

# OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 25, Number 2 / May 1997

## History in the Culture Wars

John Higham

However familiar American historians are with sharp criticism of one another, an onslaught from outside

their ranks in the last several years has taken them wholly by surprise. Before the upheaval of the 1960s, academic historians had more or less expected sniping from the right, especially when changing interpretations challenged popular beliefs about the American past. For the most part the historians had simply pushed ahead. Though tempering their voices at times, they were generally confident that new truths would prevail and that links between academic specialists and an increasingly educated public would continue to grow. The rebellions of the late sixties changed all that. Warfare on the campuses devastated the affinities between the humanities and middle-class culture.

Nevertheless, for two decades thereafter professional historians enjoyed a vast, public indifference to their largely self-sustaining and self-enclosed activity. Dissidence flourished in the academic world, but it had no dramatically visible shape. It functioned so largely within a structure of intensifying specialization and particularized commitment that it went unnoticed by a people ever more absorbed in their own private pursuits. The academy and the marketplace ignored one another. With no questions asked, scholarship was amply funded by a tremendous expansion of higher education and a fierce competition between universities for talented faculty. Productive scholars went their own ways, content for the most part to communicate entirely with one another. Foundations, administrators, and legislatures tagged along.

This comfortable truce is still too little understood. We know, however, that it was rudely jarred in the late 1980s by numerous public intellectuals, who suddenly assailed American universities for betraying both the society that supported them and the moral principles that had hitherto guided research and teaching. The first and most powerful of these traditionalist philippics was Allan Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind* (1987)—a hugely popular best-seller whose title Lawrence Levine

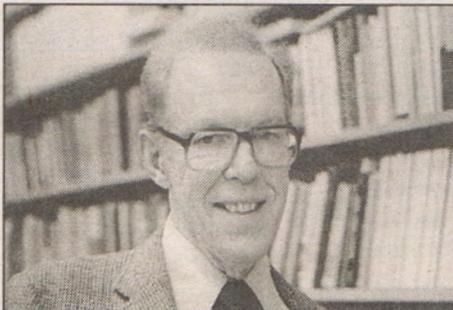
***The Opening of the American Mind: Canons, Culture, and History.*** By Lawrence W. Levine. (Boston: Beacon Press, 1996. 212 pp. \$20.00)

***History Wars: The Enola Gay and Other Battles for the American Past.*** Ed. by Edward T. Linenthal and Tom Engelhardt. (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1996. 295 pp. \$14.95.)

has now reversed in his own sprightly rejoinder.

The freelance intellectuals who led the charge were not

alone. Their drumfire at "tenured radicals" was accompanied by ominous warnings from the directors of the National Endowment for the Humanities during the Bush and Reagan administrations. Yet the neo-conservatives, despite the wide appeal of their books and dark pronouncements, had little impact on higher education. They won a scattering of adherents, mostly among older faculty who felt sidelined by the linguistic obscurities and negations of postmodern dissent. The protests of this older group may have helped to cut back some of the zanier projects that were developing. But the universities had become too autonomous to retreat in the face of adverse publicity. They were too decentralized to change, and their faculties too ensconced in academic freedom to fear the sputtering of the critics. It was symptomatic of the self-absorption among academic people that just when Lynn Cheney released her furious attack on the new *National Standards for United States History*, the *Journal of American History* brought out an enormous special issue on "The Practice of American History" which took almost no notice of the

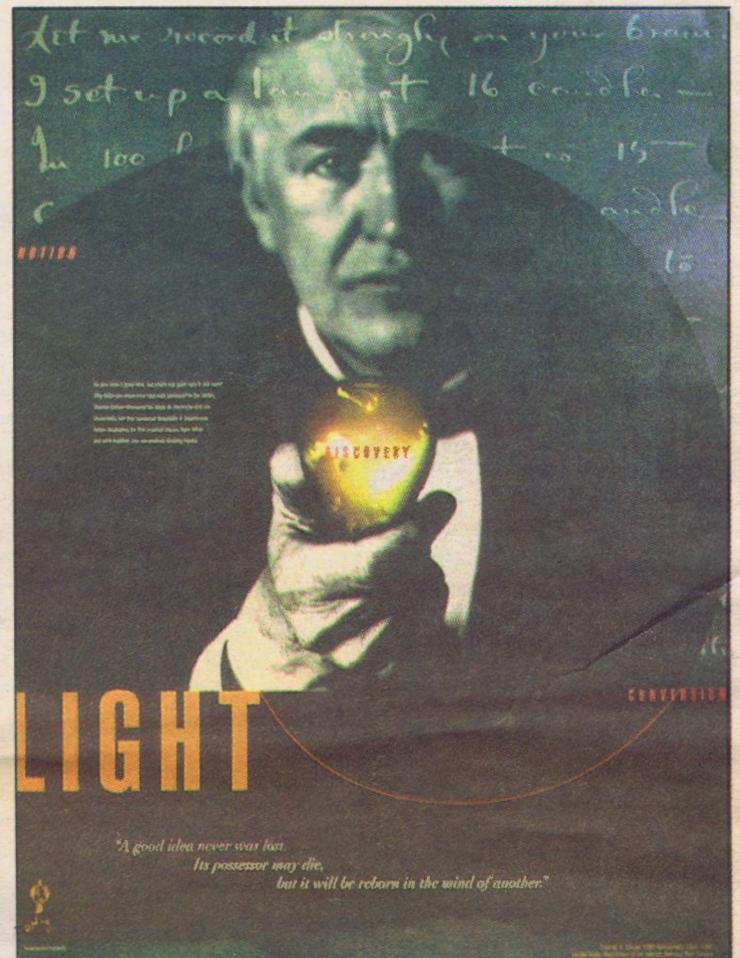


John Higham

critics.<sup>1</sup> After Bloom's opening cannonade, nearly a decade went by before an articulate champion of the universities stepped forth, as Levine has now done, with a full-dress rebuttal.

While the universities confidently stood their ground, the first major confrontation of the history wars occurred in a more vulnerable institution. Like universities, historical museums also dedicate themselves to disseminating, preserving, and extending knowledge; yet they are generally younger and more exposed to public approval. Until the 1920s historical museums were musty collections with little appeal beyond a small local membership. Only in the last several decades have they reached out to a heterogeneous public that is now wider than the public served by higher education.

More recent still is the professionalization of



### Interpreting Edison

Edison National Historical Site, in cooperation with the OAH and the New Jersey Studies Academic Alliance, have organized the conference, "Interpreting Edison," which will be held June 25-27, 1997. This conference, which will be held at the Gateway Hilton in Newark and at Edison NHS in West Orange, New Jersey, will offer a critical examination of Edison's life and work. For more information about any of the sesquicentennial events or the Edison Archives, please contact: Superintendent, Edison National Historic Site, Main Street and Lakeside Avenue, West Orange, NJ 07502. Photo credit: The Design Consortium, Rutgers University-Newark.

### At Deadline

#### Hackney Resigns from the National Endowment for the Humanities

Dr. Sheldon Hackney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, announced his resignation from the NEH as of August 1, 1997. This will complete his term as chairman, which began on August 4, 1993. He will be returning to the University of Pennsylvania to a distinguished professorship in the Department of History.

While working at the NEH the last four years, Hackney made many improvements that helped advance the agency's objectives. He brought thousands of Americans together with the National Conversation on American Pluralism and Identity. He also created the Enterprise Office, and worked more closely with the National Council on the Humanities. Hackney stressed that his departure was not related to ongoing financial problems at the NEH. A search for a successor will be conducted by the White House. □

See Culture Wars / 4 ▶

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## CONTENTS

<i>History in Culture Wars</i>	
John Higham .....	1
<i>Strategic Planning at the National Archives</i>	
John Carlin .....	3
<i>My Years with the CIA</i>	
George C. Herring .....	5
<i>Indexes: A Critical Component of any Successful History Book</i>	
Margie Towery .....	7
<i>Bridging Campus and Community: The McKinzie Symposium at UMKC</i>	
Louis Potts .....	7
<i>A Day At the NCC</i>	
<i>Capitol Commentary</i>	
Page Putnam Miller .....	9
<i>The History News Service</i>	
James M. Banner, Jr., and Joyce Appleby .....	11
<i>State Social Studies Standards Present Opportunities</i>	
Loretta Sullivan Lobes .....	11
<b>News of the Organization</b>	
<i>From the OAH President</i> .....	13
<i>Annual Report of the Executive Director</i> .....	14
<i>Correspondence</i> .....	15
<i>Obituaries</i> .....	16
<i>Committee Reports</i> .....	19
<b>CONNECTIONS</b> .....	21
<i>Announcements</i> .....	25

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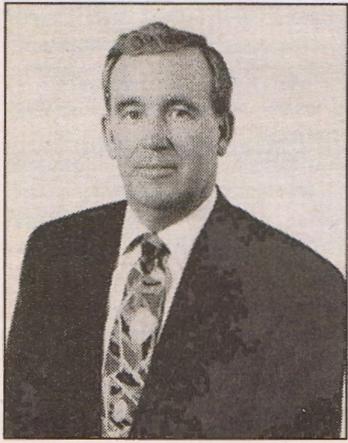
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## From the Archivist of the United States

Strategic Planning at the  
National Archives

John Carlin



When the National Archives and Records Administration set out to create its Strategic Plan last year, we wanted to set priorities and reallocate our resources accordingly. We also wanted to gain control of our own destiny. For years this small agency has been buffeted by federal budget cutting

and external mandates not of our own choosing. I thought that if we positioned ourselves better in order to address strategic priorities, we could anticipate and prepare for many of the external pressures we face.

