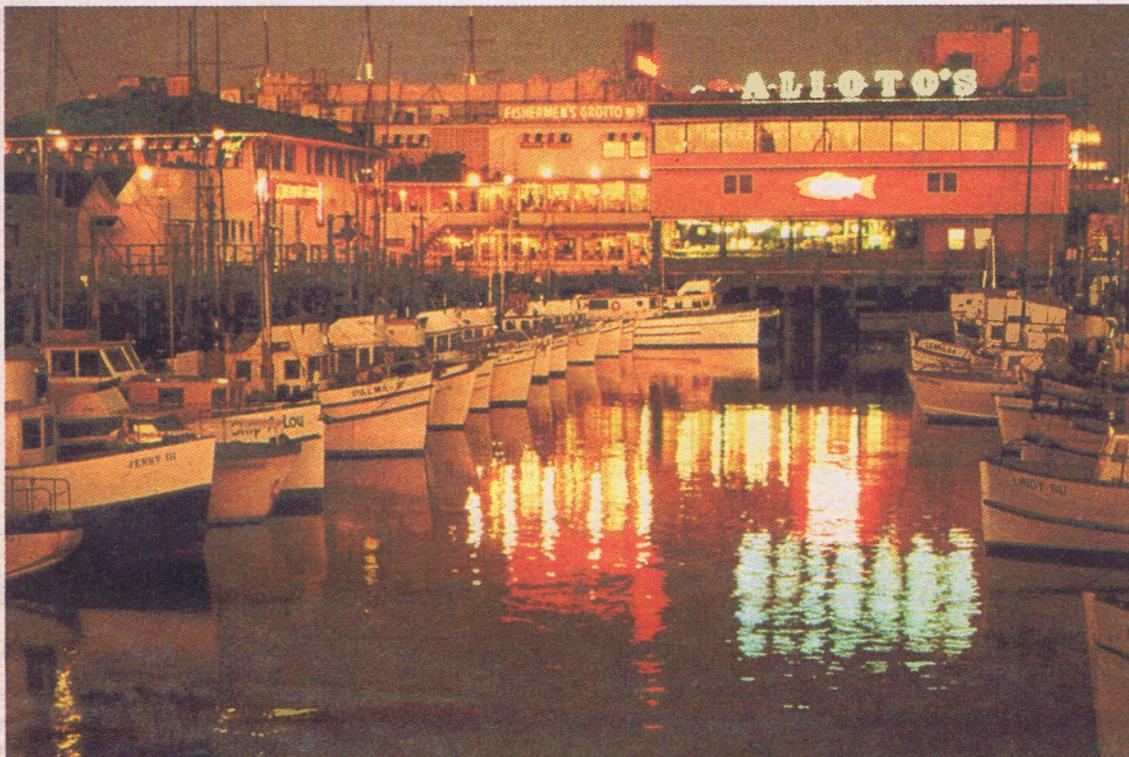


OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 25, Number 1 / February 1997



The sights and sounds of San Francisco await attendees of the 90th OAH Annual Meeting, April 17-20. Ferries will leave Fisherman's Wharf (above) on Saturday April 19 for a tour of Alcatraz Island. Please refer to the Convention Supplement inside for more information about tours, dining, and other special events at this year's Annual Meeting. (San Francisco Convention and Visitor's Bureau photo by Sandor Balantoni.)

News from the JFK Assassination Records Review Board

JFK's Assassination in an Age of Open Secrets

Kermit L. Hall

Introduction

No event in twentieth-century American history has generated such persistent notions of conspiracy as the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. More than 400 books have been published on the subject; a major newsletter provides a continuing flow of new theories about the assassination; and a national organization, the Coalition on Political Assassinations, meets annually to debate the murder. Oliver Stone elevated the idea of conspiracy to epic proportions in the film *JFK*. That movie claims, among other things, that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone; instead, he was part of a plot hatched by the Central Intelligence Agency in collaboration with organized crime, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and various other elements of the American government.

The Kennedy assassination presents us with an intriguing question: How, in a democracy, can we promote the openness necessary to conduct our

public affairs while maintaining a level of secrecy appropriate to conduct those affairs successfully? As historians we believe that gaining access to secret documents is vital; as a citizen we worry about the cost to our security of broken confidences. As Justice Robert Jackson once observed, the Constitution is not a suicide pact.

The Business of Secrecy

Today, keeping information secret has become a huge industry in Washington. According to official estimates, in 1994 the government took 6.3 million classification actions, creating an estimated 19 million pages of information that only selected government officials can see. More than 32,000 government workers are employed full time to determine what should be secret, what level of

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From the OAH President

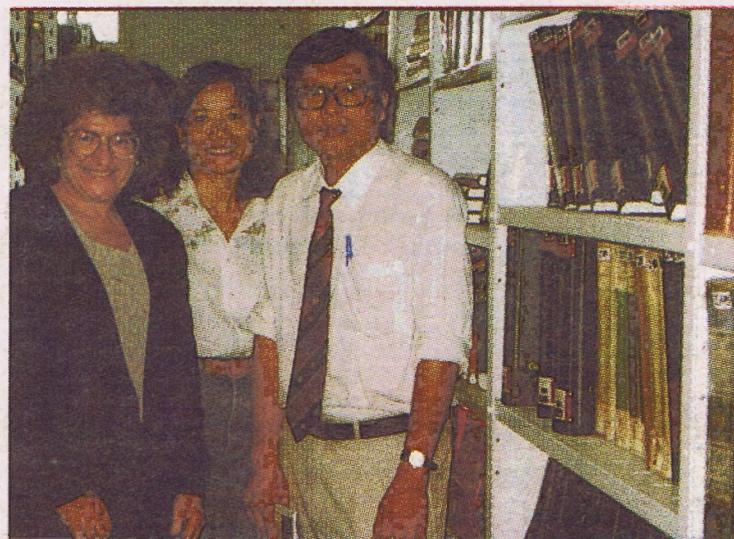
Ventures into Vietnam

Linda K. Kerber

Last December I found myself sitting in an out-of-the-way restaurant in a courtyard unfrequented by tourists in Ho Chi Minh City. The rain was heavy, but we were dry and sheltered, and my host kept signaling to waiters to bring more dishes, all unfamiliar, all delicious. Finally, I think, I am relaxing into Vietnam—relaxing as it has been difficult for one of my generation. Until now, Vietnam had only been a place to fear.

I went to Vietnam to explore the possibility of increasing opportunities for joint work and academic exchange by historians of the United States in America and in Vietnam, and to strengthen relationships already set in place by the internationalizing efforts of the *Journal of American History* and the OAH International Task Force. My trip was supported by the American Council of Learned Societies, of which the OAH is a constituent and whose president, Stanley N. Katz, is a former president of OAH.

Higher education in Vietnam developed on East European and Soviet models, with a sharp separation between universities and research institutes. Researchers do little teaching. Members of university faculties often hold two or more teaching appointments or other jobs simultaneously to sustain a moderate standard of living; time



Linda K. Kerber (L) visits with Vo Van Sen (R), a contributing editor to the *Journal of American History*, at Ho Chi Minh City University.

and opportunities for research are rare. Although there are large central research libraries in the major cities, libraries at the universities are fragile; they are not unlike reserve readings rooms for class assignments in the United States. Photocopies substitute for books. Few connections to e-mail or the Internet (NetNam) exist.

One university librarian, showing me his meticulously maintained reading room which housed barely several hundred books, many of them outdated volumes for rapidly changing fields, report-

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Our 25th Anniversary Issue! • Inside: Convention Supplement

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Individual members in the following categories receive four issues each of the *Journal of American History* and the *OAH Newsletter* as well as a copy of the Annual Meeting Program. Member rates are based on annual income.

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From the Archivist of the United States

NHPRC Revises its Plan

John Carlin



Last November, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) revised its strategic plan. Some opponents of the revision have argued that it was politically motivated. As chairperson of the Commission, I would like to invite historians to give some careful thought to that charge.

First, let me explain quickly what the Commission is, because I have been told that a lot of historians don't know, even though OAH is one of six professional associations represented in the Commission's membership.

The NHPRC is a Federal program administered within the National Archives and Records Administration. In language unanimously adopted by the NHPRC, it has a "statutory mission to ensure understanding of our nation's past by promoting, nationwide, the identification, preservation, and dissemination of essential historical documentation." To do that, the Commission recommends grants that I award for preserving, processing, publishing, and otherwise providing access to historical source material. The grants go to universities, archives, libraries, historical societies, and others who can help assure that American history is accessibly documented. In short, the NHPRC works in partnership with NARA to see that you who study history have access to the sources you need, both Federal and non-Federal.

Now, before I get into the recent revision of the NHPRC plan to undertake this work, let me ask the following. The charge of political motivation is not true, but what if it were? What if the NHPRC changed its strategic plan solely to increase its appeal to the White House and the Congress? And what if the change worked? That is, what if we actually secured an increase in the NHPRC's annual grants appropriation—which is currently only \$5 million dollars, unchanged from the amount NHPRC had in 1990, and only \$1 million more than it had in 1979? Would it be so terrible if the NHPRC made itself politically appealing enough to reverse seventeen years of inflationary erosion of an appropriation that was inadequate from the start? The bigger question might be, why has the historical profession let that erosion happen?

Nonetheless, the answer to the first question is obviously, yes, it would be terrible if the NHPRC increased its political appeal by sacrificing its mission. So, is that what we have done? In answer, let me tell you exactly what is in the revised plan.

Our first motive in revising the strategic plan was to simplify the previous plan in order to make it easier for people interested in grants to apply. Everyone agreed on the need for that. So we consolidated the old plan's seventeen specific objectives into just four, broad categories of grant making. Let me describe the four categories:

- *Grants for Improvements in Documentary Fields (tools, training, publications, and research and development)* This means grants for advancing historical documentation overall by funding projects that help archivists, documentary editors, and others with documentation responsibilities do a better job. Examples include a project we currently fund at the University of South Carolina to help documentary editors learn to make

their publications electronically accessible, and a project we fund at the University of Pittsburgh to help archivists learn to cope with electronic records, without which tomorrow's historians are going to find huge gaps in the record of today.

- *Grants for State Collaborative Efforts to Meet Documentary Needs (plans, re-grant, and work under collaborative agreements).* This means grants for help-

OAH Adopts Resolution on NHPRC

The following resolution has been approved by the OAH Executive Board. It was also approved at the AHA Business Meeting and subsequently adopted 5 January 1997 by the AHA Council.

Whereas, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) since its founding in 1934 as NHPC (National Historical Publications Committee) has had a mandate to foster a national program of publishing historical documentary editions; and

Whereas, Congress in 1974 expanded the Commission's mandate to support the collection and preservation of nationally significant records; and

Whereas, historical documentary editions provide the American people with a lasting legacy and physical and intellectual access to a broad range of its fundamental historical documents; and

Whereas, the Commission members of the NHPRC voted at its November 1996 meeting by a narrow majority to adopt a strategic plan that places no historical documentary editions projects or nationally significant records projects in its first level of funding priorities.

Therefore, the Executive Board of the OAH asks the Executive Director of the NHPRC to provide time at a future Commission meeting to reconsider the strategic plan, thus giving to constituent groups an opportunity to examine the issues its adoption raises, and to comment to the Commission on their findings at that meeting.

ing State Historical Records Advisory Boards, whose members include professional historians and university manuscript curators, to do two things: first, to identify and prioritize statewide documentary needs, and then, to meet those needs by re-granting funds obtained from the NHPRC to institutions within the states, preferably on a matching basis. For example, the Georgia State Historical Records Advisory Board obtained a special appropriation from the state's legislature to match some NHPRC funds for regents to strengthen efforts to preserve local government records statewide; and the Florida State Historical Records Advisory Board has used regents partially matched by recipient institutions for a range of history projects. Included are grants to help the University of Miami Libraries arrange and describe a railway records collection, the Seminole Tribal Museum Authority survey historical documents on four Seminole reservations, and Florida A&M University's Black Ar-

chives Research Center catalogue a collection of historical material on African-American education statewide.

- *Grants for Documentary Publication (8 founding-era editions, 32 other on-going editions, press subventions, and new projects).* This means grants directly to individual projects to publish documents, including substantial editions to which the NHPRC has been contributing for some time, but also new editions (which the OAH previously urged us to put on at least an equal footing with the older projects, as we have now done). This category also includes press subventions for publication of these editions.

- *Grants for Documentary Preservation, Access, and Use (archival, educational, and promotional projects).* This means grants directly from NHPRC to individual projects to preserve, process, and promote the use of particular collections in archival holdings and manuscript repositories.

Now then, you have just read, in the material italicized above, all that the revised plan identifies as things for which the NHPRC will make grants. Is there anything there that compromises NHPRC's mission for political advantage? Is there anything there that historians think we shouldn't support? A "yes" answer to either question would surprise me greatly because there is nothing in the revised plan's grant categories that was not in the NHPRC's strategic plan before.

The difference, apart from the plan's consolidation of activities, is in the priorities. The revised plan gives priority for funding to the first two of the four grant categories in italics above—our research-and-development program for documentary fields as a whole, and our documentary collaborative program with the states. This is a change from the previous NHPRC plan in two principle respects. One, support for state re-grant programs, previously at second priority, is now at first, along with state planning grants. And second, support for eight "founding era" documentary publications (the Adams papers, etc.), previously at first priority, are now at second, along with new publications projects, and along with some 30 other on-going publications projects (the M.L. King Papers, etc.), which under the old plan already were at second priority.

The rationale for the revised plan is simple. We are giving priority to activities through which our scant funds can have the widest impact. Our investments in R&D will help documentary editors and archivists at all levels, nationwide, learn to deal with electronic technologies for creating, preserving, and providing access to information of historical value. Our investments in matching-grant programs for state regents will expand our ability to leverage both the amount and the reach of our own funds for documentary work. Both categories are investments in strengthening this country's documentary infrastructure. At the next level are the second two of the four categories above, which recognize the value of continuing to provide direct grants as well for *individual* projects to process or publish particular documentary collections.

I think the NHPRC strategic plan will make sense to many members of the Congress, and I hope it will, because if we can keep appropriations up, we can fund much useful work in all four categories. But let me be unmistakably clear—I support the revised plan regardless of politics. I support it because it is sound policy in the pursuit of our mission. If the NHPRC's current funds came from private foundations, endowment income, or earned revenue, prudent use still would require that we give priority to things through which we could achieve the widest documentary impact dollar for dollar. We have revised the NHPRC plan to do that. That is what makes sense of it to me, and I would think to historians. □

From Whittier to Yerba Buena

Michael McCone

The California Historical Society is alive and well, prospering at its new location at 678 Mission Street, San Francisco.

How did this venerable institution, founded in 1871, come to be in Yerba Buena Gardens, San Francisco's vibrant new cultural and convention area just off the downtown area, when seven years ago it was struggling to stay afloat?

The picture in those days was grim. Housed in two crumbling mansions in the heart of a posh residential district in San Francisco, CHS was not an easy place to get to because of limited public transportation and parking opportunities. Income rarely matched expenses and the deficit was mounting. The celebrated quarterly, *California History*, was in publication but membership was dwindling, the staff had been cut significantly, the library had been closed as an economy measure, and there had been a rapid succession of executive directors.

When Whittier Mansion—which housed the gallery spaces and administrative offices—was put on the market for sale in 1989, there was a strong backlash from some members of the Society. They feared that the CHS was selling the mansion without developing any plans to address the long-range problems of inadequate funding and a poor location. The Society was forced to steer a narrow course. How much could be cut before the CHS could no longer justify itself?

The tenuous situation the Society faced was one shared by many other non-profit organizations during this period. How then did the California Historical Society turn itself around?

David B. Hudnut, a vigorous businessman recently retired, steered a wise and cautious course as president of the board of trustees. He worked to reconfigure the board with new members, including some of the dissatisfied group, and launched a planning process that focused on the purpose, strengths, needs and future direction of the Society. As a result, Hudnut met many of the challenges facing the Society by the time I came aboard in 1990.

As director I discovered there was a great reservoir of good will for the Society. No one demonstrated this more than our chief benefactor, North Baker, for whom our research Library is named. He presented a check for \$50,000, which enabled us to hire a librarian and re-open the library. We also revived the newsletter and instituted an annual statewide conference and some travel programs. Slowly, with emphasis on inexpensive but visible programs, we got moving again, and managed to increase both the membership and the morale of the board and staff.

The Whittier Mansion was sold in June 1991, relieving us of all accumulated debt. A building fund was established with the remainder of the proceeds, which were dedicated to relocating the Society. This fund was placed temporarily in our endowment, which helped to

increase revenue.

At the same time trustees and staff found an excellent new location at 678 Mission Street in the Yerba Buena Gardens area, near the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and Moscone Center. The City's financial and retail districts were one block to the north. All major public transportation and plenty of parking was readily available no more than a block in any direction.

After considerable discussion, the board decided to move, which required raising \$2.2 million for renovations and new equipment. The fund drive, "Giving a Future to California's Past," was announced in the Fall of 1993. At the same time, the library mansion was put up for sale. The proceeds from this sale, coupled with the building

concentrate almost solely on fund raising. This was a crucial step because our very limited budget only allowed us to hire professional fund raising counsel for nine months. The fund drive was a home grown effort, and proved effective.

Renovation of the new building began in October, 1994 when 70 percent of our fund raising goal had been achieved. Moving day was 1 August, 1995. We opened to the public with a major exhibition of work from our collections on 21 March, 1996. Visitors will soon enjoy a year-long exhibition schedule in bright and comfortable galleries; scholars and students will be able to use our North Baker Research Library; the Society's quarterly, *California History*, will publish four special issues on California's sesquicentennial; and our new book store will feature a wide selection of new books on the history of California and the West.

In the end, we managed to raise \$2.5 million. The costs of renovation, equipment, and the move itself have been paid for in full. The new building itself was paid for with the proceeds derived from the sale of the two mansions; there is not a dime of debt on it. The move has attracted more members as well as additional financial support, and the Society ended its 1995-96 operating budget in balance.

The Collections

The North Baker Research Library consists of 35,000 published books and pamphlets; 150,000 manuscript items; 3,700 maps, posters and broadsides; 2,500 serials, including periodicals, newspapers and microfilm; and hundreds of thousands of ephemera. The Edward C. Kemble Collections on western printing and publishing is the most complete history of printing and lithography in the western United States. The photography collection of over 500,000 images consists of daguerreotypes, tintypes, ambro-

types, salt prints, mammoth plate albumen prints, boudoir prints, cartes-de-visites, stereographs and silver prints. The art collection consists of over 350 paintings. Leading California artists represented include Albert Bierstadt, Samuel Marsden Brooks, Edwin Deakin, William Hahn, Thomas Hill, Grace Carpenter Hudson, Arthur Matthews, and Virgil Williams. There are 600 watercolors and drawings plus a major collection of engravings, lithographs, letterheads, woodcuts and etchings.

Please come see us . . . you will always be welcome. □



In March 1996, the California Historical Society opened its administrative offices and North Baker Research Library at 678 Mission Street, San Francisco. (Photo © David Wakely)

fund established by the proceeds from the sale of the Whittier Mansion, would enable the Society to buy 678 Mission Street. In addition, a brochure was produced in-house that outlined the scope of the entire project. With the brochure in hand, trustees, key individuals, and major foundations were approached.

We were selling the future, an ironic occupation for a historical society, but people believed that the Society would be a viable institution and contributed accordingly. The energetic president of the Society, Edith L. Piness, immediately pursued a major California foundation, which resulted in a grant of \$100,000. The largest contribution was a \$554,000 grant from The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for earthquake retrofit work. The perseverance of Stephen L. Taber, a trustee working with the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, made this grant possible.

The staff remained steadily on course. Larry Campbell, a veteran of the non-profit world, took over our administration as Deputy Director, which allowed me to

Michael McCone is Executive Director of the California Historical Society. The Society is open to the public Tuesday through Saturday, 11 AM to 5 PM; regular business hours are Monday through Friday, 9 AM to 5 PM. The California Historical Society is located at 678 Mission Street, near Third, one block south of Market Street, San Francisco 94105; (415) 357-1848; fax (415) 357-1850; info@calhist.org.

Profile of the ASALH

Black Churches and the Ivory Tower: The Legacy of Carter G. Woodson



Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950), founder of the ASALH, Associated Publishers, and Black History Month.

From its inception in 1915, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH) sought to embrace both scholars and ordinary citizens. The man who founded this organization, Carter Godwin Woodson, also established February as Black History Month (originally Negro History Week). Since 1926, the ASALH has set the national theme for this celebration of African-American culture, which for this year is "African-Americans and Civil Rights: A Reappraisal."

The theme is an interesting one with regard to the ASALH itself. The absence of civil rights for Americans of African descent in the early days of the organization's existence continues to shape its membership. When Woodson first arranged meetings, members were forced to gather in black churches. As current president Edward Beasley explains, "In 1915, what hotels could you go to?" Other forces shaped membership. The people that ASALH organizers encountered in black churches came from a variety of backgrounds. "How many black professional scholars were there?" Beasley adds. "Carter was the nation's first full-time black historian." Before 1940, only fourteen African-Americans received doctorates related to history. From the beginning, the ASALH depended on popular support.

The grass-roots strategy employed by Woodson endures. More than forty ASALH chapters exist throughout the country. The organization today, as outgoing president Bettye Gardner notes, is "not strictly for scholars" and has much "lay activity" (a fitting term given the original church meetings). Woodson intended the word "Life" in ASALH to embrace lay people, even though the emphasis of many of the organization's activities is scholarly in nature.

If "Life" brought in lay people, "History" embraced the academy. For many years the ASALH was one of the only professional organizations available to Afri-

can-American scholars. It began publishing the *Journal of Negro History* in 1916, the *Negro History Bulletin* in 1937. Woodson also founded Associated Publishers in 1920, an independent agency that published scholarly books and today houses the *Journal* and the *Bulletin*. The ASALH, based as it was in Washington D.C., had close ties to Howard University in and drew support from the large population of middle-class African-American professionals in the region. But as

Robert Harris, a former ASALH president now at Cornell, notes, the organization "became a victim of its own success." After the 1960s, as many disciplines became increasingly specialized, other organizations formed which drew members away from the ASALH. Members with backgrounds in literature, for example, have declined over the years. The organization was, however, able to hold on to some of its important constituent members, notably African-American women scholars. Black women still comprise a significant part of the organization's membership and leadership; the past two presidents are women, and the Association of Black Women Historians still coordinates its activities with the ASALH.

Edward Beasley, who began as president of the ASALH this month, hopes to gather more people—scholars and laypeople, black and white—into the fold. A member of the organization for twenty-eight years, and a college teacher for thirty-six, Beasley has been extremely active in local chapters throughout the country. He hopes new members can be attracted at the local level. He also plans to coordinate local activities with national ones—not merely by making local chapters follow the national themes, but by getting the national to reflect the local. "We need to look at all perspectives," says Beasley. More white scholars will be invited into advisory committees; at the same time issues pertaining to African American and other minority women will be focused on.

By spreading a wide net, he aims to inspire people around the country "to not just celebrate Black History Month for one month, but to celebrate it throughout the year with membership." He even plans to return to the churches that witnessed the birth of the organization by using the classrooms housed within them to teach history and inspire a new generation of scholars. In this way, he says, "I hope we can replace ourselves." □

Visit ASALH online at www.artnoir.com/asalh.html

▼ Vietnam / From 1

ed ruefully that these were all he could salvage from a 17-ton shipment sent by a well-meaning charitable organization.

In the context of such weak academic libraries, the 1,300 volume American Studies Collection, endowed by Congress after an initiative by then-OAH President Joyce Appleby and by the OAH, is likely to make a major difference. Nearly sixty such libraries have been established throughout the developing world, from Bosnia to Ghana to Nepal. Intended to provide a "selective but authoritative" resource for understanding U.S. history, society, and culture, the endowment will make it possible to update and enrich the libraries from time to time. It may also be that these libraries, like the one now in Hanoi, will provide a model on which other universities will build their own collections.

It is my impression that the most fruitful academic exchanges now taking place among Vietnamese historians are among those who study diplomatic relations and the Vietnam War. Occasionally, survey courses in U.S.

history are offered in some universities, but much U.S. history is embedded in more general courses: in the history of Europe and the West, for example, in the history of women's movements in the world, or as the cultural component of language courses. Indeed, one of my most memorable encounters was in a class in English language, in which students were reading a historically-oriented textbook on American society and culture, and posed probing questions about American history.

All over Vietnam, signs of economic development and western business enterprise are stunning. Extravagant building projects multiply in Ho Chi Minh City. English language schools proliferate. The site of the former American consulate in Danang is now a large excavation surrounded by signs promising a luxury hotel built by Sofitel, the French chain.

The programs now in place for academic exchange respond most directly to demands made by the new enterprises for a stronger infrastructure. Opportunities for Vietnamese to study law, economics, and public policy in the U.S. are growing. The recently established Center

for North American Studies in Hanoi concentrates on economic and policy matters. Most significantly, the current Fulbright Program heavily favors applicants who will return to play direct roles in business, management and law.

Now that normalization of U.S.-Vietnam relations is at hand, I believe we are challenged to create a parallel normalization of our academic exchanges. The skewed balance now in place fosters a false dichotomy between allegedly "western values" and "Asian values," and it encourages the simplistic assumption that economic development can occur untangled in historical complexity. We need to encourage more opportunities for denser encounters among historians in a wider range of subjects, including social history, women's history, and oral history; indeed, encounters among academics in the full range of American Studies and the humanities. Normalization provides an opportunity to set what is learned about economic development and policy issues into a larger historical context and approach them with critical perspective. □

▼ Secrets / From 1

secrecy the material should have, and whether the documents should be classified. There are hundreds of millions of pages of secret documents held by the government; indeed, the precise number has gone beyond the ability of the government to count.

The problem of what to do with classified documents is strangling some government agencies. Take, for example, the Department of Energy. For more than 50 years the department followed a scheme of classification that might best be called 'classified at birth.' Any document generated was presumed secret until proved otherwise. The department itself and its civilian contractors, have literally lost track of what needs to be kept quiet. Even more fundamental, what is genuinely in need of protection—the design of weapons and such—is lost in an ocean of documents no longer worthy of classified status, if they ever were.

The Clinton administration attempted in April 1995 to break this classification log jam. The President issued an executive order aimed at opening government's oldest secrets to public view in order to reduce the number of documents made secret and shorten the number of years they remain classified.

How well the new system will work remains to be seen. Presidents come and presidents go, but the security bureaucracy lives on. Not only do the intelligence agencies grumble about having to make public that which is most precious to them, but they plausibly argue that such declassification is costly and time consuming, especially in a time of diminished resources. In the case of the assassination of President Kennedy and its subsequent investigations, these issues—accountability, openness, and the need to protect national security interests—have become particularly thorny.

The Warren Commission

The Warren Commission and its report stand at the center of almost all Kennedy conspiracy theories and the debate about what Americans should and should not know about their government's intelligence activities. One year after the assassination, seven sober-minded Americans headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren issued their report, which initially received strong support. Before it was released only 29 percent of the public, according to polling data, believed that Oswald alone was responsible; following its release a year later, in 1964, that number increased to 87 percent; two years later, in 1966, only 36 percent of Americans indicated they believed the report. By the time JFK opened in the movie houses of America, public confidence in the Commission's report had sunk even further, with about 70 percent of Americans concluding that Oswald did not act alone. The movie, therefore, tapped a deep well-spring of distrust of the investigation rather than, as is sometimes implied, fostering it.

Events between 1964 and 1992 did much to undermine the trust in the *Warren Commission Report*. An assassination research community quickly appeared that raised troubling questions about the report and propagated theories of conspiracy. Books entitled *White Wash*, *Contract on America*, *Conspiracy*, and *Rush to Judgment* eroded the credibility of the Commission's findings as did the political killings of Robert F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X.

Under such circumstances, the Warren Commission's report would have been subjected to reevaluation even if it had been done perfectly. And, of course, it was not.

The Warren Commission, as Max Holland reminds us, labored at the height of the Cold War. As a result, the Commissioners adopted a strategy that depended on implicit public trust. The Cold War environment com-

bined with other circumstances to handicap the Warren Commission and eventually erode that public trust in five significant ways.

First, the Commission had access to an enormous amount of information that was not otherwise available to the American press and public. This information was secret, top secret, and beyond, much of it compartmentalized cryptologic and signals intelligence material dealing with the Soviet Union, Cuba, or other foreign governments, such as The Peoples Republic of China. Because of the enormous paranoia generated by the Cold War and the requirement to maintain tight secrecy around the sources and the methods used to collect this information, the Commission could not argue its case fully to the American people. Its inability to do so meant that when the research community asserted that the government itself had been implicated in the deed, the evidence that the Commission had used to discount such a possibility was available only to the government charged by some critics with having abetted the crime. The costs of secrecy was uncertainty, an uncertainty that turned to cynicism, much of it based on theories about the assassination that gained legitimacy simply because they could not be tested against the appropriate evidence.

Second, while the Commission had access to high quality intelligence information, it did not receive everything. The CIA, the FBI, and Attorney General Robert Kennedy failed to reveal information that would have helped to identify a motive for a conspiracy.

Three members of the Commission—Richard Russell, Allen Dulles, and John J. McCloy—were fully conversant with national security issues and the sources and methods used by the intelligence services. The success of the Commission depended, in part, on the ability of these three members to raise the right questions. They seem not to have done so. The Commission, for example, nev-

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Elizabethtown College

Elizabethtown College invites applications for Director of the Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups.

