's cover letter to "A guide to the Organization of American Historians," which was sent to 2,572 history departments. All OAH members are urged to bring this opportunity to the attention of their department chairs so that their best students will receive national recognition in the OAH Newsletter along with a certificate.

Thanks to the efforts of recent OAH presidents and the staff at Bloomington, the membership committee has been close to full strength for the past two years. Several members have begun initiatives in their states that will be examined for possible further development. In addition, the OAH staff has continued its painstaking work of increasing membership among secondary school teachers at meetings of the National Council on Social Studies, History Day activities, and other venues. Most of us believe that by widening distribution and use of the *Magazine of History* the OAH will carry out one of its most useful services to the study of American history.

The membership committee is the largest OAH committee but it meets only once a year at the annual meeting. While we have become better organized and morale is up, there remains the question of how to enable it to work more effectively. Recently there has been a tendency for the committee to become a forum where matters about the policies, programs, and activities of the OAH may be aired for the record. There is clearly a need for this, although, if it is carried too far, it could completely redefine the purpose of the committee. However, members of the committee will always receive and discuss the legitimate concerns of OAH members and bring them to the attention of the executive board. □

ALEX STOESEN, CHAIR

Research and Access Committee

During 1993, the OAH transformed its committee on access to documents and open information into the committee on research and access to historical documentation, with a broadened mission that included oversight of all issues confronting historical researchers. To facilitate communication and cooperation, the revised OAH bylaws made the research committee chair an ex officio member of any ad hoc or special committees dealing with specific research problems. These structural changes occurred against a backdrop of dramatic developments, from the opening of archives in the former Soviet bloc to the Clinton administration's reevaluation of classification and declassification standards for national security information.

The research committee worked closely with Page Miller of the NCCPH to monitor the appoint-

ment of a new National Archivist and the move of records to Archives II in College Park, Maryland. The committee supported the Library of Congress' decision to open (and keep open) the papers of Justice Thurgood Marshall. Nevertheless, the committee objected to the library's decisions to close its stacks, reduce the hours of operation of its reading rooms, and recall the papers of the Federal Theatre Project from George Mason University.

Several individual researchers forwarded concerns to the committee about shrinking budgets that have curtailed research services in state and local archives and slashed the book purchases of university libraries, and about potentially detrimental changes in the federal depository library system. Some also detected warning signs that historians may be shunted into a cul de sac off the "information highway" of electronic records. While traditional means of research are becoming more time-consuming and expensive, new electronic services have been slow to take into account historians' needs for comprehensive, reliable, and retrospective source materials. In response to these problems, the committee intends to sponsor a session on electronic records at the OAH's 1995 annual meeting in Washington.

As the first chair of the research committee under its new rotating system, I benefitted greatly from frequent consultation with my vice chair and successor, Noralee Frankel, and from committee members Richard W. Steele, Eric Rothschild, and Gregory S. Hunter. The committee also received extraordinary support from OAH executive secretary Arnita Jones and president Eric Foner, who gave testimony, endorsed resolutions, and wrote letters of support or protest on any number of research issues. Their efforts helped provide a strong voice for historians in matters that will determine our future research opportunities. □

DONALD A. RITCHIE, CHAIR

Status of Minority Historians and Minority History

Throughout the 1993-1994 year, the committee on the status of minority historians and minority history concentrated on publicizing the Huggins-Quarles Awards and soliciting and evaluating applications from minority graduate students. The committee received ten applications, and will announce the recipients at the annual OAH convention. The amount of funds available for dispensation was approximately \$1,800.

The committee continues to support the call for the OAH to develop a Directory of Minority Historians. The committee considers this to be a high priority in the next year.

The committee received one letter from a Native-American professor who shared his distress over the attacks a white male historian made against minority scholars and affirmative action at a California institution.

Finally, the committee reaffirmed its commitment to increasing minority representation on the annual program and urges greater interaction between the OAH and minority undergraduate populations. o

DARLENE CLARK HINE, CHAIR

Committee on Teaching

In the past year, the committee on teaching has focused its efforts on two major projects, the National History Standards Project and the Focus on Teaching Day at the annual meeting.

Members of the committee took part in the OAH focus group which responded to the draft standards of March, 1993. The report of the OAH focus group contributed significantly to the subsequent draft, issued in October, 1993.

The 1993 Focus on Teaching Day included six regular sessions in addition to the luncheon, which featured British history education researchers Rosalyn Ashby and Peter Lee. Their discussion of the British National Curriculum added a different perspective to the discussions on the standards in the United States.

Prior to 1993 the committee, by invitation, informally constructed the program for the Focus on Teaching Day. This was the first one developed through submission and adjudication of proposals. The procedure was a success, though the committee discussed some refinement of the process.

The committee developed the 1994 Focus on Teaching Day around the theme of "university-school collaboration on history." Six sessions were again chosen through a public request for proposals. They represent a diversity of geographic settings, intellectual orientations and institutional arrangements. Publication of the proceedings is under discussion. Clayborne Carson of Stanford University will be the luncheon keynote speaker.

A new division of responsibilities was devised in order to accommodate the new calendar of committee appointments (January 1 - December 31). In 1994 and future years, the chair will organize the program sessions other than the luncheon speaker. The luncheon speaker will be invited by the chair for the subsequent year. The chair will thus preside at the same luncheon that is addressed by the speaker s/he invited.

In 1994 Focus on Teaching Day sessions will be synchronized with those of the regular program. This decision grew out of concerns both about maximizing the interchange among teachers and academics at the sessions and about the constraints imposed by one-and-a-half hour sessions in the previous format.

Finally, the chair of the committee on teaching will now sit *ex officio* on the education policy committee. □

PETER SEIXAS, CHAIR

Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation

This is my second report on the work of this historical advisory committee. In 1991 the committee was reconstituted as a statutory group with two specific mandates. First, to ensure the integrity of the Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) volumes and second, to ensure that the State Department reviews all of its records for declassification after 30 years.

The committee meets four times a year. To facilitate its work, it has divided into subgroups which usually meet for a half-day before the regular two-

(Reports continue on next page)

Executive Board Meetings, April 1994

Action Items, April 14, 1994

Approved the minutes of the October 30, 1993, executive board meeting.

Voted to: transfer interest from the OAH Trust Fund to the operating budget on a regular basis; change the OAH fiscal year to July 1 - June 30; and, create a separate fund for prize monies.

Agreed that: officers should seek endowment funds from foundations; and, members who have expertise in this area should be asked to assist.

Voted to relocate the OAH Archives to Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis.

Asked David Thelen to prepare a long-term budget for *Connections* prior to the Organization's next budget decisions.

Approved appointment of David W. Blight, Linda Gordon, and Michael H. Hunt to the *Journal* Editorial Board.

Voted to establish OAH/IU Department of History Minority Student Fellowships for an initial period of three years.

Accepted the report of the *Ad Hoc* Program Committee. Agreed to implement the recommendations therein concerning staff assistance in processing submissions, and agreed: to include in the call for papers information that proposals from individuals and organizations are sought; ultimate authority for accepting proposals rests with the Program Committee; and, if proposals from organizations are accepted by the Program Committee, they will be listed in the *Program* as co-sponsored.

Discussed revisions to OAH's policy on establishing new awards and prizes. Agreed to consider final wording at a later date.

Approved in principle establishing an Ellis Hawley Prize, with specific criteria and wording to be presented in October.

Voted to authorize President Gary Nash to write a letter in support of appropriations for the National Archives.

Voted unanimously to: accept the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Access to Lawyer's files; and, retain the current members of the committee, Kermit Hall, Natalie Hull, Paul Finkelman, and Stanley Katz, to serve an additional three-year term as the OAH representatives on a multi-disciplinary task force which will work to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

Approved a draft resolution concerning the selection of OAH Annual Meeting sites based on the principle of non-discriminatory treatment of all OAH members and participants. Final language is to be considered at the October meeting.