Despite the fact that our plan is now in place, recent events have shown that we have a long way to go before we will truly be able to do more than just "cope with current problems" or deal with future issues before they become current problems—or lawsuits. Let me focus on two recent examples that are especially pertinent because they involve the Organization of American Historians.

**Public Citizen v. Carlin**

On December 23, 1996, Public Citizen, the American Historical Association, the American Library Association, the Center for National Security Studies, the Organization of American Historians, and two individuals, Scott Armstrong and Eddie Becker, filed suit against me, as Archivist of the United States, and the Executive Office of the President, including its Office of Administration and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

The plaintiffs are asking the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to nullify General Records Schedule 20, which applies to certain electronic records Government-wide. I am being sued because the White House offices named in the suit applied GRS 20 in their records schedules which I approved last December.

Since the 1970s, NARA has used GRS 20 to provide guidance to Federal agencies on the disposal of specific types of files of electronic information. In 1995 NARA revisited and expanded GRS 20 to permit agencies to

delete such files (that may be in the form of electronic mail messages, spreadsheets, and word-processing documents) from computer systems if such files had been copied into a paper, microfilm, or electronic recordkeeping system. Saving discrete electronic files outside of a recordkeeping system is not considered sufficient for properly maintaining the records.

I am not at liberty to say anymore because the case is still pending. I do want to note, however, that our new Strategic Plan calls for us to review *all* of our records guidance to Federal agencies, including guidance on electronic records, and to involve records users in the appraisal process. This was included in the plan to get us ahead of the curve by identifying and revising outdated or contradictory guidance. Regrettably, just as we were preparing to review our guidance on electronic records as called for in the plan, we were sued over a version of GRS 20 that was issued in 1995, before the plan was developed.

In addition, as stated in our plan, we are developing ways to improve communications with Federal agencies and other external constituents in the broad area of records management. Again, by raising records management awareness among high-level Administration and Congressional officials, I hope we can discuss and deal with issues before they become serious problems.

**Tax Analysts v. IRS**

On February 10, 1997, Tax Analysts, the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Archivists filed suit against the IRS and NARA in an attempt by these organizations to settle the legal question of NARA access to IRS records.

NARA has been working with IRS to resolve this issue for some time, and we highlighted the issue in our evaluation of IRS' records management program which the Office of Records Administration completed in December 1995. Over the years, NARA has been denied access by the IRS to records restricted by 26 U.S.C. § 6103 (This statute governs the disclosure of tax returns and return information.) Because access to records is an essential part of our ability to conduct records appraisals, we could not conform or make disposition decisions about several IRS records series.

In response to the evaluation, IRS and NARA established an interagency working group to explore ways in which we could carry out our statutory responsibilities to determine the disposition of the restricted records and

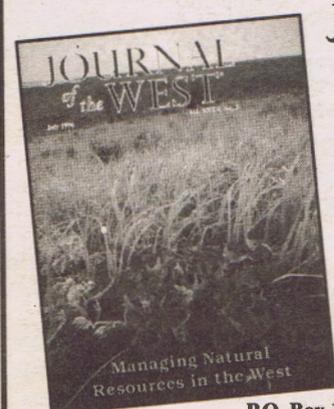
the IRS could protect the confidentiality of tax return information. Several approaches to appraising the records were tried, but despite the best cooperative efforts of both agencies, we were unable to resolve the basic issue of access to the restricted records.

The question of NARA access to IRS records is now receiving a lot of attention. The bipartisan National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service has looked at this issue. Deputy Archivist Lew Bellardo testified before the Commission on March 13. The General Accounting Office is in the process of preparing a report on IRS' records management. And NARA and IRS were asked by the Congress to submit a report outlining outstanding issues relating to our access to certain IRS records for appraisal purposes. Congress had asked for the report in our appropriations bill last year, months before the lawsuit was filed.

The report we submitted to Congress in March did not make any specific recommendations to resolve the access issue because of the pending lawsuit and because the legal and policy questions remain under consideration within the Administration. We did, however, stress the point that access to records is "an essential part of NARA's ability to conduct appraisals." If designated NARA staff cannot examine records to appraise them, I cannot authorize their retention or destruction. Currently, we are working with the Administration to resolve this issue. (The complete report is available on the NARA website at [www.nara.gov/nara/vision/irsrpt.html](http://www.nara.gov/nara/vision/irsrpt.html))

In both of these cases, I believe we could have avoided the lawsuits and found alternative solutions to these issues with, for example, better planning and better communications with OAH and our other external constituents. This communication has to come from both sides to be truly effective. Ultimately, I hope we can be partners, not adversaries, in ensuring ready access to essential evidence.

We here at NARA are just in the beginning stages of integrating the premises and priorities of our Strategic Plan in the way we operate. I have no doubt that we will make changes and be able to meet the challenges we face. No strategic plan can be the antidote for every external contingency, but careful strategic planning can help us anticipate many trouble spots and minimize their effects. That is one of the outcomes I hope will result from NARA's Strategic Plan. □


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## ▼ Culture Wars / From 1

custodians and directors. Associating themselves with the academic world, curators in the 1980s claimed for the first time a mission to interpret the past in the light of contemporary social issues, and to shift the locus of their research and interpretation from individual artifacts to broad historical themes.<sup>2</sup> In doing so, they moved onto dangerous ground. In universities scholars speak for themselves, not for any institution; but museums make executive decisions in choosing and shaping exhibits.

Nevertheless the new museumship was welcomed by many, and, at first, opposed by few. The Chicago Historical Society scored with handsome exhibits on the city and the nation, encompassing a far wider range of peoples and perspectives than had been represented before. More daringly, the staid Maryland Historical Society in 1992 gave the top floor of its exhibit space to a brilliant left-wing designer. His counter-cultural view of Maryland history, "Mining the Museum," featured objects that had been buried in the basement, such as a brutal, slave whipping post now juxtaposed to dainty drawing-room chairs. The chief result was a dazzling increase in attendance. When the show closed, a portion of it was incorporated into the permanent exhibits on the first floor.

This remarkably favorable response to the new museumship suddenly collapsed when the Smithsonian's Museum of American Art in 1991 unveiled "The West as America: Reinterpreting Images of the Frontier." Here the issue was not inclusion—a process to which most Americans were adjusting surprisingly well. The issue was rather one of the success or failure of the nation. By exploiting what many academic historians were doing less visibly, "The West as America" made a frontal attack (largely at taxpayers' expense) on one of the pieties of American history: the myth of an ultimate American place of opportunity and hope. Viewers, it seems fair to say, were prepared to acknowledge that violence, spoliation, racism, and failure were part of the western story; but they resented the curators' dismissive attitude toward a characteristic American faith in migration as a quest for freedom. Outraged detractors described the "new western history" that inspired the Smithsonian exhibition as a course in "failure studies."<sup>3</sup>

Still clad in a sense of righteous invulnerability, historians and curators learned very little from the unexpected rebuff. Three years later, the most popular of all of the Smithsonian museums—Air and Space—repeated more disastrously the same insensitivity to public feelings that the Museum of American Art had shown. Throughout 1994 an aggressive curatorial staff at Air and Space struggled to construct an exhibition commemorating the end of World War II. This grand display would feature the delivery of the first atom bomb and analyze its disturbing consequences. *History Wars*, a fascinating collection of original essays, tells a tangled story of unsuccessful negotiations with veterans groups, a growing clamor in Congress and the press, and eventually the cancellation of the exhibition and the resignation of the Museum's director.<sup>4</sup>

Some of the essays in *History Wars* present the outcome of this sorry episode as a triumph of nostalgia over reality, of celebration over analysis, and of the military-industrial complex over the guardians of academic integrity. Such explanations are not so much wrong as simplistic and self-serving. They fail to take account of ample evidence in these pages that the ruckus could have been avoided if the curators and their historical consultants had been more sensitive to the power of national myths and less eager, on a celebratory occasion, to dramatize the negative effects of World War II.

Two of the essays, one by Marilyn Young, the other

by co-editor Tom Engelhardt, probe a deeper level of cultural history. Both reach back to Vietnam as a turning point. Thereafter no great national enterprise could evoke, among cultural arbiters and in much of the public, the pride and exhilaration that World War II had called forth. Young argues that Americans lost a common vision of their nation in the jungles of Vietnam. "Skepticism about the standard heroic national story retrospectively infected ever earlier periods of American history." For those old enough and

## In contrast to the beleaguered tone of *History Wars*, Levine radiates a cheery satisfaction with the present state of higher education and the humanistic scholarship it is producing.

fortunate enough to remember World War II as a great nation-building moment, the plans for the new Smithsonian exhibit threatened one of the fundamental anchors of an eroding American identity.