The College, rated as one of the best northern liberal arts institutions by *U.S. News and World Report*, offers its 1,525 students 38 major programs in traditional liberal arts and professional fields. The Elizabethtown motto, "Educate for Service," expresses the College's mission of linking the world of work with the world of the spirit to advance the values of peace, justice and human dignity. Located in Pennsylvania's historic Lancaster County, Elizabethtown enjoys outstanding quality of life and easy access to the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

The Young Center focuses its work on three areas: (1) fostering scholarly research and publication on Anabaptist and Pietist themes; (2) interpreting to a broad public the cultural heritage of Anabaptist and Pietist groups through conferences, lectures, workshops, seminars, musical events, and other media; and (3) providing undergraduate courses at Elizabethtown College in the field of the Center's interests.

Each applicant for the Young Center directorship should have a strong record of scholarship (with Ph.D. degree preferred) in at least one branch of the study of groups derived from historic Anabaptism and Pietism, and preferably have wide acquaintance with scholars throughout the various branches. Also, the applicant must show evidence of potential as an effective teacher of undergraduates in the College, the amount and field(s) of teaching to be negotiated in light of the applicant's preparation and qualifications. The Young Center attracts scholars for fellowships in residence, organizes or hosts a variety of public programs, and has its own physical facility; so the applicants should show entrepreneurial and administrative skills as well as scholarship. Personal compatibility with key values of the Anabaptist and Pietist traditions will be an asset.

The position is year-round (twelve-month appointment), with excellent benefits and a salary commensurate with the applicant's preparation. To apply, please submit a letter of application; a resumé; and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to Martha A. Farver-Apgar, Director of Personnel, Elizabethtown College, One Alpha Drive, Elizabethtown, PA 17022

Evaluation of the applications will begin on February 15, 1997. AA/EO

er discovered the existence of Operation Mongoose, a covert scheme concocted by JFK, his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and the CIA to assassinate Fidel Castro with the help of organized crime. When these plans reached the public several years later, critics of the Warren Commission had a field day. The Commission's conclusion that a foreign government lacked a sufficient motive to murder the president now crumbled. Indeed, the Commission looked silly and, even worse, culpable, since its critics could plausibly assert that its distinguished members should have guessed at such a possibility. Ironically, as recently disclosed documents indicate, the CIA deployed its network of contacts throughout the world to persuade the press and media that the Warren Commission—with which it had been less than forthcoming—had done its job well.

Third, President Lyndon Johnson in appointing the Commission had one goal—to check rumors that the assassination was a Communist plot. Johnson, appropriately enough, feared that Kennedy's murder could precipitate World War Three. Oswald's time in the Soviet Union and his trip to Mexico City to visit the Soviet Embassy only weeks before the murder pointed to communist intrigue. Such concerns were amplified because Oswald had identified himself with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, an organization openly supportive of Castro and sharply critical of Kennedy's Cuba policy. As a result, the Commission was under enormous pressure to produce an answer that discounted foreign influence.

Fourth, as the science of forensic analysis has progressed over the past three decades, questions have inevitably arisen about the Warren Commission's conclusions involving the president's body, the weapon allegedly used by Oswald, the number and sequencing of the shots fired at the president, and the condition of the so-called magic bullet that passed through the President and Governor

John Connolly with a minimum amount of damage. We know now that the autopsy performed on the president was problematic, both in technique and organization. Yet the Commission relied on it. On other matters the application of new forms of analysis has been generally supportive of the Commission's findings, although it now appears that the sequencing of the shots fired in Dealey Plaza was somewhat different from that described by the Commission. Yet even when the latest techniques corroborate the Commission's findings, the result has not been greater confidence in those findings, but a belief, instead, that the Commission got it wrong instead of almost getting it right.

Fifth, the Warren Commission report—all 888 pages of it—was the work of lawyers, who not only dominated the Commission but also its staff, the true authors of the report. The final document reads like a brief for the idea that Oswald committed the crime rather than a dispassionate analysis of all of the possibilities involved in the murder, some of which the Commission itself had no knowledge. The report was a mound of facts that obscured the issue of Oswald's motivation and portrayed him as a sullen, dysfunctional, and troubled loner. In so doing, the Commission left open the opportunity for subsequent critics to complain that Oswald was a patsy who did not act alone.

The report began to sink shortly after its release. Researchers used the massive details assembled by the Commission to challenge its assumptions and findings. The veil of secrecy thrown over the intelligence sources, however, prevented the commissioners and their defenders from rebutting their detractors. The Commission's Cold-War induced commitment to secrecy inextricably linked its seven members to the intelligence community, and when that community subsequently came under attack the Commission's reputation suffered as well.

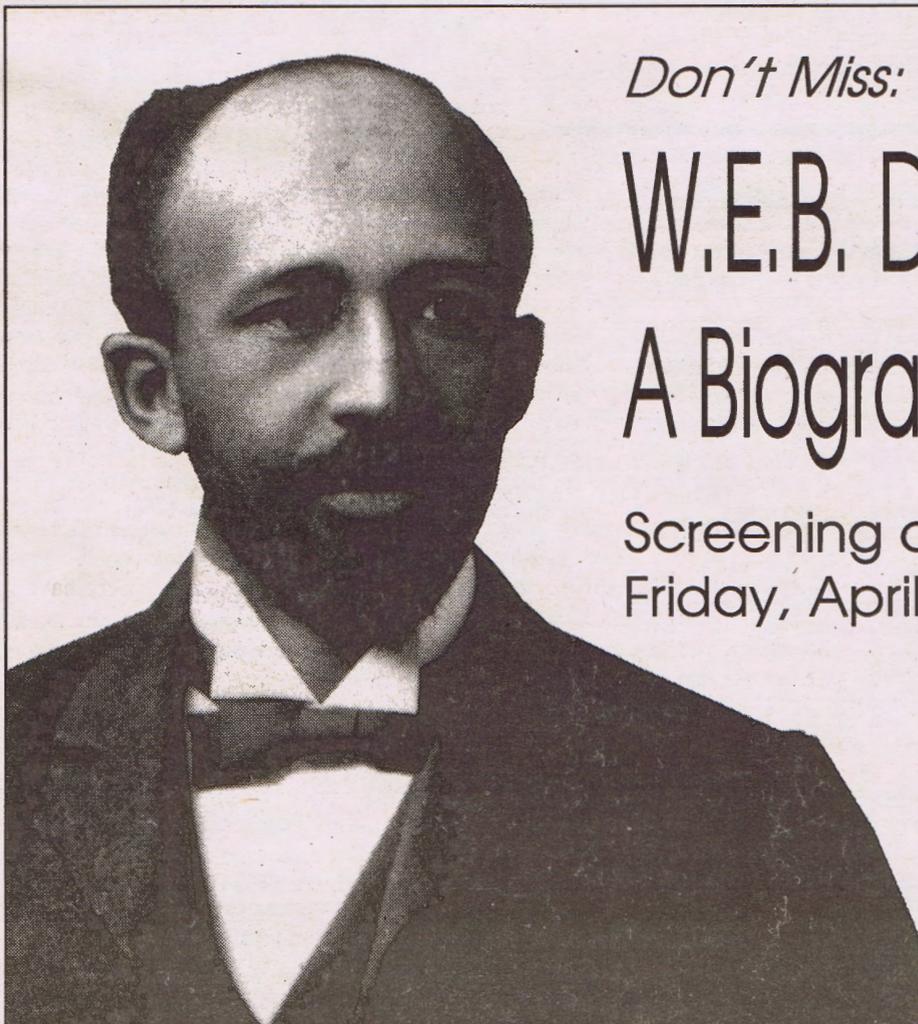
Other Investigations of the Assassination

Between 1964 and 1979 the American intelligence services were subjected to unparalleled scrutiny, much of it fueled by the CIA's and FBI's ties to the Watergate debacle and revelations of domestic political surveillance by both agencies and the military intelligence services. There were four other federal investigations that in dealing with these issues also treated the Kennedy assassination. In the mid-1970s the Rockefeller Commission, the Pike Committee, and the Church Committee issued reports that touched on matters relating to the assassination and provided, most spectacularly, information about Operation Mongoose, plans by the CIA to destabilize the Cuban government, murder Castro and other leaders of hostile foreign nations, and rely on organized crime to assist with both.

The most powerful of the post-Warren Commission inquiries was the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) that in 1976 reopened the investigation seemingly closed a dozen years earlier. The committee, chaired by Congressman Louis Stokes of Ohio, explored several controversial areas of Kennedy's assassination and those of Robert Kennedy and Reverend King. The HSCA suffered from its own limitations, but its conclusions, which now seem themselves under question, held that a conspiracy to kill the President could not be ruled out, a finding that challenged the Warren Commission directly.

The HSCA exhausted its funds before it could complete its tasks, leaving behind mounds of records, including those dealing with organized crime, that it had subpoenaed but been unable to process. Today these materials are one of the chief objects of the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board.

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The Assassination Records Review Board

The findings of these investigations inspired Oliver Stone's 1991 movie. Without endorsing the movie's sensational conclusions, many members of Congress decided that Washington's refusal to release classified information about the assassination promoted an unhealthy level of distrust in government. As a result, Congress in 1992 passed the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act, which mandated the creation of the five-person Review Board. The act orders all federal agencies to assess whether they possess records relating to the assassination. All records deemed by an agency as not suitable for immediate release are subject to evaluation by the Board. All records identified as relating to the assassination must be opened by 2017, with the exception of records certified for continued postponement by the President.

The act defines several categories of information for which disclosure may be postponed, including national security, intelligence gathering, personal privacy, and presidential security. To postpone the disclosure of material, however, the Board must be persuaded that there is "clear and convincing evidence" of some harm that outweighs the public's interest, since the act declares a "presumption of immediate disclosure" of all assassination records.

Congress intended for the Board to oversee the opening to the public of a substantial amount of material — perhaps in the millions of pages. To that end, Congress clothed the Board with broad subpoena and other powers.

The Board is without precedent in American history, with powers that reach far beyond, for example, the Freedom of Information Act. The Board's only task is to make the public record of one epic historical event as complete as possible.

While the Board's mission is clear, in executing the law it confronts daily the powerful tensions generated by the competing claims of openness on the one hand and secrecy on the other. To choose is to lead, and the Board, in attempting to break new ground in the area of public disclosure, confronts some profound choices. Those choices have to be informed, moreover, by a shrewd assessment of the public's right to know, the public's need to have secrets vital to our national security protected, and the intelligence services' duty to safeguard those secrets and the sources and methods that produce them.

The most difficult choices before the Board involve the disposition of parts or all of classified intelligence documents. Remember, if an agency of the federal government wants to open materials, it is not the Board's duty to stop it. Rather, the Board's most important task is to decide what should not be opened immediately, doing so in light of the act's powerful admonition that there be clear and convincing evidence in favor of postponement. In simplest terms, the Board has to decide whether materials, if opened, would reveal:

- First, the existence of an intelligence agent who currently requires protection;
- Second, an intelligence source or method currently being utilized or reasonably expected to be utilized, the disclosure of which would interfere with the conduct of intelligence activities; and
- Third, any other matter currently relating to the military defense, intelligence operations, or the conduct of foreign affairs, the disclosure of which would demonstrably impair national security.

The act provides other grounds for postponement. These include exposure of an informant to a substantial risk of harm; exposure of a person to an unwarranted invasion of privacy; the possibility of compromising a relationship between a United States government agent and a confidential source; and the revelation of a security procedure utilized to protect the president.

Progress

Some fifteen months ago, the JFK Board released to the public the first of more than 2,300 documents that have subsequently been made available. The release was historic. For the first time, a group of five private citizens told the federal government that previously secret information had to be made public. Since then the Board has brought directly into public light a wide range of materials dealing with the assassination. The precedents set by the Board in its decisions to release these documents have resulted in federal agencies, such as the CIA and the FBI, releasing documents rather than seeking to postpone records in whole or in part. Under the terms of the JFK Act, moreover, literally hundreds of thousands of pages of documents have been placed in the Kennedy Assassination Collection at the National Archives.

While the documents released so far do not include any "smoking guns," they do provide important new information about events leading to and following the assassination. For example, they include the following:

A top secret 1964 FBI document in which Director J. Edgar Hoover informed J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel to the Warren Commission, about Fidel Castro's efforts to duplicate the events in Dallas to learn if, in fact, it was

Johnson, appropriately enough, feared that Kennedy's murder could precipitate World War III

possible for Lee Harvey Oswald to have committed the crime. Castro concluded that it was not. As interesting, the document makes clear that the U.S. government had sources sufficiently well placed in Cuba to make this assessment in the first place.

Another 1964 FBI document that details the analysis done by the KGB's American operations of the assassination. The document reveals the extent to which the American intelligence services had penetrated the KGB in this country and underscores the fact that the Russian intelligence service believed that President Lyndon Johnson had likely masterminded the operation.

A cable sent from the Director of the CIA on November 23, 1963, only hours after the murder of the President, seeking information about a surveillance operation conducted in Mexico City, most notably whether tapes and transcripts of Oswald speaking with Soviet and Cuban officials existed. The Board has also released a related document that raises anew the debate about whether tapes of those conversations were sent to Washington in the wake of the assassination.

The Lopez Report, compiled in 1978 by Edwin Lopez, a senior staff investigator for the House Select Committee on Assassinations, has been released with few redactions. It contains extensive information about intelligence operations in Mexico at the time of the assassination and answers several outstanding questions about Oswald's actions while he was there.

The Board has essentially completed review of the CIA's Oswald 201 File. These records constitute the core collection of CIA records that previously have been identified as assassination records. The Board has conducted a word-by-word review of each of the postponements to documents in this collection requested by the CIA and in

only a handful of instances did the Board decide to sustain them.

The Board has also conducted a similar review of FBI records. There, however, the process has been slower and the propensity of the Bureau to appeal Board decisions far greater. Until mid-December, 1996, the FBI had brought more than 43 pending appeals before President Clinton. However, shortly before the Bureau announced the spying activities of Earl Edwin Pitts, it withdrew most of these appeals and indicated that it was reevaluating the others. The Bureau originally claimed that the release of these documents would have undermined its ability to recruit and maintain a network of informants and operatives, that their methods of operation would be compromised, and that, in any case, the public's interest in these materials as assassination records was offset by the public's need to be confident that the FBI could keep its secrets.

The Board is now turning its attention to several other areas. It has begun the daunting task of unraveling all of the records left by the HSCA. Among the most important records in the HSCA collection are those relating to the role of organized crime in the assassination, a matter that has shadowed the Kennedy assassination for the past quarter century. Moreover, the HSCA staff gathered a larger amount of material than it was able to analyze completely. All of these materials have value not just in helping us understand the assassination, but also the investigations that followed it.

The Board has also begun review of the CIA's so-called Sequestered (or Segregated) Collection. This collection comprises approximately 300,000 pages of records that the HSCA requested access to during its investigation. It is known as the "sequestered collection" because, at the end of the HSCA's investigation, its General Counsel, G. Robert Blakey, negotiated a deal with the CIA which required it to maintain the records that the HSCA had requested in a special collection for thirty years.

The Sequestered Collection clearly has value for understanding the assassination. It contains, for example, materials relating to organized crime figures, Cuban exile activities, the investigation conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, and a range of other issues that stirred the HSCA's investigatory fancy. Of the last of these, some have relevance to the assassination, others clearly do not. Yet they are all related to the assassination, and therefore assassination records, because the HSCA, an entity of the federal government investigating the Kennedy murder, requested them. Doing the word-by-word analysis required of these documents will consume a considerable amount of the Board's time, energy, and resources. These materials also raise, perhaps even more than was the case with the Oswald 201 file, issues of great sensitivity to the CIA in particular and the intelligence community in general. Sifting quickly through the wheat and chaff of these records is essential if the Board is to complete the review of them by the time its commission expires in October, 1997.

As important, the Board hopes to have time to work with the CIA and the FBI to explore other records relating to counterintelligence and related activities directed at various foreign and domestic groups not included in the main collections. So, far, for example, the Board has encountered few records involving James Angleton, one of the CIA's legendary figures. The Board, however, concluded early on that it had to address the core collections, since they were of high interest to researchers. Nonetheless, the recent discovery of a large collection of materials dealing with the assassination assembled by Russell Holmes, who worked as a file manager for the CIA, prompts some members of the Board to believe that there are still other documents collections in the Agency that deserve close scrutiny.

The JFK Act also directs the Board to attempt to secure records relating to the assassination that are held by

News for the Profession

Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

Director, National Coordinating
Committee for the Promotion of History

Public Citizen, Historians, and Librarians File Suit Against The Archives Challenging Policies that Allow Destruction of Electronic Records—On December 23 *Public Citizen*, joined by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Library Association, filed a complaint against the National Archives in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The suit challenges the Archivist's promulgation of a "General Records Schedule" authorizing all federal agencies, at their discretion, to destroy the only electronic version of Federal agency records stored on agency electronic mail and word processing systems provided the agency has printed a hard copy of the electronic record on paper or microform.

The complaint states that the Archivist has "improperly ignored the unique value of electronic records" and "has abdicated his statutory responsibility to appraise the historical value of such electronic records." The complaint asks the court to declare the revised 1995 General Records Schedule 20 null and void and to prevent agencies from destroying electronic records created, received or stored on electronic mail or word processing systems pursuant to General Records Schedule 20. At particular issue in this case is the Archivist's authorization of a proposed records disposition schedule from the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Office of Science and Technology Policy which rely on the revised General Records Schedule 20. That proposal called for the destruction of electronic records that are viewed by the plaintiffs as having substantive information on the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and operations of the agencies.

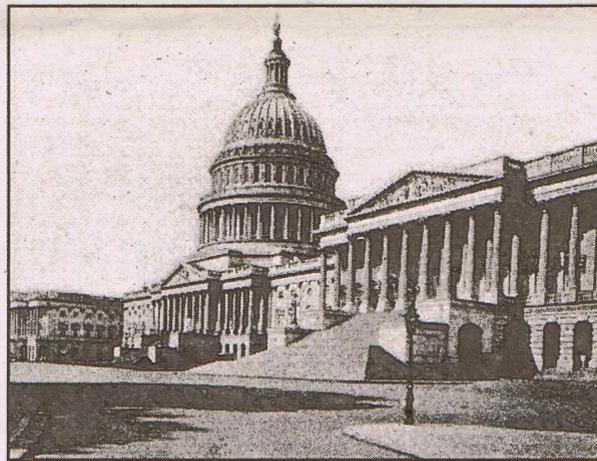
Many in the historical and archival community commented on this schedule prior to its adoption and stressed that the National Archives was abdicating its role in appraising records with these regulations. There are values to records that go beyond their administration and operational use, and agencies are sometimes shortsighted in appraising the long term and historical value of records. The regulations give enormous authority to agency heads. The "General Records Schedule" raises issues of both what constitutes a federal record and what are the parameters of the Archivist's authority. Additionally, with the changes in technology some archivists are now recommending that information systems be appraised, not just individual records. The National Archives, however, did not use the opportunity in 1995 of the revision of the "General Records Schedule 20" to adopt a more forward looking approach to appraisal.

NHPRC Approves Revised Plan with New Priorities In Which Historical Editions Are No Longer A Top Priority—On November 8, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) met to consider policy issues and to approve specific grants. The Commission adopted, by a narrow majority, a revised strategic plan which will serve as the framework for guiding the Commission in its allocation of grants. The plan is tentatively scheduled to go into effect in fiscal year 1999.

The revised plan has only four categories of grant making, two in the top priority and two in the second

priority. The two categories in the top priority level are grants for states—including re-grants to State Historical Records Advisory Boards—and grants for research and development projects, particularly those dealing with preservation of and access to electronic records. The second priority categories are for documentary editions (all existing and future projects) and grants for preserving and making available document collections.

From the time of its establishment, historical editions have been a priority of the NHPRC, which is reflected in its name. The degree to which the new plan shifts priorities in a marked way from the traditional balance and focus of the commission's work is a matter of concern to many historians. In the recent past, historical organizations have expressed concern about the large percentage of NHPRC money going into historical editions. Yet the revised plan makes historical editions a low priority in-



stead of addressing the issue of the appropriate funding balance. Also there is concern about the process used for adopting the revised plan, which allowed the recommendations of the Commission's ad hoc working group (which had met for a year to develop a strategic plan) to be overturned. While the constituent groups represented on the commission did have an opportunity to submit suggestions for the revised plan, the final product went far beyond anything they had contemplated.

State Department Advisory Committee Concerned About Declassification of Covert Actions—At the December 16 and 17 meeting of the State Department's Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, William Slany, the head of the State Department Historical Office, reported that 13 volumes in the documentary series, the Foreign Relations of the US, had been published in 1996, and he expected 13 more volumes to be published in 1997. Although a few volumes have been delayed by the declassification process, the series is close to meeting its goal of publishing volumes thirty years after the events they document.

There is considerable concern among members of the Advisory Committee, however, about declassification problems for volumes that are in the pipe line and are

slated to come out in 1998. Public Law 102-138, passed in 1991, requires that the Advisory Committee advise the State Department on the preparation of volumes "which shall be a thorough, accurate, and reliable documentary record." Furthermore the law states that the volumes "shall include all records needed to provide a comprehensive documentation." The most troubling, unresolved problems facing the publication of accurate and comprehensive accounts of U.S. foreign policy remain the State Department historians' access to CIA files and the declassification of CIA operational records. The "Preface" to the volume published in 1996 on Northeast Asia, 1961-63, states that the Advisory Committee "has examined the denied documents and concluded that this published compilation does not constitute a 'thorough, accurate, and reliable documentary record of major United States policy decisions.'" While the Committee recommended publication of the Northeast Asia volume with a disclaimer, there is a sense that a number of future volumes should not be published if documents on well known CIA covert actions are not included.

Two World Copyright Treaties Signed With Data Base Copyright Treaty Dropped—On December 20 in last minute negotiations the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), which includes 160 nations, concluded an 18 days meeting with agreements on two treaties. The treaties on Internet copyright dealing with the protection of literary and artistic works and the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms were passed. These two treaties will have to be ratified by the United States Senate and other governmental bodies around the world before they go into effect. The world body meeting in Geneva decided to drop from its negotiations the controversial third treaty involving copyright protection for computerized data bases, which had been strongly opposed by many in the library and scholarly communities.

The final language in the treaty on protection of literary and artistic works was changed significantly from the original drafts. The controversial section dealing with the right to reproduce published documents was dropped. Five national library associations have expressed cautious optimism that the rights of both copyright proprietors and those who use copyrighted materials can be accommodated in the new digital information environment based on the two treaties passed by WIPO. Library organizations, through hard and persistent work, made major progress in gaining diplomatic consensus in favor of the extension and evolution of limits on copyright, including "fair use," into the digital environment. □

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History has served as a national advocacy office for historians and archivists since its inception in 1982. For up-to-date news of the committee, including information on federal legislation and hearings, see their World Wide Web site:

<http://h-net2.msu.edu/~ncc/>

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foreign governments. In November, 1996, a Board delegation visited KGB headquarters in Minsk, Belarus, in an effort to identify and then secure copies of documents relating to Oswald's time there. The author Norman Mailer relied on KGB surveillance materials to compile *Oswald's Tale*, an analysis of the character and behavior of Lee Harvey Oswald. The records Mailer used, however, have not been made available to the public, and their authenticity as a result will remain in doubt until they are subjected to scrutiny. The KGB showed the Board six volumes of materials that it had gathered on Oswald and indicated its interest in negotiating an agreement to make copies of them available. In Moscow, the Board secured a promise of cooperation from the director of the archives of the Foreign Ministry to explore their records holdings. The Ministry also gave the Board five documents as examples of the kinds of materials it holds. Finally, the Board has initiated contacts with representatives of the Cuban government in the hope of winning its cooperation.

The Board also remains locked in a legal battle with New Orleans District Attorney Harry Connick, Sr. Following a public hearing in New Orleans in the summer of 1995, the Board received a large box of materials containing the grand jury proceedings in the case brought by Jim Garrison against Clay Shaw. That proceeding, of course, forms the background for Oliver Stone's movie. The Board has yet to examine and determine the fate of these documents as well as others from Connick's office which are now being reviewed by the federal courts in Louisiana. The Board, however, has gained access to an

extensive set of materials from the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission that will soon be added to the JFK Collection.

Finally, the Board has secured new photographic evidence and medical testimony related to the assassination. With the cooperation of CBS News, it has made public previously unseen out-takes from a television cameraman the day of the assassination. In addition, the Board also released film taken by Dave Powers, a trusted Kennedy aide, made during the trip to Dallas. Powers' camera ran out of film only minutes before the shooting in Dealey Plaza.

The Board has taken a number of depositions under oath from various medical personnel, including some of the attending physicians, involved in the autopsy conducted on President Kennedy. Those depositions will be open to researchers in the next several months once processing is completed.

The Virulence of the National Appetite for Bogus Revelation

H. L. Mencken once ridiculed "the virulence of the national appetite for bogus revelation." Little has changed since Mencken's time. The Review Board is a unique and, in many ways, unprecedented institution in American history to deal precisely with the problem Mencken identified. Never before has a group of private citizens been given the opportunity to bring some order to the record of one great historical event. The Board, we should remember, is not charged with answering the question of who murdered President Kennedy. It is not running an investigation; it is, instead, seeking to disclose documents in an age of open secrets, an age in which we have come

to embrace the idea that openness is to be preferred and that accountability is the touchstone for public confidence in government. Full disclosure is more desirable than partial, and the more we know about what government has done, is doing, and plans to do, the more secure we will be in our liberties.

Yet the intelligence community charged with making the case for secrecy often does so as a matter of routine rooted in tradition. Secrecy in a democracy deserves better, since it cannot be an end in itself and certainly cannot be justified simply to obscure the intelligence services that generate much of it in the first place. Such an approach is ultimately self-defeating, both for our clandestine services and for the government they serve.

What Americans require is a greater sense that they can trust their government to protect the secrets that are genuinely important. The government's persistent inability to distinguish between what is vital and what is peripheral lies at the heart of the debate about openness and secrecy in government, the historical verdict on the Kennedy assassination, and the legitimacy of our intelligence services in an admittedly dangerous world. The Board is essential because it is able to make the case for openness, and at the same time accept the importance of secrets in a democracy and, in so doing, be able to protect what is truly valuable and, thereby, in the public interest. □

Kermit L. Hall is the Dean of the College of Humanities, the Executive Dean of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, and Professor of History and Law at The Ohio State University, and was nominated by the OAH to serve on the Assassination Records Review Board.



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News for the Profession

Another Kind of Glory: Celebrating the Monument to Shaw and the 54th Massachusetts Regiment

Martin Blatt
Erin Beatty

May 31, 1997 marks the centennial of the installation in Boston of the Augustus Saint-Gaudens monument to Robert Gould Shaw and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, the first Union grouping of free black volunteers in the Civil War. The success of the nation's most noted black regiment, especially its valor at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863, where Shaw and many others died in a heroic but failed attempt to take the fort, paved the way for the enlistment of the approximately 178,000 blacks who wore Union blue and helped win the Civil War.

To celebrate the centennial of this remarkable piece of public art, a public history program will be held in Boston from May 28-31, 1997. The Centennial committee planning the event is broadly inclusive, involving public agencies, universities, libraries, museums, historical agencies, Civil War reenactor groups, private sector firms, and others. The overall coordinator is Ken Heidelberg, Site Manager of the Boston African American National Historic Site, which features the African Meeting House, a key site in abolitionist organizing and a center for the recruitment of free blacks into the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts.

A symposium, co-sponsored by the Organization of American Historians, titled "The Monument to Robert Gould Shaw and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regi-

ment: History and Meaning," will be held from May 28-30, 1997. The symposium, which will be free and open to the public, will begin on Wednesday evening, May 28, at Harvard University's Sanders Theater. Speakers will include distinguished historians such as George Fredrickson, Jacqueline Jones, Edward Linenthal, Jean Fagan Yellin, Patricia Turner, James Cullen, David Blight, Barbara Fields, James and Lois Horton, and William McFeely, and as well as African-American Civil War reenactors, descendants of the Fifty-fourth, and others.

Through this Centennial celebration, Boston will honor the history and meaning of the Civil War's most famous African-American regiment and the monument that commemorates the heroic efforts of blacks and whites to end slavery and to strive for racial equality. The program we have developed is intended to bring a vital part of American history to the public. For further information, please contact Erin Beatty at Boston National Historical Park, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, MA 02129, call at (617)242-5668, erin_beatty@nps.gov. □

Martin Blatt is Chief of Cultural Resources/Historian at Boston National Historical Park. Erin Beatty is Program Coordinator for the Monument Centennial, Boston National Historical Park.

Rutgers To Host African Studies Association

At the San Francisco Annual Meeting the Board of Directors voted to accept the proposal of Rutgers The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick campus, to host the African Studies Association Secretariat for the next five years. The Secretariat is the business office of the ASA which keeps the membership records, publishes the newsletter, two membership journals, and other publications. It also organizes the annual meeting of the ASA. A moving date is not yet fixed, though it is likely to happen this Summer. Their current Web page is located at this address:

http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Home_Page/ASA_Menu.html

OAH Receives Honor

The OAH received the Award of Recognition from the New Jersey Historical Commission. This great honor is awarded to people and organizations who contribute to the promotion of New Jersey history, and comes after the August 1996 OAH Newsletter article by Jan Lewis that discussed the recent attacks on the Commission by an often hostile state legislature. James MacPhearson accepted the award on behalf of the OAH at the Commission's 12th Annual Conference on 7 December.