Voted to appoint an *ad hoc* committee on internationalization.

Voted unanimously to appoint a *Newsletter* Editorial Board.

Annual Business Meeting April 16, 1994

The following resolutions were voted upon and passed:

Declassification of Historical Records

Whereas, the Organization of American Historians supports President Clinton's call for a new executive order that will reshape declassification of historical records in line with the post-cold war environment and the cost-containment that will follow, and



OAH President-Elect Gary Nash

Whereas, the Organization of American Historians endorses the following principles related to historical declassification of government records:

1) automatic declassification in which documents, after 25 years, are assumed to be declassified unless specifically justified for withholding by the agency head

2) only the most sensitive records, with the narrowest possible exemptions for continued classification, should remain classified after 25 years

3) creation of a strong review committee, with representation from the academic community joining the inter-agency oversight group, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Organization of American Historians urge the National Security Council to incorporate these principles in the revision of the executive order on declassification.

Funding for the National Archives

Whereas, citizens in a democracy depend on the integrity of the documentary record to hold leaders accountable and to understand the past, and

Whereas, the National Archives has the legislative mandate of preserving and servicing the records of the federal government, and

Whereas, the responsibilities of the National Archives have increased greatly during the last decade with no increase in staff, and

Whereas, the National Archives currently has insufficient staff for conducting one of its most basic tasks, that of appraising agency records to determine which records merit preservation and which ones should be destroyed, and

Whereas, with the opening of Archives II, the National Archives will be doubling its research facilities at the same time that it is reducing staff, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Organization of American Historians urge Congress to protect the National Archives' budget from earmarked reallocations and approve a \$5.25 million increase for fiscal 1995 that would provide needed reference staff for Archives II, adequate funding for appraising records, and level funding for the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and be it further

Resolved, that funds from the National Archives not be reallocated for other purposes, such as the JFK Assassination Records Review Board, and that the integrity of the National Archives' budget be preserved. □



OAH President Eric Foner

Committee and Delegate Reports (continued)

day meeting. One subgroup examines documents that have been removed for reasons of national security from those compiled for a FRUS volume. Another examines the procedure and progress of the declassification process in its attempts to reach the 30-year deadline. Individual members of the committee have provided some oversight on the publication of treaties and on records management.

Meetings of the committee usually are attended by members of the State Department historical, declassification, and records management offices and by representatives of the National Archives, all of whom have security clearances. After introductory remarks, the nine committee members concentrate on the various problems that have arisen since the previous meeting. These typically involve publication deadlines for FRUS, difficulties with timely response by other agencies to which the FRUS documents are submitted, and other recurring problems. In executive session, the committee discusses the documents that have been withheld from publication (in the 1960-61 volumes) and presents its conclusions to the bureau's involved in that decision. Invariably the committee argues for inclusion (sometimes vociferously) while the State Department consistently points to the dangers inherent in publication. Since the committee usually appeals the decision, the documents, although few in number, resurface at meetings throughout the year.

The second mandate of the committee is to ensure that the State Department reviews its 30-year old records and makes them accessible to the public. The committee has discussed declassification procedures with those in charge of review, offered a number of suggestions, and observed the acceleration of the review process in the last year.

Finally, the issues surrounding the review of the State Department's 30-year old records brought the committee into the debate stimulated by President Clinton's decision to revise the executive order regulating all declassification of national security documents. Over the past few months, the committee has responded to the drafts circulated to government agencies through letters to policy makers and meetings with responsible officials from the State Department and the National Security Council. No final executive order has been issued as of the date of this report (April 20, 1994).

In spite of the inherent restraints upon advisory committees, the Advisory Committee for Historical Diplomatic Documentation has been unusually effective in voicing the concerns of both its constituency and the public. Its effectiveness is the result of its congressional mandate and the willingness of the committee members and chairman, Warren Kimball, to devote countless hours to its work.

ANNA K. NELSON, OAH REPRESENTATIVE

OAH Salutes 1993-94 Committee Members

The OAH would like to acknowledge the service of the following committee members and board members whose terms have expired since December, 1993:

Past President

Mary Frances Berry

Executive Board

Sara M. Evans

Linda Gordon

Eric Rothschild

Nominating Board

Mary Logan Rothschild

Linda Shopes

Margaret Washington, Chair

Journal of American History Advisory Board

Mari Jo Buhle

Drew Faust

Michael Sherry

Magazine of History Advisory Board

George W. Henry, Jr., Chair

Lynette K. Oshima

Membership Committee

Gloria L. Main, Colorado

Ron Hatzenbuehler, Idaho

Vernon Burton, Illinois

Carl Ryant, Kentucky (deceased)

Sarah F. McMahon, Maine

Sheila L. Skemp, Mississippi

Robert W. Rydell, Montana

Michael W. Schuyler, Nebraska

Seth M. Scheiner, New Jersey

Jeffrey P. Brown, New Mexico

Larry E. Tise, Pennsylvania

Thomas J. Archdeacon, Wisconsin

Committee on the Status of Minority

Historians and Minority

History/Huggins-Quarles Award Committee

James Riding In

1994 Program Committee

Thomas Bender

Carol Berkin

Paul M. Buhle

Ellen DuBois, Co-Chair

Mario T. Garcia

Steven Hahn, Co-Chair

Robin D.G. Kelley

Mary Yeager

1994 Convention Publicity Committee

Brenda S. Banks

Terri Quarles Blair

Dan T. Carter

Robert C. McMath, Jr.

Tiffany Patterson

Jonathan Prude

Darlene R. Roth

Jacqueline Rouse

Virginia Shadron, Chair

Committee on Public History

Beth M. Boland, Chair

Committee on Research and

Access to Historical Documentation

Richard W. Steele

Committee on Teaching

Peter Seixas, Chair

Committee on the Status of Women in the

Historical Profession

Sharon V. Salinger

Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists

Robert L. Zangrando

The following *ad hoc* committees have completed their work:

Ad Hoc Committee on International Initiatives

Joyce Appleby, Chair

Mary Frances Berry

Chad Berry

Maeva Marcus

David Montgomery

Bruno Ramirez

David Thelen

Ad Hoc Committee to Review the OAH Newsletter and Council of Chairs Newsletter

Sara M. Evans

David M. Katzman, Chair

Steven Stowe

Erik Barnouw Award Committee

Elaine Tyler May, Chair

Binkley-Stephenson Award Committee

Robert C. Ritchie

Avery O. Craven Award Committee

William S. McFeely, Chair

Olivia Mahoney

Wilbur R. Miller

1994 Merle Curti Social History Award Committee

Lary May, Chair

Lynn Dumenil

Kathy L. Peiss

Foreign-Language Article Prize Committee

David Montgomery

Foreign-Language Book Prize Committee

Akira Iriye

Richard W. Leopold Prize Committee

Robert Dallek, Chair

Diane Shaver Clemens

Roger D. Launius

Lerner-Scott Prize Committee

Christine Stansell, Chair

Tera W. Hunter

Judith E. Smith

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award Committee

Susan Reverby

James A. Rawley Prize Committee

Earl Lewis, Chair

Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee

Lawrence W. Levine, Chair

Susan Levine

Sterling Stuckey

An Uncertain Future:

THOUGHT CONTROL AND REPRESSION DURING THE REAGAN-BUSH ERA

Richard O. Curry

Preface by Norman Dorsen

Outstanding Book Award

(1993)

Gustavus Myers Center
for the
Study of Human Rights
in the United States

"Curry's succinct analysis....offers a view of a forest turned battlefield, with a broad swath of devastation where constitutional rights once stood. At every turn, as Curry shows with vital details, the New Right's agenda was supported by repressive measures...." Charles Schultz, Trinity College (Hartford), in Civil Liberties News.

"This is a chilling tale, or rather several tales....Whether we examine restrictions on art or civil rights, internal security investigations or restraints on the press, the 'war on drugs' or dilution of habeas corpus, secret laws or secret government, the pattern is the same: invasion of individual rights and a centralization of executive power." Norman Dorsen, Stokes Professor, New York University Law School and former president of the ACLU.