Engelhardt's concluding chapter elaborates this cultural perspective in a more quirky way. His is an account of the repression of unbearable images after Hiroshima, the emptiness of other recent commemorative occasions, and the spread of an unacknowledged "culture of defeat" underground.<sup>5</sup> On the question of who won the Battle of the *Enola Gay*, Engelhardt has the last word. Nobody won, he concludes, because neither side could impose its vision on the other. The *Enola Gay* was left in silence in its great empty space with no interpretation whatever.

Like *History Wars*, Levine's *The Opening of the American Mind* upholds what might be called post-Vietnam scholarship. Yet there is a great difference between the two books. In contrast to the beleaguered tone of *History Wars*, Levine radiates a cheery satisfaction with the present state of higher education and the humanistic scholarship it is producing. No "culture of defeat" darkens these upbeat pages. A long, entertaining chapter regales us with evidence of the stodginess of the universities before our own emancipated era. Now, however, they are enjoying "a flowering of ideas and scholarly innovation unmatched in our history." An observer from another planet, reading these two books together, might suppose that the old victory culture has somehow found an academic reincarnation.

Yet the significant difference between the two books is less in tone than in their authors' relation to a non-academic public. *History Wars* is searching for explanation of a major setback: a public rejection of post-Vietnam scholarship. Levine is celebrating the triumphs of more or less the same scholarship on its own terrain. *History Wars* yearns for change in the status quo, Levine appeals for its acceptance.

The best aspect of contemporary historiography

in Levine's account is its multicultural embrace of the many minorities who were largely overlooked before the 1960s. As the record of exhibitions cited above indicates, this dimension of the new social history has met little resistance to its abundant and beneficial growth. Levine argues that it will create a more unified rather than a more fragmented nation.

It is difficult to see how that can come about unless scholars take seriously the construction of national and universal as well as ethnic, racial, and particularistic loyalties. Here Levine's combative pages offer little guidance. For thirty years nation-building virtually disappeared from the agenda of academic historians. Until it returns, they are unlikely to reconnect with a baffled and leaderless people. □

### Notes

1. This issue did reveal, however, a widespread discomfort over the isolation of academic historians from "mainstream" America. See especially Thomas Bender, "'Venturesome and Cautious': American History in the 1990s," *Journal of American History* 83 (December 1994): 997-1003; Alan Brinkley, "Historians and Their Publics," 1027-30.
2. Russell Lewis, "Curating with the Community," *Perspectives: American Historical Association Newsletter* 33 (January 1995): 1, 10-11.
3. Stephen Aaron, "The West as America: A Review of the Latest Ken Burns Documentary," *Perspectives: American Historical Association Newsletter* 34 (September 1996): 1, 7-10; Thomas A. Woods, "Museums and the Public: Doing History Together," *Journal of American History* 82 (December 1995): 1113-5.
4. For additional critiques see *Hiroshima in History and Memory*, ed. Michael J. Hogan (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996), and Mike Wallace, *Mickey Mouse History and Other Essays on American Memory* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1996).
5. See also Tom Engelhardt, *The End of Victory Culture: Cold War America and the Disillusioning of a Generation* (New York: Basic Books, 1995).

John Higham is Professor Emeritus at Johns Hopkins University. He is the author of many books and articles, including "The Future of American History" in the *Journal of American History* (March 1994).

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# My Years with the CIA

George C. Herring

## Editor's Note

*These comments were made at the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, January 4, 1997, at a roundtable session on "Intelligence Analysis and Operations: Hidden Drivers of U.S. Foreign Policy."*

Let me say at the outset that my remarks will be more personal than scholarly; they will deal with access rather than analysis and use of intelligence documents. It should not be necessary to emphasize to a group such as this the importance of such access. Obviously, we cannot locate the "hidden drives" behind U.S. foreign policy without the documents that reveal them. Such documents are now very much unavailable. Let me assure you that if some people in the intelligence agencies have their way, they will remain so.

I have entitled these comments "My Years with the CIA." In other times, other places, such a title might conjure up visions of danger, intrigue, and adventure. My years with the CIA comprised the years 1990-1996, and involved service on the Agency's Historical Review Panel. Alas, there was nothing especially adventurous about them, although, I should add, there was much that was interesting. What I am left with, now that it is over, is a nagging sense of frustration and a persisting anger at having, on occasion, been used.

When I was first approached about serving on the Panel back in the summer of 1990, I was quite positive about the assignment. The Cold War had for all practical purposes ended, and there was some reason to assume that those agencies that had been on its front lines might now begin to open up some of their voluminous records. The Panel had been created by the CIA as part of a 1984 legislative package that had exempted its operational records from Freedom of Information Act requests. As it was explained to me, we would work with the CIA's History Staff to begin to designate materials for possible declassification.

My first meeting came in August of 1990 (just about the time Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait). The visit to Agency headquarters at Langley was worth the price of admission. Soon after we arrived, we were asked to give our plane tickets and other receipts for expenses to some individuals who had just come into the room. Shortly after, these same individuals returned and handed us the inevitable plain, brown envelopes—filled with cash. During the day's meeting we were forbidden to go to the rest room without being escorted by one of our hosts!

This first meeting itself was hard to read. In best government fashion, we were "briefed" by various officials. After a day's deliberations, we made a number of recommendations. Emphasizing the new era upon us and the importance of adapting to changing times, we called on the Agency to move toward greater openness. We urged the declassification of selected operational files, those concerning major covert operations, for example, and also the review of the files of the early Directors of Central Intelligence for possible declassification. We also urged improved cooperation with the State Department in compiling the Foreign Relations of the

United States' series and the creation of a central inventory of CIA files. (We kept hearing that there was no such thing, and that the compartmentalization of records was one means of shielding them from disclosure.) I cannot speak for the others, but I left Washing-

ton that day with a wad of cash in my pocket and a feeling that if we had not conquered new worlds, we had at least taken that proverbial first step in the journey of a thousand miles.

Some important developments over the next few years seemed to confirm my initial optimism. In a celebrated speech in February 1992, CIA Director Robert Gates conceded that the agency had not lived up to its obligations under the 1984 legislation, the result, he said, of limited resources, a low priority for declassification, and, most important—as I later learned on my own—"rigid Agency policies and procedures heavily biased toward denial of declassification." He promised a new "openness". The following year, his successor publicly acknowledged eleven covert operations and promised that documents concerning them would be released.

In the meantime, Congress had passed legislation creating a committee to oversee declassification of State Department records and speed up publication and ensure the integrity of the *FRUS* series. With constant prodding from this committee (of which I was also a member), the Agency gave State Department historians greater

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access for the *FRUS* volumes and took at least a slightly more liberal position on declassification. In addition, the CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence held a series of "show and tell" conferences on such subjects as the Cuban missile crisis and intelligence during the Truman years in which some important documents were released.

The hard truth, however, was that we on the CIA Panel could take no credit for anything that had happened. While the State Department's Historical Advisory Committee relentlessly prodded CIA, the Agency's own Panel set some kind of record for inactivity. It did not meet between August 1990 and June 1994, so it had no opportunity to exert any influence during a time of tremendous activity in the area of declassification. Even more galling to me personally, on several occasions when the issue of release of CIA records came up at historical conferences, CIA representatives would proudly point out to the group that the Agency had an advisory committee on which three prominent historians, including myself, sat. Now I'm from Kentucky, and I'm not supposed to be swift, but it didn't take too long even for me to realize that I was being used to cover the agency's ass while having no influence. The fact was that, in contrast to the HAC, the CIA panel had no chair, met at the whim of the Agency, exerted no real influence, and at times

was used as window dressing.

The Agency had done such a brilliant public relations snow job, moreover, that in numerous conversations with people in and outside academia I was frequently told how the CIA was moving toward openness, a carefully nurtured myth that was not at all easy for me to dispel.

In fact, the gains were more illusory than real. When the CIA published documents, it refused to give any citations, obviously making it difficult to track these and other documents in whatever internal filing system there was. Declassification of documents for the *FRUS* series was at times excruciatingly slow, and the volume of documents released certainly did not live up to our expectations of the meaning of openness. Those of us involved with declassification came to appreciate the meaning of a word new to us. According to the dictionary definition, "redact" means to edit, revise, and prepare for publication. In CIA parlance, "redact" means to delete key words and phrases, to censor sometimes beyond recognition. The materials CIA released to the archives were some miscellaneous documents and some articles from classified intelligence journals that didn't amount to a great deal substantively but not a single office file from any part of the Agency. Although, obviously, there is room for honest differences of opinion, from the standpoint of most historians, the pledges of Directors Gates and Woolsey were not lived up to. We have yet to see the promised materials on the various covert operations!

The Panel finally met again in June of 1994, the first time in almost four years and in much the same way and with the same result. After a series of briefings, we made recommendations that appeared almost a carbon copy of those of 1990, the two major ones being that the Agency create a central inventory of its records and initiate a systematic program of declassification. I drafted the report and submitted it. I never heard who, if anyone, saw it or what disposition, if any, was made of it.

One of the recommendations of 1994 was that the panel meet on a more regular basis and play some role in its presumably assigned tasks. After some hesitation, action was taken, at least in the first area. In 1996, the Panel was expanded to add new members. Remarkably, meetings were held in February and August of that year, and on each occasion, CIA Director John Deutsch met with the group. At least in an administrative sense, this represented real progress.