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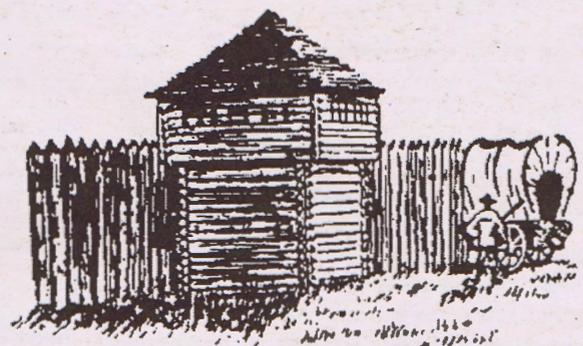
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News of the Organization

Executive Board Actions Fall 1996 OAH Executive Board Meeting Natchez, Mississippi

At its Fall 1996 meeting, the OAH Executive Board:

- Heard a brief report on the work of the Task Force on Historians and Museums and agreed to be one of the sponsoring organizations for activities targeted toward improving public understanding of historians' work by bringing together historians and leaders in the media and politics.

- Accepted a proposal to bring together U.S. and foreign scholars of American history at an "Institute for Internationalizing American Historical Study" co-sponsored by New York University and the OAH. Beginning in 1998, the institute will organize five summer conferences in Florence, Italy. NYU's International Center for Advanced Studies and the OAH will form a joint planning committee to seek funding for the project.

- Authorized Executive Director Arnita Jones to renegotiate the OAH contract with University Microfilms Incorporated (UMI) in order to increase royalties and protect current issues of the *Journal of American History*. UMI has put back issues of the *Journal of American History* on CD-ROM, then on the Internet, and now plans to add current issues to their collection.

- Authorized Executive Director Jones to resume discussions with the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, regarding the JSTOR project (i.e., to put the *Journal of American History* on CD-ROM and online as a means of lessening storage problems for libraries), to ensure for OAH the protection of royalties and protection against subscription losses, as well as support for discussions with and among the editors of the history journals.

- Agreed to pay a higher level of dues as a "sponsoring member" of the National History Education Network (NHEN).

- Agreed to participate in a proposed Partnership for History Education between National History Day, the National Council for History Education, and The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation "to promote and improve the teaching of history in America's schools, and to advance recognition of the importance of history in our national culture."

- Authorized President Kerber to find two OAH members, looking first to the teaching committee, to help the board think through creating a more permanent structure for coordinating responses from the OAH membership to state history standards.

- Heard a report of the Committee on Education Policy on the ten teaching unit proposals accepted by National Center for History in the Schools (NCHS) and the OAH Educational Policy Committee to be developed and published jointly by both organizations. Agreed that NCHS should be allowed to work directly with several of the teaching unit proposers whose submissions were not selected, to create additional units to be published by NCHS.

- Agreed that President-Elect George Fredrickson should continue discussions with other history associations about creating pamphlets on teaching specific fields of history.

- Agreed to the following language for future International Book Prize competitions: "OAH will provide a subsidy of at least \$1,000, together with our good offices, in support of the costs of translation into an English language edition to be matched by the publisher if translation can be arranged." This change is meant to help leverage funding from other sources to ensure translation into English.

- Approved a new award of recognition for public figures, nominated by OAH members, who act in support of history.

- After the meeting in Natchez, board members voted on the following items by mail ballot:

- Agreed that the OAH should join a limited collab-

oration with Bill Kurtis Productions to develop a model of the professional relations and mutual responsibilities of historians and film-makers; and to develop a film or series on the nature of historical inquiry, through the lives and work of one or more historians.

- Agreed that OAH should become a co-plaintiff

with Tax Analyst in the suit against the Internal Revenue Service. [see Capitol Commentary, p. 9]

- Agreed that OAH should become a co-plaintiff with Public Citizen in the suit against the National Archives and Records Administration. [see Capitol Commentary, p. 9] □

Report of the OAH Treasurer

Gale E. Peterson

In fiscal 1996 (1 July 1995-30 June 1996) the OAH enjoyed its first operating surplus in several years. Modest increases in income both from institutional subscriptions and personal memberships generated nearly \$800,000, or about two-thirds of the organization's income for general operations, and represented an increase of \$25,000 above budgeted numbers. The annual meeting, held in Chicago in 1996, produced a surplus of almost \$100,000, somewhat below results for the three previous years. On the expense side, Executive Director Arnita Jones and Editor David Thelen have worked effectively to hold down the costs of their respective offices. The *Journal* reduced the number of pages sufficiently to hold expenses constant in the face of increased paper and mailing costs. Following on this successful year, the budget for fiscal 1997 also anticipates a modest surplus.

The OAH's investment funds grew measurably during the fiscal year, reflecting the continued expansion of the stock market. The combined value of the Endowment, Fund for American History, and Prize funds increased 7.8 percent from \$1,359,270 to \$1,464,656. Additional information about the OAH's financial position is provided in the tables below.

To examine the operations for the past fiscal year, the Executive Director employed the services of a new auditor with extensive experience in non-profit organizations. The auditor's fiscal 1996 report was communicated to the Executive Board and discussed at its November 1996 meeting. The report incorporated a variety of changes in how activities are reported and also recommended a number of changes in management procedures. These generally concerned mechanisms to more completely segregate the organization's various restricted and unrestricted funds and to more fully separate activities involving the handling of cash in the business office. One consequence of the report will require the organization to use a more sophisticated accounting software program to fulfill the increasingly complex fund accounting requirements of the organization. □

FISCAL 1996 OAH FINANCIAL REPORT

	07/01/94-06/30/95*	07/01/95 - 06/30/96		07/01/96 - 06/30/97
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
RECEIPTS				
Membership Receipts				
Institutions	\$ 344,327	\$ 319,900	\$ 329,649	\$ 355,000
Individuals	483,561	455,870	469,452	495,000
Magazine Subscribers	30,887	39,000	35,873	38,000
Advertising				
Magazine of History	2,244	3,000	1,045	2,000
Journal Ads, Sales	63,655	68,000	62,823	68,000
Newsletter Ads, Sales	16,085	14,500	15,819	19,000
Total Advertising	81,984	85,500	79,681	89,000
Other/Publications/Sales	33,496	24,000	30,078	23,700
Annual Meeting				
Registration & Misc.	128,107	105,275	112,168	113,530
Annual Mtg. Advertising	49,807	54,000	47,752	48,870
Annual Mtg. Exhibits	70,240	73,500	72,660	68,600
Total Annual Meeting	248,154	232,775	232,580	231,000
Other Income	52,773	38,000	54,158	53,700
Investment Earnings	32,194	34,000	37,312	37,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,307,376	\$ 1,229,045	\$ 1,268,789	\$ 1,322,400
DISBURSEMENTS				
JAH EDITORIAL OFFICE				
Journal Printing	\$200,067*	184,971	\$189,244	\$183,300
JAH Office Expense	228,814	242,191	230,881	257,400
Total JAH Expenses	428,881	427,162	420,125	440,700
Newsletter Expense	45,784	56,076	63,796	69,250
Magazine of History Expense	76,381	80,256	76,814	87,400
Connections	—	3,000	3,000	8,000
Advertising Expense	45,342	47,343	51,454	51,260
Annual Meeting	152,190	115,362	135,522	163,000
Administration/General	438,909	396,390	398,695	410,160
Committee Expense	67,043	43,200	43,384	47,150
Awards/Expenses	9,241	5,475	5,793	5,350
Liaison/Advocacy	30,288	36,200	32,980	31,050
Depreciation/Computers	4,670	5,000	4,560	7,340
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$1,298,729	\$1,215,464	\$1,236,123	\$ 1,320,660
NET OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$ 8,647	\$ 13,581	\$ 32,666	-\$ 1,740

*This column is provided for comparison only. In 1995 OAH moved from a calendar year to a July through June fiscal year. Hence, the 1995 transition fiscal year was for six months only from January through June 1995.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1996 (CASH BASIS)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	
Cash	\$ 129,196	Liabilities	
Investments		Operating Fund	\$ 111,126
Endowment Fund	728,844	Other Restricted	824
Fund for American History	476,187	Total Liabilities	\$ 111,950
Prize Fund	170,242	Restricted Funds	\$ 1,395,278
Other Restricted Funds	20,829	Unrestricted General	18,070
Total Investments	\$ 1,396,102	Total Fund Balances	\$ 1,413,348
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,525,298	Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	\$ 1,525,298

News of the Organization

Advocating History in the Public Arena

Constance B. Schulz

1996-97 Chair, OAH Public History Committee

The emergence in the 1970s of a movement labeled "Public History" was not really new: historians had been practicing history in a variety of public arenas for a long time. What was new in the 1970s was a renewed and energized sense on the part of those who professed history outside of academic history departments that they had common interests with each other, and at the same time needed to continue and expand common connections and concerns with their academic counterparts. The publication of a new journal—*The Public Historian*—in 1978, the organization of the Society for History in the Federal Government in 1979, and the establishment of the National Council for Public History as an organization in 1980, all reflected the first part of that awakening. The creation within the Organization of American Historians first of other specialized committees related to the interests of public historians (the Committee on Television and Radio Media, and the Historic Preservation Committee, both in existence in 1978, the date of my earliest OAH Program) and then of the Public History Committee in 1981, illustrate the second. Now beginning its sixteenth year as a standing committee of the Organization, in effect the Public History Committee is celebrating an important anniversary, and it is worth looking at what its mission has been, and what it is looking forward to doing this year, and perhaps in the years ahead.

From the beginning the members of the Public History Committee have included historians from a variety of "public" sectors (the National Park Service, the National Archives, several state historical agencies, private consulting firms, and cultural resource non-profit agencies) as well as historians employed in higher education. Nearly forty members of the OAH have served on the committee since its establishment. The committee has served a number of functions in the organization, and undertaken a number of tasks that reflect the dual goals described above: linking public historians to each other within the organization, and linking public and academic historians together in pursuit of the organization's goal "to promote historical study and research in the field of American History and to do all things necessary and proper to accomplish this purpose." (OAH Constitution, Article II).

At its first session, held at the OAH 1982 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, the committee issued an open invitation to representatives from the National Council on Public History, the Society for Historians in the Federal Government, the Department of the Interior, the National Parks Service, historical societies and state and city landmark preservation associations and commissions, as well as others interested in historic preservation to meet with it in an advisory capacity. That "open meeting policy" of the committee has been in effect ever since, and members of the organization are invited to attend the working session (Friday, 18 April from 3-5 PM) at this year's OAH Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The Public History Committee has been deeply concerned since its inception to integrate the scholarly work of public historians into the mainstream of professional historiography, despite the fact that much of that work appears in non-traditional, non-monographic formats. In part because of the committee's insistence that OAH publications take public history scholarship seriously, the *Journal of American History* has since 1986 regularly included reviews of films of interest to historians, and since 1989 has carried reviews of exhibitions. Supporting participation of public historians on the OAH program has been another important means to that end. At the 1982 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, a session titled "Face to Face

with History" brought together Columbia University historian Richard Morris and National Park Service staff and consultants to explore the scholarship brought to fruition in the interpretation of Independence National Historical Park. To highlight the connection between public spaces and scholarly work, the session took place in the Second Bank of the United States, part of the Independence National Park site. The joint meetings of OAH with public history organizations, such as that with the Society for Historians of the Federal Government in Washington DC in 1990, and those with the National Council on Public History (in New York in 1986, in Saint Louis in 1989, and in Washington in 1995) have provided further opportunities to create program sessions that integrate the scholarly work of academic and public historians in a common format. This year's committee, in combination with OAH leadership and the NCPH, will explore the possibility of a second joint meeting in St. Louis in 2000. Just prior to this year's Annual Meeting in San Francisco, the committee will join with the National Park Service Committee to bring together professional historians from the National Park Service in the first of an ongoing series of annual conferences. Park Service historians will be encouraged to stay on afterwards as participants of the OAH meeting.

In addition to encouraging the Program Committee to include public history issues and historians on the annual meeting program, the Public History Committee annually sponsors a session that highlights the research of Public Historians. This year, the committee is sponsoring a session which will explore at the local community level some of the questions about "who owns history" that emerged on the national level over the Smithsonian Institution's "Enola Gay" exhibition. The session, "Problematical Past: Museums, Archives and Historic Preservation in Controversy at the Local Level" (held Saturday, 19 April from 9-11 AM) will examine local responses to an urban museum's social history exhibitions, the preservation of civil rights sites in the South, and a project to document the AIDS epidemic.

Another important role of the Public History Committee has been that of advocacy: for sound historical scholarship when history becomes part of public debates; and of support for and funding of historical public agencies. Often OAH officers and staff refer issues concern-

ing public historians to the Public History Committee for review and advice: What role if any should the organization take when a museum exhibit excites public controversy, as the Enola Gay proposal did, or more recently when the "Gaelic Gotham" exhibition at the Museum of the City of New York was challenged? What should be the position of the OAH when the Ohio Board of Regents votes to eliminate all but two history doctoral programs, effectively limiting several graduate public history programs? Or when the State of New Jersey threatens to eliminate the New Jersey Historical Commission? How should the OAH respond to the AHA Report, Redefining Historical Scholarship, which (among other things) sought to integrate the kind of scholarship public historians engage in with the more traditional academic scholarly activities? These and other inquiries have been considered, sometimes at great length, by the Public History Committee.

In the past sixteen years, public and academic historians have begun to work more closely together in a variety of ways, perhaps best illustrated by the activities being undertaken under an OAH Memorandum of Agreement with the National Park Service (see the May 1996 OAH Newsletter, p. 3) The committee believes that many more such cooperative efforts would be possible if there were a more systematic way to identify and locate public historians among the OAH membership. We have proposed as a major project for the coming two years the creation of a directory or data base for OAH public historians that would parallel the AHA's annual *Guide to Departments of History*, a tool which we hope will also be useful to OAH leadership in selecting public historians to serve on the organization's committees, in identifying public historians for participation in program sessions, and informing the organization as a whole about who the public historians among us are and where they work.

For the future, the Public History Committee hopes to continue to serve as a clearinghouse within the OAH for exchange of information about the roles and activities of public historians, as an institutional center within the OAH for the full integration of public historians into the work of the organization, and as an advocate with the rest of the OAH membership for the issues of history within the public domain. □

1997 OAH Annual Meeting

Lawsuits, Leaks, and Hunger Strikes

Gerda Ray, Chair, OAH Committee on Research and Access to Historical Documentation

Pulitzer-prize winning journalist Tim Weiner of the *New York Times* will take part in a Conversation on "Lawsuits, Leaks, and Hunger Strikes: Citizen Access to Public Documents" on Saturday afternoon, 19 April 3:30-5:30 PM, at the annual meeting. Breaking through today's barriers of secrecy and misinformation surrounding government activities requires lawsuits, leaks, hunger strikes, and other forceful tactics in addition to traditional research. Last May, Tim Weiner reported a CIA agent's likely involvement in the murders in Guatemala of both an American innkeeper and a captured guerrilla, Efraín Bámaca. Since the State Department had withheld the most damaging reports, ostensibly for "national security," Weiner had to base part of the story on an anonymous government official, reading aloud on the telephone from classified documents.

Jennifer Harbury, an American lawyer who had been married to Bámaca, has conducted hunger strikes and mounted an international publicity campaign to pressure the United States government to release information about her husband's 1990 murder. Much information is still unavailable. Over a hundred cigarette burns scar the body of

Correspondence

Readers Respond to the Advanced Placement History Test

Dear Editor,

This is in response to Robert M. Saunders comment, "The Advanced Placement History Test: What does it Say to Historians?" which appeared in the November, 1996 OAH Newsletter. Like Mr. Saunders, I, too, graded AP tests last June in San Antonio. In fact, I have been grading AP tests for over ten years. And like Mr. Saunders, I, too, am frustrated with the quality of the exams I grade. But I draw different conclusions from the experience because I start with a different premise. Mr. Saunders writes: "Given the fact that the Advanced Placement courses are highly selective . . . one would expect the performance level on the test to be quite high." The problem with that sentence is that it is not a fact that all, or even most, Advanced Placement courses are "highly selective." Most high school AP teachers are not allowed to select their students; rather schools maintain an open enrollment policy for AP. Moreover, many if not most students who take the AP exam have not taken an AP course. Some states require all students in the state to take the examination as some sort of assessment measure. Some school systems encourage all their students to take the exam. Therefore there is not a "yawning gap between the obvious ability of the students and the generally poor performance." Students do not have an "obvious ability" to begin with.

Because I start with a different set of assumptions, I do not find Mr. Saunders conclusion "that the written portion of the AP test is fundamentally flawed" to be "inescapable." Rather, I believe that the written portion of the AP test is well conceived. Students who do well on that examination truly deserve advanced placement credit; they are doing college-level work. The "decline" we see is not because the test covers the entire period. The test has always done that—and students have performed well in the past. The "decline" is seen among those unprepared for the test because they either are not the best students or they have not taken an AP course that prepares them for the examination. The AP teachers who do get to select their students assure me that the passage rates for their qualified students is extremely high. Therefore, the conclusion I would draw is that we as historians need to lobby our school systems for more selectivity in AP courses. No one expects all students to be able to play on the high school football or basketball teams. Why can athletics select students based on ability but the academic sector cannot?

That being said, I find Mr. Saunders suggestions for Summer Seminars to be quite sound. However, I would disagree with his description of the way college survey courses are currently being taught. At least at the University of Dayton, our goal is what Mr. Saunders says the goal should be—we believe we teach "balanced, integrated survey courses that enable students to understand the interrelationships of economic, social, cultural, and political history within any particular time period and to be able to trace over time the nature and significance of change and continuity for all aspects of history." If other universities and colleges do not have this as their goal, I would agree with Mr. Saunders that it is time they changed. But changing the AP test will not impact this. In fact, the AP test, as currently constructed, tests students ability to integrate and describe change over time. By maintaining such a test we continue to send a message to high schools and colleges that this is the purpose of the study of history—and especially the study at the survey level.

Roberta Sue Alexander
University of Dayton

To the Editor,

As a member of the United States History Advanced Placement test development committee and a reader of the examination for 5 years, I would like to clarify a number of points made by Robert Saunders in the November Newsletter.

1) The examination is not taken only by students enrolled in advanced placement courses; it is open to any student who wishes to take it. Over 140,000 students availed themselves of the opportunity to take the exam, and not all of them were enrolled in advanced placement courses. A number of states, indeed, encourage students enrolled in regular high school U.S. history courses to take the exam.

2) The task of evaluating student work is a complex, delicate process that is subject to wide variations. Determining whether a given essay represents comparable college or university work depends upon the ability and training of the student, satisfactory completion of an objective, multiple-choice section, the assessment of essays by ETS faculty consultants, and the standards of a particular institution of higher education. When essays are reviewed by faculty consultants at the A.P. reading, every effort is made to provide each student with a fair reading. That reading is

then ranked—not graded—in accordance with other essays read by other ETS faculty consultants. The point is not to "give college credit" but to assure others that an evaluation of a specific student's work ranks with other comparable scores for that particular test and for ones given in previous years.

3) It is my belief that the Educational Testing Service is a private, non-profit organization whose purpose in giving the A.P. exam is to provide high school students an opportunity to take examinations comparable in rigor and demand to introductory university undergraduate courses. The Committee that drafts the exam is a collaboration of high school and university teachers. ETS leaves to the various institutions of higher education to decide whether its goals have been achieved. More practically, it leaves to the individual institution of higher education the decision to accept or reject a particular ranking as being the equivalent of its survey. The Committee and ETS does not presume that it can replace state and national educators in defining standards for university-level U.S. history survey courses.

4) I do not believe that ETS has any desire to interfere with how teachers on either the high school or college levels conceptualize and teach their U.S. history survey courses. I would not serve on the test development committee if I believed this were so. I do believe that there is general agreement on what minimal factual information a survey should be expected to deal with—The American Revolution, the Constitutional Debates, Jacksonian Democracy, Progressive Reform, World War II among others—and on elementary analytical skills—hence the need for a committee drawn from high school and university teachers from across the country to temper my enthusiasms and insure that my notions of general agreement are in fact shared.

5) While it may be true that higher education curricula suffers from increasingly narrow specialization, I do not know if this is generally true of high school AP classes. I do know that the high school teachers I have met at the reading and on various occasions in the Greater Boston area have an extraordinary range of knowledge; they understand change over time and the contingent nature of human experience, and they generally agree on what constitutes the major trends in every era of American history and what constitutes a coherent essay exhibiting "higher levels of thinking skills—analysis and synthesis". Indeed, if there is any criticism of the deliberations of the test development committee, it comes from such different directions that it produces a far more comprehensive examination. The problems of overspecialization occur not because high school teachers of AP cannot agree, they occur because the specialists do not agree. For a "well-developed, systematic, comprehensive, and coherent survey" to take place it must withstand the constantly continuing test of research and synthesis, and it is in the weighing of the significance of the results of that research that the reconceptualization of the survey takes place. The AP teachers I know know better than most the problems of a singular, oversimplified approach to the survey. They know that the survey must evolve to reflect the impact of research; and they know above all else that different materials have different effects on their students. I, for one, am loath to substitute my judgment for theirs in their classroom.

Sincerely,
Jonathan M. Chu

Member A.P. U.S. Test Development Committee
University of Massachusetts, Boston

Part-Time Employment Strikes Chord

Dear Editors,

Thank you for a timely and well-presented essay on adjunct teaching, the "growth sector" of our profession. I am now in my fifth year of part-time or "visiting" or adjunct work. I think it is worth noting that, for some of us, adjunct work represents something of a choice, albeit a sort of Hobson's choice. I was drawn to academic life, among other reasons, because it promised the time flexibility needed to combine professional pursuits with family life. With the contraction in the job market, however, that theoretical flexibility is increasingly vitiated, especially within two-career academic marriages like mine, when one or both partners/parents has to take on a long commute in order to work at all. We end up spending the same long days and overnights away from our families, along with hours and hours on the road or in the air. We could have done that, and for corporate wages, without ever getting the Ph.D. I have so far chosen not to do that, at the cost of extended underemployment, but neither is a truly satisfactory choice.

My other thought is this. Why don't we unionize? American labor history tells me that when journeymen [sic] began get-

ting routinely closed out of master artisanship, then industrial organization, casualized labor, low wages, lost satisfaction, and lost autonomy for the whole trade was not far behind. I suggest we learn from what we study, and that casual laborers and master artisans make common cause for the integrity of our skills and the autonomy of our profession. Any takers?

Shan Holt
Bryn Mawr College

Dear Editor,

I hope that I am not the only reader who appreciated the irony inherent in the juxtaposition in the November Newsletter of the color photo on page one proudly proclaiming the relocation of the OAH records to Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis (IUPUI) and Paul Murphy's statement that the lowest pay he has received so far in his "contingent employment" experience was at IUPUI. The statement Robert Saunders used to end his piece on the AP test (page 7) might just as equally be applied to the appalling situation of adjunct faculty: "we have met the culprit and the culprit is us."

As a tenured faculty member myself, I agree completely with the correspondence you received from James Williams (page seventeen). Tenured members of departments must share the blame for the shocking situation that exists. Instead of using the protection provided by tenure to fight against the desire of administrators and boards to exploit the buyer's market, too many tenured faculty have been content to accept adjuncts into their departments and feast on the financial benefits that flow from the monetary savings incurred by the shamefully low compensation provided to adjuncts. If, as Roark Atkinson observed, "the overriding [sic] consensus is that adjunct teaching is the future" (page four) and "the growing dependence on adjunct faculty seems inescapable" (page ten), then the responsible parties must include those many tenured faculty who lack the courage and integrity required to fight against such a demoralizing system.

Sincerely,
John M. Gates
The College of Wooster

Dear Editor,

Thank you for a much needed feature on adjunct teaching. I am a recent Ph.D. who has taught a course or two each semester for the last few years as an adjunct. Unlike most of your respondents, I went back to school at age forty. For the last twenty years I have worked as a union municipal bus driver and then as a railroad clerk, and I see labor issues with the perspective of a trade unionist. In the transportation industry, the unions have rightly been fighting the carriers and transit systems in an effort to restrict part-time labor. University teachers, through their unions, should do the same thing.

I'd take the evidence of the respondents who value adjuncting with a grain of salt. Their reports are a little like the WPA slave narratives. What are they going to say? "I'm only getting \$6 an hour, so I cut corners," and then sign their names in a journal read by anyone who might interview them? Well, at \$1500 average a course, that's what I do. (If hired full-time, I won't. Promise.)

There is one insult to the injury done to adjuncts that I would like to add. Many universities hire celebrities for big bucks to teach one course. At Boston College, my alma mater, the Lieutenant Governor teaches one course at \$15,000 a semester, ten times what I make. He's a lawyer teaching political science, and I for one couldn't find his scholarly publications. This sends a clear message that the students cannot fail to learn: money and power talk. Is it any wonder that the commencement day speeches urging a commitment to idealism ring a little hollow?

The key line in Roark Atkinson's conclusion is "The course that this trend takes is not unchangeable." Hear, hear! University teachers should take a lesson from their brothers and sisters in the labor movement and resist the trend toward part-time labor.

Sincerely,
Mark Schneider, Member, Local 1089
Transportation Communication Union

Dear OAH,

I thoroughly enjoyed your article on adjunct or part-time instructors. Being an adjunct teacher for nearly four years who works part-time at three colleges, I believe I can offer some insight into the reality of college teaching.

Apprenticeship, not purgatory, is how I perceive my job. The primary rationale for what I do is based on the typical Ph.D., full-time professor's salary being somewhere between \$40,000 to \$100,000 per year, and their focus logically applied to upper level and graduate classes. It is my opinion that colleges should not

use such high-powered talent on freshmen classes, which is what adjuncts are typically given. It does not take an \$80,000-a-year professor to go over the fundamentals of an American History survey class. I teach nearly 200 students per semester, and I can assure you that Freshmen students are utterly clueless about history, and so much time is spent on just teaching them basic historical concepts, that full-time Ph.D. professors are being economically wasted on freshmen survey classes.

Though I agree that adjunct instructors should be given some type of benefits and better pay, I contend that adjuncts are economically the best solution to teaching college survey classes, thus freeing full-time professors for teaching upper-level classes and in-depth seminars, directing scholarly research.

Thanks for giving me my say,

Robert W. Jones
Stephen F. Austin University

To the Editor,

There are indeed some solutions to the adjunct and part-time glut plaguing our profession, but I wonder whether we have the will to effect them. To address the problem is a substantive manner—as opposed merely to passing the high-sounding but hollow resolutions we're so fond of—would require sacrifice on the part of those of us lucky enough to have full time jobs. Here are a few things we COULD do, if we had the courage:

1. Hire those who've paid their dues—Far too many search committees opt to hire asst. profs right out of grad school, esp. if they come from a prestigious school or are working in whatever hot topic field happens to be fashionable. We should get off the trend wagon, quash the old boys' network, and give PREFERENTIAL treatment to those who have been cobbling together a career through part-time jobs.

2. Truly reward teaching—Part timers seldom have the time to crank out articles in journals no one reads just to pad their vitas. Let's hire based on solid teaching records as well. (We should promote that way too, but that's another story!) I'd rather have a colleague who can really teach undergrads than many I've had who view students as an annoyance.

3. Shrink the grad schools—A lot of senior people will balk at this, but it's the most effective way. What we've been doing is dishonest—supporting cushy grad school teaching jobs while cre-

ating PhDs who have little chance of getting a job. Tenured faculty need to get back in the trenches and teach undergrads. The article in Vol 24: 4 got it right, the problem is that it's a buyers' market. As long as we live under capitalism, the solution to that is to create a sellers' market. We can't do that if we CREATE the very glut we lament. Frankly, I think some grad schools ought to close altogether for a few years, but barring that, I'd say cut in half the number of students accepted.

4. Get Political—Tenured faculty have to be much more active in demanding that their schools cut other things before they cut educational programs. Demand that your administrations open the books. Lobby for sensible cuts. Above all, make noise. demand that advocacy publications, like those of the OAH and AHA refuse ads for non tenure track jobs. Pressure the Chronicle to do the same.

I, for one, am uncomfortable of accepting the status quo as fait accompli. We must act now or we'll lose another generation of scholars. I personally know two PhDs who have chucked it to become folk singers! When we reach the point where it's more stable to be a folksinger than an academic, we have a crisis on our hands.

Rob Weir
Bay Path College
Via the Internet

Dear Editor,

It may seem like a minor issue to you and your co-authors, but I believe it is unfortunate to use the words "adjunct" and "part-time" interchangeably. I always thought an adjunct was a renown scholar of independent means (usually retired) who affiliated with a school just to keep his/her connection with the profession. For these people, the salary paid for teaching an occasional course is not particularly relevant, although no one wants to be "insulted." Many older adjuncts just want access to a letterhead and little more—maybe a mailbox address too.

Part-timers are a totally different breed. Your lengthy article seems to address the problems of this second group.

Ed Perkins
University of Southern California
Via the Internet

Program Participation Clarified

Dear Editor,

Mary P. Ryan's cover story in your November issue reveals that one of the "distinguished historians" headlining the plenary session at the 1997 annual meeting is also the co-chair of the program committee. I thought reputable scholarly organizations had rules to prevent this sort of thing.

Sincerely,
Daniel Feller

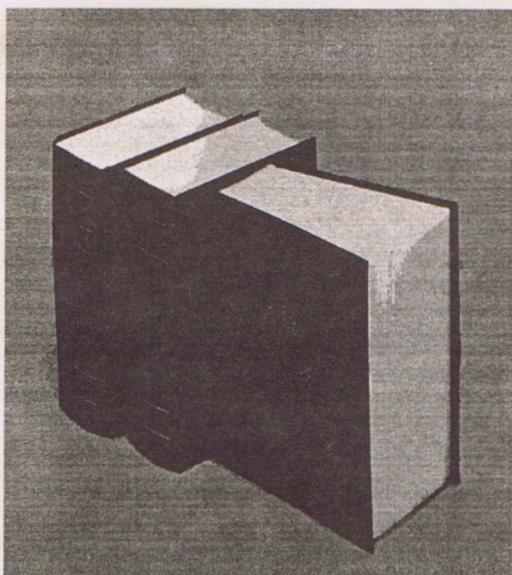
University of New Mexico

Editor's Note: The OAH has no policy against members of any program committee appearing on the Annual Meeting Program. OAH recently queried fifty-eight members of the American Council of Learned Societies on this issue. At press time, twenty-five responded. Of these, twenty-one reported that they have no restrictions on the participation of program committee members in their respective annual meetings. The other four mentioned some constraints were in effect. None of these organizations completely prohibited program committee members from participating in annual meetings. □



How to contact us ...