"This very concise and well-written title is quite stimulating....The reader can make up his own mind about whether these well-described events are overstated or understated. The political cartoons of Paul Conrad of the Los Angeles Times add to the commentary." Gene D. Lanier, East Carolina University in the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom.

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Has your school library purchased a copy? _____

Questionnaire for OAH Directory of Minority Historians

The Organization of American Historians is seeking entries for its new resource, the OAH Directory of Minority Historians. This publication will provide brief biographical information about minority scholars and list them by name, ethnicity, and fields of research and teaching. Our intention is to create a resource for a variety of uses, particularly those that increase participation by minorities in the historical profession. Historians of a minority background, from any field of history, wishing to be included in the directory should fill out and return a questionnaire. Depending on the overall response, graduate students may be included as part of an annual supplement to the directory. Additional copies of this questionnaire may be obtained from, and questions directed to John Dichtl: by electronic mail at jdichtl@indiana.edu; by mail at the OAH, Directory of Minority Historians, 112 North Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408; or by telephone at (812) 855-1519. **Feel free to use this form, or a copy of it, and to attach additional sheets if necessary.** By signing below, you agree to release this information for use in the Directory. **Please return to Organization of American Historians, Directory of Minority Scholars, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.**

Name(signature): _____ Name (please print): _____
 Gender (circle): F M Citizenship (circle): U.S. Non U.S. Year of Birth: _____
 Race/Ethnic Origin (circle): African American American Indian Asian Hispanic/Latino Other: _____
 Current Title/Occupation: _____
 Current Graduate Student Status: (if applicable) _____ Enrolled in an MA degree program _____ Enrolled in a PhD degree program
 ABD status _____ Enrolled in other graduate study: (specify) _____
 Mailing Address: _____
 Institutional Affiliation: _____
 Department/Program: _____
 Daytime Telephone Number: _____ E-mail Address: _____

Education:	Year of Degree:	Institution:	Department/Program:
BA/BS	_____	_____	_____
MA	_____	_____	_____
PhD	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____

Employment: Which category best describes your principal employment?

_____ Self-employed	_____ Historical organization	_____ Trade/professional association
_____ Business or industry	_____ Other non-profit organization	_____ Private Foundation
_____ Junior or 2-year college, technical institute	_____ Government - Non U.S.	_____ Museum
_____ 4-year college	_____ Government - U.S.	_____ Research ctr., library/archives
_____ University	_____ Government - State	_____ Other (please specify): _____
_____ Elementary, middle, or secondary school	_____ Government - Local	

Significant Publications (please limit to 5 and include publisher and date): _____

Honors, Awards, and Fellowships (please include year): _____

Professional Experience (check all that apply): _____

Teaching	Editing	Public History
_____ Elementary-Secondary	_____ Documentary	_____ Public Programming
_____ Junior or 2-year College	_____ Journal	_____ Museums
_____ 4-year College	_____ Publishing	_____ Cultural Resources Management
_____ University/Graduate Program	_____ Other	_____ Oral History
Other (e.g., professionally related community service): _____		

Current Membership in Professional Associations (circle all that apply):

AASLH AHA ASA APSA NCPH NCSS OAH SAA WAA Other(s) _____

Committee Experience: _____

Areas of Interest: Please select up to three areas listed below and write their code numbers on the appropriate lines.

Research	Code #	Subfield, if appropriate
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Teaching	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

01 African American	17 Gilded Age/Progressive Era	33 Sexuality
02 Agriculture & Rural History	18 Hispanic/Latino	34 Social History
03 American Indian	19 Historic Preservation	35 Sports & Recreation
04 Architecture & Material Culture	20 Immigration & Ethnicity	36 State & Local
05 Archives & Bibliography	21 Intellectual	37 Technology & Industry
06 Asian American	22 Labor	38 Theory & Methodology
07 Business	23 Legal & Constitutional	39 Twentieth Century - post 1945
08 Civil War & Reconstruction	24 Mass Communications	40 Urban History
09 Colonial & Revolutionary Period	25 Military	41 Women
10 Cultural History	26 Music and Visual Arts	42 World War II
11 Demography	27 Oral History	43 East
12 Early National Period	28 Politics	44 South
13 Education	29 Popular Culture	45 Midwest
14 Environment	30 Public History	46 West
15 Family	31 Religion	47 Other
16 Foreign Relations	32 Science & Medicine	

Jefferson and the Changing West: From Conquest to Conservation

a conference jointly sponsored by the
Thomas Jefferson Commemoration Commission
and the **Missouri Historical Society**
with the support of the **Missouri Botanical Garden**

St. Louis, November 18-20, 1994

This conference aims to reassess Thomas Jefferson's contributions to the development of the American West in light of current environmental and human concerns. As a multifaceted philosopher-statesman, Jefferson left a rich legacy of writings on the natural environment and its contribution to the advancement of freedom and the happiness of mankind. His conception of the West was an essential element of that legacy.

The conference is intended to stimulate a dialogue across time between eighteenth-century and contemporary conceptions of man and nature in America. Each paper session brings together scholars from diverse fields to address a common topic in both its historical and contemporary aspects.

Speakers: John Logan Allen, Robert Archibald, Mary Clearman Blew, Susan Flader, Robert Gottlieb, Helen Ingram, Patricia Limerick, Gerald Nash, Peter Onuf, Merrill D. Peterson, James Ronda, Anthony F. C. Wallace, Elliott West and Robert A. Williams, Jr.

For more information or registration, please call the Missouri Historical Society, (314) 361-9265, or write: **Jefferson Conference**, Missouri Historical Society, P.O. Box 11940, St. Louis, MO 63112-0040.

The OAH would like to thank the following individuals who generously provided copies of their papers for sale at the 1994 OAH Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia.

Beth Bates, Columbia University

Wayne E. Carp, Pacific Lutheran University

Bill Cecil-Fronsman, Washburn University

Timothy Duffy, Mary Washington University

Norman Fainstein, Baruch College/CUNY

Eric Nellis, Okanagan University

Jonathan Sassi, University of California, Los Angeles

Andrew Yox, University of Texas, Pan America

Michael Sappol, Columbia University

Dewar MacLeod, CUNY

Cita Cook, West Georgia College

John Wrathall, University of Minnesota

Gary Laderman, University of California

Lawrence Hartzell, Brookdale Community College

Holly Allen, Yale University

Western History Association - Book Prizes

Robert G. Atherarn Book Award

The Western History Association announces the Robert O. Atherarn Book Award given biennially for a published book on the twentieth-century American west. The award is \$500 to the author and \$500 to the press. Deadline for entries is June 1, 1994. Please submit entries to **Virginia Scharff**, Chair, University of New Mexico, Department of History, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-1181.

Dwight L. Smith Award

The Western History Association announces competition for the biennial Dwight L. Smith Award. This award will be given to an author/editor and the publisher of a significant bibliographic or research publication. Publishers or authors/editors should send nominations for 1992 or 1993 publications. The award is \$300 to the author/editor and \$200 to the publisher. Deadline for entries is June 30, 1994. Submit entries to **Carlos Schwantes**, Chair, University of Idaho, Department of History, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

Caughey Western History Association Prize

The Western History Association announces the Caughey Western History Association Book Prize given annually for the most outstanding book on the history of the American West. Presses should submit nominations for books published in 1993. The award is \$2,500 to the author and a certificate to the press. Deadline for entries is June 1, 1994. Submit entries to **Richard Etulain**, Chair, Department of History, University of New Mexico, 1104 Mesa Vista Hall, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-1181.