Substantively and in terms of influence, however, it was hard to tell much difference. Promises were still being made regarding release of documents on the acknowledged covert operations, but as yet there had been no releases. The problem now, it was alleged, was that such releases would damage collaborative arrangements with foreign intelligence agencies. After conducting the decennial review of its files required by the 1984 legislation, the Agency removed from exemption to FOIA several important files—the administrative files of the Office of Policy Coordination, the National Committee for a Free Europe, and the Asia Foundation. But it did not trouble itself to inform the Panel, making the information available only to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Agency's response to the new executive order was less than reassuring. I can still vividly recall one memorable moment in the February meeting when an overhead was displayed measuring agency documents

in terms of Washington Monuments. The overhead also had graphic designs of the workings of a "redaction factory." Particularly disturbing, we were told that of the 165 million pages of pre-1975 agency records, the CIA would seek exemptions from declassification under the executive order for 106 million, or roughly 64 percent of the total.

We also learned that hours of valuable declassification time and dollars were being devoted to clearing such apparently innocuous things as Foreign Broadcast Information Service transcripts, some of which had been in the public domain for years. Declassification procedures remained impossibly cumbersome and labor intensive: as many as three "redactors" would read each line of each document. Officials continued to insist that protection of sources and methods made it impossible even to consider the release of operational files of any age. In an especially chilling moment, one troglodyte from the Directorate of Operations referred to the Executive Order as that "silly old law". When asked whether it would be necessary to keep secret materials from the American Revolution because of sources and methods, he said no, probably not, but he could not set a date beyond which such things did not have to be protected.

There was much inconclusive wrangling at the August meeting about the importance of systematic, as opposed to targeted declassification. The director eventually ruled that the agency would stand by its policy of targeted—or selective—declassification.

Shortly after the August meeting, which was heated on occasion, we were informed that the Panel was again being reorganized, and the three of us who had been with it from the early years were being grand fathered off. Term limits were being established for positions that previously had had none. I cannot say for sure what moti-

vated this change. Obviously, I cannot prove that it was designed to get rid of troublemakers or eliminate the expertise that some of us had gained. But the thought certainly occurred to John Gaddis and myself. And the result was to remove many years of experience and institutional memory at a most critical time in the process of declassification.

Looking back on the six years now and trying to be fair, I must concede that there has been some progress. The CIA has at least released some material: miscellaneous documents, some finished intelligence documents, and some materials required under the JFK Assassination Records Collection Act. If nothing else, these releases establish a precedent that did not exist before. At least as of August 1996, collaboration with State Department historians on *FRUS* volumes had improved dramatically, although the suspicion remained that access was still far less than complete. Access itself, of course, raised new problems in terms of declassification. More material was being declassified, although the "redaction factory" was still working overtime.

This much said, as I have already indicated, from my standpoint, at least, this seemed far short of the openness that had been promised. The main problem, as Director Gates noted in 1992, remains the culture of secrecy that has pervaded the agency since its founding—in Gates's own words, the "rigid agency policies and procedures heavily biased toward denial of declassification." Let me hasten to add that there are some people in the agency who would like to see this change. This includes some of the declassifiers, who are seriously committed to a policy of openness as long as it does not jeopardize legitimate interests. It certainly includes the people on the CIA History Staff, who, if nothing else, would like to

think that some of the studies they are doing and have done will sometime see the light of day. Still, the prevailing culture was and is one of secrecy, and my own very limited experience made abundantly clear how deeply rooted this culture is.

Can it change? Our experience with the State Department suggests that it can. But such change requires pressure from the outside, namely the threat of Congressional intrusion, and within the bureaucracy itself, from the top down. The Historical Review Panel, as it has been constituted, has lacked the means to bring to bear any real effective outside pressure. Whether, as it will be reconstituted, it will have such means is, to my mind, greatly in doubt. And so far, top officials at Langley have apparently decided that in an agency desperately searching for a mission and wracked with huge internal problems of all kinds they would rather spend their political capital in areas other than, what from their standpoint, is relatively insignificant and potentially troublesome matter of declassification.

The agency's handling of the executive order will be the most immediate test case, I suspect. Unless there is dramatic change in the priority assigned to declassification by the CIA leadership, I am not optimistic about the outcome. The one thing I learned in working with CIA and State is the vast ability of bureaucracies to frustrate change. My years with the CIA thus give me little reason to believe that at any time soon the "hidden drives" behind U.S. foreign policy will be available for us to analyze and try to understand. □

*George C. Herring is professor of history at the University of Kentucky in Lexington.*

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# Indexes: A Critical Component of any Successful History Book

Margie Towery

Whether an author is preparing her first or her twenty-first manuscript for publication, one critical component to a successful book is its index. Indeed, many librarians will not consider adopting a book that lacks an index. Unfortunately, many authors don't have time to think about this tool, nor do they realize that indexing a book requires a completely different thought process than writing one. In many cases, authors are responsible for providing the index—whether they create it themselves or hire a professional indexer—but if they don't check the fine print in their book contract, they may not realize that until the last minute. Then they are faced with proofreading a complex book and indexing it within the space of a few weeks. Therefore it is important to think about the index before this last stage in the publication process.

The American Society of Indexers (ASI) is the only professional organization in the United States solely devoted to the advancement of quality indexing, abstracting, and database construction. A recently formed subgroup of ASI should be of interest to historians and archaeologists. ASI members with a specialty in history and archaeology have joined together in the History/Archaeology Special Interest Group. An alliance of highly skilled, expert indexers with academic and professional backgrounds in these areas, this subgroup wishes to promote excellence in indexes. Quality indexes increase the value of the work an author puts into his manuscript; for in today's information climate, a book is most accessible through its index.

Whether an author chooses to use a professional indexer or to create the book's index herself, there are some general guidelines that can be used to construct and evaluate an index. The following checklist is drawn from ASI's guidelines which in turn rely on guidelines from the American National Standards Institute.

1. An index should include an introductory note to explain any unusual approach to the book's material as well as any special typography (e.g., special treatment of names or italicized page references for tables or illustrations).

2. The physical format should be consistent throughout the index, providing ease of readability, logical organization, and consistent alphabetization (whether word-by-word or letter-by-letter). Punctuation should follow general style rules and be consistent. The index length should be proportionate to the length and complexity of the text (e.g., for history books, indexes generally run about 6-8 percent of the total text, depending on space limitations). Note that history book indexes are generally in run-in (i.e., paragraph) format. This puts some limitations on the number of subheadings you can reasonably use.

3. Concepts, people, places, and events should be present in the index in precise, accurate, unambiguous headings.

4. An index should gather references that are either scattered in the text or expressed in varying terminology (e.g., references on Native Americans and American Indians should be grouped together under the term most used, with a cross-reference from the one least used—as long as both terms are used in the same way). Indeed, cross-references are a critical part of an index and are one component of which professional indexers are most aware and can provide the best direction in; authors are often too close to their manuscript to step back and objectively identify all possible audiences and thus include cross-references that reflect the terminology that those diverse readers might use. Cross-references should also be used to direct readers from general to specific information. There may

be, for example, a substantial section on city politics in general and then a lengthy discussion of politics in Chicago. So there should be a cross-reference from politics: "See also Chicago, politics in." Or, depending on the number of page references, the information on Chicago politics could be double-posted: "Chicago, politics in" and "politics, in Chicago."

5. An index should in fact have an internal structure. Some indexers compare this structure to a tree with its various branches attached to the main trunk. Others suggest that the structure is like threads that interweave. Some branches/threads are main topics with many subheadings; others are more minor (though still of importance to a complete index), with fewer or no subheads. But all are interconnected in some way.

6. Subheadings should be written so that when alphabetized they fall under a term that a reader would look for. For example, "Black Seminoles, yearly census of," should be "Black Seminoles, censuses of." If there are many subheadings under Black Seminoles and I am looking strictly for census material on them, I may not continue past the absent "census" to look under "yearly." (In this case, the page references should probably be double-posted to a main heading of "censuses" as well, especially if there is census information on several groups.) Subheadings, like main headings, should be concise, brief (although that's occasionally impossible), accurate, and unambiguous.

7. Abbreviations, acronyms, and any abridgment of words or phrases should be explained (and often a cross-reference is a must). For example, if OPEC and Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are both used frequently in the text, information should be gathered under one—perhaps "OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)"—with a cross-reference from the spelled-out version (unless they fall right next to each other in the index anyway). On the other hand, if OPEC and Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are each mentioned twice, then a double posting is in order, with all four page locators under both headings.

These are just a few of the components that indexers think about as they prepare back-of-the-book indexes. One thing I always tell beginning indexers to do is to read indexes. As historians, most of you probably have some often used, well-thumbed books. Do those indexes work for you? Evaluate what works and why. Do the main headings reflect accurately what is in the book. Does the index capture the text's nuances? On the other hand, if you have books whose indexes are frustratingly incomplete, what is lacking?