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



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John P. Kaminski, Director
Center for the Study of the American Constitution
University of Wisconsin

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Obituaries

Robert Gray Gunderson

Robert Gray "Bob" Gunderson, interim editor of the *Journal of American History* (1977-1978) and Emeritus Professor of History at Indiana University, Bloomington, died November 24. Born in 1915 in Madison, Wisconsin, he received his B. A. and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in both Speech and History. He served in the Army of the United States during the Second World War, rising through the ranks from private to captain. Gunderson taught at Oberlin College from 1946 to 1958 prior to joining the faculty of Indiana University. An interdisciplinary thinker and academic innovator, he chaired the American Studies Program and served on scores of doctoral dissertations in Folklore, Speech, Literature, History, and Political Science. He had an uncanny memory, and he never failed to recall the names of students. He always supported the efforts of his former undergraduate and graduate students to advance their careers.

In 1985 he received the Distinguished Teaching Award from the Indiana University Student Alumni Association. He was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan and the University of Hawaii. An active scholar, he served on the editorial board of the *Indiana Magazine of History* and *Communication Monographs*, and he was the editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Speech*. A prolific author of books, articles, and reviews, he is best known for two books: *The Log Cabin Campaign*, a critical examination of the presidential election of 1840, and *The Old Gentlemen's Convention*, the last attempt to forge a political compromise to avoid the Civil War.

His published essays appeared in *American Heritage*, the *Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*, the *Journal of Southern History*, and *Civil War History*. His personal joie de vivre and sense of humor was evident in such titles as: "Digging Up Parson Weems," "The Calamity Howlers," and "Making It: The Rhetoric of Upward Mobility, From Poor Richard to Punk Rock." His work was supported by Fellowships at the Henry E. Huntington Library, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the University Center of the University of Virginia. He received the Elizabeth G. Andersch Award for Distinguished Service in Communication Education. He was a life member of the Organization of American Historians and the Southern Historical Association and served on the Executive Council of the latter. A dedicated Progressive in the "fighting Bob" La Follette sense, Gunderson never hesitated to take a liberal stand on political and social issues. He was proud of writing progressive history and he felt that good history made a difference. His wit and style won and kept many friendships in the scholarly community, even among people with whom he disagreed. Gunderson will be remembered as a very learned but unpretentious man, a fine scholar, a warm and generous colleague and teacher, and a sturdy advocate of free speech and social, political, and educational reform. □

—Martin Ridge
Huntington Library

Paul R. Lucas

Paul R. Lucas, Professor of History at Indiana University, died unexpectedly of a heart attack November 18, 1996. Paul is survived by his wife, Judy Lucas, and his two children, Rebecca and Robert.

Paul Lucas was born in Madrid, Iowa, August 6, 1940, the only son of the late Grace (Yance) Lucas and Robert Lucas. He graduated from Madrid High School in 1958 and from Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1962 with a B.A. in History. He began graduate study at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1962 where he studied with Darrett B. Rutman, who became his dissertation adviser, and with John R. Howe, Jr., Timothy L. Smith, David Harris Willson, Benjamin E. Lippincott, and Mulford Q. Sibley; Paul received his Ph.D. in History in 1970.

Paul's early scholarship focused on late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Puritan culture. His first book, *Valley of Discord: Church and Society Along the Connecticut River* (1976), a revision of his University of Minnesota Ph.D. dissertation, turned historians' attention to the vitality of New England between 1690 and 1740. Previous treatments of Puritanism had largely ended the story in the 1680s and 1690s, with a renaissance only occurring in the 1740s through revivalism and the career of Jonathan Edwards. Paul was one of the first historians to emphasize the significance of New England's growing complexity and transformation between the twilight of the Mathers and the rising fame of Jonathan Edwards. In *Valley of Discord* and articles in the *William and Mary Quarterly*, Paul sketched a New England that fissured and matured simultaneously and made Jonathan Edwards's grandfather, Solomon Stoddard, the intellectual fulcrum of that transformation. *Valley of Discord* and the articles that preceded it demonstrated how a union of intellectual and social history, too often viewed as contradictory, opened up the substance and form of complex, intellectually demanding societies.

In his career at Indiana University, where he was promoted to Professor of History in 1985, Paul both broadened his intellectual interests and practiced the kindness, warmth, and vitality so characteristic of his personal life. He served as Associate Editor (1983-1984) and Interim Editor (1984-1985) of the *Journal of American History*. He also served as Associate Editor (1978-1980) and Acting Editor (1980-1981) of the *American Historical Review*. He developed an increasing interest in the vitality of local Indiana history, perhaps a midwestern extension of his study of New England, and became active in the Monroe County Historical Society and with its Museum. He published *American Odyssey, 1607-1789* (1984), a synoptic history of colonial America notable for its transatlantic focus and its stress on the importance of intellectual and social development in bringing American independence. Then in the early 1990s he turned his attention back to Solomon Stoddard and began a full-scale biography through which he intended to probe Stoddard's towering intellect and importance in the development of American Puritanism. He also began a history of Monroe County as a way of determining the local development of major themes in nineteenth-century American historical evolution as well as uncovering the county's unique history.

Paul was renowned as a teacher and colleague. His lectures and seminars were vital, fascinating, and well-attended not only because of his sure command of the past but because of a sense of humor that filled all aspects of his life, personal and professional. Paul was easy-going and infectious, possessed of a warm humor that enlarged others. Paul understood that to be serious about the past was to be joyous, spirited, and generous—a lesson, he once explained, that the Puritans never learned—and he saw in humor not only a vital heuristic device but a principle that well expressed one's highest regard for others. That regard for others made Paul an engaging scholar, teacher, citizen, friend, father, and husband—a rare and quiet model for others. □

—Jon Butler
Yale University

Horace Samuel Merrill

Horace Samuel (Sam) Merrill, a longtime member of the OAH and of its predecessor, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, died suddenly on October 2, 1996 of heart failure at the age of 86, in Hockessin, Delaware. Born in Taylor, Wisconsin, he received his bachelor's degree from River Falls State College and his Ph. M. and Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin. After teaching briefly at Washington and Lee University, Amer-

ican University, Stephens College, and Elmira College, he taught history at the University of Maryland from 1946 to 1980.

A specialist in United States political history trained by the late William B. Hesseltine, Sam Merrill was the author of *Bourbon Democracy of the Middle West 1865-1896* (1953), an important revisionist study of its era; *William Freeman Vilas, Doctrinaire Democrat* (1954); *Bourbon Leader: Grover Cleveland and the Democratic Party* (1957); and *The Republican Command 1897-1913* with Marion Galbraith Merrill (1971), which was recipient of the Phi Alpha Theta National Book Award. He served for five years and as chairman of the Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee, and on other committees of the OAH. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1959-60.

Several generations of younger scholars from all over the United States remember Sam Merrill and his wife Marion as stimulating lunchtime companions at the Library of Congress, and these relationships often extended into evening meals with these out-of-town scholars. At the University of Maryland he is best remembered as the principal adviser of 26 doctoral dissertations and 68 masters' theses. For many years he conducted a writing seminar at his home in Silver Spring, Maryland, where he imparted to several generations of graduate students "Merrill's Rules" for clear and coherent writing of history, adapted from the more arbitrary dicta of William B. Hesseltine. Sam and Marion Merrill took part in the group of 100 historians who marched with Martin Luther King in the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery and were faculty advisors to a local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. In fact, my first meeting with them was on a picket line integrating a nearby housing development. □

—Louis R. Harlan, Professor Emeritus
University of Maryland

Forrest C. Pogue

Forrest Carlisle Pogue, historian and author of a four-volume biography of Army Chief of Staff and Secretary of State George C. Marshall, died Sunday, October 6, 1996 in Murray, Kentucky. He was 84.

Pogue, a native of Eddyville, Kentucky, graduated from Murray State University and earned a master's degree at the University of Kentucky and a Ph.D. from Clark University. His distinguished teaching career included service at Murray State University, Virginia Military Institute, George Washington University, the Navy War College, and the Army War College.

He began his teaching career at Murray State in 1933, where he continued until he was drafted in World War II. Designated a 'combat historian/interviewer,' Pogue accompanied American troops at D-Day and conducted interviews with soldiers often under battlefield conditions across much of Europe, including the entry into Paris, the Battle of the Bulge, the capture of Leipzig, and the meeting of U.S. and Russian soldiers on the Elbe at Torgau. His combat interviews earned him the Bronze Star and the French Croix de Guerre. Following the war, he was selected to write the official history of Eisenhower's command. Pogue's *The Supreme Command* was published in 1954. That volume was followed by his substantial contribution to *The Meaning of Yalta*, published in 1956. In the same year Pogue was named director of the George C. Marshall Research foundation in Lexington, Virginia, and became Marshall's official biographer. His monumental four-volume biography of Marshall received wide acclaim as a thorough and balanced account of World War II and after. Pogue spent over forty hours interviewing Marshall for the biography and conducted interviews with many world leaders who had dealt with Marshall.

In 1974 Pogue became the director of the Eisenhower

Institute for Historical Research affiliated with the Smithsonian. He held this position until his retirement in 1984.

Pogue received numerous awards for his scholarly works on World War II and the Cold War and for his pioneering role in oral history. In 1994 he was honored with the dedication of the Forrest C. Pogue Center for Research Publications at the Marshall Foundation in Lexington, Virginia.

During his long and distinguished career Forrest Pogue befriended and nurtured numerous historians. He remained a steadfast alumnus and supporter of Murray State University and was recognized as a distinguished alumnus in 1964. His work has made an indelible mark on the history of World War II and its aftermath. In commenting on Pogue's biography of Marshall, Stephen Ambrose aptly attributed to Pogue the two distinguishing characteristics of the general—"character and integrity." He will be sorely missed by his many friends within and outside the profession.

Pogue's extensive papers are housed in the Pogue Special Collection Library on the campus of Murray State University.

Survivors include his wife, Christine Brown Pogue of Murray, and a sister, Mary Frances Stevens of Dawson Springs, Kentucky. □

—Joseph H. Cartwright
Dean, College of Humanistic Studies
Murray State University

Benjamin A. Quarles

Benjamin A. Quarles died at the Prince George's Hospital Center in Mitchellville, Maryland on November 16, 1996 in his ninety-third year. Born in Boston and educated at Shaw University and the University of Wisconsin where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1940, Quarles distinguished himself as a scholar and a teacher. Beginning in the Department of History at Shaw University in 1935, he accepted a position in 1939 at Dillard University, where he moved up to full professor and Dean of Instruction, posts which he held until he went to Morgan State University in 1953. He remained there until his retirement in 1974. Subsequently, he lived with his wife, the former Ruth Brett, at Collington Episcopal Life Care Community in Mitchellville, Maryland.

While Quarles taught many students who greatly admired and respected him, he is best known in the profession for the body of research and writing that is invariably associated with his name. In 1948 he published *Frederick Douglass*, which had much to do with the renewed interest in this nineteenth century slave, orator, editor, abolitionist, and statesman. His *The Negro and the Civil War* (1953) was the first study of the subject since George Washington Williams and Joseph T. Wilson both published their books in 1885. Except for brief papers and pamphlets, no one had done any serious writing on the Negro in the American Revolution before Quarles published his ground breaking work under that title in 1960. There followed a veritable spate of books: *Lincoln and the Negro* (1962); *The Negro in the Making of America* (1964); *Black Abolitionists* (1969); *Allies for Freedom: Blacks and John Brown* (1974); and *Black Mosaic* (1988). Meanwhile, Quarles published numerous articles in distinguished historical journals, edited several books, including the *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (1962), and contributed chapters to a dozen books. By any standards, he was a major, prolific member in the profession.

Quarles was, moreover, a careful and reliable historian. With a focus on African American history, he was inevitably a revisionist, taking care to emphasize the important service that blacks rendered, for example, in the American Revolution, the Abolitionist Movement, and the Civil War. He did not make spectacular or excessive claims for the people about whom he wrote, confident that the true account would itself attract attention and even persuade disbelievers. Both in the subjects that he chose to write about and in his treatment of them, Quarles succeeded in showing how it was necessary for a historian or layman to change his or her position if the prior view had been, say, that the abolitionist movement was exclusively or even largely the work of enlightened Northern white men and women.

Surely, Quarles did not rely solely on the presentation of indisputable facts to persuade his readers to revise their views. In his lively and engaging writing style he had a strong ally not only in holding the reader, but in calling for the re-examination of the reader's views. He had a way with words, even in the manner in which he encapsulated the essence of a chapter in its title: "Behind the Man Behind the Gun" in the *Negro in the American*

Revolution; "The Users of Adversity" in *Black Abolitionists*; and "Among Us, Yet Not of Us", in *Lincoln and the Negro*. Then, in every line under those chapter headings, he elaborated in graphic and revealing ways the precise ideas that he wished to convey.

Quarles was well known and admired by his colleagues in the field. He served on the board of editorial advisors of the Booker T. Washington Papers, the National Council of the Smithsonian's Museum of African Art, as U.S. History Honorary Consultant to the Library of Congress, the Frederick Douglass Papers Project at Yale University, and the editorial board of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. Among the numerous organizations of which he was a member, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History and the Organization of American Historians were his favorites. Nothing pleased him more than the honor that the OAH bestowed on him by establishing a prize in his name and that of Nathan Huggins to assist minority graduate students in the writing of their dissertations.

Quarles is survived by his wife, two daughters, a brother, sister, and three grandsons. □

—John Hope Franklin, Professor Emeritus
University of North Carolina

Jordan Abraham Schwarz

The death of Jordan Schwarz from a massive heart attack on February 19, 1995, was a great loss to the community of historians and to his colleagues at Northern Illinois University in particular. Not only will we miss his acerbic wit and stubborn insistence that good history began with getting the facts right and the story straight, but the field of twentieth century U.S. history will be poorer for some time to come for not having the political history of inflation in modern America that he was writing at the time of his death.

Born on September 13, 1937, to parents who had come to America as part of the Jewish diaspora unleashed by the Russian Revolution and the rise of Nazi Germany, Jordan grew up in Chicago, Phoenix, and Brooklyn believing in the immigrant's dream of America as a land of freedom and opportunity, and his passion for his parents' adopted homeland led him to dedicate his life to its history. After receiving a B.A. in U.S. History from the City College of New York in 1959, he went on to do graduate work at Columbia University, where he earned an M.A. in 1960 and a Ph.D. in 1967. He won research grants from the Guggenheim Foundation, the American Philosophical Society, the Hoover Presidential Library Association, and the Twentieth Century Fund, as well as appointments as a Presidential Research Professor and a Distinguished Research Professor from Northern Illinois University in 1986 and 1990.

The author of four books and the co-author or editor of three others, Jordan wrote his first major study on congressional politics of the Hoover period. Widely regarded as one of the best books on the domestic aspects of the Hoover presidency, this *Interregnum of Despair: Hoover, Congress, and the Depression* (1970) led him to his far-reaching and highly-praised book, *The Speculator: Bernard M. Baruch in Washington. 1917-1965* (1981), in which he studied Baruch's influence on Herbert Hoover and his successors and explored how that related to larger questions that centered on the mobilization of the U.S. economy in times of war and peace.

Jordan was devoted to his family and dedicated to combining teaching and research in ways that would explain complex historical problems to specialists at the same time as they made history more meaningful to general readers and his students. A few days after he died, one of his students described him in a letter to our student newspaper as "a man who genuinely loved history, teaching, and research, and made every minute in the classroom a stimulating one." Few of us can ask for a better benediction than that. □

—W. Bruce Lincoln
Marvin A. Powell
Northern Illinois University

▼ Lawsuits / from 29

Sister Dianna Ortiz, a nun who has held vigils and hunger strikes to force the release of classified information about her 1989 torture by Guatemalan security forces, then assisted and trained by the United States. These cover-ups, as well as other aspects of the U.S. role in Guatemala and Honduras, will be addressed by Kate Doyle, an analyst for the National Security Archive. The NSA collects and publishes declassified documents on U.S. foreign policy obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Now the world's largest non-governmental library of declassified documents, NSA is also the leading non-profit user of the FOIA. Doyle brings an activist's perspective to the discussion.

Barton C. Hacker, historian at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, comes to the conversation with U.S. Government security clearance. Author of *Elements of Controversy*, winner of the 1996 Richard W. Leopard Prize, Barton Hacker knows more than he can tell about radiation safety during the testing of nuclear weapons. He'll explain what it means to research and write with access to classified documents.

A former federal employee, Shelley L. Davis, will be talking about her experience as the first and only official historian of the Internal Revenue Service. She resigned in 1995 after having tried unsuccessfully for seven years to convince the IRS to archive its records. Her new book, *Culture of Secrecy*, exposes the agency's misuse of taxpayer confidentiality to hide policy information crucial to understanding the history of this powerful government agency. Tax Analyst, a public interest law firm, is initiating a lawsuit to challenge the IRS's refusal to follow federal records laws.

"Sheer bullheadedness" is required for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) research, argues speaker David H. Anthony of Oakes College, University of California, Santa Cruz. Having made FOIA requests in several federal agencies, David Anthony is familiar with the increasing time, money, and expertise required to obtain crucial historical documentation.

Stanley Kutler will preside over, moderate, and participate in what may prove to be a startling set of accounts of the extreme lengths to which citizens must go to find out what politicians and administrators are doing. The E. Gordon Fox Professor of American Institutions, Law, and History at the University of Wisconsin, Stanley Kutler is the author of *The Wars of Watergate*. Last April, after four years of difficult litigation and negotiation (and 21 years after Congress had ordered it), he and the advocacy group Public Citizen reached an agreement with the National Archives and the Richard M. Nixon estate. The agreement makes public the tapes of the former president and his staff from February 1971 to July 1973, years which included not only the Watergate crisis but also diplomatic openings to China and what was then the Soviet Union. These are the tapes which helped convince the House Judiciary Committee to approve two articles of impeachment in July, 1974. Two weeks later Nixon became the first president to resign.

The conversation was organized by the OAH Committee on Research and Access. □

CONNECTIONS

AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

IN AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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CONNECTIONS INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY

The International Directory is a new feature of Connections which will provide a permanent listing for individuals, journals, centers and institutions who share an interest in the opportunities of global networking within the broad framework of internationalizing American History and Culture. Entries for the Directory appear first in the monthly and quarterly issues of Connections and are then compiled in the Directory's data base. These entries should be considered invitations for seeking collaboration, resources, advice, conference panel participants etc. The Directory is an on-going project which will be available via e-mail, the world wide web, and print. Comments, corrections, updates and most importantly, contributions are welcome.

Entries, which will be arranged by subject area, should include name, title, address, tel., fax, email, web page and a short description of academic interests.

Following are representative examples from the 130 entries already received for the Directory.

FISHER, David C. Graduate Student, Indiana University. Dept. of History, Indiana Univ., 742 Ballantine Hall, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA; 812/855-8726; Fax 812/855-0696; davfishe@indiana.edu Interests: Cultural history, international relations; late 19th - early 20th century Russian-American cultural relations; questions of representation and mutual perceptions.

JUNCKER, Clara. Professor. Director, Center for American Studies, Odense University, Campusvej 55, 5230 Odense M, Denmark; +45 66 15 86 00 x3405 or x3101 (message); Fax +45 65 93 04 90; juncker@litcul.ou.dk Interests: Southern studies, African American Studies, Gender theory, literary theory, 19th and 20th C American literature.

TAKSA, Lucy. Ph.D. School of Industrial Relations and Organisational Behaviour, The University of NSW, Sydney 2052, Australia. 9385-2010 (Sydney); Fax 662-8531; L.Taksa@unsw.edu.au Interests: Management and labour history with a particular focus on the diffusion of North American ideas and approaches to Australia during the early decades of the twentieth century. Relatedly, I am interested in the impact of American progressivism on Australian reform movements.

WIERICH, Jochen. Ph.D. candidate, American Studies Program, The College of William & Mary. 1109 N. Rochester St., Arlington, VA 22205-1740, USA; 703/237-7713; jwierich@nicom.com Interests: History of American art, visual culture, museums, mass culture, gender. I am presently a fellow with the American Studies Association, coordinating international projects for ASA, including "Connections." With a group of graduate students interested in visual culture I am planning a visual resources directory for teaching American Studies abroad. It will ultimately be available on Crossroads, the American Studies Website.

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ALL INQUIRIES AND POSTINGS should be sent to: David Fisher, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408; 812/855-8726; Fax 812/855-0696; fisher@oah.indiana.edu OR Jochen Wierich, American Studies Association, 1120 19th Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20036; 202/467-4783; Fax 202/467-4786; jwierich@nicom.com. The *Connections* WWW Homepage is made possible by the American Studies Crossroads Project and is available at: <http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/connections>

I. CONVERSATIONS, RESEARCH

COLD WAR SCIENCE FICTION: I am currently working on a study of U.S. science fiction of the Cold War, particularly from the period 1945 to 1975, but not excluding later material. I would be very grateful to hear of any novels or short stories bearing on CW themes and issues, or of any simulated documentaries - in print or movies - to do with nuclear attack or Russian invasion. In particular, where could I obtain a print of the fifties American Legion film of a Russian takeover of the USA called 'It Could Happen Here' (?) Any such informa-

tion including news of any critical articles or books would be gratefully received by David Seed at English Department, Liverpool University, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK; dseed@liverpool.ac.uk

US AND RUSSIA TODAY: CULTURE CLASHES OR CULTURE CONTACTS: Moscow State University Professor, Vyacheslav Shestakov, will be in the United States for several months beginning March 1997 and is interested in the opportunity to deliver guest lectures on Russian-American cultural relations with a focus on the phenomenon of growing anti-Americanism in Russian politics and public opinions. Dr. Shestakov has edited and written a number of publications including his most recent work, *The USA from In-*

side and Outside: Essays on American Culture and National Character (see this title's listing in Books / Journals / Publishing Opportunities). Contact Vyacheslav Shestakov, Russia, Moscow 117415, Leninsky prospect 92, apt. 40; Tel. 095/431-6292; egodina@2.RSIAnthro.bio.msu.ru

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW seeks assistance in developing its library. Wheaton College, (Wheaton Illinois) is organizing an effort to provide support to RACU as they develop their liberal arts curriculum and seeks donations of books. Contact P. Paul Snek, Director of Learning Resources, or Dr. Mark Elliott, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for East-West Christian Studies, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187-5593; 630/752-5000.

GOLDWATER: For a book on the 1964 Barry Goldwater presidential campaign, I would appreciate hearing from people who have studied, or who participated in, the following: the young conservative movement of the Sixties; political advertising on TV; the Republican Party's right turn; right- and left-wing critiques of managerial liberalism; and direct-mail campaigning. Contact Rick Perlstein, 295 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11215; 718/499-1213; perlstein@aol.com

FEMALE IMMIGRANT WORKERS/ DOMESTICS: I am doing a research on the portrayal of female immigrant workers (especially employed in domestic service) in American literature or popular culture. I am still doing preliminary reading and I would appreciate any suggestion, especially on primary texts. I would also be interested in knowing about other researches on specific groups, especially on Asian female immigrant workers. Contact Melani Budianta, Faculty staff of the Ameri-

The International Clearinghouse Newsletter, *CONNECTIONS: AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE IN AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE* (ISSN 1074-8202), is published by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408; 812/855-7311, and the American Studies Association, 1120 19th Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20036; 202/467-4783. Materials in *CONNECTIONS* may be freely copied and distributed. The Advisory Board reserves the right to reject material, announcements, and postings sent in for publication that are not consistent with the goals and policies of *CONNECTIONS*. The OAH, ASA, and other contributing organizations are not responsible for individual exchanges resulting from *CONNECTIONS*. Copyright © 1997, Organization of American Historians.

Editor: David Fisher, Organization of American Historians
Associate Editor: Jochen Wierich, American Studies Association

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can Studies Program at the University of Indonesia, Jakarta; Jl. Bintaro Puspita VII/Blok JJ no 27, Bumi Bintaro Permai, Jakarta 12320, Indonesia; Tel/Fax 021/7370272; eka@rad.net.id

COLONIAL MEDICAL POLICY, INDIA: I am researching colonial medical policy and Indian responses to western medicine in Bombay. In one of my published papers I have referred to the efforts of George Kittredge who collaborated with an Indian social reformer in establishing the first hospital for women and children in Bombay in 1886. I would welcome any information about Kittredge: where in America did he come from? What were his business interests? I would also be interested in participating in any seminar, conference or workshop on colonial policy towards public health, medical education, women and children's health. Contact Dr. Mridula Ramanna, 17/137 'Ajay Nivas,' Wadala, Mumbai 400031, India; 022/4150465; Fax 079/6421068.

AMERICAN FEMINISM: I am a Polish student interested in the history of American feminism. I have started my research on the subject only recently, so any hints on the important books or articles would be valuable. I would appreciate any contact with specialists or other people interested in women's studies in America. Contact Malgorzata Szafranska, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland; szafrans@if.uj.edu.pl

IMMIGRATION AND ETHNICITY: I am a graduate student at the Institute of United States Studies at the University of London and will write my thesis on European migration. I would like to combine my interest in the Central European countries and in American art, especially painting, to study artist immigrants in the States. Not having made up my mind as to what my exact topic will be, I would like to hear of other students, and their projects, working in this field. All suggestions, information and advice are welcome. Flavia Claes, Institute of United States Studies, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, UK; Fax 44 171-580-7352; fclaes@sas.ac.uk

WORLD WAR II ORPHANS: I would like to communicate with Germans whose father's were killed in World War II. Am also interested in talking to anyone who lost a father in WWII from any country but am especially interested in communicating with Germans. Also trying to locate any American who lost their father in WWII. I am the author of Touchstones: A Guide to Records Rights and Resources for the Next of Kin of American World War II Casualties and Co-Author of Lost in the Victory: America's World War II Orphans. Founder of the American WWII Orphans Network. Contact Ann Bennett Mix, PO Box 4369, Bellingham WA, 98227; awon@aol.com http://www.west.net/~awon

II. EXCHANGES

CUBAN & MEXICAN HISTORY: I am a professor-investigator specializing in aspects of Cuban and Mexican History. I would like to offer short courses (one or two weeks) in US universities or institutions on 19th century Cuban thought, Cuban history, or Cuban historiography. CV and course descriptions available. Contact Luis Angel A. Espinosa, Aljojuca 43 esquina con 3 Poniente, Colonia La Paz, C.P. 72160, Puebla, Pue, Mexico; Tel. 22/48-24-54.

CHENGDU, CHINA INVITES FOREIGN LECTURERS: We would be

very happy to invite anyone specializing in American Studies or Cross-Cultural Studies to teach or to help with some research programs as a foreign teacher or foreign expert on short-term or long-term basis (several weeks, 1-2 months, or 1 year). For details, contact Fan Yihong, Executive Director, Center for American Culture Studies / Center for Cross-Cultural Studies, 1207 Beiyuan, Southwest Jiaotong University Chengdu, Sichuan 610031, P.R. China; 0086-28-7524160 x48064; Fax 0086-28-7 5 2 4 0 0 7 ; fanyh@center2.swjtu.edu.cn

POLITICAL SCIENCE/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: I am a recently retired Professor of Political Science from the University of Bombay, India, seeking a one or two semester teaching position in an American university beginning Fall 1997. I have taught undergraduate and graduate courses in American Government and Foreign Policy, International Politics, Peace and Conflict Resolution, and Indian Politics and Foreign Policy at several universities in India and the U.S. I am the author or editor of ten books and the author of more than thirty articles in professional journals. Contact B. Ramesh Babu, Senior Academic Fellow in International Relations, American Studies Research Centre, O. U. Campus, Hyderabad 500007, India; Fax 91-040-7017114; babu@asrhyd.ernet.in

OXFORD, ENGLAND JANUARY-MAY 1998. I will be in Oxford 1-5/98 and am interested in teaching while there. My fields are US and European women's history, nineteenth century US, Civil War and Reconstruction, history of social welfare policy in the US, history of the family in the US. Contact Megan McClintock, University of Washington, Tacoma, Liberal Studies Department, Perkins Building, 1103 A Street, Tacoma, WA 9 8 4 0 2 ; meganmac@u.washington.edu

III. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

NEEDED

CHICAGO: Visiting scholar (male) from Ukraine, Newberry Library Fellow, seeks an inexpensive apartment sublet in Chicago, within easy access to Newberry Library for 3 months (March 6 - June 7, 1997). \$300/month limit. Contact Dr. Sergei Zhuk, c/o American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609-1634; 508/755-5221; szhuk@mwa.org

CAMBRIDGE, MASS: Italian scholar seeks accommodations in Cambridge, MA or Boston from May 15, 1997 to roughly June 20, preferably small apartment close to subway stops. Please contact martellone@cesit1.unif.it

AUSTIN, TX. Female graduate student seeks housing for 10-14 days in Austin for research at Univ. Texas, late February or early March. Non-smoker. Reply to Mae Ngai, Dept. of History, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; 212/766-8103; mn53@columbia.edu

FLORENCE, ITALY: Apartment to sublet in Florence (or within easy daily commute) for the month of March 1997. Professor Emeritus (University of Oregon) and poet-editor wife wish to locate near their adult daughter, who lives in Florence. Contact Ingrid Wendt Tel/Fax (001) 541/343-5101; 103411.2104@compuserve.com

WASHINGTON, DC: Retired professor and wife seek sublet in NW area, within walk to metro for 2-3 months (flexible), spring into fall. Contact Bruce Ferguson, 301/654-7018.