Bolton-Kinnaird Award in Borderlands History

A cash prize of \$300 will be awarded annually for the best article on any phase of the history of the Borderlands, from the Floridas to the Californias, from the sixteenth century to the present. Articles must have been published in 1993 in any scholarly journal or edited volume. Deadline for entries is July 31, 1993. Send nominations to **Iris H. W. Engstrand**, 700 Front Street, #1602, San Diego, California 92101

Western History Association Ray Billington Prize

The Ray A. Billington Prize was established to recognize the best article (essays of 10,000 words or less) on western history published in any journal other than the *Western Historical Quarterly*. The award is \$300 to the author and \$100 to the journal. To be eligible, an article must deal with a topic relating to the North American West, including Mexico, Canada, and Alaska, and must have appeared in a regular periodical within the twelve months ending July 1, 1994. Deadline for entries is July 31, 1994. Nominations may be made only by the editors. Editors should send their selections together with a cover letter of nomination to each of the three judges listed below.

William F. Deverell, Chair, University of California, San Diego, Department of History, La Jolla, California 92093, **Susan Flader**, Department of History, University of Missouri-Columbia, 101 Read Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65211, and **Harwood P. Hinton**, 4007 Rockledge Drive, Austin, Texas 78731-2943.

1994 Award and Prize Winners

The **Organization of American Historians** sponsors or cosponsors the following awards and prizes in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. These awards and prizes are presented at the awards ceremony during the Annual Meeting.

Erik Barnouw Award

David Appleby, Allison Graham and Steven John Ross, *At the River I Stand*, California Newsreel

An annual award given in recognition of outstanding reporting or programming concerning American history, the study of American history and/or the promotion of history as a life-time habit, on television or in documentary film. The winner received \$500 and a certificate. Films completed since January 1 of the year of entry are eligible. The deadline for submissions is December 1.

Binkley-Stephenson Award

Peter Way, "Evil Humors and Ardent Spirits: The Rough Culture of Canal Construction Laborers," March 1993, *The Journal of American History*

The Binkley-Stephenson award is given annually and recognizes the best scholarly article published in the *Journal of American History* during the preceding calendar year. The winner received \$500 and a certificate.

Avery O. Craven Award

Eric Lott, *Love and Theft: Blackface Minstrelsy and the American Working Class*, Oxford University Press

This annual award is given for the most original book on the coming of the Civil War, the Civil War years, or the Era of Reconstruction, with the exception of works of purely military history. The exception reflects the Quaker convictions of Craven, president of the OAH, 1963-64. The winner receives \$1,000 and a certificate. The publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1.

Merle Curti Award

William Fitzhugh Brundage, *Lynching in the New South: Georgia and Virginia, 1880-1930*, University of Illinois Press

An annual award, given in recognition of outstanding books in the field of American social history (even numbered years) and intellectual history (odd-numbered years). The winner receives \$1,000, a certificate and medal; publisher receives a certificate. Deadline for this award is October 1.

Foreign-Language Book Prize

Jacques Portes, *Une Fascination Réticente: Les États-Unis Dans L'Opinion Française*, Presses Universitaires De Nancy

Foreign-Language Article Prize

Arnaldo Testi, "Theodore Roosevelt's *Autobiography*: The Laborious Construction of a Strong and Masculine Character," Organization of American Historians

Annual prizes for the best book and best article on American history published in a foreign language. Both "history" and "American" are defined broadly to include work that is concerned with the past or with issues of continuity and change and with events or processes that began, developed, or ended in what is now the United States. The winning book will be translated into English and published by Cambridge University Press. The winning article will be translated and published in the *Journal of American History*. The deadline for nominating books and articles published in 1994 is April 1, 1995.

Richard W. Leopold Prize

Donald R. Baucom, *The Origins of SDI, 1944-1983*, University Press of Kansas

A biennial prize, given for the best book in the areas of foreign policy, military affairs broadly construed, the historical activities of the federal government, or biography in one of the foregoing areas. The author must have been employed in a government position (federal, state, or municipal) for at least five years. The winner receives a certificate and \$2,000; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is September 1 of odd-numbered years.

Huggins-Quarles Award

Jonathan Holloway, "Confronting the Veil: New Deal African American Intellectuals and the Evolution of a Radical Voice"

Angela Lakwete, "Cotton Ginning in America, 1780-1890"

Richard B. Pierce, II, "The Power of the People: African-American Community Development in Indianapolis, 1945-1970"

An annual award given to minority graduate students at the dissertation research stage of their Ph.D. program. The amount requested should not exceed \$1,000. Deadline for the 1995 awards is January 15, 1995.

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

Pamela Grundy, "'We Always Tried to be Good People': Respectability, Crazy Water Crystals and Hillbilly Music on the Air, 1933-1935," The Organization of American Historians

This annual award is given for the best essay in American history by a student enrolled in a graduate program, at any level in any field. The essay

(not to exceed 7,000 words) may be about any period or topic in U.S. history. The award is \$500, a medal, a certificate, and publication of the essay in the *Journal of American History*. The deadline is November 30.

James A. Rawley Prize

Michael K. Honey, *Southern Labor and Black Civil Rights: Organizing Memphis Workers*, University of Illinois Press

This annual prize is given for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. The winner receives \$1,000 and a certificate; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1.

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

Peter Way, *Common Labour: Workers and the Digging of North American Canals 1780-1860*, Cambridge University Press

This annual award recognizes the author and publisher of a book on American history. Formerly the Prize Studies Award of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the award was first given in 1959. Each press may submit only one entry each year. The winning press receives a complimentary ad for the book in the *Journal of American History* and a certificate of merit; the author receives \$1,000, a certificate, and a medal. The deadline is September 1.

The following rules apply:

- the author cannot have previously published a book-length study of history;
 - the work must be published or scheduled for publication in the calendar year before the award is given;
 - the work must deal with some significant phase of American history;
 - if the author has a Ph.D., he/she must have received it no earlier than seven years prior to submission of the manuscript for publication.
- ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award**—Given biennial to recognize and encourage scholarship in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered topics.

Ray Allen Billington Prize

Given biennially for the best book in American frontier history, defined broadly to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others.

Elliott Rudwick Prize

Given biennially for a book on the experience of racial and ethnic minorities in the United States.

For further information on deadlines and submissions, contact: Award and Prize Committee Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

Announcements

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

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

Professional Opportunities

Yale University

The American Studies Program in conjunction with the History Department at Yale University seeks to make a senior appointment, at the professional or associate professional level, of a distinguished scholar in United States cultural history, with particular emphasis on the social history of cultural forms, practices, institutions, and discourses. Outstanding publications and excellence in interdisciplinary teaching are expected. The appointment is expected to begin in 1995-1996. Yale is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. Send applications to Alan Trachtenberg, Cultural History Search Committee, American Studies Program, Yale University, PO Box 208263, New Haven, CT 06520-7425. Application deadline: July 1, 1994.

Geo-Marine, Inc.

The Cultural Resources Management Division, Geo-Marine, Inc., announces openings for Historian/Ethnographers. The positions involve archival and historical research, oral history/ethnographic interviews, and report writing. An M.A. or equivalent experience in history, anthropology, or a related field; technical writing skill; and basic knowledge of word processing is required. Background in one or more of the following areas is desired: U.S. military history, U.S. social history, history of technology, architectural history, oral history and/or ethnographic interviewing, cultural resource management. Qualified applicants should send a current resume or vitae, cover letter, and list of references to Duane E. Peter, Director of Cultural Resources Management Division, Geo-Marine, Inc., 550 East 15th Street, Plano, Texas 75074; Fax: (214) 422-2736. EOE

Oklahoma State University

Twentieth Century U.S. Pending budgetary approval, Assistant Professor, tenure-track appointment to begin August 1994. Ph.D. required. Ability to teach upper-division courses in twentieth-century U.S. and U.S. urban history, graduate courses in specialty, and U.S. history survey. Emphasis on twentieth-century West also desirable. Preference will be given to those with teaching experience and publications. Submit vita, transcripts, and three reference letters to Chair, U.S. History Search Committee, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-0611. To receive full consideration, applications should be received by June 1, 1994. Salary competitive. AA/EOE.