If an author is not ready to tackle such a daunting task as creating an index, then he can always call on a professional indexer. If an author decides she will create the index but has a few questions, most professional indexers are willing to talk to authors about specific problems. The most important thing is to provide a good index for the book, for many people will approach the text only through the index, to glean the precise information they need (not something authors like to hear, but true nonetheless). So it's nice to know that authors have some resources where indexes are concerned. □

Margie Towery is a member of the American Society of Indexers and is Coordinator of the History/Archaeology Special Interest Group (SIG). For more information about the ASI, see them on the web: [www.well.com/user/asi/](http://www.well.com/user/asi/)

## Bridging Campus and Community: The McKinzie Symposium at UMKC

The OAH and the University of Missouri-Kansas City jointly sponsored the Richard D. McKinzie Symposium on March 6-7, 1997. This was the second in a three year project. The conference honors the work and broad interests of the late Richard D. McKinzie, an active OAH member, professor, and administrator at UMKC 1969-1993. McKinzie preached and practiced that history was a living discipline that could be integrated with other fields such as art and literature to illustrate larger social, economic, and historical trends. He was an unabashed populist who created UMKC's PACE undergraduate program for working adults, a program that currently has the second largest number of majors in the College of Arts and Sciences.

The theme of this year's conference was gender and citizenship, a theme prominent in the 1977 volume, *Three Generations in Twentieth Century America: Family, Community, and Nation*, which McKinzie coauthored. OAH President Linda K. Kerber provided the keynote address as well as a workshop. Complementing her were Darlene Clark Hine (Michigan State University) on the challenges of teaching and researching black women's history, and Miriam Formanek-Brunell (UMKC), who related the scholarly fields of gender studies and material culture. The lecture audiences and workshop participants included an equal distribution of UMKC students, secondary school teachers, and officials from the public sector.

Prominent among the teachers present were adjunct faculty from UMKC's High School-College Program, another crucial component of the McKinzie legacy. This program offers courses to college bound students living in 20 counties, 40 school districts, and 56 schools throughout western Missouri. With over 200 adjunct faculty, UMKC's High School-College Program (HSCP) provides high-quality, university-level instruction to more than 6,000 students. Since its inception in 1979, over 50,000 students have passed through the program, and as of fall of 1995, 27 percent of the first time Arts and Sciences students at UMKC had been in the HSCP the previous academic year. College Dean James R. Durig has remarked, "The concept of 'campus' applied to the HSCP... had flourished as a constellation of sites both near and distant, united by a common link: the same quality of educational experience as that available on our home campus." Scholarship funds (\$97,000 for this year) have been designated for HSCP students who enrolled at UMKC full time after their high school graduation.

McKinzie's efforts to reach social studies teachers in the area has resulted in an important legacy. There are now 43 teachers who have adjunct faculty status in UMKC's department of history. Director Anna Larkin and coordinator William Stevens, in cooperation with department chair Dennis Merrill, work with school superintendents, principals, and curriculum coordinators to identify high-quality instructors who qualify for such appointment. These educators are in charge of delivering one of the introductory UMKC courses in American history or Western Civilization as part of the regular instructional assignments in their high school classrooms. The UMKC administrators simultaneously work with school counselors and adjunct faculty to identify students qualified to enroll in courses falling within the 15 different subjects offered for college credit.

To enhance the collegiality among campus faculty and adjuncts, the history department instituted annual workshops. In March 1996, professors and teachers met on campus to discuss the National History Standards, changes in Missouri high school graduation requirements, and University competency requirements to be met by all candidates for undergraduate degrees. The department continues to enrich the offerings of the adjunct's courses. It has produced a series of topflight video lectures featuring departmental members, integrated with the survey offerings. Every year the department invites adjuncts and their students to attend an on-campus lecture in their field of study. In turn, departmental personnel, via a visiting professor program, provide lectures in the high school classrooms as organized by the adjuncts.

In sum, UMKC's history department is in the forefront of an effort to bridge the gap between classrooms in high schools, both on the UMKC campus and the greater Kansas City area. □

Louis Potts is Symposium Coordinator at the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

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ROBERT L. TREE

## News for the Profession

# A Day At the NCC

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

Everyday at the NCC's one person office is different. Yet all days have in common the need to move at a fast pace and to juggle many balls at the same time. On a mythical day, I begin by responding to my e-mail. Yet I hardly finish that task before the telephone rings. Bill Dobrovir, the lawyer for Tax Analysts, is calling to discuss the draft of the complaint for the joint lawsuit concerning archival practices at the IRS in which historical and archival organizations are participating. After Bill and I worked out some language on a particular point, I check my in-box for faxes. Steve Aftergood of the Federation of American Scientists and editor of the "Secrecy and Government Bulletin," had faxed to me a Reuter's wire service article on an interview with the Inspector General of the CIA. The article highlights a report on problems with declassification that makes some bold recommends. I call Steve to confer on how best to follow up on the article. We decide that at the least, I should urge the CIA Historical Review Panel to request a copy of the report.

I then turn to some preliminary preparation for the "NCC Washington Update" that I hope to publish on the Internet tomorrow. One of the topics that I want to address is the new composition of the appropriations subcommittees for the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress. The House made its final decisions yesterday, and after getting a list of the new subcommittees, I make a few calls to try to better understand the significance of the changes. I spoke with several legislative aides about the changes in membership of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee and gained some new perspectives on what to expect in the months ahead. There is also an item on intellectual property that I wish to cover in the next update, so I call Adam Eisgrau, the Legislative Counsel in the Washington Office of the American Library Association, for some clarification of recent developments.

It is time to go over to Dupont Circle for a midday brown bag lunch meeting with a small coalition of supporters of NEH. The National Humanities Alliance is hosting the meeting, and we strategize on various scenarios for gaining support for reauthorization. I take the opportunity of being in that part of town to stop by the American Political Science Association and talk to Cathy Rudder, their Executive Director, about some common concerns that historians and political scientists have regarding access to government information.

On the way back to the office, I take a short detour by the bank to deposit some checks from NCC member organizations. On returning to the office, I call up Quicken on the computer to keep the NCC bank account current. Then I turn to my voice mail. I find a message from a reporter who wants to talk to me about access to the Nixon tapes and a message from Arnita Jones at the OAH requesting a copy of the law authorizing the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. I talk to the reporter and fax several pages of background material. Then I check my files for the



NHPRC law but find that while I have various hearing reports and bills, I do not have a copy of the Public Law. Using the Internet, I download a copy of the law from the US Code at Cornell's Web site and e-mail it to the OAH. I give Dwight Pitcaithley, the Historian for the National Park Service, a call to thank him for his concern about the NPS's draft statement on professional standards and to explore how best to raise the standards for historians in the Park Service.

I have saved a block of time at the end of the day to begin development of a briefing sheet on current copyright issues. The "NCC Briefing Sheet" will follow a common format that I have found effective for keeping constituent members informed about issues. I need to finish this Briefing Sheet by the end of the week so that it can be included in some background material I am preparing for the Society of American Archivists' upcoming Council Meeting.

Before leaving the office for the day, I checked in with Patrice McDermott of OMB Watch who coordinates the Public Access Working Group. The group will be meeting tomorrow, and I have been asked to bring some background material on the National Archives' strategic plan and the implementation of Clinton declassification executive order. Finally, I spend a little time pulling together some reports and documents that I will be using to write a chapter in a book that historian Athan Theoharis is editing. This book has the tentative title of "A Culture of Secrecy: Presidents, Intelligence Agencies, and Historical Research." Athan has asked me to write the chapter on classification and declassification policy and the State Department's US Foreign Relations Series, which will focus partly on the 1992 law that addresses the issue of the integrity of the series.

As I reflect on the day, it was a typical one for NCC in that I juggled many different issues, assignments, and requests. While many people think of advocacy as primarily involving key Congressional votes, NCC's advocacy work focuses on federal regulations, agency planning documents, executive orders, and reports of agency advisory committees as well as maintaining constant communication with constituent groups. Developing trust, gaining a reputation for accurate information, and responding quickly to another's call for assistance are all essential ingredients to working in the Washington advocacy environment. Most of us learn quite soon that there is little to be gained by being proprietary about information.

Some may view a day of juggling many balls at the NCC as too hectic and disjointed. However, I find it a most stimulating and exciting endeavor and am very grateful that I happened to be at the right place at the right time to be able to manage the myriad tasks and responsibilities that come with heading the historical and archival professions' advocacy office. □



Page Putnam Miller

Sam Kinner

## Historians and Archivists Seek Public Interest Standard for Unsealing Grand Jury Records

On February 3, the American Historical Association (AHA), the OAH, the National Council on Public History, and the Society of American Archivists filed an amici brief in the United States Court of

Appeals for the Second Circuit to seek public interest consideration for unsealing grand jury records that are 48 years old. The amici brief supports Public Citizen's appeal on behalf of Bruce Craig, a historian and doctoral candidate at the American University, in the case *Bruce Craig*

## Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

*v. United States of America* (No. 96-6264).

In 1996 Craig filed a petition for an order releasing historically significant grand jury records pertaining to the McCarthy era espionage investigation of Harry Dexter White, a high-ranking Treasury Department official accused of being a Communist spy. Specifically Craig is seeking access to the 79-page transcript of White's grand jury testimony that occurred five months before his death. Craig's petition showed that there is an overwhelming public interest, rooted in access for genuine historical research, in disclosure of the White grand jury transcript, and little interest in maintaining its secrecy.

On August 4, 1996, the district court denied Craig's petition, finding that the public interest in this nearly 50-year old record is not sufficiently compelling to justify

its unsealing. The district court recognized that the law permits a court to order disclosure in certain circumstances. But the court did not balance the public interest in disclosure against any interest in continued secrecy.