OFFERED

EUGENE, OREGON, USA: Sublet fully furnished house available February 19 through 6 May (exact dates negotiable). Two bedrooms, family room, yard with flowering shrubs, quiet hillside neighborhood within easy walking distance of university, schools, library, downtown, grocery stores, post office. Balcony with view. Ideal for two or three people. Low rent in exchange for watering plants, possible lawn mowing, and feeding of very gentle, mature cat. Ingrid Wendt; Tel/Fax 541/343- 5101; 103411.2104@compuserve.com

QUEENS, NY: For rent: large 6 room apartment, completely renovated, within New York City area (Queens). Convenient to transportation and shopping. \$800 month. Contact A. Hoermann, 516/924-4218; Hoermann@Delphi.Com

MONTREAL: Centrally-located four-bedroom house with enclosed garden for rent from August/September 1997 to August 1998. Close to major bus routes and metro station. 15 minutes on foot from Universite de Montreal, and 15 minutes by bus from Concordia University. Close to parks and English / French schools. Contact Michel Verdon, Dep. d'anthropologie, Universite de Montreal, C.P. 6128, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montreal, Qc, Canada H3C 3J7; 514/738-6938; Fax 514/343-2494; verdonm@ere.umontreal.ca

IV. BOOKS, JOURNALS, PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Connections International Directory will include permanent listings for Journals which appear in this section of the monthly edition of Connections. Please send the editor a brief announcement about your journal if you would like to have it listed in the Directory.

AMERICA FROM INSIDE AND OUTSIDE: ESSAYS ON AMERICAN CULTURE AND NATIONAL CHARACTER (1996). Published in paper-back, including 21 black-and-white illustrations, by Moscow State University, Centre of Russian Language and Culture, Publishing House (in Russian). This book is a result of Vyacheslav Shestakov's lectures at Moscow State University and Moscow International University. Contact Dr. Shestakov for ordering information and see his announcement in Conversations / Research regarding guest lectures during his visit to the United States. Contact Vyacheslav Shestakov, Russia, Moscow 117415, Leninsky prospect 92, apt. 40; Tel. 095/431-6292; egodina@2.RSIAnthro.bio.msu.ru

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHED HISTORIES OF AMERICAN LAW FIRMS THROUGH 1995: This bibliography contains the published histories of eighty-nine law firms located in twenty-four states and the District of Columbia, from small towns to large cities. The histories listed provide a rare snapshot of law firm personalities and practice behind the public faces of their clients. Compiled by J. Myron Jacobstein, Law Librarian Emeritus, Professor of Law Emeritus, Stanford University. Publication #41 (25 pages), \$20.00, ISBN 0-935630-48-1. Questions and orders should be addressed to: Publications Coordinator, Jamail Center for Legal Research, Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas School of Law, 727 East 26th Street, Austin, TX 78705-3224; 512/471-7726; Fax 512/471-0243.

CROP, the Crossroads guide to Opportunities in American Studies: The new resource has four distinct sections: CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS, which allows individuals and organizations to post relevant calls for papers to conferences, conference panels, journal essays and chapters of books through a simple auto-registration form on the Crossroads website. In addition, CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS offers guidelines for submitting work for professional review. POSITIONS AVAILABLE, which posts current job openings in American Studies, as published in the ASA Newsletter and H-Amstdy, along with information about getting a job and the realities and choices of the job market, and links to career and employment networks. FELLOWSHIPS & GRANTS, which posts current grant and internship opportunities in American Studies and related fields, along with links to major foundations and awards and tools for grant writing and grant getting. EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS (ESP), compiled by ASA and CURRENTLY IN PREPARATION, which profiles initiatives in American Studies and related fields that have been successful in winning major awards and in helping to transform education through their agenda and activities. From Jeff Finlay, Administrator/American Studies Crossroads Project. CROP resources are available at URL <http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/opportunities>

AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS AND CENTERS on the WORLD WIDE WEB: Crossroads presents this directory of American Studies academic programs and centers of research and study around the world. The programs section has been vastly updated, and now contains links to the websites of 76 American Studies academic programs, 19 of them outside the United States. This resource provides a useful guide to the global practice of American Studies, and is a must for anyone interested in program information and models. From Jeff Finlay, Administrator/American Studies Crossroads Project. Available at URL <http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/programs>

INTERROADS: An Electronic Discussion Forum for International / Comparative Perspectives on the Study of American Culture. INTERROADS is a new moderated listserv cosponsored by the American Studies Crossroads Project and the International Committee of the US American Studies Association, and funded with support from the LSOFT Corporation as part of their "Ten Lists for Education" initiative. INTERROADS encourages discussions of American Studies from an international/comparative perspective.

INTERROADS is available on the World Wide Web at the archive site kindly provided by the LSOFT corporation: <http://home.dc.isoft.com/archives/interroads.html> Membership in INTERROADS is free and open to everyone, though it is not necessary to be a member or even have Internet access in order to submit or receive postings. To subscribe to INTERROADS, send a message by email to LISTSERV@home.ease.isoft.com containing the text SUBSCRIBE INTERROADS yourfirstname yourlastname (where yourfirstname yourlastname is your own first name and surname). We hope you will be interested in joining the INTERROADS list and look forward to seeing you there! From Jeff Finlay, Administrator/American Studies Crossroads Project.

SEXUALITY AND CULTURE: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL is a forum for the discussion and analysis of ethical, cultural, social, and political issues related to sexual relationships and sexual behavior. These issues include—but are not limited to: sexual consent and sexual responsibility; sexual harassment and freedom of speech and association; sexual privacy; censorship and pornography; impact of film/literature on sexual relationships; and university and governmental regulation of intimate relationships, such as interracial relationships and student-professor relationships. For information on submissions to future issues contact: Dr. Roberto Refinetti, Department of Psychology, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187; refine@mail.wm.edu. Subscription information is available from Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Subscription Department, Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; 908/445-2280.

INTELLECTUAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER The 1996 issue (Volume 18) of the Intellectual History Newsletter features a symposium on "Intellectual History in the Age of Cultural Studies." Editor: Casey Nelson Blake, Indiana University. For subscription and back issue information, contact: Intellectual History Newsletter, American Studies Program, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 521, Bloomington, IN 47405-6601, USA; ihn@ucs.indiana.edu; <http://www.indiana.edu/~amrstudy/ihnind.htm>

HAGLEY MUSEUM & LIBRARY COLLECTION GUIDES: "American Women's History" is the most recent guide to collections at the Hagley Museum and Library issued by the Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society. The other brochures in this series are "Consumer Culture: Advertising, Design, & Public Relations," "Business and the State," and "Industrial and Commercial Architecture." The guides are available for no charge by contacting the Center at P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington DE 19807; 302/658-2400; Fax 302/655-3188; cri@udel.edu

PHARMACY IN HISTORY, the peer-reviewed, quarterly journal of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, invites submissions as articles and research notes. PH is dedicated to exploring the history of pharmacy and drugs. More information about submissions or subscriptions may be obtained from Gregory J. Higby, Editor, 425 North Charter St., Madison, WI 53706; 608/262-5378; aihph@mac.wisc.edu

JOURNAL OF THE NORDIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN STUDIES now in its 27th year. Editors: David E. Nye, Carl Pedersen; Book Review Editor: Dale Carter. Subscribers join two associations and receive 6 publications per year: membership in the Nordic Association of American Studies (NAAS); American Studies in Scandinavia, 2 issues per year (c. 10 articles plus reviews); the NAAS newsletter (in English, c. 16-20 pages per issue, two per year); membership in the European Association of American Studies (EAAS) - the newsletter of EAAS twice a year; mailings about conferences, publications, and other activities in Europe. For subscription information contact: American Studies in Scandinavia, Odense University Press, Odense University, 5230 Odense M, Denmark; Fax (45) 66 15 81 26; press@forlag.ou.dk

THE UCLA HISTORICAL JOURNAL, now in its seventeenth year, is one of the few history journals run entirely by graduate students for graduate stu-

dents. It offers an excellent opportunity to sample some of the most exciting new research currently being produced by young historians. The Journal is currently accepting submissions of articles to be published in its 1997 edition, volume 17. Deadline is 1 April 1997. Papers should not exceed forty pages in length and should conform to The Chicago Manual of Style. The Journal is also seeking brief reviews of recent books as well as medium-length articles for the Notes and Documents section. Please send three copies of your submission from any field, area, or topic in history (or related discipline) to: Editor-in-chief, UCLA Historical Journal, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1473; journal@history.ucla.edu

THE FAULKNER JOURNAL invites articles for an upcoming special issue titled, **FAULKNER THE REIVER**, guest edited by Joseph Urgo. Faulkner is famous for saying that he'd steal from old ladies—even his mother—when it came to getting what he needed to write. From whom did he reive? We are looking for studies of Faulknerian intertextuality: source studies, literary borrowings, "conversations" over time with other writers, with popular culture, film, music, and with his own writing. For this issue we are interested in exploring the particular ways in which Faulkner "read everything," absorbed it, and claimed it as his own. Studies of particular cases are welcome, as are broader explorations of the idea of literary influence—or stealth. Manuscript deadline is May 31, 1997. For details on making a submission, contact The Faulkner Journal Managing Editor, Dawn Trouard, Leigh Hall 204B, The University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1913; or 401/232-6386; jurgo@acad.bryant.edu

SYCAMORE JOURNAL: MEDIA AND AMERICAN IDENTITIES. Sycamore, a new on-line journal of American Studies, is now accepting article-length papers on the theme of Media and American Identities (broadly conceived). Submissions from all fields are welcome, as are a wide variety of interpretive approaches. Edited and produced by graduate students and faculty at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Sycamore is intended to serve as a forum for the academic work of doctoral students around the country. All submissions are reviewed by an editorial board composed of doctoral students and faculty. Deadline is May 1, 1997. For details on making submissions, contact Sycamore: A Journal of American Culture, Department of English, CB#3520 Greenlaw Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

WOMEN AND FUNDAMENTALISM, PERSPECTIVES ON THE NEW RELIGIOUS POLITICS: The Journal of Women's History is soliciting essays for a special issue on women and the politics of religion. We are particularly interested in contributions on both current and past religious / political movements that are often called "fundamentalist." Nikki R. Keddie and Jasamin Rostam-Kolayi will serve as guest editors, and the issue will appear early in 1999. We are specifically seeking works that shed light on the rise of movements with conservative gender positions within diverse religious traditions such as Hinduism, Judaism, Islam, and Christianity. We especially encourage articles that provide historical perspective on the rise of contemporary religiopolitical movements; compare two or more such movements; or analyze women and religious politics in the past. Deadline is September 1, 1997. Send 4 copies of your manuscript (no more than 10,000 words, including endnotes) to Funda-

mentalism Issue, Journal of Women's History, c/o Department of History, The Ohio State University, 230W. 17th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210. For more details on submission policy, email jwh@osu.edu or see the Notice to Contributors page in any issue of the Journal of Women's History.

AMERICAN STUDIES INTERNATIONAL will publish its journal three times a year beginning in February 1997. We are looking for good bibliographical essays of 5,000 words or less on any topic in American Studies, especially in the fields of American business history, diplomatic history, recent African-American literature, and recent work in Native American history and culture. Contact Bernard Mergen, Senior Editor, American Studies International, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052; mergen@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu

JAZZ AND AMERICAN CULTURE: An Interdisciplinary, On-Line Journal announces a call for submissions to its third issue (June 1997). Published twice a year by the University of Texas, JAC is a forum for the best in new jazz scholarship. We seek articles, notes, and fiction on jazz as a critical site of investigation for understanding the cultural history of the Americas. We also invite the submission of reviews on jazz-related books accessible to students and scholars across disciplinary boundaries. Potential contributors should contact Dr. Randolph Lewis, Editor, at rrlewis@ucdavis.edu for manuscript submission guidelines and other information.

SOURCES, REVUE D'ETUDES ANGLLO-AMERICAINES: A new biannual journal of Anglo-American studies is now being published in Orleans, France. Open to international contributions, SOURCES includes traditional articles on the literatures and cultures of the English-speaking world, but the central emphasis is put on firsthand material and primary documents. We are planning to include reviews and review essays dedicated to primary sources of literary, artistic and historical production (new novels, new films or plays, new visions of historical issues). Original pieces of creative writing (short stories, poems, "advance sheets") will be welcome in our pages. Every proposed contribution will be anonymously submitted to two anonymous readers. An editorial board, made up of scholars of international renown, crowns the whole structure. For additional info., please send your queries to: SOURCES/CERCA, Faculte des Lettres, Universite d'Orleans. Fax: 00 33 2 38 49 47 07; 106537.3413@compuserve.com

V. FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS AND AWARDS

THE LONGFELLOW INSTITUTE FELLOWSHIPS: The Institute announces its ongoing seminar on "Languages of What is Now the United States" with new short-term and long-term fellowships. They include: A) Dissertation-writing grants; B) Research support for graduate students and scholars; C) Short-term travel grants for visiting scholars from abroad. Deadlines March 1, 1997. The seminar is designed to stimulate scholarly work on texts that were written or published in what is now the U.S. in any language other than English. Scholars and students working in this area are invited to submit an application form (indicating language expertise and past experience, brief project description, and two recommendations) in three copies to The Longfellow Institute, Department of

English and American Literature and Language, Harvard University, Warren House, 11 Prescott Street, Cambridge MA 02138 USA; 617/496-9400; Fax 617/496-8737; lowinus@fas.harvard.edu Application forms and further information can be downloaded from <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~lowinus>. Applicants are encouraged to include relevant offprints, publications, and manuscripts, and bibliographies. Materials are reviewed periodically, and all full applications received by the deadline will be considered.

BALCH INSTITUTE FELLOWSHIPS: The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, Philadelphia, has announced the availability of Resident Research Fellowships for the summer of 1997. Fellowships are available to scholars who require access to the Balch's collections on American immigration and ethnicity in order to further their research. Fellows will receive a stipend of \$500 per month, plus free accommodation in the Balch Fellows' Residence near the Institute. Fellowships are open to both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are holders of the Ph.D. or its equivalent, Ph.D. candidates, and independent scholars. Fellowships may be taken for a period of one to three months during the period May 15-September 15, 1997. Application deadline is March 1, 1997. Inquiries should be addressed to Eric L. Pumroy, Director of the Library and Archives, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia PA 19106. 215/925-8090 x215; balchlib@hslc.org

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN/UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO JOINT CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES announces its annual Summer Visiting Scholars Competition for faculty from non-research US universities and colleges. Recipients research and write on a Latin American topic for one month during the summer of 1997 at either the Urbana/Champaign and/or the University of Chicago campus and enjoy access to university libraries and resources. Awards include \$2,500 for living expenses and up to \$500 for travel. Submit by April 1, 1997 a letter of interest, vitae, letter of reference, and project proposal (approx. 500 words) to: Alan Kolata, Director, Center for Latin American Studies, 5848 S. University Avenue, Kelly Hall 308, Chicago, IL 60637; 773/702-8420; Fax 773/702-1755; clas@uchicago.edu

CHARLES DeBENEDETTI PRIZE IN PEACE HISTORY: The Peace History Society invites submissions for the prize, to be given to the author or authors of an outstanding journal article published in English in 1995 or 1996, which deals with peace history. This may include articles focusing on the history of peace movements, the response of individuals to peace and war issues, the relationship between peace movements and other reform issues, comparative analyses, and quantitative studies. Articles should be submitted in triplicate by July 1, 1997 to Allen Smith, 2939 Van Ness St., NW, No. 121, Washington, DC 20008.

THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL REVIEW STUDENT ESSAY COMPETITION: The Review solicits submissions from senior level and graduate students of papers written during the 1996-97 academic year and relating to Michigan's political, economic, social, and cultural history. We also welcome essays on American, Canadian, and Midwestern history that directly or indirectly explore important themes related to Michigan's past. Submissions will be judged by a panel of professional historians, using the criteria of originality, research, writing style, and documentation.

Manuscripts should not exceed 7000 words and should be double spaced, including the endnotes pages. Five copies and an original must be submitted, along with a cover letter indicating the student's school, program, advisor, and stage in studies. Each contestant may enter only one essay. Undergraduate contestants must be nominated by a faculty member familiar with their work. The deadline for submissions is 15 July 1997. The winning essay will be published in the Spring 1998 issue of the Michigan Historical Review and will be awarded a cash prize of \$500.00. Submissions should be sent to: Carol Green-Devens, Editor, The Michigan Historical Review, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

THE ABE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM supports post-doctoral research on contemporary policy relevant issues. The Fellowship is designed to encourage international multidisciplinary research on topics of pressing global concern. Abe Fellows are eligible for up to 12 months of full-time support. The fellowship is for projects by individuals only. This competition is open to American and Japanese citizens, as well as other nationals who can demonstrate strong and serious affiliations with the research communities of the US and Japan. Applicants must hold the Ph.D. or the terminal degree in their field, or have attained an equivalent level of professional experience. The deadline is September 1, annually. For information or applications contact: Abe Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; 212/377-2700; Fax 212/377-2727; <http://www.ssrc.org>

ROBERT M UTLEY EDITORIAL FELLOWSHIP: The WESTERN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, in conjunction with the Western History Association, would like to announce that the WHA Fellowship is being renamed in honor of Robert M. Utley. A greatly honored figure in western history, Utley's work has spanned both the public and educational sectors. The fellowship will carry a stipend of \$7500 for the academic year, with an out-of-state tuition waiver at Utah State University and funds for summer work. For further information write: Western Historical Quarterly, Robert M. Utley Fellowship, Utah State University, Logan UT 84322-0740; bstewart@wpo.hass.usu.edu

SONNEDECKER GRANT IN THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY: Assistance for short-term historical research related to the history of pharmacy, including the history of drugs, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison is available periodically. Historians, pharmacists, and other scholars working in the field (of any nationality) may apply for the next available Sonnedeker Grant for Visiting Research in the History of Pharmacy. The program provides assistance for travel, maintaining temporary residence in Madison, and meeting research expenses associated with utilizing the collection. A brochure is available on request that describes the pharmaco-historical collections, which have been developed in Madison during more than a century by the University of Wisconsin, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. Printed sources emphasize pharmaceutical literature of Western Europe and the USA. Manuscript sources represent mainly American pharmacy, from the late 19th century to the present. At least \$2000 becomes available annually to defray part of the expenses of a recipient, for whatever period of residence is appropriate. Grants are made throughout the year on the basis of the merit of previous historical

work and the appropriateness of historical resources on the University of Wisconsin campus to the research proposed. For further information, contact: Prof. Gregory J. Higby, 425 North Charter Street, Madison, WI 53706; 608/262-5378; aihp@macq.wisc.edu

US HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATORS: The US Education Dept. and the USHMM invite middle and high school educators to apply to attend the third annual Arthur and Rochelle Belfer National Conferences. Museum educators and scholars will share rationales, strategies, and approaches for presenting this complex topic to students. During each 3-day conference, participants will meet with Museum staff and visit the Permanent Exhibition, two special exhibitions, the interactive Wexler Learning Center, and the Resource Center for Educators. Seminar sessions will emphasize use of Museum resources and guidelines for planning and implementing units of study for teaching about the Holocaust in middle and high schools. Applications available in mid-January for both conference dates (July 13-15, 1997 or July 20-22, 1997). Contact: Sylvia Kay, Conference Coordinator, USHMM, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2150; 202/488-2639; Fax 202/314-7888; skay@ushmm.org

VI. CALL FOR PAPERS, MEETINGS

CONTESTED SPACES: SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND THE AMERICAS. Univ. of Auckland, New Zealand, 17-19 July 1997. Contests over spaces have always existed in these lands and continue today in the economic, political, commercial, cultural racial, sexual, environmental, and religious arenas. Papers are invited from scholars and students interested in the study of these contested spaces before and after the arrival of the Spanish and Portuguese. Panels will be mainly interdisciplinary, and organized around topics such as globalisation, deterritorialisation, past and future geographies, narratives of the frontier and the nation, identity politics, human rights, democracy and inter-American relations, urbanisation, institutions, second language teaching, linguistics, colonialism, and post-colonialism. We welcome contributions from a wide range of fields: literature, history, geography, economics, political studies, as well as environmental, cultural and media studies. Abstract deadline in March 1, 1997. Contact AILASA Conference, Co-ordinator for Latin American Studies, Univ. of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand; 64-9-373-7599 x5263 or x6651; Fax 64-9-373-7000; m.omeagher@auckland.ac.nz; <http://www.tmk.auckland.ac.nz/Arts/LatAmp/contested.htm>

PEACE AND WAR ISSUES: GENDER, RACE, IDENTITY, AND CITIZENSHIP. University of Texas, San Antonio, November 14-16, 1997. The [prhttp://www.inaugural97.org/ceremony/ogram](http://www.inaugural97.org/ceremony/ogram) committee for the first international conference sponsored by the Peace History Society (formerly the Council on Peace Research in History) requests proposals that examine issues of peace and war with particular attention to issues of gender, race, identity, and citizenship. The committee especially seeks papers or panels that employ comparative or interdisciplinary analysis. The best papers will be considered for publication in a special issue of PEACE AND CHANGE. Proposals by individuals presenters are welcome, but we en-

courage outlines for complete sessions. Sessions should feature 2-3 papers and a moderator. All proposals should include a brief summary of prospective papers and names and addresses of each participant accompanied by a brief biographical sketch or vita. The deadline for proposals is March 15, 1997. Please send all inquiries and proposals simultaneously to our program co-chairs, Prof. Scott L. Bills, Department of History, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX 75962; 409/468-2285; SBILLS@sfasu.edu and Prof. Kathleen Kennedy, Department of History, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225; 360/650-3043; kkennedy@cc.wvu.edu

BIOGRAPHY AND ROMANIAN STUDIES: The Third International Conference of the Center for Romanian Studies will be held in Iasi, Romania from 9-13 July 1997. Accepted topics will be those related to the past,

present and future uses of biography in Romanian studies, as well as presentations or discussions of specific biographies of important Romanian historical, political, literary, and cultural personalities, as well as foreign personalities who played an important role in Romanian culture and history. Languages used will be English and Romanian. As with past conferences, the papers presented at the conference will be published in a volume. Presentations will be limited to 20 minutes, but papers submitted for publication can be substantially longer. The Center for Romanian Studies will provide housing for conference participants. Proposal deadline is 15 March, 1997. Please send a one page abstract to: Program Coordinator, Center for Romanian Studies, Oficiul Postal 1, Casuta Postala 108, 6600 Iasi, Romania; Tel/Fax 40 32 210274; kurtwt@starnets.ro

ORAL TRADITION AND ITS PERFORMANCE : BEYOND THE VERBAL/NONVERBAL DIVIDE: The Vth Triennial International Conference on Oral Tradition will be held in the Howard College Theatre of the University of Natal, Durban from 16-18 July 1997. Papers are invited on any aspect of enactment of cultural heritage. Under cultural heritage is understood all traditional orally delivered forms of art and ritual, and all forms of art and rites acquired through imitation, such as music, costumes, dances, choreography, wall-paintings, drums, engravings, carvings, decorations, weaving, effigies, beadwork, masks, body-adornments, body paintings, icons, landscaping, codes of gestures, attitudes and conduct, the human voice: solo and in chorus. Enactment comprises gestural, aural, and oral performance as well as the study of performers, participants and audience. Particular attention should

be paid to the context of the text—text being used here in the broadest sense of the term: all repositories of meaning—and performance or recordings in any form are particularly welcome. Abstract deadline is 31 March, 1997. Contact Prof. E. Sienaert, Director: Centre for Oral Studies, University of Natal, Durban, Conference Convenor; sienaert@mtb.und.ac.za

24TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION, Tacoma, Washington, Oct 9-12, 1997. Papers are invited on all topics related to communal studies, with particular attention given to those addressing the theme of "Communal Frontiers." The conference will be hosted by the Washington State Historical Society, which will offer a major exhibit on past and present communal societies in Washington. In addition to formal paper sessions, the conference offers informal social gatherings, and tours of the Tacoma area and of western Washington communal sites. For further information about the conference, contact Dr. Charles LeWarne, 20829 Hillcrest Place, Edmonds, WA 98026. Send paper proposals to Dr. Doris Pieroth, 5027 Sand Point Place N. E., Seattle, WA 98105 by April 15, 1997.

BRITAIN AND THE COLD WAR: ICBH 9th Annual Summer School Institute of Historical Research Senate House, University of London, 15-17 July 1997. The conference will address a wide variety of themes related to the Cold War. When did the Cold War start for Britain: What were the effects of the Cold War on foreign policy-making; on economic policy; on the development of international institutions and the Western Alliance; on the end of empire; on the British presence in Germany; on the development of the armed forces; on military strategy; on attitudes towards armament and disarmament; and on relations with the United States? Additionally, the conference will examine Cold War culture; the shift of the balance of power; Red Scare. Other subjects associated with the Cold War will be considered. Submit a 100-word abstract to: 1997 Summer School, ICBH, Room 357, Senate House, Malet St, London WC1E 7HU; or email: icbh@sas.ac.uk using 1997 Summer School as your subject header.

LANGUAGES AND VOICES IN THE AMERICAS: Conference to be held at the University of Versailles, France, October 17-19, 1997. Are there common features or typical variations in the way English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, or Dutch interfere with pre-Columbian languages, with minority immigrant languages or with each other in the Americas? Or in their differences with the European models? What part does language play in na-

tional, regional or local identity? What is the place and future of creole languages? of bilingual programs? We want to encourage a comparative approach of the specific relationship to language throughout the Americas, with the hypothesis that the whole continent has shared the unique experience of suddenly imported colonial languages, a few decades after the invention of printing had made it easier to impose standard languages. Papers and discussions in French, English and Spanish. Participants in the fields of linguistics, political sciences, history, literature, culture on all the language areas of the Americas are invited to attend and to suggest panels and papers. Contact: Professor Jacques Pothier, "Suds d'Amériques" Université de Versailles, 47, boulevard Vauban, 78047 Guyancourt, France. Phone: 33/139255691; Fax 33/139255355; Jacques.Pothier@sudam.uvsq.fr

STEREOTYPES IN PERSPECTIVE: AMERICANS IN FRANCE - FRENCHMEN IN AMERICA: I am considering organizing a conference in Brussels, Belgium, with the sponsorship of the Belgium Luxembourg American Studies Association, and would like to get an idea of potential interest, participants, and papers. The conference would have the provisional title "National Stereotypes in Perspective: Americans in France - Frenchmen in America." The idea would be to look at how Americans and Frenchmen have perceived each other from the 18th to the 20th centuries, using various sources as a basis for analysis, to include travel accounts, literature, oral history, the press, cinema, music, advertising, popular print media, art, etc. If you would be interested in submitting a paper proposal (500 word abstract) or attending such a conference, please contact: William L. Chew III, Ph.D., Professor, History, Vesalius College, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Pleinlaan 2, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; WRK 0032-2-629.2577; HOM 0032-2-759.8095; wchew@vnet3.vub.ac.be

MILLENNIUM RESPONSES: (DIS)PLACING CLASSICAL GREEK THEATRE: International Theatre Conference, September 18-22, 1997, Thessaloniki - Aristotle University, Greece. This conference will bring together scholars from various fields (anthropology, linguistics, literary criticism, communications, and others) as well as dramatists and theatre practitioners in an open debate about the position of ancient Greek drama in a rapidly changing postmodern society. For details, contact: Prof. Elizabeth Sakellariou and/or Prof. Savas Patsalidis, School of English, Faculty of Philosophy, Aristotle Univ., 54006 Thessaloniki, Greece; +31-997424 or +31-997461; Fax +31-997432.

Connections Order Form

Individual and institutional subscriptions to CONNECTIONS can be ordered in print or electronic form. Please contact: David Fisher, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408, 812/855-8726; Fax: 812/855-0696, FISHER@OAH.INDIANA.EDU

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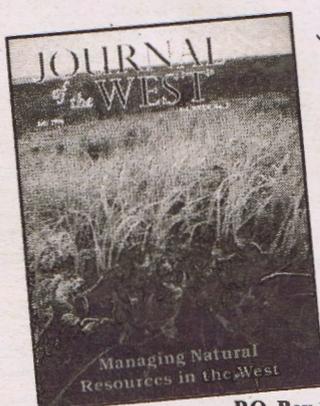
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May 18-21	Maine Association of Museums	Bethel, Maine (tentative)
October 22-25	New Harmony	Evansville, Indiana

Regional Workshops - Fee of \$125 includes all workshop materials and one lunch.

April 3-5	Education and Public Programs	Hollidaysburg, PA
TBA	Education and Public Programs	Madison, WI
June 19-21	Historic House Museums	Washington, DC
June 26-28	Interpretation & Community History	Albuquerque, NM
July 10-12	Interpretation & Community History	New Orleans, LA
Dec. 4-6	Leadership and Governance	Newark, DE

For further information contact: American Association for State and Local History, 530 Church St., Suite 600, Nashville, TN 37219, 615/255-2971, fax: 615/255-2979, e-mail: aaslh@nashville.net



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

Professional Opportunities

The American Council of Learned Societies seeks applications and nominations for a position as education program officer. This position will include responsibility for ACLS education programs and activities concerned with school-college collaborations, with curriculum innovation in the liberal arts and sciences, and with international education exchanges. The program officer will work closely with the education-related activities of the learned societies which are members of ACLS. We seek a person with a Ph.D. in the humanities or social sciences, a record of teaching and scholarship, some pertinent administrative experience, and broad interests in the world of scholarship beyond his/her own discipline. ACLS is the leading private organization devoted to research and teaching in the humanities and humanistic social sciences in the U.S. and is composed of 58 learned societies. Review of applications will begin immediately. Applications (cover letter, c.v., and a list of references) should be addressed to Douglas Bennett, Vice President, ACLS, 16th Floor, 228 East 45th St., New York, NY 10017-3398. AA/EOE.