Monticello

Director, International Center for Jefferson Studies. Seeking an experienced educator to plan, organize, and direct the operation of the International Center for Jefferson Studies in cooperation with the University of Virginia. Responsibilities include managing all Center activities, supervising the Archaeology, Education, and Research departments at Monticello, overseeing the Foundation's scholarly publications, coordinating programs with the University of Virginia and other colleges and universities, and making recommendations to the president on planning, policy, and strategic issues affecting many areas of the Foundation's scholarly activities. Candidates should have the ability to prepare and present written and oral reports on varied subjects and have general knowledge of budget procedures and office management. Prefer published scholar, with a Ph.D. in related discipline, and demonstrated experience in program development, grants, and administration including management positions. Send resume, cover letter and five references to: Executive Vice President, Monticello, PO. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902 by May 30.

California Institute of Technology

One-year renewable Research assistant/lecturer in 20th-century U.S. history beginning August or September 1994. Duties include half-time research assistance on U.S. since 1940 plus occasional teaching. Ph.D. preferred but ABD will be considered. Send applications, including a sample of writing, graduate transcript, three letters of recommendation, and statement of interests to Prof. Daniel J. Kevles, Mail Code 228-77, Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125. Deadline: June 30, 1994. Caltech is an AA/EO employer. Women, minorities, veterans, and disabled persons are encouraged to apply.

Awards, Grants, and Fellowships

The Woodrow Wilson Center awards approximately 35 residential fellowships each year for advanced research in the humanities and social sciences. Applicants from any country and from a wide variety of backgrounds (including government, the corporate world, the professions, and academe) are welcome. Applicants must hold a doctorate or have equivalent professional accomplishments. Fellows are provided offices, access to the Library of Congress, computers or manuscript typing services, and research assistants. The Center publishes selected works written at the Center through the Woodrow Wilson Center Press. Fellowships are normally for an academic year. In determining stipends, the Center follows the principle of no gain/no loss in terms of a Fellow's previous year's salary. However, in no case can the Center's stipend exceed \$59,000. Travel expenses for Fellows and their immediate dependents are provided. Deadline is October 1, 1994. For application materials write to: Fellowships Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive S.W., SI MRC 022, Washington, DC 20560. Telephone: (202) 357-2841.

Studies in Landscape Architecture offers residential fellowships for the academic year 1995-96 to scholars who are completing, or have already completed, terminal degrees in a wide range of disciplines. Applications are eligible which concern any aspect of the history of landscape architecture (e.g., architectural, art historical, botanical, horticultural, cultural, economic, social, agrarian). Grant assistance in studies in landscape architecture is also available for scholarly projects not associated with a degree or library research. Before applying, prospective applicants should request a brochure detailing the application

procedure from: Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St., NW, Washington, DC 20007. Telephone (202) 342-3280. Applications must be postmarked by November 1, 1994.

The SSRC-MacArthur Foundation Committee on International Peace and Security announces a program of small grants in 1994 allowing scholars and students of international relations to visit major universities and research centers outside their home region. Grants are intended for junior scholars who seek exposure to debates and scholarship on the changing international system and issues of international peace and security. The competition is open to postgraduate students, scholars, journalists, lawyers, public servants and others from Africa, Eastern and Central Europe, and the non-Russian republics of the former Soviet Union. Those who have an interest in exploring issues of international peace and security are encouraged to apply. These grants will be awarded to well-qualified applicants for study at major research centers selected in consultation with Council staff. Postgraduate applicants should have received their doctorate within the past seven years. Deadline: July 15, 1994. For information or materials, contact: Social Science Research Council, Visiting Scholar Fellowship Program on International Peace and Security, 605 Third Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10158. Phone (212) 661-0280 or (212) 370-7896.

The National Humanities Center offers fellowships for advanced study in history, philosophy, languages and literature, and other fields in the liberal arts. Representatives of the arts, the natural and social sciences, and the professions may apply to pursue humanistic work at the Center. Scholars from any nation may apply. Applicants must hold doctorate or have equivalent professional accomplishments. The Center awards fellowships to senior scholars of recognized accomplishment and to promising younger scholars. Fellowships are for the academic year (September through May). Stipends are individually determined, depending on the needs of each Fellow and the Center's ability to meet them. In most cases the Center cannot replace full salary. The Center provides round-trip travel for Fellows and their immediate families. Application deadline for the academic year 1995-96 is October 15, 1994. For application material write to: Fellowship Program, National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2256. The National Humanities Center does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, or national or ethnic origin.

The State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) announces a grant program funded by the Iowa Sesquicentennial Commission. SHSI will award up to 12 research stipends of \$1,000 each to support original research and interpretive writing related to the history of Iowa or Iowa and the Midwest. Preference will be given to applicants proposing to pursue previously neglected topics or new approaches to or interpretations of previously treated topics. SHSI invites applicants from a variety of backgrounds, including academic historians, graduate students, and independent researchers and writers. Applicants will be expected to produce a manuscript suitable for publication in one of SHSI's periodicals, *The Annals of Iowa* or *The Palimpsest*. Applications will be judged on the basis of their potential for producing publishable work. (The grant program will be repeated in 1995-96). Deadline for the 1994-95 academic year is June 30, 1994. Request applications or further information from: Sesquicentennial Grants, State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240. Phone (319) 335-3916.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities, with grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the William R. Kenan Trust, will appoint a number of post-doctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic

year 1995-96. The appointment carries with it the expectation of renewal for a second year. Fellows newly appointed for 1995-96 must have received the Ph.D. between January 1, 1989, and July 1, 1995. The stipend will be \$30,000, one-half for independent research and one-half for teaching in the undergraduate program in general education. Additional funds are available to support research. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Box 100 Central Mail Room, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for receipt of completed application forms is October 15, 1994. AA/EOE

The Society for the History of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era announces the second annual SHGAPE ARTICLE PRIZE, a biennial competition for the best published article treating any aspect of U.S. history in the period 1865-1917. The article must have appeared in journals dated 1993-94. Eligibility is open to any graduate student or individual with a doctorate awarded after 1985, and/or anyone who has not yet published a book. Participants need not be members of SHGAPE. To participate, send a letter addressing the author's eligibility along with three copies of the nominated article. Articles may be nominated by any member of SHGAPE, or send them directly to: Professor Ruth Crocker, Chair, SHGAPE Article Prize Committee, Department of History, 7030 Haley Center, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849-5207.

The American Italian Historical Association offers a \$500 scholarship for graduate study of any aspect of the Italian-American experience. To apply, send six copies of your resume, a short description of your work and one letter of recommendation by September 1, 1994 to: Donna Gabaccia, History Department, UNCC, Charlotte, NC 28223.

The Center for Louisiana Studies of the University of Southern Louisiana is currently accepting nominations for the James William Rivers Prize in Louisiana Studies to be awarded in November 1994. The \$1000 prize was established to honor persons who have contributed or rendered outstanding scholarly study, work, or teaching about various aspects of Louisiana history or culture. Nominations should be made by **June 1, 1994**, and should be in writing. Send to the James William Rivers Prize Committee, Center for Louisiana Studies, P.O. Box 40831, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504-0831; fax (318) 231-6028.

Old Sturbridge Village offers a research fellowship for work in the social history and material culture of rural New England from 1790-1850. A stipend of up to \$2,500 will be awarded. Contact Jack Larkin, Director of Research, Collections and Library, Old Sturbridge Village, One Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362. The deadline is **July 1, 1994**.

The William T. Grant Foundation is now accepting applications for its annual Faculty Scholar's Awards for up to five investigators whose research contributes to understanding the development and well-being of children, adolescents, and youth. Awards are for five years, totaling \$175,000 including indirect costs. Applicants should be junior or pre-tenure. The **deadline is July 1, 1994**. For an application brochure, write to the Faculty Scholar's Program, William T. Grant Foundation, 515 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.