The amici brief focuses on the public's compelling interest in knowing its own history, in observing the operation of the criminal justice system, and in establishing a precedent in which the public's interest in historic grand jury records can justify unsealing those records. In challenging the district court's decision, the amici brief states that "the district court's error in this case was not necessarily in refusing to disclose the requested grand jury testimony, but instead in refusing to give weight to the public interest in that disclosure." The brief further emphasizes that if a grand jury record may have historical significance that does not create an automatic right to inspect that record. "Rather, the filing of a petition for access," the brief states, "simply triggers an individualized determination as to whether the document may be kept from the public view and requires the court to weigh carefully the competing interests in light of the relevant circumstances and the standards announced by the Supreme Court." ▶

## Historians and Archivists Go to Court to Over IRS Files

On February 7, Tax Analysts, publisher of Tax Notes and sponsor of the Tax History Project, was joined by the AHA, the OAH, and the Society of American Archivists in filing a complaint in the United States District Court For the District of Columbia to require the IRS to comply with the Federal Records Act and to direct the National Archives to enforce the Federal Records Act and its own regulations. This case—Number 1:97CV00260 — has been assigned to Judge June L. Green. This court case evolved from IRS's failure to respond in a substantive manner to an administrative petition filed with IRS in mid-1996.

The July, 1996 petition of Tax Analysts and the historical organizations called on IRS to comply with the Federal Records Act and the regulations promulgated by the National Archives. The complaint filed on February 7 calls on IRS promptly to correct the actions and omissions of its records management program and to allow the National Archives to examine IRS records to determine their historical value. Furthermore, the case requires that the National Archives enforce against the IRS the Federal Records Act and the National Archives' regulations. The plaintiffs in this case are most concerned that IRS has placed almost no 20<sup>th</sup> century administrative records of permanent historical value in the National Archives. For historians to obtain a full and accurate understanding of tax policy, administration, and enforcement, it is essential to have access to the policy and historical records of the IRS.

## NHPRC Commissioners Vote Unanimously to Review Strategic Plan

At its February 20 meeting, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) voted unanimously to review the strategic plan that it had adopted at its November meeting and to delay the implementation of the November plan in the meantime. The November plan, adopted, by a divided vote, was originally to go into affect in 1999 and was to serve as the framework for guiding the commission in its allocation of grants. The November 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 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.

In January the AHA and the OAH passed resolutions requesting reconsideration of the plan. Additionally, some press coverage was critical of the plan, and constituents of the Executive Director of NHPRC wrote numerous letters that questioned aspects of the plan. Some expressed concern that the November strategic plan placed no historical documentary editions projects or nationally significant records projects in its first level of funding priorities, despite the fact that for the last three decades these had been basic to the mission of NHPRC.

## Moynihan Commission Calls For Major Changes to the Government's Culture of Secrecy

On March 4 the bipartisan, congressionally mandated Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy, chaired by Senator Patrick Moynihan (D-NY), presented its report to the President and the Congress. This report, which was the result of two years of investigation, and which was supported unanimously by all 12 commission members, sharply criticizes existing practices that involve excessive secrecy. The report states that current policy often protects officials from outside scrutiny, and thus prevents accountability. It also argues that the social costs of the current system are too high because they restrain public debate and dialogue. In rec-

ommending a new way to think about secrecy and openness, the report states: "It is time for legislation." National security information policy is currently established by executive order; however, the report sets forth the framework for a law that would improve the functioning and implementation of the classification and declassification system. It also recommends that such a law build on Executive Order 12958 with added provisions to ensure compliance with the agencies.

In the press conference, announcing the release of the report, Senator Moynihan stressed that President Clinton expressed enthusiasm and support for the report. He noted that Clinton has identified John Podesta, a commission member who is also now White House Deputy Chief of Staff, as the key person for the Administration who would be working with Congress on new legislation. Representative Lee Hamilton (D-IN), also a member of the commission, indicated that he would soon be introducing a bill.

## Clinton Calls for Increased Funding for Arts and Humanities

On February 21, the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities issued a 35-page report titled "Creative America: A Report to the President." John Brademas, a former member of Congress as well as a former president of New York University, who heads the committee, presented a copy of the report to President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton, the committee's honorary chairwoman. In a carefully drawn analysis, the report identifies the strengths and failings in the complex system that supports the nation's museums, libraries, institutions of higher education, local preservation commissions, and public television and radio stations. While federal funding of the arts and humanities provides but a small percentage of overall support, the committee stated that reductions in federal support sent the unfortunate message that there was "a lack of value for the role of culture in society."

The report recommends increasing the funding level for NEH, NEA, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services to \$2 per capita by the year 2000. These agencies are currently funded at approximately 88 cents per capita. Copies of the report may be obtained by calling the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities at (202) 682-5409.

## Archivist Testifies on FY'98 Budget for the National Archives and NHPRC

On March 18, Archivist John Carlin appeared before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government to present the Administration's budget request for FY'98. Five members of the subcommittee were present: Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), Chair of the Subcommittee; Steny Hoyer (D-MD), Ranking Minority Member; Anne Northup (R-KY); David Price (D-NC); and Carrie Meek (D-FL). All actively engaged in questions on a wide range of issues and all affirmed the important role the National Archives plays for the country.

In opening remarks Carlin stressed that the costs of rent and mortgages for buildings combined with personnel costs comprise 90% of operating expenses. "That leave us just 10%," Carlin said, "for utility costs, printing, training, technology improvements, communications services, travel and everything else. That is why the guarantee of our base is so important."

Members expressed interest in the funding for NHPRC and specifically about the future funding of the documentary history editions. According to a strategic plan adopted last November and now being reviewed—documentary history editions would no longer be a top priority for funding. Kolbe noted that there was controversy about the possible decreased funding level for the founding fathers documentary history projects, asked if Carlin was reconsidering the plan, also asked Carlin why the documentary editions were no longer important. Carlin responded that no one intend-

ed to say that documentary editions are not important and that the plan is still being reviewed. He stressed, however, that the highest priority is to save history that otherwise could be lost and to address the challenges of electronic records.

## Assassination Records Review Board Seeks One Year Extension

The Assassination Review Board, an independent Federal agency created by the JFK Act to oversee the identification and release of records related to the assassination of President Kennedy, released its annual report for 1996 in February and included a request for a one-year extension. Although the board has accomplished much, there is some important work still unfinished. The board has reviewed and processed nearly all the assassination records that have been identified by Federal agencies with the important exceptions of the FBI and the CIA.

During the past year the board has facilitated the transfer of nearly 10,000 documents to the National Archives for inclusion in the JFK collection, which now numbers approximately 3.1 million pages and which is used extensively by researchers. The board has set the standard for the release of thousands of previously secret government documents and files. In seeking \$1.6 million of additional funds to operate for one more year, the board has noted that its premature termination—particularly without the inclusion of pertinent records from the FBI and CIA—would surely intensify doubts within the general public about the commitment of Congress to release the full record on the assassination of President Kennedy.

## Supreme Court Refuses To Hear "Course Pack" Copyright Case

On March 31, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to consider the case of Princeton University Press, Macmillan and St. Martin's Press v. Michigan Document Services, Inc. case No 94-1778 — frequently called the "coursepack case." The three presses had brought a copyright infringement case against the Michigan Document Services, which has five small copy shops that serve the University of Michigan and other institutions in the Ann Arbor area and which reproduces course packs without securing copyright permissions from the authors or publishers.

This case began five years ago, with the first ruling at the district court level in favor of the publishers, and the second ruling, at the U.S. District Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in February, 1996 in favor of Michigan Document Services. However, in April 1997 the Appeals Court effectively dissolved that decision and decided that the entire panel of judges would reconsider the case. Thirteen judges heard oral arguments in June and ruled in November, 1996 with eight judges siding with the majority to conclude that photocopying of course packs without permission is an infringement of copyright. Five judges registered a minority opinion stating that the Michigan Document Services had not infringed on the "fair use" provision. Because of the divided opinion Smith had expected the case to be heard by the Supreme Court.

The publishers who had rooted their case in the assertion that a commercial business was making profit at the expense of owners of intellectual property were delighted with the outcome which underscores the need for users to obtain copyright permission to use copyrighted material. □

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/>

## News for the Profession

In recent years, many have called for historians to reach out to a larger public. Historians have responded to these calls in many ways such as film-making, consultancies, public programming, and standard-setting. In 1996, we undertook to add yet another engagement with the public by establishing, with many others, the History News Service.

The History News Service (or HNS) is an informal syndicate of historians who are seeking to improve the public's understanding of current events by setting these events in their historical contexts. Independent of existing professional societies (although it received a welcome initial boost from the AHA), HNS has begun its work by soliciting "op-ed" pieces from historians and distributing the texts to newspapers around the country. HNS also refers working journalists and editors to historians. In the future, it hopes to improve formal links between news outlets and the historical profession.