The Humanities Division of McKendree College invites applications for a tenure-track appointment commencing Fall 1997. Rank and salary are commensurate with experience. Applicants must have a completed Ph.D., demonstrated excellence in teaching, and scholarly potential. The ideal applicant will have a field of specialization in the U.S. since 1865, and be prepared to teach a course in Women's history, and the history of a third world area. McKendree, located 25 miles from St. Louis, is Illinois' oldest college and is proud of its historic affiliation with the United Methodist Church. Send letter of intent and c.v., including graduate transcript copies, to Professor Irwin Halford, Chair, Division of Humanities, McKendree College, Lebanon, IL 62254. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. EEO/AA/ADA employer.

The National Endowment for the Humanities will be conducting summer seminars and institutes for college faculty. Each seminar includes fifteen participants working in collaboration with one or two leading scholars. Participants will have access to a major library collection, with time reserved to pursue individual research and study projects.

Pittsburgh State University invites applications for an assistant professor position in American history. Will teach such courses as U.S. Civil War; World Wars I & II; American Military; American and World surveys. Salary from base \$31,500. Tenure-track position begins August 21, 1997. Ph.D. in American history required. College teaching experience preferred. Send letter of application, transcripts, curriculum vita, and three recent letters of recommendation to Dr. Thomas R. Walther, Chair, History Department, Pittsburgh State University, Pittsburgh, Kansas 66762. First consideration begins February 24, 1997. Pittsburgh State University is an AA/EOE employer.

Activities of Members

Harriet Hyman Alonso, Fitchburg State College, has been awarded the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation for her article, "Nobel Peace Laureates, Jane Addams and Emily Greene Balch: Two Women of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom."

Beverly Bastian, University of California-Santa Barbara, received a Huntington fellowship based upon her proposed research "The Examination of the Adjudication of California's Mexican Land Grants."

Suzanne Borghei, California State University-Long Beach, received a Huntington fellowship for her project on "Internationalist and Intercultural Interests in Los Angeles, 1900-1950."

Stephanie Cassidy, University of California-San Diego, was awarded a Huntington fellowship for her proposed research project "The Rise of the Art Students League of New York, 1875-1930."

Vincent DiGirolamo has received the first J.N.G. Finley Post-Doctoral Fellowship in American history at George Mason University. He recently completed his dissertation, "Crying the News: Children, Street Work, and the American Press, 1830s-1920s," at Princeton University.

Sam Elworthy, Rutgers University, received a Huntington Fellowship for his project "The Social Sciences in American Culture, 1870-1920."

John Hope Franklin, OAH Past President, Duke University, gave the feature address at the conference "Capitalism and Slavery Fifty Years Later: Eric Williams and the Post Colonial Caribbean" in Trinidad on 26 September, 1996.

Lawrence Glickman, University of South Carolina, was awarded the Prize from the Society for the History of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era (SHGAPE) for the best article on the period 1865-1917 at the 1996 Annual OAH meeting.

Greg Hise, University of Southern California, has been awarded a Huntington fellowship for his proposed research project "Industrial Districts in Los Angeles."

Daniel Johnson, University of California-Los Angeles, received a Huntington fellowship for his project "Examination of Los Angeles Politics during the Progressive Era."

Mary Kelley, Dartmouth College, has been designated the Times-Mirror Distinguished Fellow for her proposed research "Women's Intellectual Lives in Nineteenth-Century America."

Laurie Maffly-Kipp, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, has been commissioned to write an essay for its "Missionary Impulse in North American History" project. Her topic is the effect of African-American missionary service on the development of African-American Christianity in the U.S.

Kevin Leonard, Antioch College, has been awarded a position as a NEH Senior Fellow for his research "The Impact of the Cold War on Race Relations in Los Angeles."

Michael Magliari, California State University, received a Huntington fellowship based on his proposed research project "Chico Indian Slavery in the Free State of California, 1850-1863."

Timothy Mahoney, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, has been awarded a Huntington fellowship for his research "Middle Class Experience in the Midwest During the Gilded Age, 1865-1900."

Phillip Morgan, Florida State University, received a Huntington fellowship and will be studying "The World of an Anglo-Jamaican in the Eighteenth-Century."

Carla Pestana, Ohio State University, has been designated a NEH Senior Fellow for her proposed project "Anglo-America During the English Revolution, 1640-1661."

Marguerite Shaffer, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, has been awarded a Huntington fellowship for her proposed research project "Relationship Between Tourism, American Landscape, and National Identity During the First Half of the Twentieth-Century."

Dr. Carol Sheriff, College of William and Mary, received the 1996 Archives Week Award for Excellence in Research Using the Holdings of the State Archives.

Hilda Smith, University of Cincinnati, has been awarded a Huntington fellowship for her study "An Intellectual Biography of Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle."

John David Smith, North Carolina State University, has been awarded the Myers Center Award for the Study of Human Rights in North America for 1995 for his 11-volume work, *Anti-Black Thought, 1863-1925*.

Allison Sneider, University of California-Los Angeles, received a Huntington fellowship for her project "Suffrage and the Construction of National Citizenship, 1876-1904."

Terri Snyder, California State University-Fullerton, received the Barbara M. Thom Post-Doctoral Fellowship for her proposed topic "Gender, Law and Society in Virginia, 1660-1730."

Suzanne Thurman has been awarded the 1996 Jane Dempsey Douglass Prize by the American Society of Church History for her article, "Dear-

ly Loved Mother Eunice': Gender, Motherhood, and Shaker Spirituality." The article will appear in a future issue of *Church History*.

Charles Wetherell, University of California-Riverside, received a Huntington fellowship for his proposed research topic "The Local Business of Citrus in Southern California."

Robert Zieger, University of Florida, received the 1996 Philip Taft Prize in Labor History for his book titled *The CIO: 1935-1955*.

Awards, Grants and Fellowships

The Naval Historical Center, Department of the Navy, will make two Research Grants, named in honor of Vice Admiral Edwin B. Hooper, of up to \$2,500 each to individuals undertaking research and writing in the field of U.S. naval history. Applicants should have either the Ph.D. or equivalent credentials, and they must be U.S. citizens. The Center will also award the Rear Admiral John D. Hayes Fellowship of \$8,000 to a pre-doctoral candidate who is undertaking research and writing on a dissertation in the field of U.S. naval history. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and must have completed all requirement for the Ph.D. except the dissertation by June 30, 1997. Deadline for both awards is February 28, 1997. Application forms may be obtained by writing: Senior Historian, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, 901 M Street SE, Washington, DC 20374-5060.

The Society of American Archivists invites nominations for several awards: The Philip M. Hamer-Elizabeth Hamer-Kegan Award, which recognizes an archivist, editor, group of individuals, or institution that has increased the public awareness of a specific body of documents through compilation, transcription, exhibition, or public presentation, of archives, or manuscript materials for educational, instructional, or other public purpose; the Minority Student Award, which recognizes minority undergraduate and graduate students who have expressed an interest in becoming professional archivists and active members of the SAA; the Theodore Calvin Pease Award, which recognizes superior writing achievements by students of archival administration; and the Waldo Gifford Leland Prize, which encourages and rewards writing of superior excellence and usefulness in the field of archival history, theory, or practice. All nominations must be postmarked by February 28, 1997. Contact: Society of American Archivists, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605; (312) 922-0140; fax (312) 347-1452; info@archivists.org.

The eighteenth annual Bryant Spann Memorial Prize, for \$1,000, will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1997 for the best article published on social protest and reform. Contact: The Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o The Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute Indiana, 47809. Please include self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The Western Association of Women Historians will award the 1997 Graduate Student Fellowship at its annual meeting to a WAWH member who is a graduate student in history writing a dissertation at the time of application and plans to receive their Ph.D. no earlier than December 1997. For further information and application materials, please contact: Dr. Lois Huneycutt, Department of History, 114A Read Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia MO 65211. Deadline for application is March 1, 1997.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is accepting applications from individuals for its Fellowship in Archival Administration, which provides advanced administrative training in archives. The host institution will be the Thomas Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs. For the 1997-98 fellowship year, the stipend for the archival fellow is \$35,000, with up to \$7,000 in fringe benefits. The fellowship is for a nine-to twelve-month period beginning between August and October 1997. The Commission is also accepting applications for its Editing Fellowship, which provides training in historical documentary editing. The host project will be The Frederick Douglass Papers project in Morgantown, West Virginia. The stipend is \$33,000 with up to \$8,250 in fringe benefits. The fellowship is for an eleven-month period beginning between August and October 1997. Applicants should hold a Ph. D. or have completed

all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Application deadline is March 1, 1997. Contact: NHPRC, National Archives Building (Archives I), Room 607, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5610; fax (202) 501-5601; nhprc@arch1.nara.gov.

To encourage research in North Carolina's historical and cultural resources, the North Carolina Society offers on a competitive basis Archie K. Davis Fellowships to assist scholars in gaining access to collections documenting the state's past. Stipends vary. The deadline for proposals is March 1, 1997. Contact: Dr. H.G. Jones, North Carolina Society, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 17514-8890.

The Athenaeum of Philadelphia announces the availability of research fellowships and summer internships in early American architecture and building technology prior to 1860 to be used during the period June 1, 1997-May 31, 1998. Senior Fellows must be persons who hold a terminal degree and possess a distinguished record of accomplishment. Applications should be submitted in the form of a single-page letter setting forth a brief statement of the project, with attached budget, schedule for completion, and professional resume. Summer internships for periods of two to four months are awarded to graduate students enrolled full-time in an architecture or historic preservation program and carry a stipend of \$1,250 per month. Applicants for a summer internship should outline their project and explain why access to the research facilities of the Philadelphia region is required. The applicant should also submit a resume of academic and related work experience, a letter of reference is required from the student's principal professor. Applications will be accepted until March 1, 1997, and should be addressed to the Chairman, Peterson Fellowship committee, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-3754.

Researchers on national politics, government, or related topics, especially in the 1970s, can apply for travel grants for up to \$2,000 to use the Gerald R. Ford Library collections. Deadlines are March 15 and September 15 of each year. For collections advice and grant information, contact Geir Gunderson, Grants Coordinator, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 741-2218; fax (313) 741-2341; library@fordlib.nara.gov.

The Oral History Association invites applications for three awards to be presented in 1997 that will recognize outstanding work in the field. Awards will be given for a published book that uses oral history to advance an important historical interpretation or addresses significant theoretical or methodological issues; for a non-print format production, including film, video, radio, programming, exhibition, or dramatic production, that makes significant use of oral history to interpret a historical subject; and to a precollegiate teacher who has made outstanding use of oral history in the classroom. In all cases, awards will be given for work published or completed between January 1, 1995 and March 30, 1997. Awards are honorific and will be announced at the Association's annual meeting, to be held September 25-28, 1997, in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Association welcomes entries and nominations from all who practice oral history, including academic scholars, educators, public history institutions and practitioners, independent and freelance professionals, libraries and archives, community-based groups and individuals, and others. For guidelines and submission information, write Rebecca Sharpless, Executive Secretary, Oral History Association, Baylor University, PO Box 97234, Waco, TX 76798-7234; Deadline for receipt of all nomination materials is April 1, 1997. OHA_Support@Baylor.edu

The American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming is offering \$500 travel grants to be used by scholars utilizing the American Heritage Center's collections during 1997. Deadline April 15, 1997. For further information and an application, contact the American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming, PO Box 3924, Laramie, WY 82071; (307) 766-3756; fax (307) 766-5511; ahcref@uwyo.edu.

The University of Minnesota will award two or three Clarke Chambers Travel Fellowships for research in the Social Welfare History Archives or the YMCA Archives, with preference given to dissertation writers. Deadline is April 15. For information, contact David Klaassen, Social Welfare History Archives, 101 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-4377; fax: (612) 625-5525; d-

klaa@tc.umn.edu.

The **Institute of United States Studies-University of London** is accepting applications for its 1997-98 John Adams Fellowships. Applications are especially invited from scholars of established reputation, although less senior scholars are eligible if they will have held a doctorate or equivalent qualification at least two years prior to the beginning of the fellowship. The fellowships are non-stipendary and are intended for scholars on sabbatical or release-time leaves to provide an opportunity for a research visit to the Institute. Contact The Programme Officer, abrooke@sas.ac.uk. Application deadline is **April 25, 1997**. Applications should include a summary of no more than two typed pages, current curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of three referees. Send to: Director, Institute of United States Studies, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU; (0170) 636-8000 ext. 5100; fax (0171) 580-7352.

The **Urban History Association** is conducting its eighth annual round of prize competitions, for scholarly distinction. Awards will be given for: best doctoral dissertation in urban history, without geographic restriction, completed during 1996; best book, North American urban history published during 1996 (edited volumes ineligible); best book, non-North American urban history, published during 1995 or 1996 (edited volumes ineligible); best journal article in urban history, without geographic restriction, published during 1996. Deadline for submissions is **June 15, 1997**. For further information contact: Dr. John C. Schneider, Director of Foundation Relations, Tufts University, 108 Bromfield St., Medford, MA 02155. Send submissions to: The Urban History Association, c/o Lake Forest College, Dept of History, 555 N. Sheridan Rd., Lake Forest, IL 60045-2399; (847) 735-5135; fax (847) 735-6291; ebner@lfc.edu.

The **North East Popular Culture Association (NEPCA)** offers an annual prize of \$200 for the best book on any culture studies or popular culture topic by an author who lives and/or works in the North East region. A publisher may nominate one book published in 1996 by the **June 30, 1997** deadline. The NEPCA Book Award will be presented to the winner at the annual conference in Boston on November 1, 1997. Contact Peter Holloran, Northeastern University, Department of History, Boston, MA 02115; pch@world.std.com.

1998-99 Fulbright Awards for U.S. Faculty and Professionals. Opportunities for lecturing or advanced research in over 135 countries are available to college and university faculty and professionals outside academe. U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications are required. For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Foreign language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. The deadline for lecturing or research grants for 1998-99 is **August 1, 1997**. Other deadlines are in place for special programs: distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe and Canada (**May 1**) and Fulbright seminars for international education and academic administrators (**November 1**). Contact the USIA Fulbright Senior Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; (202) 686-7877; http://www.cies.org; cies1@ciesnet.cies.org (requests for mailing of application materials only).

The **American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation** jointly sponsor two \$5,000 fellowships in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology each year. ACOG members and other qualified individuals are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships spend one month in the Washington DC area working full-time to complete their specific historical research project. Contact: The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Mrs. Dusan Rishworth, History Librarian/Archivist, 409 Twelfth St. SW, Washington, DC 20024-2588; (202) 863-2578 or (202) 863-2518; fax (202) 484-1595; srishwor@acog.com. Application deadline is **September 1, 1997**.

Calls for Papers

The **International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences** will hold its twenty-ninth annual meeting June 19-22, 1997 at the University of Richmond in Richmond, Virginia. Program submissions (symposia, papers, and posters) which deal with any aspect

of the history of the behavioral and social sciences or with related historiographical or methodological issues, must be postmarked by **February 1, 1997**. Travel awards are available to assist students who present papers or posters. For further information, contact John Carson, Cheiron Program Chair, Department of Science & Technology Studies, 632 Clark Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-2501. Phone: (607) 255-6048. fax: (607) 255-6044. jcjs15@cornell.edu.

Announcing a multidisciplinary conference on holidays, rituals, festivals, celebrations, and public displays, sponsored by the **Bowling Green Center for Popular Culture Studies** and the **Department of Popular Culture**, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403. The conference will be held on May 29-31, 1997, at Bowling Green State University. Areas might include both emergent events as well as long-standing traditions, such as contemporary holiday celebrations in industrialized states; ritual, festival, and public display for special occasions; celebrations as modes of conflict as well as solidarity; the uses of tradition in consumerist societies; issues of commodification, hybridity, polysemy, and so on. Proposals for individualized papers and panels as well as film/video presentations are welcomed. Proposals should show original research and/or new theoretical perspectives and familiarity with existing scholarship. Deadline for proposals is **February 15, 1997**. Contact: Jack Santino for further information at this address, or by phone at (419) 372-2983, fax (419) 372-2577; jsantin@bgnet.bgsu.edu.

The program committee for the **1997 Northern Great Plains History Conference** requests proposals for papers and sessions on all areas of history. A brief summary of prospective papers, with participant names, addresses and telephone numbers, and a short paragraph on each presenter, chair, and commentator will be welcomed. Please send a one-page summary of the proposed paper and a brief vitae by **March 31, 1997** to the program chair: Janet Daley Ly-sengen, editor, State Historical Society of North Dakota, 612 East Boulevard, Bismarck, ND 58505; (701) 328-2799; fax (701) 328-3710; jlysenge@ranch.state.nd.us.

Cornell University will be hosting a conference titled "Reviewing the 'Woman's Era' A Conference on the Literary and Cultural Work of Turn-of-the-Century African American Women," from September 26-28, 1997 to commemorate the founding of the National Association of Colored Women in July 1896. Conference organizers seek papers on a variety of topics on turn-of-the-century African American women. Final papers 8-10 pages in length and abstracts of no more than 300 words should be submitted by **March 1, 1997**. Address all submissions and inquiries to: "Woman's Era" conference, Professor Lois Lamphere Brown, Department of English, 342 Rockefeller Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; (607) 255-3501; fax (607) 255-6803.

The **National Security Agency** will sponsor and host the seventh Symposium on Cryptologic History, October 29-30, 1997, at NSA, Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland. The Center for Cryptologic History welcomes papers and panels relating to any aspect of cryptologic history based on research into declassified materials. To propose either a complete session or individual paper submit a one page abstract for each paper, a one page statement of session purpose for a panel, and a brief vita for each presenter. Send to: Dr. David A. Hatch, Chief, Center for Cryptologic History (S542), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road, STE 6886, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6886; (301) 688-2336; fax (301) 688-2342. **Deadline is April 1, 1997**.

The **Plains Indian Museum of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center** in Cody, Wyoming will host its Plains Indian Seminar on September 19-21, 1997. The theme of the conference is "Plains Indian Art: A Place in the Universe." Presentations will focus on the artistic expressions of Plains Indian people in relation to their past and present environments. Submit a 450-word abstract or completed paper along with an abbreviated résumé by **April 7, 1997**. Contact Lillian Turner, Public Programs Coordinator, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, 720 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414; (307) 578-4028.

The **Marquette University Archives** will be holding a conference titled "Dorothy Day and the Catholic Worker" to honor the centenary of Dorothy Day's birth from October 9-12, 1997 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Proposals are welcomed for papers and roundtable discussions related to the life and thought of Dorothy Day, Peter Maurin, and other members of the Catholic Worker Movement, and the impact and influ-

ence of the movement from the 1930s to the present. Deadline for proposals is **May 1, 1997**. Please direct submissions and inquiries to Phillip M. Runkel, Marquette University Archives, P.O. Box 3141, Milwaukee, WI 53201-3141; fax (414) 288-3123; runkelp@vms.csd.mu.edu.

For a special issue of the journal *Reader*, the guest editors invite manuscripts about the relationship between readers and popular culture or making connections between the theory and practice of using reader-based methods for popular culture study. Articles might apply reader-response, ethnographic, and other reader-centered theories to the consumption/use of popular culture; propose new, reader-based methods for studying various forms of popular culture; explore connections between reader-response approaches and other theories used for the study of popular culture; discuss curricula/pedagogy in which reader-based theories are used to facilitate the study of popular culture; explore ways in which using reader-based theories to study popular culture can provide information about the contexts in which popular culture is produced/consumed; explore ways of overcoming the difficulties of studying reader response, such as the problems of studying audiences who no longer exist or that haven't left written records. Inquiries should be directed to Linda Adler-Kassner (kassn001@maroon.tc.umn.edu) and Sherry Linkon (sjlinkon@cc.yu.edu), guest editors. Manuscripts are due **May 1, 1997** and should be mailed to Linda Adler-Kassner, General College, University of Minnesota, 128 Pleasant Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

The **American Journalism Historians Association (AJHA)** invites paper entries, panel proposals and abstracts of work in progress on any facet of media history, including electronic media and film, advertising and public relations. Research papers and panels submitted to the convention should not have been submitted to or accepted by another convention or publication. Panel proposals should include a brief description of the topic, the names of the moderator and participants, and a brief summary of each participant's presentation. Research in progress should be submitted in abstract form (no more than 350 words, two copies) and should focus on significant research under way. Deadline for all submissions is **May 1, 1997**. Send research papers to: Prof. Patrick S. Washburn, School of Journalism, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701. Send panel proposals to: Prof. Tracy Gottlieb, Department of communication, Seton Hall University, South Orange, N.J. 07079. Send research in progress to: Prof. Eugenia Palmegiano, History Department St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J. 07306.

A special issue of *Film and History* is now being planned on the topic of "Television as Historian." Submissions that are interdisciplinary in approach, and address the relationship between television/video and history are welcome. Relevant interviews, videographies, and bibliographies will also be considered. Submit three copies of the manuscript and a SASE (if you want your manuscripts returned) to Dr. Gray Edgerton, Communication and Theatre Arts Dept, Old Dominion Univ, Norfolk, VA 23529-0087. (804) 683-3831, fax (804) 683-3241, gre100f@oduvm.cc.odu.edu. deadline is 6/1/97.

The **North East Popular Culture Association (NEPCA)** will be holding its 20th annual conference in Boston on October 31-November 1, 1997. Proposed papers or panels on any culture studies or pop culture topics may be submitted (abstract and brief cv) by **July 1, 1997** to the program chair. Urban history topics are especially solicited. Contact Professor Amos St. Germain, Wentworth Institute of Technology, Humanities Division, 550 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115; stgermaina@wit.edu.

Conferences

CONFERENCE DATE CHANGED: The dates of the conference entitled "One People, Many Stories: Comparing Mennonite Experiences in the United States and Canada through the Twentieth Century" have been changed. The conference will still be held at Columbia Bible Conference, Abbotsford, British Columbia. Contact Perry Bush, History Department, Bluffton College, 280 W. College Ave, Bluffton OH 45817; (419) 358-3278; bushp@bluffton.edu

The **Women's Studies Program and the Graduate Program in Public History** at Arizona State University and the National Park Service announce the Second National Women in Histor-

ic Preservation Conference to be held in Mesa, Arizona March 13-16, 1997. For registration materials, please contact: Eve Carr and Claudine Barnes, Women's Studies Program, P.O. Box 871801, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1801; ecarr@asu.edu or charnes@asu.edu. Early registration is due by **February 17, 1997**.

The **Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies** at New York University will host a conference, "World War II and Ethnic America," on Sunday and Monday, **March 9-10, 1997**. The conference will bring together more than twenty scholars to discuss myriad topics, including German, Japanese, and Italian prisoners-of-war. The event is free and open to the public. For further information, please contact the Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies at New York University, 7 East 12th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10003; (212)998-8980.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Cold War the **Society for History in the Federal Government** and the **National Archives Assembly** will be conducting a symposium on April 3-4, 1997 at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland. A major theme of the symposium will be the passage of the National Security Act and the establishment of federal agencies at that time.

The **New England Historical Association (NEHA)** holds its spring conference in Boston on April 26 at Northeastern University. Contact the program chair, Professor James Leamon, Bates College, Department of History, Lewiston, Maine 04340; jleamon@abacus.bates.edu.

The **Abraham Lincoln Museum** is pleased to announce that it will be hosting a symposium entitled "Lincoln and His Contemporaries" from April 10-12, 1997. The symposium will feature over twenty Lincoln scholars and is part of the centennial celebration of Lincoln Memorial University. For more information contact: The Abraham Lincoln Museum; P.O. Box 2006, Harrogate, TN 37752; telephone (423) 869-6235; lmuseum@centuryinter.net.

On April 4 and 5, 1997, the **Hagley Museum and Library** in Wilmington, Delaware will sponsor a conference, "The Future of Business History." For the full program and other information contact the center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302) 658-2400; crl@udel.edu.

The **Department of Historical Studies, the College of Arts and Sciences, and the Graduate School of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (SIUE)** will hold a conference on "African Americans in Illinois History: Community Building" and Resistance in the Land of Lincoln on April 16-18, 1997 at SIUE. Topics include migration and housing patterns of African Americans, the antebellum Black experience of both freepersons and slaves; community building; Black institutions such as orphanages; and African American literary figures, such as Richard Wright and Hoyt W. Fuller. Contact Sundiata Keita Cha-Jua or Shirley J. Portwood, Department of Historical Studies, Box 1454, College of Arts and Sciences, SIUE, Edwardsville, Illinois 62026; (618) 692-2724; sportwo@siue.edu; fax (618) 692-3509.

"Evolution and Perspectives of the Study of Garden History" is the topic of the next **Dumbarton Oaks Studies in Landscape Architecture Symposium**, to be held on May 16-17, 1997. The symposium will primarily be a retrospective analysis of the development of garden and landscape history. Registration information will be available in March, and can be obtained from: Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1713 32nd St. NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 339-6460.

On June 25-27, 1997 the **National Park Service, Organization of American Historians and New Jersey Studies Academic Alliance** will sponsor a conference titled "Interpreting Edison." The conference will examine the interpretation of Edison's life and work in academic scholarship, at museums and historic sites, and in the classroom. Highlights of the conference include a virtual tour of Edison's reconstructed Menlo Park laboratory at the Henry Ford Museum, a demonstration of the Library of Congress motion picture webpage, and a Victorian picnic lunch on the grounds of Edison's estate, Glenmont. The conference, which is open to the public, will be held on the campus of Rutgers University-Newark and at Edison National Historic Site in West Orange, New Jersey. For more information about the conference or registration details, please contact: Leonard DeGraaf, Edison National Historic Site, West Orange, NJ 07052, (201) 736-0550, ext. 22; EDIS_Curatorial@nps.gov.

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Organization of American Historians 90th Annual Meeting *Convention Supplement*

San Francisco

April 17-20, 1997



SAN FRANCISCO AND THE CONTOURS OF CITIZENSHIP

Eric Fure-Slocum
University of Iowa

Historians attending the 1997 OAH Annual Meeting will be struck by the rich and variegated histories of citizenship in the U.S., just as they and others flying into San Francisco on a clear April day will be impressed by a rough landscape of hills and valleys. Like the contours of its landscape, the history of citizenship in San Francisco is full of twists and turns, vistas and depressions. Students of the city's past paint a picture of citizenship claims and contests, hopes and defeats. Recent controversies, whether over the status of immigrants or the place of homeless people in the city, make clear the continued instability of this terrain.

In 1776 Spanish soldiers and settlers arrived on this hilly peninsula, home of the Ohlone or Costanoan people, to found the presidio and the Mission San Francisco de Asis (later Mission Dolores). Changing hands over the next seventy years, first with Mexican independence and then U.S. occupation in 1846, the area was renamed San Francisco in 1847 and transformed by the discovery of gold along the American River in 1848. This quiet trading village exploded into a busy port city. From a population of less than 1,000 in 1848, the city grew to 36,000 by 1852. Bostonians, New Yorkers, and others from the eastern United States, along with many Irish, English, German, South American, Australian, and later Italian immigrants came to the new city. And by 1860, when the population had risen to almost 57,000, about 2,700 Chinese immigrants had settled in San Francisco. In the mid-nineteenth century, almost half the population was foreign born. The city also was home to about 2,000 African Americans in 1860. Though early San Francisco was disproportionately male, by the mid-1860s women comprised forty percent of the population.

Throughout the nineteenth century the city expanded rapidly. At the turn of the century its residents numbered 342,782, and it ranked as the nation's eighth largest city. The city continued to grow for the next half century, reaching a peak of almost 784,000 in 1953, but lost its place as the most populous West Coast metropolis to rival Los Angeles in 1920 and was overtaken by its Bay area neighbor, San Jose, in 1989. San Francisco, however, remains a cosmopolitan city. With a diverse Asian and Pacific Island community comprising almost one-third of the population, an African-American population of just over 10 percent, and Latina/o citizenry (mainly of Mexican and Central American descent) making up about one sixth of the total, residents of European descent constitute less than half the population. The city is also home to a large gay and lesbian community.

Located within the fourth largest metropolitan area and rated the fourteenth most populous urban center in 1990, San Francisco retains its standing as a global city. As manufacturing and the port have declined in recent decades, Pacific Rim finance and trade, tourism, high-technology, medical science, real estate, the arts, fashion, and low-paying service jobs have become the staples of the local economy. In addition to its renown as a center for countercultural and protest movements, San Francisco has fostered a tradition of neighborhood politics, making controversies over growth central to its agenda. Now headed by former California Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, political challenges of recent years highlight the tensions within this city's liberal politics.