Grants from \$1000-\$5000 are available from the Irish American Cultural Institute, an educational foundation based in Minnesota, for scholars whose work examines the Irish-American experience. The deadline for proposals is **August 15, 1994**. For further information call or write the Irish American Cultural Institute, 2115 Summit Ave., #5026, St. Paul, MN 55105; (612) 962-6040.

The National Endowment for the Humanities Reference Materials Program offers support for projects designated to prepare reference works that will improve access to information and resources. Possible projects may include the creation of dictionaries, historical or linguistic atlases, encyclopedias, concordances, and many other scholarly tools. Guides that allow scholars and researchers to locate information about humanities documentation, such as bibliographies or catalogues, are also encouraged. The application deadline is **September 15, 1994**, for projects beginning after July 1, 1995. Write to: Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, D.C. 20506.

Nominations are now being accepted for the third Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award for secondary school history teachers who have made a significant difference in the lives of students. A minimum of five letters and a copy of the nominee's c.v. should be sent to Roelker Mentorship Award, American Historical Association, 400 A Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003, no later than **October 1, 1994**. Inquiries should be addressed to Sharon K. Tune, Executive Associate.

The *Journal of Policy History* announces two new prizes in honor of three of the founding members of its editorial board: the Ellis Hawley Prize, which will be awarded in 1995 to a junior scholar, and the Robert Kelley and Aaron Wildavsky Memorial Prize, which will be given in 1996 to the best senior scholar. The \$250 honorariums will be awarded in alternating years for articles published in the *JPH* during the preceding two years. Contact Donald T. Critchlow, *Journal of Policy History*, Saint Louis University, 221 North Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63103. **No deadline given.**

Activities of Members

The following OAH members were awarded fellowships by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation: Joyce Appleby, University of California at Los Angeles; Charles Capper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Alexander Keyssar, Duke University; Lawrence W. Levine, University of California at Berkeley.

J. Mills Thornton, University of Michigan, was awarded a fellowship by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars for his work "Segregation and Community—Montgomery, Birmingham, and Selma, 1940-65."

David O. Stowell, University of Hartford, was awarded the Urban History Association prize for the best dissertation of 1992 in urban history for his work, "The Struggle for City Streets: People, Railroads and the Great Strikes of 1877."

Phillip J. Ethington, University of Southern California, was awarded a prize by The Urban History Association for the best scholarly journal article in urban history in 1992. It was entitled "Recasting Urban Political History: Gender, the Public, the Household, and Political Participation in Boston and San Francisco during the Progressive Era."

Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason University, and Elizabeth Blackmar, Columbia University, were awarded the Urban History Association prize for the best book in North American urban history published in 1992. Their book is entitled *The Park and the People, A History of Central Park*.

Richard O. Curry, University of Connecticut, received an Outstanding Book Award in 1993 from the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in the United States for *An Uncertain Future: Thought Control and Repression During the Reagan-Bush Era*.

Glenda E. Gilmore, Queens College assistant professor of history, was named a 1994-95 College Fellow by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Winning this award will allow Gilmore to finish writing *Gender and Jim Crow*, a book currently in progress.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation awarded 1994 Dissertation Grants in Women's Studies to the following OAH members: Jill Fields of the University of Southern California, "The Production of Glamour: A Social History of Intimate Apparel, 1980-1959;" Laura McEnaney of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, "Civil Defense Begins at Home: Gender and Family Politics in the Making of the Cold War;" and Katie Gilmartin of Yale University, "Call Me an Amazon: Sexual Identities and Gender Identities Among Colorado Lesbians, 1940-1960."

T.H. Breen was awarded the Douglass Adair Memorial Prize for best article published in the *William and Mary Quarterly* during the 1988-1993 period for his work entitled "Narrative of Commercial Life: Consumption, Ideology, and Community on the Eve of the American Revolution" which appeared in the July 1993 issue. Breen's article also received an award from the National Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars for best article published in the *William and Mary Quarterly* in 1993.

H. G. Jones retired as Curator of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at the end of December and returned as part-time Thomas W. Davis Research Historian. The university has announced establishment of the H. G. Jones North Carolina Heritage Endowment.

Oz Frankel, University of California, was awarded an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship for his proposal, "Politics, Culture and Rituals of Public Investigation in 19th Century U.S."

Stephen P. Rice, Yale University, was awarded an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship for his proposal, "Incorporating the Machine: Labor, Fatigue, and the Problem of Self-Regulation in Nineteenth-Century Industrial America."

Andrea Balis of Baruch College was awarded a thesis support grant by the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy for her thesis, "The Age of 'Miracle' Medicine: A Social History of Sulfa Drugs in the United States, 1936-1941."

Jo Ann E. Argersinger was named Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of Maryland Baltimore County. Jennifer Gunn, University of Pennsylvania, and Jeffrey A. Mullins, Johns Hopkins University, were awarded 1994 Wood Institute Fellowships by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for their respective projects, "Controlling the Population: Ideological Links Among Contraception, Life Extension, Public Health, and Population Policy;" and "The Moral Mind: Agency, Psychology, and the Mind-Body Connection in American Thought, 1790-1860."

Angela Lakwete, University of Delaware, has been awarded a grant-in-aid from the Early American Industries Association for research related to her dissertation on the subject of the cotton ginning industry from 1780 to 1890.

Calls for Papers

The Midwest Popular Culture Association and The Midwest American Culture Association seek papers relating to "archival collections" to be read at their 21st annual conference, in Pittsburgh, PA, October 7-8, 1994. Contact Donald W. Jackanicz, National Archives—Great Lakes Region, 7358 South Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629; (312) 581-7816. **Deadline is June 1, 1994.**

The American Airpower Heritage Museum and Midland College seeks papers for an international symposium, "Pilots and Poster Girls," commemorating the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. It will be held in Midland, TX, March 2-4, 1995. One-page proposals dealing with either the battle front or the home front should be sent by **June 1, 1994**. Contact William G. Morris, Chairman of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Midland College, 3600 North Garfield, Midland, TX 79705; (915) 685-4641.

The New England Historical Association (NEHA) will hold its fall meeting at the University of Hartford in West Hartford, CT, on October 22, 1994. Paper proposals and c.v. should be sent to Patricia Herlihy, Brown University, Department of History, Box N, Providence, RI 02912, or faxed to (401) 863-1040, no later than **June 30, 1994**. More information at (617) 731-7066.

The Shenandoah Valley Regional Studies Seminar seeks papers on diverse subjects, including eighteenth-century backcountry settlement and society; eighteenth- and nineteenth-century rural life, economy, and political culture; and environmental, religious, urban, gender agricultural, and architectural history. The deadline is **June 30, 1994**. Contact Warren Hofstra, Shenandoah University, Winchester, VA 22601; (703) 665-4564, or Ann McCleary, Department of History, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807; (703) 568-7864.

The Roy Wilkins Center for Human Relations and Social Justice of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, invites abstracts of papers and workshop and interactive panel proposals for its National Conference on Race Relations and Civil Rights, October 16-19, 1994, at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities Campus. Send proposals to Samuel L. Myers, Jr., Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, 257 Humphrey Center, 301-19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455. **Deadline is July 1, 1994.**

The Center for Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks/Trustees for Harvard University will hold its 1995 symposium on the theme "Places of Commemoration, Search for Identity and Landscape Design," May 19-20, 1995. Contact Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St. NW, Washington, DC 20007. **Deadline is July 31, 1994.**

The 1994 British American Nineteenth Century Historians' Conference will be held at Madingley Hall, University of Cambridge, England, from September 16 thru September 18, 1994. Please send proposals for papers to: S. M. Grant, Secretary, BRANCH, Department of History, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle, NE1 7RU, England, UK. The closing date for proposals is the **end of July, 1994**. Further information, either about the Conference or about BRANCH, may be obtained from the same address.

The program committee for the 1995 Western History Association Meeting, to be held in Denver, Colorado, calls for proposals for sessions or papers on any aspect of the history of the North American West. Contact the Committee chair, Peter Iverson, Arizona State University, Department of History, Tempe, AZ 85287-2501; (602) 965-5778. The deadline is **September 1, 1994**.