The project is based upon three convictions. First, in an era of rapid change, citizens bombarded with unconnected facts, opinions, and claims often lack exposure to knowledge of the origins and past history of what is taking place around them and thus to knowledge of the significance of daily events. Second, the complexity of daily events around the world often leaves journalists and editors, who must write under the twin pressures of deadlines and immediate public concerns, perplexed about the origins and larger significance of the breaking news they must cover. And third, while some journalists and editors are individually concerned about the historical meaning of breaking events and have developed circles of historians to whom they turn for assistance, in general the links between the print and electronic press on the one hand and professional historians on the other are weak. HNS has been designed to try to remedy these problems.

Since nothing quite like it has been attempted before, HNS has had to start, as it were, from scratch. And only time will tell whether the initiative will work. Yet the early signs are promising. It is not too much to say that the initial response to a request for expressions of interest, published in the May 1996 issue of *AHA Perspectives*, yielded an unanticipated flow of responses. From them, we have drawn two conclusions. Many historians share our conviction that greater efforts are needed to bring historical knowledge to bear on citizens' present concerns. In addition, many historians have long and quietly been involved in undertaking on their own

## The History News Service

James M. Banner, Jr.,  
and Joyce Appleby

precisely what HNS is endeavoring on a larger scale. In fact, the profession already contains many unsung heroes of the journalistic arts, those who frequently and often regularly have been publishing pieces in local and regional newspapers, in the major and national dailies, and on established news wires without note or recognition from other historians. We are trying to take inspiration, as well as to learn, from them, and many of them are already involved in HNS's work.

How is HNS presently organized, and how does it work? A steering committee of fourteen people, both historians and journalists, some of whom are or have been both, directs its affairs. Its members have taken responsibility for recruiting those who might write pieces in specific fields, for editing submitted pieces, and for distributing edited texts. All correspondence and transmission of texts takes place by e-mail; and in fact it is impossible to conceive of the project's having been assembled so quickly and without any outside funding without the availability of e-mail links. Each submission is reviewed by one of us, always to make sure that it in fact offers historical contextualization of some issue and is not simply a partisan or ideological polemic and also so that we can offer some general observations to strengthen the piece if we believe that it does not yet warrant transmission for editing. When acceptable to us—and we must add here emphatically that we apply no ideological tests, and, as far as we can so far tell, those who have submitted texts to date span the ideological and political spectrum—a piece is then transmitted for editing to an editor who provides editorial suggestions and, to the extent possible, undertakes some fact-checking. Once the editor and writer agree on the text, it is sent forward for distribution to the press.

At present, HNS distributes its material—only op-ed articles (that is, those roughly 800-words long) and not feature-length pieces—to roughly 25 regional, daily American newspapers, all of which have expressed an interest in receiving texts. (We hope eventually to add Canadian papers, and of course Canadian historians are fully welcome to contribute.) Also, it distributes its pieces on a non-exclusive basis; that is, a piece may appear in more than one newspaper market in the same form at the same time. Each HNS writer, who retains full rights to submitted texts, is identified as "a writer for the History News Service" and receives full and sole credit, as well as any honoraria, for the work. HNS has no members, only writers who are historians; and they write for HNS neither because of possession of a doctorate nor membership in the academy, but instead because they have the ability and desire to use their historical knowledge for the illumination of current events. Articles may concern subjects in all, not just American, fields. All those who express interest in working with HNS are put on an e-mail server list and receive occasional messages from us.

For the foreseeable future, HNS will test the journalistic waters in these modest ways. It hopes to enlist as participants not only those who wish to write out for the general public but those who have the experience to undertake the often unrewarding work of editing and those who might assume responsibility for thinking up story ideas in particular fields and recruiting others to write about them.

We have much to learn, especially about journalism, as we proceed. Thus we look upon this endeavor as educational in the dual sense that all participants will be learning how best to achieve HNS's goals and that HNS may help create, through guidelines and editing, a group of historians who, perhaps now lacking experience in op-ed writing, will become masters of the craft.

Those who wish to participate should feel free to contact one or both of us at our e-mail addresses—James Banner via [jbanner@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu](mailto:jbanner@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu) and Joyce Appleby via [appleby@history.ucla.edu](mailto:appleby@history.ucla.edu). Guidelines for writing op-ed pieces, as well as sample texts with explanatory comments, can be found at the HNS website:

[h-net2.msu.edu/~hns](http://h-net2.msu.edu/~hns)

*James M. Banner, Jr., is an independent historian in Washington, D.C. Joyce Appleby, professor of history at UCLA, is president of the American Historical Association. They are co-directors of the History News Service.*

## National History Education Network

### State Social Studies Standards Present Opportunities



Loretta Sullivan Lobes, Director  
National History Education Network

Recently, a diverse group of public policy makers including President Clinton, U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley, the Governors' Conference, and the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future have declared that educational standards are the best method to achieve excellence in the nation's K-12 schools. Although many states across the country are now in the process of reevaluating their curriculum guidelines, educational standards are not the direct result of the current political clamor. State standards, curriculum guidelines, frameworks, or benchmarks have long been fixtures in State Departments of Education. However, due to the national media attention, for the first time state officials have attracted a large audience of politicians, educators, and the general public who are interested in both the disciplinary content and the pedagogical methods contained in educational standards.

The historical discipline does not stand alone in state standards; rather, history is only one area of the social

studies standards that also include geography, civics and government, and economics. Currently, no state has an independent set of standards for history, and the depth of historical content and coverage varies greatly. In order to assure the adoption of balanced, content-rich standards for history and social studies, professional historians must become actively engaged with classroom

teachers and governmental officials in the creation of state social studies standards. Involvement with social studies standards requires that historians engage in an interdisciplinary approach to teaching history.

In a review of state social studies standards, the National History Education Network found some significant differences in how states structure their standards. While every standard document is original and reflects the unique historical experience of that particular state, three major organizational patterns emerge. For their organizing principles, State Departments of Education most frequently choose social sciences, social studies, or history-social science as the structure for their state standards. Historians seeking to engage in the standards process need to understand the similarities and differences among these three basic models.

Social science, the first model, focuses on the general theoretical processes of the social sciences rather than on the individual thinking skills of a specific discipline.

## COLLABORATION BRINGS AMERICAN STUDIES COLLECTIONS TO LIBRARY SITES WORLDWIDE



The brainchild of OAH Past President Joyce Appleby, the American Studies Collection was brought to life by the collaborative efforts of the OAH, the United States Information Agency (USIA), and an endowment established by Congress, in order to promote the study of American history and culture abroad. Each of fifty-seven institutions throughout the world received a comprehensive collection of more than 1,000 titles selected by leading American scholars. These include the works of American historians, philosophers, poets, and novelists, as well as published primary sources, "virtually a self-contained library of American thought and culture", as the USIA describes it. Learn more online at [www.usia.gov/education/amstudies/us/collect.htm](http://www.usia.gov/education/amstudies/us/collect.htm)

### American Studies Collection Centers

Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA  
Dhaka, BANGLADESH  
Minsk, BELARUS  
Sarajevo, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA  
Niteroi, BRAZIL  
Sofia, BULGARIA  
Rangoon (Yangon), BURMA (Myanmar)  
Santiago, CHILE  
Beijing, CHINA  
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Bogota, COLUMBIA  
Brazzaville, CONGO  
Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Aarhus, DENMARK  
Quito, ECUADOR  
Cairo, EGYPT  
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA  
Wittenberg, GERMANY  
Cape Coast, GHANA  
Thessaloniki, GREECE

Sha Tin, HONG KONG  
Hyderabad, INDIA  
Madurai, INDIA  
Rome, ITALY  
Almaty, KAZAKSTAN  
Sendai, JAPAN  
Nairobi, KENYA  
Taegu, KOREA  
Riga, LATVIA  
Klaipeda, LITHUANIA

Bamako, MALI  
Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA  
Mexico City, D.F., MEXICO  
Cholula, Puebla, MEXICO  
Kathmandu, NEPAL  
Ibadan, NIGERIA  
Karachi, PAKISTAN  
Lima, PERU  
Lodz, POLAND  
Coimbra, PORTUGAL

Lisbon, PORTUGAL  
Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA  
Irkutsk, RUSSIA  
St. Petersburg, RUSSIA  
Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Cape Town, SOUTH AFRICA  
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Hanoi, VIETNAM

#### ▼ Continued from previous page

From the historian's perspective, standards that follow a social science methodology lack disciplinary specificity and provide little contextual basis. Furthermore, states that adopt the social science model do not typically identify how students will demonstrate proficiency in the individual disciplines. Thus, individuals may be abstracted from their historical circumstances and the benchmarks for the standards can become too general and ahistorical. Academic Standard A of the 1996 *Illinois Draft Standards for Social Science* asks that students be able to: "Describe and explain contributions of selected individuals throughout history." Social Science standards rarely ground particular individuals in the historical context of time and place.

Social studies, the second model, de-emphasizes historical thinking skills, content, and methodology in favor of the integrated social studies approach. In the social studies model, classroom teachers draw key concepts, content, and methods of inquiry in an "integrative rather than a single discipline manner." While more discipline specific and content explicit than the social science structure, the social studies model treats history as one among several equally important disciplines. Contemporary social studies models are frequently local adaptations of the 1994 curriculum guidelines from the National Council of the Social Studies. A history standard of the 1997 "Working Draft of the Connecticut Social Studies Curriculum Frameworks" asks students to

"understand how the movement of peoples, goods, and ideas impact on human affairs." This social studies history standard combines geographical concepts and economic principles without the historical context that acknowledges change over time.