While San Francisco justifiably gained its reputation as a tolerant and open city, the terrain of citizenship is laden with episodes of intolerance and restriction. In 1851 a self-appointed Committee of Vigilance formed by native-born merchants fearing corruption, crime, and political challenges, accused working-class residents of threatening

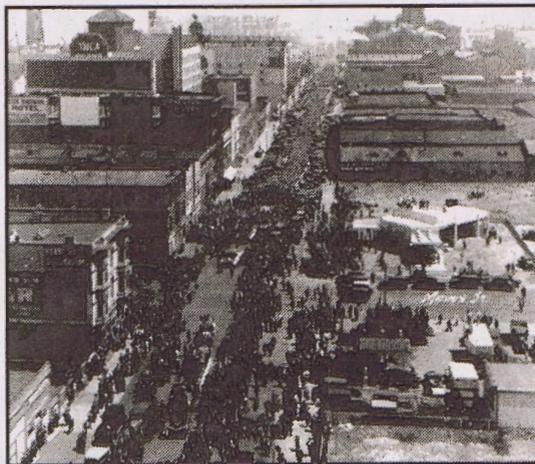
Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley



An 1856 view of Mission Dolores—originally the Mission San Francisco de Asis—completed in 1791 as one of the twenty one missions of California. The cemetery, to the left, contains the remains of early Spanish and later Anglo pioneers; 5,000 native Costanoan converts were buried nearby.

urban order. Four men were hung and others banished. An 1856 Committee of Vigilance, fighting against a largely Irish and Democratic opposition, triumphed in local elections as the People's party; they then imposed limits on the tax rate and the franchise.

Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley



Funeral procession for workers killed in the 1934 waterfront strike. The march, shown moving toward Market Street, helped to kindle a four-day general strike which involved workers throughout the Bay Area.

Later in the nineteenth century, white workers' organizations sought to restrict citizenship. A summer 1877 rally, called to support the railroad strikes in the East, quickly deteriorated into a mob attacking Chinese San Franciscans. Anti-Chinese rhetoric, often posing Chinese workers as a threat to white male laborers and female domestics, along with anti-

monopoly and anti-elite language, bolstered the organizing activities of the Workingmen's Party and the Trades Assembly in the late 1870s and the 1880s. Chinese exclusion acts and a variety of municipal ordinances and practices, including the enforced segregation of Chinatown, codified this intolerance.

Twentieth-century eruptions in this landscape, like the earthquakes of 1906 and 1989, also reshaped the contours of citizenship. On July 5, 1934, in the midst of a protracted West Coast waterfront strike, police and workers battled, leaving two strikers dead and many others injured on Bloody Thursday. A riveting funeral procession of 15,000 to 20,000 union members and supporters down Market Street kindled a four-day General Strike, which involved over one hundred thousand workers throughout the Bay area. Despite its ambiguous conclusion, the General Strike represents a moment when a broad range of working class San Franciscans including African-American, Chinese-American, female and industrial workers claimed a place in the political and economic life of the city.

Forty-three years later, gay activist Harvey Milk won a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Marking an important shift in city politics, as San Francisco's rapidly growing gay and lesbian population staked out a visible role in civic life, this 1977 election of the Mayor of Castro Street to the board sent shock-waves across the country. But the reaction to this also was severe; one year later an ex-supervisor assassinated Milk and Mayor George Moscone.

Dramatic eruptions should not obscure the more subtle and almost continual tremors that alter the terrain of urban citizenship. During the months or years of organizing, agitation, and discussion before the dramatic events of 1851, 1877, 1934 and 1977, individual women and men were pressed to rethink their place in the city. Or the gradual acceleration of women's activism in San Francisco's public life, especially in the years following the Civil War, not only built toward the franchise and enactment of protective legislation but transformed the very character of political life in the city. And the varied experiences of those newly arrived in the city, from the indignities endured during detention on Angel Island (the West Coast Ellis Island) to the riches accumulated by a few, shaped the expectations of citizenship for many.

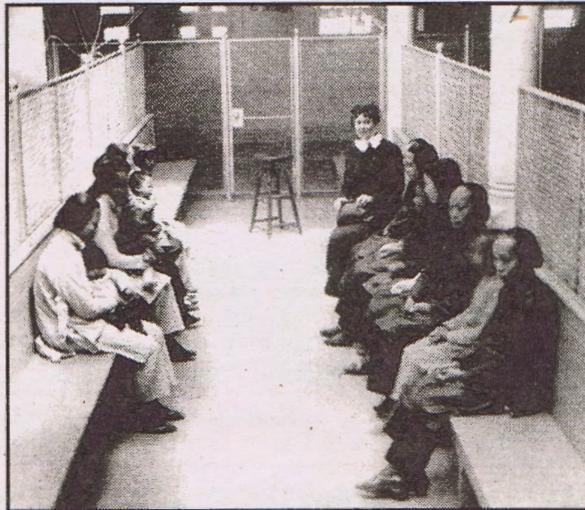
San Francisco's World War II experiences illustrate the complexity of intersecting tensions in this landscape. The war, which triggered increased military and civilian spending while also continuing a longer-term military build-up of the urban West, brought greater numbers of women into the workplace and prompted a rapid increase in the city's African-American population, from about 4,800 in 1940 to 43,500 in 1950. Many settled in sections of the Western Addition recently vacated by Japanese San Franciscans forced to move to internment camps. International expectations about citizenship also left their imprint on the city. In the spring and early summer of 1945 representatives from fifty nations gathered at the War Memorial Opera House for the founding meetings of the United Nations. The war reshaped the city's citizenry and raised expectations but did not fundamentally alter the economy or immediately change its political leadership.

These upheavals in San Francisco's history of citizenship, whether abrupt or gradual, remain open to examination. The endeavor to understand how these and the many other changes throughout U.S. history have cast and recast citizenship brings us together to the hills and valleys of San Francisco. ■

Thank You!

The OAH would like to thank **Oxford University Press** and the **University of North Carolina Press** for sponsoring the Presidential Reception.

California Historical Society, San Francisco. FN-18240



Chinese immigrants and a social worker waiting at San Francisco's Angel Island immigration detention center. The center, located on an island in San Francisco Bay, operated from 1909-1949. It is now part of Angel Island State Park.

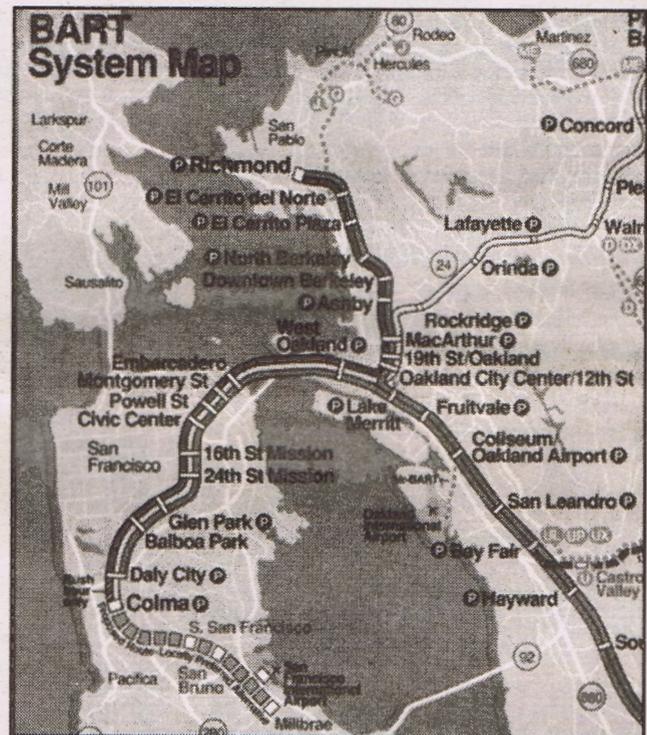
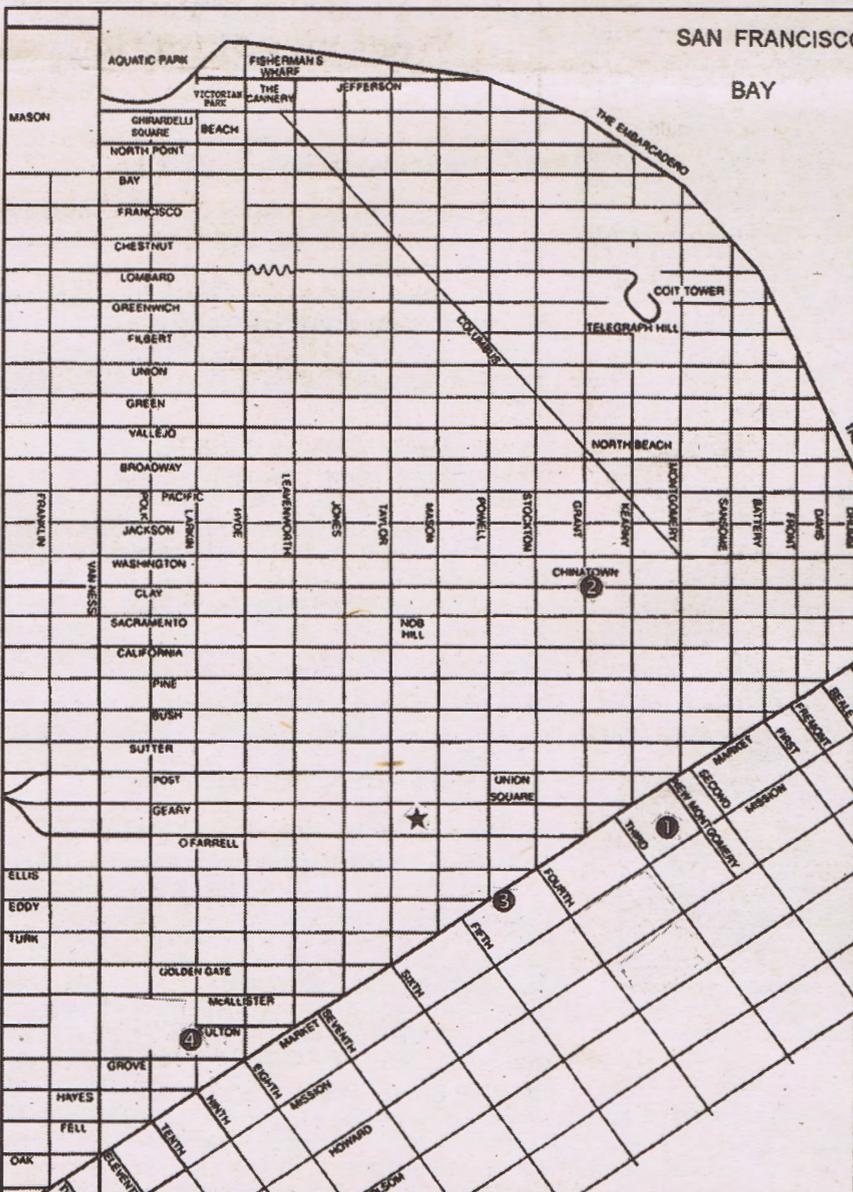
Non-Profit Tables at OAH Annual Meeting

Any small non-profit organization of historians (defined by the OAH Executive Board as having less than one thousand members) may establish, without cost, a table at a convenient, public place to be determined by the convention manager. Table requests will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis, depending on availability of space. At this table, the organization will be permitted to distribute materials, solicit members and subscriptions, and sell journals and other products of the organization to promote its activities. There are no storage facilities available beyond the space beneath each table, so each party is responsible for the security of its materials. Requests for tables must be made in writing and should include the organization's tax exempt number (or proof of non-profit status) and a statement of the organization's size, and must be received no later than March 15, 1997. Correspondence should be directed to Sheri Sherrill, OAH Convention Manager, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; 812-855-9853.

- ★ San Francisco Hilton (OAH Convention Headquarters)
- ① California Historical Society
- ② Chinatown
- ③ Powell Street BART Station
- ④ San Francisco Public Library

San Francisco and BART maps will be available on-site at the 1997 Annual Meeting.

San Francisco



Downtown Oakland

★ = Oakland Museum of California





TOURS AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

Convention Special Events and Publicity Committee

Two walking tours and an afternoon program at the Oakland Museum of California will be ready to lure OAH participants away from the Hilton Hotel. On Friday morning, participants in the Chinatown and North Beach Walking Tour will walk north from the Hilton Hotel to explore two of San Francisco's most famous districts. In Chinatown stops will emphasize historical patterns of Asian-American employment; community development and differentiation between Chinese, Filipino, and other Asian immigrants to the region; and social and architectural ways of coping with high densities remaining from pre-1960s segregation. Directly adjacent to Chinatown, North Beach was formerly a working class district that became known for its Bohemian writers in the 1890s, its Italian population (notable by the 1920s), and its Beat Culture in the 1950s. Tour sites include key ethnic institutions, pioneering sites of post-World War II gay life, and locations important to Beat writers. The tour will end at City Lights Bookstore, established in 1953 as the nation's first all-paperback bookstore by poet and novelist Lawrence Ferlinghetti, who will give an informal talk with Nancy J. Peters.

The Friday afternoon walking tour will explore the Mission District, a large, nineteenth-century neighborhood about two miles south of the Hilton Hotel. The Mission District's succession of residents began with Native Americans and Californios who were overwhelmed by Yankees, Germans, and Scandinavians, who in turn were eclipsed by the Irish, who by 1900 comprised nearly 50 per cent of the area's population. Since World War II the dominant group has been Spanish speaking people from Central and South America and Mexico. The Mission tour will begin at the Hilton Hotel and take BART to the 16th Street station. Walking stops will include the Mission Dolores of 1791, the oldest building in San Francisco, and then Mission and 24th streets, the two principal retail spines of the area and concentrations of vibrant Hispanic street life. Other stops will examine gentrification and displacement along the Western Mission, and comparisons of the Victorian city which survived the earthquake and fire of 1906 to blocks rebuilt after the fire.

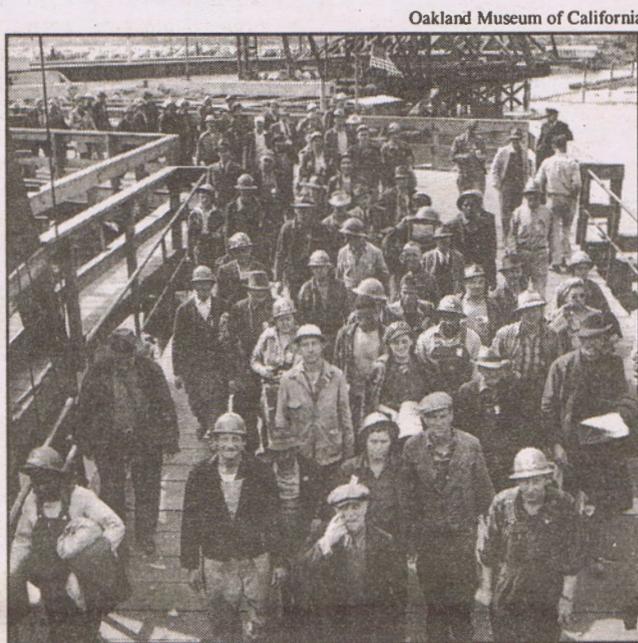
On Saturday afternoon at the Oakland Museum of California, Leon Litwack (University of California, Berkeley, and former OAH President) will chair a panel discussion exploring East Bay African American history. Clayborn Carson (Martin Luther King Papers, Stanford University) will discuss black radicalism in the East Bay, looking not only at the Black Panthers but also at other aspects of the Free Speech, Anti-War, and Civil Rights decades. Shirley Ann Wilson Moore (Sacramento State University) will speak about the experiences of African Americans at the World War II Kaiser shipyards in Richmond,

California, about 10 miles north of Oakland. Ronnie Stewart (Executive Director of the East Bay Blues Society) will talk about Oakland blues. To close the session, Litwack will introduce the award-winning 30-minute Marlon Riggs documentary film, *Long Train Running*, about the traditions of blues in the East Bay. The largest and most active early-African American population in the Bay Area was in Oakland, and the East Bay continues to have several important centers of black community life.

Blacks were among Oakland's settlement pioneers in the 1860s. The number of jobs available to them burgeoned with the completion of the transcontinental railroad, and by the 1920s the neighborhood of West Oakland was home to a growing middle class black community comprised primarily of the families of Sleeping Car Porters. Oakland was the West Coast headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

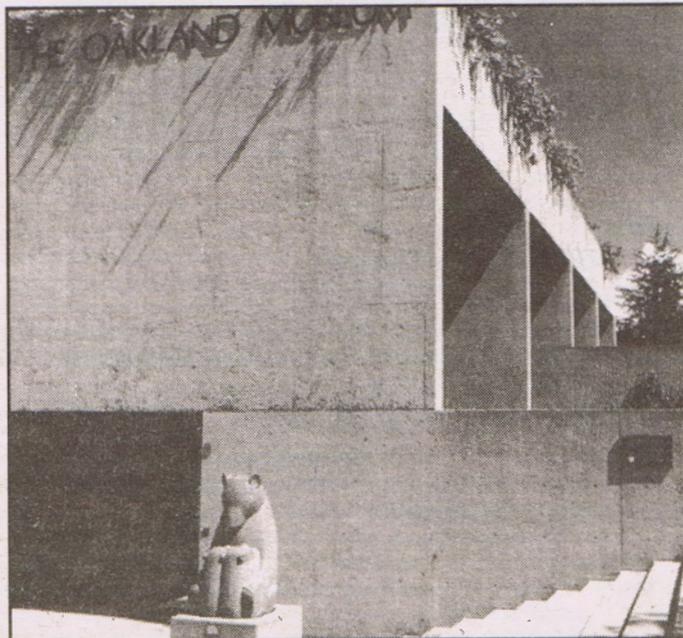
Another attraction for the Saturday afternoon East Bay session is its location, the Oakland Museum of California. Occupying a four-block site, this multidisciplinary museum houses three levels of permanent and changing exhibits on California's art, cultural

history, and ecology. Admission to all museum galleries will be free to OAH members with conference badges from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Saturday. Architectural critics call the 1969 Kevin Roche museum building, with its series of cascading garden terraces, one of the Bay Area's "justly famous" modern designs. The museum café, with its



Oakland Museum of California
Taken by American photographer Dorothea Lange who documented wartime activities, such as this change of shift in the Kaiser shipyards in Richmond, California. African-American workers were a significant part of the shipyard workforce.

Oakland Museum of California



The Oakland Museum of California. Site of three OAH Annual Meeting sessions. Admission to the Museum is free to OAH Annual Meeting registrants who show their badges on Saturday, April 19, 1997, 10 A.M.-5P.M. Photo by Joe Samberg.

own outdoor dining terrace, is also an excellent and moderately priced place for lunch. Two additional off-site OAH paper sessions will be held earlier on Saturday at the Oakland Museum. Although round-trip bus transportation will be provided from the Hilton Hotel at several times during the day, the Museum is just one block north of the Lake Merritt BART station; return by BART at any point in the day will be particularly easy for those who do not wish to wait for the bus.

See your Program for details and registration forms for the walking tours and the special session at the Oakland Museum of California. Space is limited. In addition, the OAH Program Committee has arranged off-site sessions at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) in San Francisco (just across the Golden Gate Bridge, on Alcatraz Island) and at the new San Francisco Public Library, which, within months of its opening, has become a popular public center. ■

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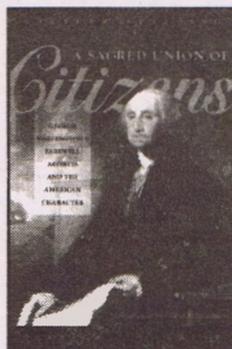
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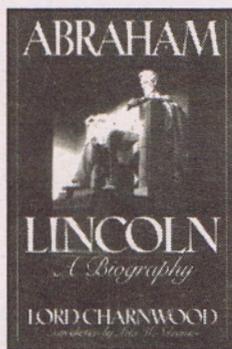
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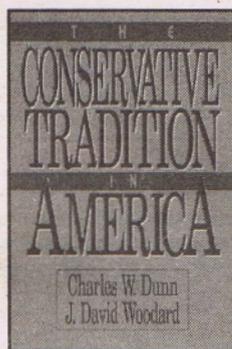
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BAY AREA MUSEUMS AND HISTORIC SITES

Stephen Hallar, National Park Service, San Francisco

Museums and historic sites play important educational and cultural roles in most great cities, but in San Francisco the life at such sites intertwines to an unusual extent with the city's largest industry, tourism. Do not be dismayed if even abstruse landmarks look like tourist sites. Many local historians direct visiting colleagues to places as diverse as the California Historical Society, the liberty ship *Jeremiah O'Brien*, the Oakland Museum, Alcatraz Island, and Fort Point. For ethnic-based history, see the Mission Dolores and particularly the museums at Fort Mason. Fans of the WPA and New Deal should be sure to see the murals at Coit Tower and Rincon Annex, and the very modern-style Maritime Museum building and surroundings, built as an aquatic park. Reflecting the area's historic roots, sites related to maritime and military influences abound, but museum interpretation of railroads and labor history are hard to find; so too for the history of the Bay Area's important banking and semiconductor industries. The following listings are grouped roughly by location to assist you in choosing sites of interest.

CITY CENTER SITES

● **California Historical Society:** the state's official historical society has recently opened its new headquarters near Yerba Buena Center. Its exhibits, art collection, research facilities, and bookstore document the full range of the state's history from the sixteenth century to the present. 678 Mission Street near 3rd Street. Open Tuesday through Saturday 11A.M. to 5P.M.; admission charge waived for OAH conference registrants; 357-1848.

● **Chinese Historical Society of America Museum,** in the heart of Chinatown, contains numerous items tracing the history of Chinese immigration to the United States. 650 Commercial Street. Open Monday through Thursday 10A.M. to 2P.M.; admission free; 391-1188.

● **Coit Tower:** this landmark on Telegraph Hill offers wonderful views of the city and bay, and historically controversial fresco murals depicting Aspects of Life in California in 1934, painted by artists of the New Deal's Public Works of Art Program. Just west of the hill is the old Italian-American and Bohemian area of North Beach. Telegraph Hill, off of Lombard Street and Grant Avenue. Open every day, 10A.M. to 6P.M. Admission free, but a fee is charged for elevator to the top; 362-0808.

● **Friends of Photography/Ansel Adams Center:** a small but interesting gallery of creative photography, including the work of Ansel Adams. 250 Fourth Street. Open 11A.M. to 5P.M. Tuesday through Sunday; admission charge; 495-7000.

● **San Francisco Cable Car Museum:** the city's famous cable car system is a National Historic Landmark. This 1907 car barn is open to the public as it winds the cables that move the cars. Accessible by cable car, naturally, at Washington and Mason Street. Open 10A.M. to 6P.M.; no admission; 474-1887.

● **Rincon Annex WPA Murals:** this former post office, now office complex, contains striking murals by Work Projects Administration artist Anton Refregier depicting the History of San Franciscans as he interpreted it in 1948. 101 Spear at Mission Streets. Admission free.

● **San Francisco Museum of Modern Art:** located in a striking new building in the South-of-Market urban renewal area, the SFMOMA features the most comprehensive collection of contemporary art and photography on the West Coast (as well as offering fascinating people-watching). 151 Third Street at Mission. Open 11A.M. to 6P.M. Tuesday through Sunday, Thursday until 9P.M.; admission charge; 357-4000.

● **San Francisco Public Library:** another important new keystone in the cultural life of the city is its New Main, in a restrained modern building with classical overtones. The extensive collections, state-of-the-art access systems, and special history exhibit timed for the OAH meeting make this a worthwhile stopping place. Also the site of an off-site OAH session. Larkin and Grove Streets. Open Monday 10A.M. to 6P.M., Tuesday to Thursday 9A.M. to 8P.M., Friday 11A.M. to 5P.M., Saturday 9A.M. to 5P.M., and Sunday 12P.M. to 5P.M.; 557-4400.

● **S.S. Jeremiah O'Brien:** the last, unaltered liberty ship from World War II, and a National Historic Landmark. The O'Brien made history a second time when she was the only original vessel at the invasion of Normandy to participate in the 50th anniversary commemoration of D-Day. Pier 32, Embarcadero at Brannan Street, near the foot of the Bay Bridge. Open 9A.M. to 3P.M. (Sat and Sun to 4); admission charge; 441-3101.

● **Wells Fargo History Museum:** in the heart of the Financial District, this is a small but excellent collection specializing in the era of the California Gold Rush including exhibits and research facilities. 420 Montgomery Street at California Street. Open 9A.M. to 5P.M. Monday to Friday. Admission free, 396-2619.

SITES IN OUTLYING NEIGHBORHOODS

● **California Palace of the Legion of Honor:** known particularly for its statuary collection and scenic setting, this museum collects



The new San Francisco Public Library, in the city's Civic Center. This building, which opened in April of 1996, will be the site of a special exhibit and off-site session for the OAH Annual Meeting.

European art from ancient to modern times. The West Coast Holocaust Memorial is nearby. Lincoln Park at 34th Avenue and Clement Street. Open Tuesday through Sunday; 10A.M. to 4:45P.M. Admission charge.

● **Haas-Lilienthal House:** the imposing 1886 Queen-Anne style mansion of a family once associated with the Levi Strauss clothing company is a particularly fine example, inside and out, of the Victorian architectural style for which San Francisco is famous. The house is also the headquarters of the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage. 2007 Franklin Street at Jackson Street. Open Wed 12-3:15, Sunday 11A.M. to 4:45P.M. Admission charge, 441-3004.

● **Mission Dolores:** the chapel of the Mission San Francisco de Asis was completed in 1791, as one of the 21 missions of Alta California. It is an important survivor of the earliest Spanish settlement of the area, and the oldest intact building in San Francisco. The chapel has been recently restored and contains a small exhibit gallery; the adjacent cemetery is one of the few remaining in the city. Located in an area rich in Victorian architecture. 3321 16th Street at Dolores Avenue. Open 9A.M. to 4P.M. daily. Admission charge, 621-8203.

MUSEUMS AT FORT MASON CENTER

The Fort Mason Center sites listed below are but a few of the cultural, artistic, and educational organizations in this National Historic Landmark which are housed in the rehabilitated piers and warehouses of a former U.S. Army Port of Embarkation. Marina Boulevard at Buchanan Street, west of the Maritime Museum. Call 441-4300 for more information.

● **San Francisco African American Historical & Cultural Society:** exhibits and library relating arts and history of the Bay Area African-American community. Open 11A.M. to 5P.M. Tuesday to Sunday; admission charge; 441-0640.

● **Mexican Museum:** vibrant gallery of Mexican and Mexican-American fine art, folk art, culture and history. Open Wednesday through Sunday, 12P.M. to 5P.M.; admission charge; 441-0404.

● **Museo ItaloAmericano:** featuring Italian culture and arts. Open Wednesday through Sunday; admission charge; 673-2200.

● **National Maritime Museum Library:** premier research library of West Coast maritime history, a part of the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park. Open Tuesday 5P.M. to 8P.M., Wednesday to Friday 1P.M. to 5P.M., Saturday 10A.M. to 5P.M.; Admission free.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Bay Area's national park next door includes 74,000 acres of scenic shoreline, ecologically-rich coastal hills, and diverse historic sites in San Francisco and across the Golden Gate in Marin County. Information on numerous programs available by calling 556-0560. Visitor Centers at Fort Funston, Marin Headlands, and Muir Woods, as well as some of the most accessible areas of historic interest listed below:

● **Alcatraz Island:** this notorious federal penitentiary is also significant as a military fortress and a symbol of civil rights for modern Native Americans. Reservations are a necessity. Pier 41, Fisherman's Wharf; Access 9:30A.M. to 2:15P.M. daily; fee for ferry service; 546-2805. See also the off-site OAH session scheduled at Alcatraz.

● **Cliff House/Sutro Baths:** a popular seaside recreation area since the 1860s, the area includes restaurants, historic gardens, the ruins of the famous salt-water baths, and a visitor center which is open 10A.M. to 5P.M. every day. 556-8642.

● **Fort Point:** this classic brick Civil War era fortress, the only one of its kind in the West, is set spectacularly under the Golden Gate Bridge. Open Wednesday through Sunday 10A.M. to 5P.M.; admission free. 556-1693.

● **Presidio Museum:** a good starting point for a tour of the scenic and historic Presidio military base. Exhibits pertain to the 200-year history of the post. Open Wednesday through Sunday 10A.M. to 4P.M., Lincoln Boulevard and Funston Avenue, Presidio of San Francisco; admission free; 561-4331.

● **San Francisco National Cemetery:** a beautiful landscape with great views of San Francisco Bay. A guide to grave sites of interesting military figures is available at the Presidio Museum. Lincoln Boulevard at Sheridan Street, Presidio of San Francisco; Open 9A.M. to sunset, every day; admission free.

● **San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park:** The maritime heritage of the West Coast is preserved at this scenic site along the city's northern waterfront. Easily accessible via the Hyde Street Cable Car, it makes a good compliment to an Alcatraz visit. 556-3002 for information.

● **Maritime Museum:** permanent and temporary displays are located in this streamline-moderne former bathhouse, built by the WPA as an Aquatic Park, now a National Historic Landmark. Foot of Polk Street at Beach Street. Open 10A.M. to 5P.M. every day; admission free.

●**Hyde Street Pier Historic Ships:** National Landmark vessels from the ages of steam and sail are available for boarding. This impressive collection of ships that made San Francisco a great seaport includes the Cape Horner *Balclutha*, the lumber schooner *C.A. Thayer*, and the ferryboat *Eureka*, as well as other smaller crafts. Open 9:30A.M. to 5P.M. every day; admission charge.