The "Cemeteries and Gravemarkers" Permanent Section of the American Culture Association invites proposals for its paper sessions scheduled for the ACA's annual meeting, to be held April 12-15 in Philadelphia, PA. Send a 250-word abstract or proposal by **September 1, 1994**, to Richard E. Meyer, English Department, Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, OR 97361; (503) 838-8362. The "Women and Gender in Science Question" conference, to be held May 12-14, 1995, invites proposals for papers and panels. Send

proposals with a brief c.v. to Women and Gender in Science Conference, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 218 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0139; (612) 626-1632. The deadline is **September 10, 1994**.

The Indiana Association of Historians seeks papers or sessions for its annual meeting in Terre Haute, February 24-25, 1995. The topic is "The World Since 1945: Reflections on Fifty Years." Submit proposals and a one-page abstract with resume by **September 26, 1994**, to William B. Pickett, Department of History, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, 5500 Wabash Ave., Terre Haute, IN 47803; (812) 877-8303.

The Institute of Early American History invites proposals for papers and panels to be presented at its conference in June 1995, at the University of Michigan, on the study of early America to 1815. Three-page submissions and a short c.v. should be sent in triplicate to Professor Carol F. Karlson, Chair, IEAHC Annual Conference, Department of History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1045, by **September 30, 1994**.

The Southwest Historical Association will meet in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association in Dallas, TX, March 22-25, 1995. Paper or session proposals in U.S. History, European/Asian History, and Latin American/African History should be sent to Professor Howard Beeth, Department of History, Texas Southern University, 3100 Cleburne Ave., Houston, TX 77004. Paper prizes of \$100 will be awarded. The deadline is **October 1, 1994**.

The first academic conference on Anabaptist Women's History is planned for June 8-11, 1995, at Millersville University in Pennsylvania. Papers and panel proposals on the topic, "The Quiet in the Land?: Women of Anabaptist Traditions in Historical Perspective," are welcome. 500-word abstracts and a brief c.v. should be sent to Diane Zimmerman Umble, The Quiet in the Land Conference, P.O. Box 1002, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551; (717) 872-3233. The deadline is **October 1, 1994**.

"Are There Two Parties Today?: American Protestantism Since 1960" is the title of the conference at Messiah College, June 1-4, 1995. Participants will receive travel, room and board, and a stipend of \$900. Contact Douglas Jacobsen, Messiah College, (717) 766-2511. The deadline is **October 1, 1994**.

GRENA, the Institute of Research and North American Studies, invites paper proposals for its 1995 annual meeting on the topic of "American Exceptionalism." Papers may be presented in French or English in the fields of literature, history, and culture. The deadline is **October 1, 1994**. Send submissions to I.R.M.A., Université de Provence, 29 Avenue Robert-Schuman, 13621 Aix-en-Provence Cedex 1, France; tel. 42.20.43.79.

The Southern Conference on British Studies, in conjunction with the Southern Historical Association, calls for papers for its meeting, November 8-11, 1995, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Papers or sessions may focus on all areas of British history and culture. Abstracts of 200-300 words, indicating thesis, sources, and how paper enhances or expands knowledge of its subject should be sent to Jerry H. Brookshire, SCBS Program Chair, Department of History, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132; fax (615) 898-5907. **Deadline is October 3, 1994.**

The Missouri Valley History Conference will be held in Omaha, NE, March 9-11, 1995. Proposals for papers and sessions in all areas of history, accompanied by a one-page abstract and c.v., should be sent by **October 15, 1994**. Contact Dale Gaeddert Chair MVHC, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

The University of Wisconsin Center will sponsor a conference on "The Nature and Foundation of the Introductory History Course," April 21-22, 1995. Send proposals for papers or sessions to Robert B. McNulty, UW Center-Waukesha, 1500 University Drive, Waukesha, WI 53188-2799. The deadline is **October 20, 1994**.

The Urban History Association and the Beijing Academy of Social Sciences are seeking papers dealing with any aspect of the urbanization of Chinese and Americans. Papers, comparative in nature or case studies, will be read during the symposium in Beijing, August 16-20, 1995. Proposals, accompanied by a one-page abstract and a single-page c.v., must be received before **October 31, 1994**. Contact Professor Bruce M. Stave, Chairman, Organizing Committee, ISCAUH, Department of History, University of Connecticut, 241 Glenbrook Rd., Storrs, CT 06269.

The Social Science/History Department of Luzerne County Community College will sponsor an annual conference, "The History of Northeastern Pennsylvania: The Last 100 Years," on October 7, 1994. Presentations welcome. Contact Sheldon Spear, Luzerne County Community College, 1333 South Prospect Street, Nanticoke, PA 18634-3899; (717) 821-1511. **No deadline given.**

The Southeastern Nineteenth Century Studies Association is seeking proposals for its annual meeting at Loyola College, March 30-April 1, 1995. The topic is "Conflict and Resolution." Proposals for twenty-minute papers, accompanied by a brief c.v., should be sent to Regina Hewitt, Department of English, CPR 107, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Flower Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620-5550. The deadline is **November 1, 1994**.

The American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch, invites proposals for all time periods and regions for its annual meeting in 1995. The deadline is **November 15, 1994**. Send panels or papers to Marilyn Boxer and Robert W. Cherny, AHA-PCB Program Committee Co-Chairs, History, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94122.

Siena College is sponsoring its conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II, June 1-2, 1995. To propose papers or panels, contact Professor Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2595. The deadline is **December 1, 1994**.

The University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh announces the second annual conference of the Midwest Local History Society to be held on April 8, 1995. Papers must be received by **December 1, 1994**, and prospective presenters should contact Joseph Starr, History Department, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901; (414) 424-2456.

The 1995 Joint Conference of the Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies and the Pacific Coast Council for Latin American Studies, to be held in Las Vegas, NV, in February or March 1995, calls for papers. Send paper titles and 75-word abstracts, or full panel proposals, by **December 1, 1994**, to Tom Wright, Department of History, University of Nevada at Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV 89154; (702) 895-3349.

The Center for Faculty Evaluation and Development & National Issues in Higher Education is now accepting proposals for papers, panels, or workshops for its twelfth annual conference, "Academic Chairpersons: The Many Faces of Evaluation." It will be held in Orlando, FL, on February 8-10, 1995. Early registrants receive a discounted fee if postmarked by **December 17, 1994**, while presenters receive a greater discount. For more information call 1-800-255-2757.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and The Colonial Society of Massachusetts invite proposals for papers to be given at a conference devoted to new scholarly research on silver and silversmithing in New England between

1620 and 1815. Send a brief proposal, describing the paper's sources and its relevance to the conference, and a c.v. to Juannine Falino, Assistant Curator, American Decorative Arts and Sculpture, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 465 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115. The Deadline is **January 1, 1995**.

The Program Committee of the North American Labor History Conference invites proposals for papers and panels on the theme, "Culture and Community in working Class History," for its meeting to be held October 19-21, 1995, at Wayne State University in Detroit. Contact Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525. The deadline is **March 1, 1995**.

Louisiana State University invites papers for its second conference in a series on great American presidents, to be held in Shreveport, LA, September 14-16, 1995. Papers in all areas relating to "FDR After 50 Years" will be considered on a "rolling basis." Contact William D. Pederson, History and Social Science Department, Louisiana State University, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115; (318) 797-5337.

Atlanta History: A Journal of Georgia and the South is accepting articles on Atlanta, the region, and Georgia, as well as book reviews. Other disciplines welcome if treated in historical context. All articles and reviews are paid. Send SASE for inquiries and submission details to Publications, Atlanta History Center, 130 West Paces Ferry Rd., Atlanta, GA 30305. **No deadline given.**

Meetings and Conferences

A national conference, "For History's Sake: State Historical Collections in the Early Republic," will be held in Chapel Hill, NC, on **May 19-21, 1994**. Contact H.G. Jones, North Carolina Society, Wilson Library, CB# 3930, Chapel Hill, NC; 27514-8890.