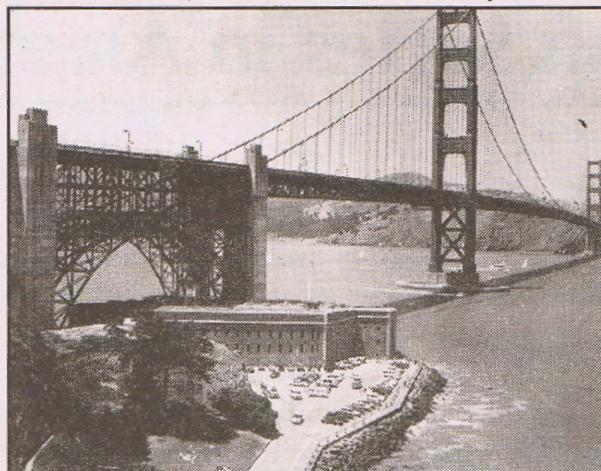
●**Golden Gate Park:** San Francisco's answer to New York's Central Park is a magnet for recreation and culture. The museum complex is located at John F. Kennedy Drive and Middle Drive. One admission is available for all park museums via the Golden Gate Park Culture Pass. Also, free guided walking tours of the park on Saturday and Sunday, 221-1311.

●**Asian Art Museum:** the largest museum in the western world exclusively collecting Asian art. Open 10A.M. to 4:45P.M., Wednesday through Sunday; admission charge; 379-8800.

●**M.H. de Young Memorial Museum:** the museum of traditional fine arts in San Francisco, with strong Americana and wide ranging collections from the 17th to the 20th centuries. Open 10A.M. to 4:45P.M., Wednesday through Sunday; admission charge; 750-3600.

●**Japanese Tea Garden:** this popular and serene landscape is an artifact of the 1894 Midwinter International Exposition. April is the best time to see the bloom of cherry blossoms. Open 9A.M. to 5:30P.M., every day; 668-0909.

San Francisco Convention and Visitor's Bureau. Photo by Kerrick James



Fort Point National Historic Site, now part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The Golden Gate Bridge, opened in 1937, dominated the only Civil War era fort in the West.

EAST BAY SITES

●**The Bancroft Library:** the Bancroft offers unparalleled research collections pertaining to the history of California and the American West. Located at the heart of the University of California's Berkeley campus, near the Campanile clock tower. Take BART to the Downtown Berkeley station. Open Monday to Friday 9A.M. to 5P.M. and Saturday 1P.M. to 5P.M. 510-642-3781.



Where to Browse:

A Personal Guide to Antiquarian & Used Book Stores

Leon F. Litwack, University of California, Berkeley

Serendipity Books—This is one of the finest, most interesting, and most eclectic bookstores in the country, and one of the very few to have been memorialized in fiction and poetry. Peter Howard, a recent president of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association, presides over this broad-ranging collection, with a specialization in modern first editions, African-American literature, and unusual, hard-to-find antiquarian books. One is likely to find almost anything here, as long as it has some literary and historic value. 1201 University Ave., Berkeley, Mon-Sat 9A.M.-5P.M., (510) 841-7455.

Moe's Books—This is the Bay Area's version of Strand in New York and Powell's in Portland. Four floors of used books in all areas; excellent section of United States and African-American history, including many recent titles, on the fourth floor. While you are there visit the always interesting Rare Book Room, with its outstanding collection in photography and art. Across the street is The Med (Mediterranean Caffe) for coffee and on the corner Amoeba's for records, and Cody's for new books and paperbacks; both Moe's and The Med were part of the "action" in the film, "The Graduate." Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Mon-Sun 9A.M.-10P.M., (510) 849-2087.

Bolerium Books—The specializations and quality of the collections make this an unusual and rewarding place to visit: American labor and radical history; African-American history; Chicano and Asian-American studies; Women's studies; Gay & Lesbian studies; Spanish Civil War. There are some very good Central American and Mexican restaurants in the immediate vicinity. 2141 Mission St., Suite 300, Mon-Sat 11A.M.-6P.M., (510) 863-6353.

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Restaurants with Character

Stephen Hallar, National Park Service, San Francisco

John's Grill: the decor is all Dasheill Hammett in this 1908 restaurant which specializes in Maltese Falcon memorabilia and serves seafood and steaks, 63 Ellis Street near Market, 986-0069; \$\$, \$\$\$.

Eagle Cafe: once a workingman's bar and grill along the old waterfront, the building was moved to the top of the tourist mecca at Pier 39. Still retains some of the old-time atmosphere, ask for the corned beef hash. Breakfast and dinner only, live music on weekends. Pier 39 at the Embarcadero, 433-3689; \$.

Eddie Rickenbacker's: a great collection of aviation memorabilia enhances this upscale American restaurant and watering hole for the downtown set. Lunch and dinner, 133 Second Street near Mission, 543-3498; \$\$.

Jack's: a landmark of the city's gilded era, Jack's was established in 1864 and serves traditional fare in reserved elegance. In the heart of the Financial District, 615 Sacramento Street, 986-9854; \$\$\$.

Garden Court at the Palace Hotel: as excellent as it may be, the cuisine is overshadowed by the setting in the lavish atrium of the Palace Hotel, a San Francisco social and architectural landmark rebuilt after the fire of 1906. Just come to look if you don't eat, 2 New Montgomery Street at Market Street, 546-5010; \$\$\$.

Pier 23 Cafe: California cuisine, bayfront views, good jazz, and people-watching make a visit to this renovated former waterfront dive worthwhile, Pier 23 and the Embarcadero, 362-5125; \$\$.

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The Oakland Museum of California has graciously offered free admission to all 1997 OAH Annual Meeting registrants on Saturday, April 19, 10A.M. to 5P.M. Your annual meeting badge will serve as your pass into the museum. Don't miss this great opportunity to experience the full scope of California's art, ecology, and history gathered together in one of the finest regional museums in the world.

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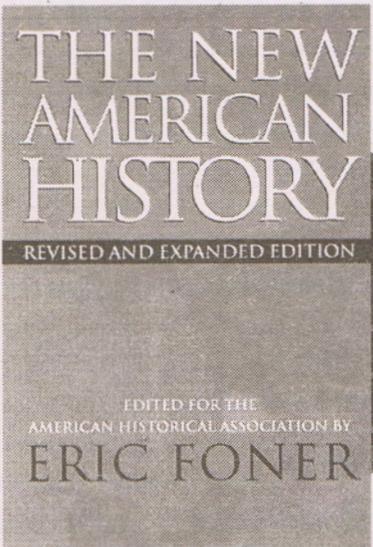
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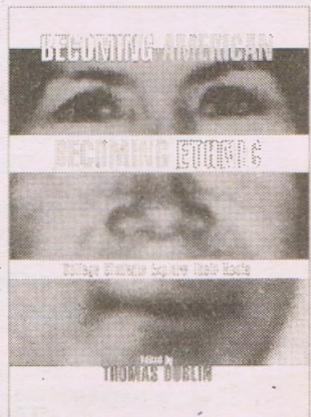


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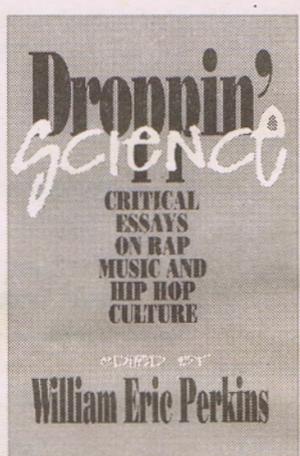
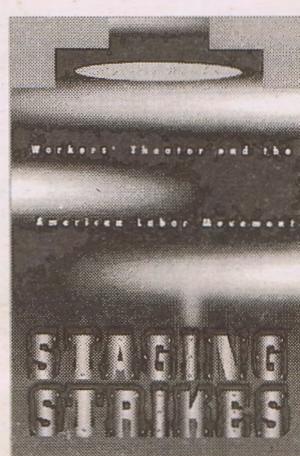


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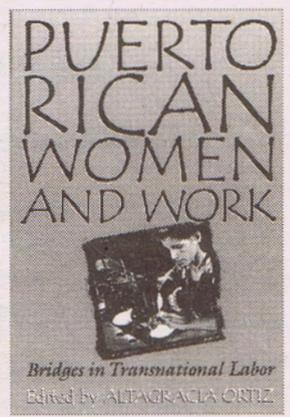
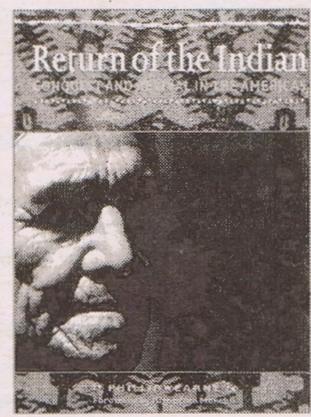
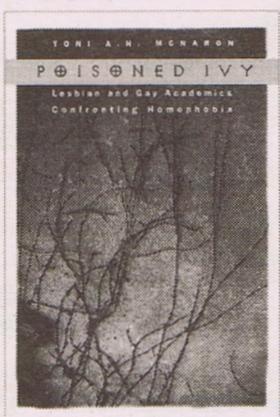
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Dining Out in San Francisco

Eric Avila, University of California, Berkeley

San Francisco is a culinary mecca. For sheer variety and excellence it ranks with New York and Chicago. This brief list does not do justice to the quality and diversity of San Francisco's restaurants. But since you are here for only a short time, the list reflects some of the local favorites by people in the know.

The list below accommodates all budgets from starving student on up. Price code: C=Supercheap: \$4-6 per entree; S=Inexpensive: \$7-12; \$\$=Moderate: \$13-20; \$\$\$=Expensive: more than \$20 per entree. Restaurants where reservations are needed are indicated with an R.

There are a million places to eat in and around Union Square, but there are a few places that stand out. Try Wolfgang Puck's **Postrio** at 545 Post, for classic California cuisine, \$\$, R. If you can spend some cash, try **Campton Place** for exquisite food and top-notch service in a formal setting, 340 Stockton, \$\$\$, R. **Anjou**, a secluded alley restaurant, has both atmosphere and wonderful French cuisine, 44 Campton, \$\$\$, R. Despite the uninspiring decor, **Masa's** is a local culinary mecca for connoisseurs of French cuisine, \$\$, R. For moderately priced French cuisine try **Cristophe's**, **Savoy Brasserie**, **City of Paris**, or **La Scene**, \$\$\$. If you want great food with a bustling atmosphere, try **Le Central Bistro**, 453 Bush, \$\$\$, R. For lunch or dinner, try **Cafe Claude**, 7 Claude Lane, near Bush and Kearny, a secret hideaway just off Union Square with nightly jazz, \$. Nearby at 221 Powell is **Kuleto's**, which serves decent Italian food in a pleasant environment, \$,\$\$. Just around the block at 700 Post is **Borobudur**, which boasts probably the best Indonesian food in the Bay Area, \$. Try **New Delhi** for Indian food, 160 Ellis, \$\$\$. If you're in the mood for a good sandwich or burger, try **David's Deli** or **Lori's Diner**, \$.

Not far from Union Square, there are a few outstanding landmarks on the local culinary map. Don't miss **Zuni Cafe**, offering the most "San Francisco" dining experience, 1658 Market. A great place to see and be seen, Zuni also boasts one of the best bars in San Francisco. Check out the eclectic Mediterranean menu, \$\$, \$\$\$, R. Further up Market, in the Castro neighborhood at 2223 Market, **2223** serves up delicious and innovative American cuisine to a boisterous Castro crowd. Look for the smoked pork chop with a maple walnut glaze or the pancetta-wrapped salmon with wild mushroom risotto. Check out the house drinks, their **Cosmo** makes good company all night long, \$\$, R. Northwest of Union Square, at 777 Sutter, **Fleur de Lys** serves flawless contemporary French cuisine. Not for the starving student, but worth every cent, \$\$\$, R. Towards the Civic Center, at 159 Redwood

Alley (at Van Ness Ave.), **Jeremiah Towers' Stars** is a glamorous, '80s version of the classic brasserie serving American cooking to symphony patrons and city hall politicians, \$\$, \$\$\$, R. **Agua** is located downtown, in the financial district at 252 California, \$\$\$, R. Revel in the lush interior of this downtown, cosmopolitan spot. If you like good seafood with Mediterranean influences, and don't mind paying for it, this is the place to go.

Near Union Square there is incomparable Chinese cuisine. Downtown, try **House of Nanking**, a dive with bargain basement prices, but the food is popularly regarded as the best Chinese in the city, 919 Kearny, c. In Chinatown, try **Yuet Lee** at 1300 Stockton for excellent seafood and **Jade Villa** at 800 Broadway for outstanding Dim Sum, c. Venture out to Pacific Heights to try **North China** at 2315 Van Ness—great for large groups and famous for their potstickers, spicy Kung Pao Shrimp, duck and buns, and whole fish, \$. For more innovative Chinese cuisine which introduces California influences to traditional Hunan, try **Eliza's** at the Civic Center, 205 Oak Street, \$\$.

Across Market Street from Union Square, in the South of Market District, there are a few restaurants worth noting. The Clintons' Favorite in San Francisco is **Hawthorne Lane**, which is among the best. Featuring a varied menu with international influences, this elegant hideaway at 22 Hawthorne is not to be missed, \$\$\$, R. Try **Boulevard**, a gorgeous imitation of an Art Nouveau bistro featuring generous portions of outstanding "New American" cuisine. Start with the sweet breads, 1 Mission, \$\$, \$\$\$, R. Another neighboring favorite is the popular **Lulu** at 816 Folsom, famous for its roasted meats, \$\$, \$\$\$, R.

Other neighborhoods of San Francisco are of definite interest to food lovers. The Mission District, for example, boasts both the best Mexican food in the city, as well as some of the more upscale, trendier establishments. Great for starving student, the **taquerias** of the Mission District offer some of the finest Mexican food on the West Coast, especially **Pancho Villa Taqueria** at 3071 16th and **Taqueria Cancun**, 2288 Mission, c. Also check out **La Rondalla**, where the margaritas are great and the decor makes it feel like Christmas is every day, 901 Valencia, c. On 16th, don't miss the French creperie, **Ti Couz**, 3108 16th, and its Spanish neighbor, **Picaro**. **Timo's**, 842 Valencia, and **Esperanto**, 3295 22nd, are two places nearby, which also feature delicious Spanish food, \$.

There are a few other favorites in the Mission that should not be missed. **Slanted Door** offers outstanding Vietnamese food with a California twist, 584 Valencia. Try the caramelized chicken in clay pot or the squid rolls served on a bed of pickled

mustard greens, \$\$, R. **Flying Saucer**, 1000 Guerrero, and **Firefly**, 4288 24th, both serve outstanding neo-American cuisine to the City's bohemian bourgeoisie, yet lacking the attitude of downtown's more posh eateries, \$\$, R. For similar fare, try **The Slow Club**, 2501 Mariposa, an artsy scene where everyone wears black to match the swanky, industrial decor, \$, \$\$\$. Stop by **Bruno's**—a tribute to postwar middle-class modernism with Cadillac-red vinyl booths and martinis. Try the New York Strip smothered in gorgonzola and onion confit, then finish with a fat piece of their famous chocolate cake, 2389 Mission, \$\$, R.

Other San Francisco neighborhood restaurants are definitely worth the cab ride. In the Haight-Ashbury district, try **Cha Cha Cha**—a funky place serving Spanish Caribbean tapas to a boisterous crowd. Don't miss the fried plantains set in a rich, black bean sauce. Although reservations are not accepted, a few pitchers of sangria should keep you happy until dinner, 1805 Haight, \$. Also explore the whimsical industrial decor of **Eos**, featuring outstanding dishes like the beef shirt steak marinated in Chimay ale and the roasted vegetable pot pie, and fabulous desserts, 901 Cole, \$\$, R. For Southern/California barbecue, try **Brother-in-Law** barbecue, where the secret is in the sauce, 705 Divisadero, c.

Further out, in Pacific Heights at 2030 Union, is **Betelnut Peju-Wu**, a leading restaurant on the restaurant street of Pacific Heights. Great for large groups, Betelnut serves creative pan-Asian tapas (finger food), including cockles with Thai Basil, Shanghai dumplings known as "Little Dragons," and Singapore chili crab, \$\$, R.

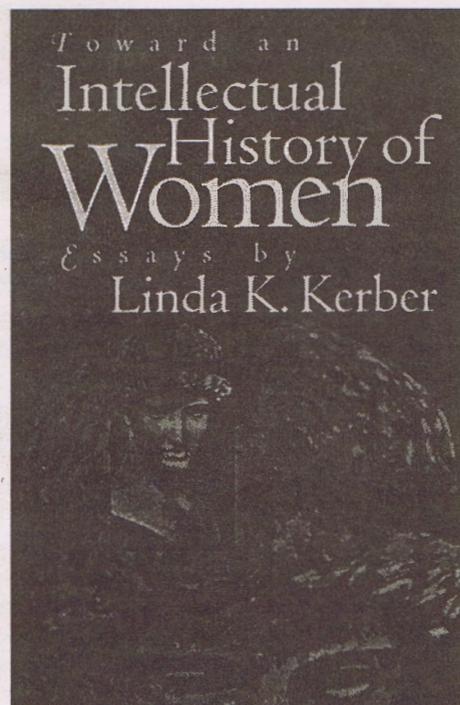
If you can make it over to the East Bay, don't miss **Lalime's** in Berkeley, 1329 Gilman, \$\$, R, **Bay Wolf** in Oakland, 3853 Piedmont, \$\$, R, and of course, **Chez Panisse**, an institution of fresh ingredients and a shrine to the purest flavors, 1517 Shattuck, \$\$, \$\$\$, R.

If you just want to go out for drinks, there are a few places you should try. Blocks from the Hilton, the **Redwood Room** of the Clift Hotel, Geary and Taylor, is a sumptuous spot built upon old San Francisco money, or **Zuni** and **Stars**, built upon new San Francisco money. Also try **Infusion** at 555 2nd Street, which features Skyy vodka infused with various flavors. Try a cucumber martini. For a spectacular view of the city, stop by the **Top of the Mark** at the Mark Hopkins Hotel or the bar atop the nearby San Francisco Marriott. To sample some California wines, visit the **Hayes and Vine Wine Bar** nearby in Hayes Valley, 377 Hayes. ■

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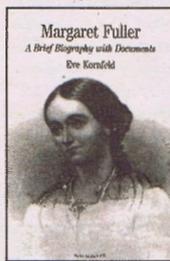
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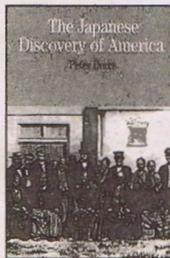
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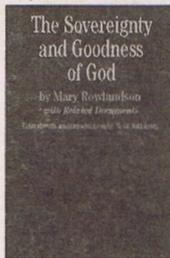
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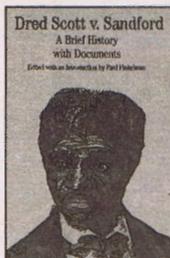
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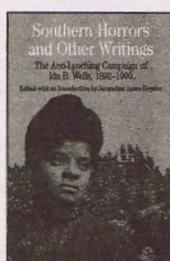
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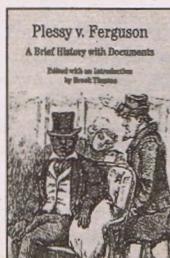
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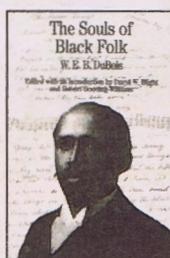
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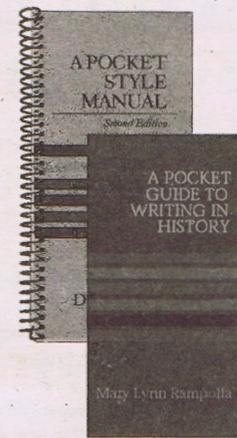


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1997 OAH Annual Meeting

Mary P. Ryan, University of California, Berkeley
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 1997 Program Co-Chairs

In August of 1995 the OAH Newsletter issued a call for papers for the 1997 meeting. The co-chairs of the program committee along with president Linda Kerber invited members of the Organization of American Historians to come to San Francisco not just to present their latest research findings but to engage one another in a discussion of "the Meanings of Citizenship." Nearly 18 months later we return to you with a full program for what promises to be a San Francisco philharmonic symphony on the theme. The voices raised to give meaning to the history of citizenship will be many, diverse and sometimes discordant, but all informed by the hard research and thinking of our members. The conversation will begin and end with questions: a plenary session on Thursday evening asks "Where is America?" and the last official session on the program is entitled "Who's In and Who's Out: Membership in the American Nation and Polity, 1789-Present." In between you can expect to find plenty of good conversation on, if not the definitive and singular answer to, the quandary of citizenship.

Your printed program lists the usual dizzying array of sessions that can make navigating the convention something of a challenge. While the program committee can offer no simple guide through the forest of sessions, we can disclose something of the logic from which it grew. The program is, as any member of our professional tribe knows full well, a messy document of its times. This 1997 offering is first of all the results of myriad, scattered, and associated actions. Most of it is woven together from proposals submitted to the program committee a year ago. It is, as such, a rough reflection of current historical practice among the members of the association, exposing our obsessions and our myopia, our strengths, and our limits. On first glance the proposals we received suggest that social history has matured into multiculturalism: the largest single categories under study were race and gender, and very few came forward to the OAH with sessions on diplomatic or economic history. (Although we did succeed in cultivating both). Tellingly, epic historical events seem to have lost their appeal: we can offer only one session on the American Revolution (and one member of the committee worked very hard to recruit it) while the Civil War appears on the program more as context than as the national trauma crying out for an explanation.

Still the program is refreshingly full of variety. We are happy to report that hundreds of historians still regard this association as far more capacious than the boutique conferences that dot the professional landscape: here you find the audience and the author for everything from addiction to the WCTU, from Midwestern rural paintings to punk rock in Southern California, and as many papers on religion as on sex. Above all, the OAH Annual Meeting is a historian's bazaar and we hope you will find fruitful diversions as well as edification there. As the largest single conference of historians of the United States this meeting will also bring together the generations, from graduate students to emeritus professors, and provide opportunities to discuss our mutual concerns as teachers and scholars. We will honor our own history with sessions on exemplary institutions such as the *William and Mary Quarterly*, as well as historians such as the late Merle Curti. We will deliberate about pressing professional matters in a session on "the State of the Profession" moderated by Stanley Katz of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The goal of the organizers from the very outset was a program that embraced a multiplicity of topics. The program committee was constituted to represent a range of interests, points of view, and a level of energy that could frame the convention creatively and democratically. We take special satisfaction, for example, that this program has brought the study of material culture, the arts, and architecture into greater prominence than in the past. The members of the committee worked especially hard as match makers, bringing single paper proposals together into full sessions. We are happy to announce, for examples, that the authors of papers on Charles Sumner, ante-bellum people of color, and the Freedman Inquiry Commission have joined

together their discussion of "Democracy, Citizenship, and Race in the Civil War Era," and that we have linked up three isolated reflections on gender politics into a session on "Men in Public." The most capacious umbrella for research is provided by our theme "The Meanings of Citizenship," which is the explicit topic of almost one third of the sessions and shelters such unlikely partnerships as "Sexuality and Citizenship," "Motherhood and Citizenship," "Disease and Citizenship," "Work and Citizenship," even the "Citizenship" of "Private Bodies/Clean Bodies." Titles such as these are more than facile gestures toward the theme of this annual meeting. They indicate that practicing historians have been making self-conscious and painstaking links between everyday life and the public sphere, be it situated in a vigorous civil society or directed toward the institution of the state. These vital conceptual links have not been permitted to fall through the cracks of the sessions. The program is also studded with sessions in which our colleagues will think aloud about these larger issues. These "Conversations" will include for example the panels on "Sexuality and Citizenship," and on "The Public Sphere in the American Republic, from the Colonial Period to the Progressive Period."

It would be a mistake, however, to read the synthetic power of the concept of citizenship as a practice of homogenization of political culture. In fact the chord of recognition most often struck by the theme of citizenship among our members was one of social and political difference. Citizenship loomed above all as a right which many Americans must fight to obtain: witness session titles like these: "Laying Claim to Citizenship?: The Civil War as a Site for Women's Expression of Civic Duty," "Poverty, Activism and the Contested Meaning of Citizenship;" or most poignantly "The Politics of Death and Citizenship: Chicanos, Blacks, and the War in Vietnam." Most all citizenship as studied, if not as experienced, is a pastiche of fluid political identities. The litany on the program reads "Ethnicity and Citizenship," "Women and Citizenship," "Race and Citizenship," "The Chinese and Citizenship," "Japanese Citizenship," "Gender, Race, and Citizenship in the Early Republic." It should be noted (and pondered), however, that not every societal cleavage has been summoned to prominent attention by the call for papers. In fact, few historians posed economic differences as the cutting edge of citizenship. Fortunately, one summary conversation created by eminent social historians addresses this issue head on: "Recasting Citizenship: the Uses of Class in a Multicultural Age." It might appear that by waving the wand of our convention's theme over the balkanized categories of recent multicultural history we caused our fractured history to come momentarily and metaphorically together. But more than a slight of hand is at work here. Quite independent of the program's theme, one of the largest categories of concern and investigation among our members would have to be called simply, political history. It appears when a panel of historians speaks about "Inventing Democratic Traditions," or in detailed reports of research about government functions from poor relief in the eighteenth century to federal bureaucracies in the Civil War period, to welfare policies from the Progressive Era to the 1960s. We may not have many OAH past presidents on the program but it does acknowledge a political tradition that includes city bosses, southern white liberals, and conservatives North and South. And if these detailed research papers are not enough to prove the resilience of political history, two conversations will be conducted on the theme of "Rethinking Political History." One focuses on political parties, the other on the state, and both feature esteemed historians with different points of view. That political history has not disappeared but has grown much richer is further indicated by two more silver-plate panels on Citizenship: one on "Material Culture and Citizenship: Two Centuries, Three Perspectives," and the other entitled "Preservation and Spatial Narratives of History and Public Life."

We see this rejuvenation of the political element of our diverse history as very much as it should be within an organization of historians that names itself American. But, at the same time, and in these times in particular, we must be acutely conscious of the borders of our polity. Therefore we point in closing to the geographical dimension of the program. We have, on the one hand, a number of panels that place citizenship in a global context, including a conversation on "Global Citizens: Internationalism and National Identity" on "Global

Perspectives on Modern Business," "The Americas in Comparative Perspective" and the plenary on "Where is America" which features historians who have tested and continue to rewrite the boundaries of our "national" history. Among these are Richard White, Ramón Gutiérrez, and Evelyn Brooks Higgenbotham. A colleague from across the Atlantic, Mario Vaudagna will preside. On the other hand, the defiance of stable boundaries is just as apparent closer to home. To see this furious redrawing of the map of citizenship you need only look in at another session on the opening evening which presents the recent history of San Francisco's gay and lesbian politicians. Take in the session at the new Public Library titled "San Francisco: The Dimensions of Diversity" on Saturday. You are especially encouraged to cross the bay to the Oakland Museum of California where such distinguished tour guides as Leon Litwack, Clayborne Carson, and Shirley Ann Moore will display the vigorous art, music, and politics of the African-American community.

We leave you on your own to plot your way through the program, hoping that you will enjoy some of the capricious escapades it affords as well as the chance for sober study. Above all we hope that you will find not just a pastiche of current historical practice at the meeting, but also some of that viscous intellectual glue with which citizens can construct history. ■

Session Time Change

The session "The People's Art: Rural Life and the Midwestern Regionalists in the 1930s," co-sponsored by the Agricultural History Society, has been moved. It will be held from 9:00A.M. to 11:00A.M. on Saturday, April 18 in the Taylor Room.

NCPH Welcome Reception

The National Council on Public History will hold a welcome reception hosted by the Wells Fargo History Museum, Thursday, April 17 from 6P.M. to 7:30P.M.

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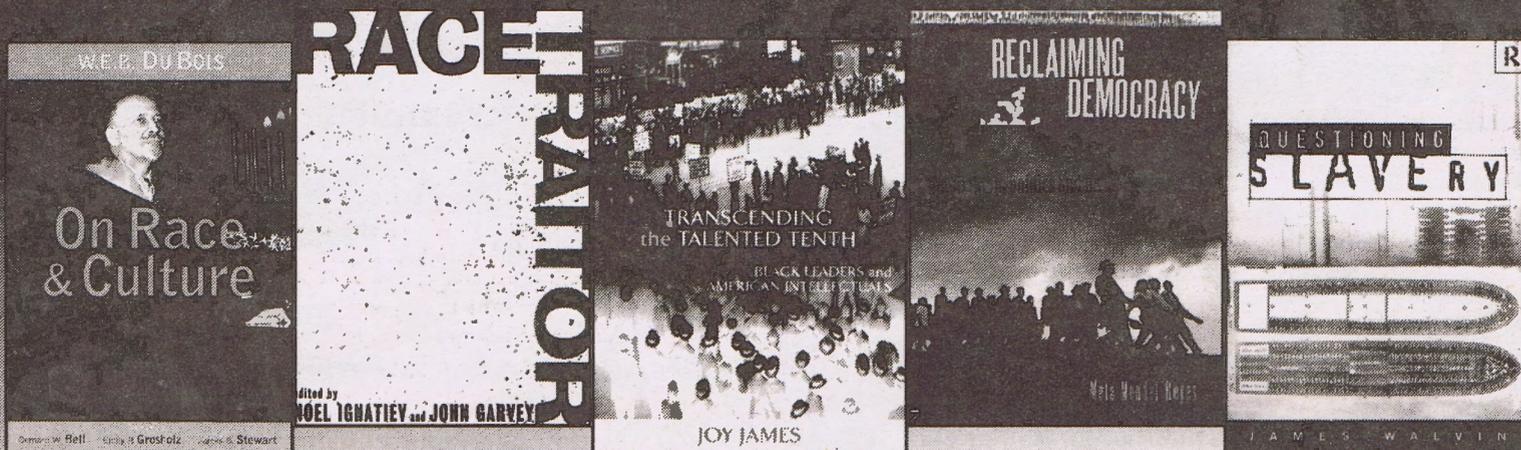
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