The Roosevelt Study Center in Middelburg, The Netherlands, and the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute will host a symposium on the subject of "World War II in Europe: The Final Year" in Middelburg, **June 1-3, 1994**. Contact Professor Charles Brower, Roosevelt Study Center, Box 6001, 4330 LA Middelburg, The Netherlands; tel. 31.1180-31590.

The War Memorial Museum of Virginia, Travel America, and the City of Virginia Beach are co-sponsoring the largest D-Day Normandy commemorative celebration in the United States on **June 1-5, 1994**, in Virginia Beach, VA. Call 1-800-822-3224.

The fifth annual Award-winning Natchez Literary Celebration, featuring lectures, tours, and entertainment, presents "Mississippi's Literary Heritage: Black and White and Read All Over," **June 2-4, 1994**, in Natchez, MS. To purchase tickets call Natchez Box Office at (601) 445-0353.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture (IEAHC) announces a conference that will be of interest to graduate students working in early American history and related fields. The Institute and the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies will co-sponsor a conference entitled "Possible Pasts: Critical Encounters in Early America" on **June 3-5, 1994** on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities presents an intensive program of field trips, lectures, and workshops by leading scholars, **June 13-July 22, 1994**, in Saunterstown, RI. Contact Myron O.

Stachiw, Director, SPNEA, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114; (617) 227-3956. On **June 14-18, 1994**, the League of Historic American Theatres will convene a national conference tour, "Remaking the Classics: Historic Theatres Performing in Today's Markets," to examine its historic theatres. Call (202) 783-6966.

The Virginia Management Institute for Senior Museum Professionals is hosting a conference, "Conversations on Equity and Diversity," **June 18-21, 1994**, at the Hampton University Museum. Contact Linda Linnartz, Director, University of Virginia Roanoke Center, (703) 857-7922.

The Text and Academic Authors Association, Inc., in conjunction with its 7th Annual Convention (**June 23-25**), is sponsoring a one-day workshop on writing textbooks on **June 23, 1994** in Seattle, WA. Contact Norma Hood, Acting Executive Director, Text and Academic Authors Association, Inc., Box 535, Orange Springs, FL 32182-0535; (904) 546-5419.

The Gettysburg Civil War Institute will hold its meeting "Civil War/World War II: Comparative Vistas," **June 26-July 2, 1994**. Speakers include Stephen Ambrose, Ira Berlin, D'Ann Campbell, Richard Jensen, and David Eisenhower. Contact the Gettysburg Civil War Institute, Box 435, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA, 17325; (717) 337-6590.

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts are offering a graduate summer institute in Winston-Salem, NC, **June 26-July 22, 1994**. The focus is southern history and southern decorative arts before 1820. Contact Sally Gant, Director of Education, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108-0310; (910) 721-7360. The deadline for applications is April 20, 1994.

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) is planning its annual meeting for **July 20-23, 1994**, in Salt Lake City, UT. Contact Steve Grandin, NAGARA Publications and Membership Services Office, 48 Howard Street, Albany, NY 12207; (518) 463-8644.

Indiana University will offer a new course, "Disaster Preparedness and Recovery for Library and Archive Collections," **July 25-29, 1994**, in Bloomington, IN. The registration deadline is July 5, 1994. Contact Jane Clay, Division of Continuing Studies, Owen Hall 204, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 855-6329.

The International Conference on Critical Thinking and Educational Reform will be held **July 31-August 3, 1994**, at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, CA. The conference theme for this year is "Restructuring the Future: Critical Thinking Tactics That Work In the Classroom and On the Job." Contact the Center for Critical Thinking, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928; (707) 664-2940.

The Little Bighorn Legacy Symposium will be held **August 3-6, 1994** in Montana to bring together scholars, authors, students, and individuals who wish to explore the historical, cultural, and social importance of the Battle of the Little Bighorn. The symposium will be divided into formal presentations and panel discussions. For further information call (406) 638-2621.

A hands-on workshop entitled "Connoisseurship of Brass Seminar" will be held **August 5-7, 1994**, in Winterthur, DE. The workshop features lectures, museum tours, object identification clinic, and a demonstration of 18th-century sand casting techniques. For more information and fees call (800) 448-3883.

A seminar on identifying, handling, and storing photographs is being offered **August 13-18, 1994**, at the Image Permanence Institute

in Rochester, NY. Contact RIT/T&E Seminar Center, Frank E. Gannett Building, 66 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623-5604; (716) 475-5000.

"Remains to be Seen," the annual conference of the California Historical Society and the California Council for the Promotion of History, will be held this year at the Red Lion Hotel in San Diego, **September 15-18, 1994**. Contact the California Historical Society, Annual Conference, 2099 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94109; (415) 567-1848.

The Margaret Chase Smith Library in Skowhegan is sponsoring The Congressional Papers Conference in Portland, ME, **September 16-17, 1994**, on the issues facing the preservation, use, and accessibility of the personal and official papers of members of Congress. Contact Margaret F. Viens, Conference Coordinator, Margaret Chase Smith Library, P.O. Box 366, Skowhegan, ME 04976; (207) 474-7133.

The Annual Meeting of the American Association for State and Local History will be held **September 29-October 1, 1994**, in Omaha, NE. The topic is "Thriving on Change: Redefining the Field of State and Local History." Contact LuAnne Sneddon, (615) 255-2971.

The conference "Environment and World History: an Ecological Approach" will be held at the Aspen Institute in Aspen, CO, **October 8-10, 1994**. The conference is sponsored by the Rocky Mountain World History Association, World History Association, Aspen Institute, and Aspen School District. Contact Frederick S. Allen, Department of History, University of Colorado, Denver, 1200 Larimer Street, Box 182, Denver, CO 80204.

The University of Tulsa College of Law will host a conference, "The Warren Court—A Twenty-Five Year Retrospective," **October 10-13, 1994**. The program will deal with the Warren Court's jurisprudence, the Justices, and the Court's impact upon the nation. Speakers include Kenneth W. Starr, Julius L. Chambers, Nadine Strossen, John Sexton, David Halberstam, and David J. Garrow. To receive an informational brochure contact conference coordinator, Mary Birmingham, (918) 631-2430.

The National Coalition of Independent Scholars will hold its second annual conference, "Independent Scholars: Finding an Audience," at Mills College, Oakland, CA, on **October 21-23, 1994**. Contact NCIS, Box 5743, Berkeley, CA 94705.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is seeking information about journal articles, theses, and dissertations on the history of domestic work and the lives of domestic workers. The information will be compiled as a bibliography for participants in the National Trust's upcoming conference for interpreters at historic sites, "The View from the Kitchen: Interpreting the Lives of Domestic Workers," **October 25, 1994**. Contact Susan Schreiber at the National Trust, (202) 673-4242.

The Maryland Historical Trust Announces its 1994 Annual Conference, "Preservation and Revitalization: Where Past and Future Meet." The conference will be held **November 4-5, 1994**, at the Tidewater Inn in Easton. Contact Sue King, MHT, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032; (410) 512-7616.

Connecticut College will host a national symposium **November 4-6, 1994**, to examine the impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The conference will be held in New London, CT, and is titled "Activism and Transformation: The Civil Rights Movement and the Civil Rights Act of 1964." Contact Professor Louise Brown, Connecticut College, 270 Mohegan Avenue, New London, CT 06320; (203) 439-2610.

Organization of American Historians 1994 Election Results

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FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS

Organization of American Historians

1995 • WASHINGTON, DC

Washington Hilton and Towers
March 30-April 2, 1995

1996 • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Palmer House Hilton
March 28-31, 1996

1997 • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Hilton
April 17-20, 1997

1998 • INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

April 2-5, 1998

1999 • TORONTO, CANADA