The third organizational model, the history-social science model is most appealing for historians. This model uses history, the study of continuity and change, as the primary focus of the social studies curriculum highlighting history as the dominant discipline. The historical perspective defines the relationship between geography, civics and government, and economics. For example, *California's History-Social Science Framework* states, "By studying history-social science, students will appreciate how ideas, events, and individuals have produced change over time and will recognize the conditions and forces that maintain continuity within human societies." California pioneered the history and social science model in the late 1980s, and this model is gaining in popularity. Last year, Virginia employed a history-centered social science curriculum to construct their state standards. Washington D.C. is currently considering a version of this model.

The significance of the California, Virginia, and Washington D.C. history-social science curriculums is that historians now have viable history-centered social studies models accessible to them. When the standards development time comes around, historians interested in working on their state's K-12 social studies curricu-

lum can now consult several different versions of the history-social science model. The next step is for historians to face the challenge of writing good standards by joining with classroom teachers in committing their time and energy to the lengthy process of creating a history-social science curriculum tailored for their individual states. Historians need to acknowledge and participate in the political debates that surround the creation of state social studies standards.

Finally, historians have a responsibility to apply their professional skills in the increasingly politicized atmosphere of the state and national standards. With the public's attention focused on standards, it is important that historians remind their fellow citizens that, in spite of the political hype about standards it is impossible to achieve quality education without skilled classroom teachers, good books, modern school facilities, and sufficient educational funding. The standards process offers historians a unique opportunity to publicly demonstrate their analytical skills and problem solving abilities by influencing state governments to create excellent history-social science standards and superior educational opportunities for all students.

For further information about state standards consult the National History Education Network web site: [hss.cmu.edu/nhen](http://hss.cmu.edu/nhen)

NHEN's web site provides the current address for obtaining state standards documents as well as suggestions for reviewing state standards. □

## News of the Organization

### From the OAH President George M. Fredrickson



I have never been involved personally in one of the great editing projects supported in part by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). But I have often made use of the fruits of the editors' arduous and painstaking labors. Particularly helpful to me have been Louis Harlan's masterful presentation of the Booker T. Washington papers, the rich and revealing compilation of Freedmen's Bureau records edited by Ira Berlin, Barbara Fields, Leslie Rowlands, Julie Saville and others, the work of Elting Morrison and Arthur Link on the papers of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson respectively, and the first volumes of my colleague Clayborne Carson's comprehensive compilation of documents relating to the career of Martin Luther King, Jr. I calculate that I have saved myself hundreds of hours of work and thousands of dollars in travel expenses by being able to go to the library and read these works rather than having to dig around in the original collections on which they were based. My students, both graduate and undergraduate, have been able to do dissertations and seminar papers that would have been impossible, or much more difficult and time consuming, if these edited volumes did not exist.

Now, however, the support that the NHPRC has been giving to such projects is threatened by a decision on priorities made at a meeting of the Commission last November. The legislation establishing and re-authorizing the NHPRC as an autonomous body within the National Archives clearly indicates that its primary responsibility is, to quote a House of Representatives Report of 1993, "to promote the collection and publication of the papers

of outstanding citizens of the United States and other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States." But at its November meeting, the Commission decided by the margin of one vote to approve a new "strategic plan" that gives lower priority to historical editing than to projects involving the preservation and collection of electronic records and the dissemination of existing archival materials by electronic means. It also provides for grants to state and local governments to preserve and make accessible records that may not be of national importance. Both the OAH and the AHA have protested this decision, and it will "reviewed" in June once again before being implemented. But it seems clear that both the Ar-

chivist of the United States, John Carlin, and the chair of the commission, Jerry George, are strong advocates of the new policy and will resist efforts to change it. Currently, the OAH is seeking to mobilize the smaller societies representing historians of the United States to go on record in opposition to the down-grading of historical editing in favor of other activities that may be valuable but are not so central to the NHPRC's mission and could or should be financed by other means.

Much of the support of the great editing projects, which now include the papers of the black abolitionists and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as well as presidents and statesmen, has been coming in recent years from the National Endowment for the Humanities. But cutbacks in the appropriations for NEH make the contributions of the NHPRC more important than ever. I am not one of those who believe that books are about to become obsolete or that Internet access to unedited collections of papers can replace the fully introduced and annotated volumes that are among the great monuments of American historical scholarship. These volumes exist not merely for the use of historians. They make accessible to the general public some of the most important traces of our national past. At a time when a substantial increase in appropriations for the NHPRC are very unlikely, the new priorities will, in all likelihood, slow down or terminate many existing editing projects and make it almost impossible for new ones to get started. This is a situation that should concern everyone who is interested in "the understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States." □

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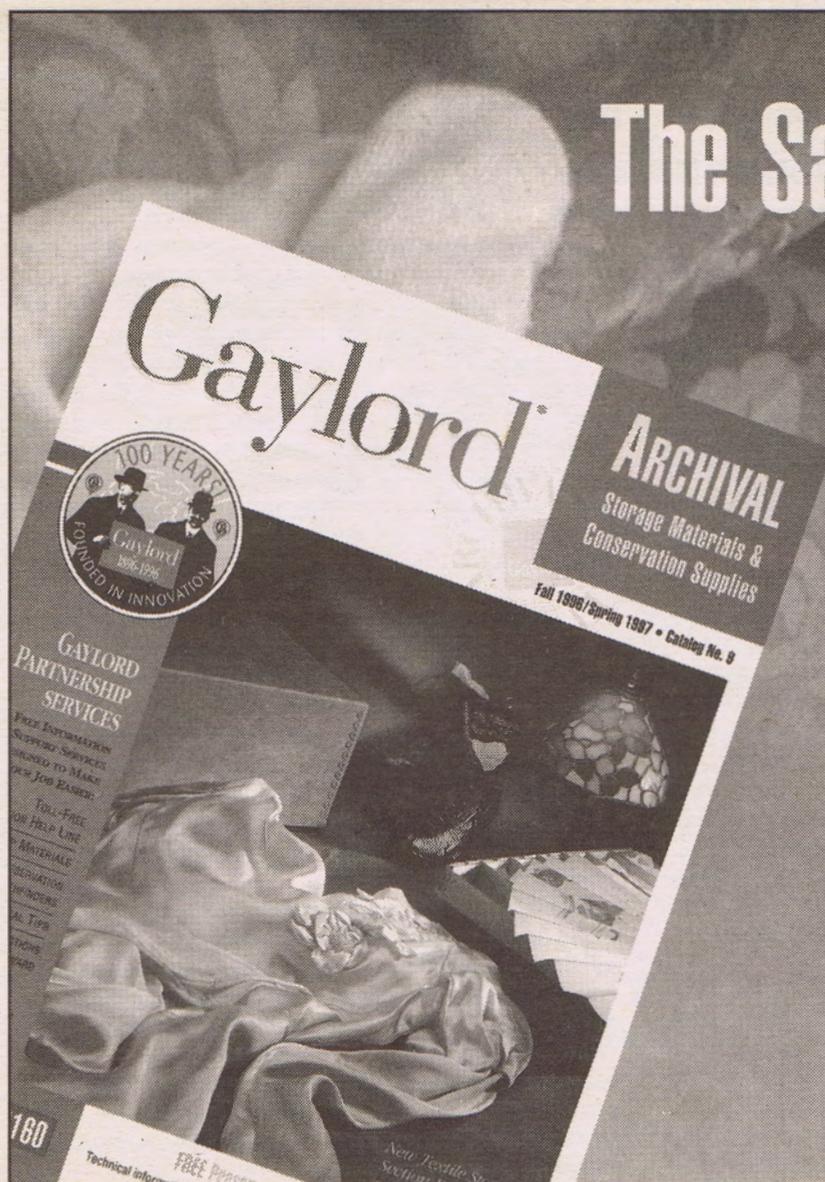
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# Annual Report of the Executive Director

Arnita A. Jones



The Organization of American Historians is one of many thousands of small nonprofit organizations. Alone among them, however, it has as its sole purpose the promotion of teaching and learning in American history. Its members are drawn from higher education faculty and students; professionals in museums, historical societies

and other public history agencies, those interested in history as an avocation and a growing number of pre-collegiate teachers. Providing the right mix of services and benefits to an increasingly heterogeneous membership is a primary challenge facing the Organization's staff and administration. During the past year our Membership Committee has held focus groups in a number of states to find out from members just how well we are meeting their needs and what additional programs and services we need to consider for the future.

Much of the OAH office's work involves carrying out routine work typical of a professional association: preparing several publications; running an annual meeting; keeping track of members; supporting the work of over 40 of the organization's executive and editorial boards, service committees, award and prize committees; and facilitating governance through its elected officers. In our case it is made somewhat more complex, as well as enhanced, by the fact that we have been an external agency on the campus of Indiana University since 1970. This circumstance affords our staff access to health and other benefits and it offers the Organization access to a well educated and motivated work force, with a high level of stability on the part of senior staff. Business Manager Jeanette Chafin, Membership Director Ginger Foutz, Publications Director Michael Regoli, and Convention Manager Sheri Sherrill bring to their jobs a total of more than sixty-four years of experience serving the needs of members of the OAH. In addition we benefit from the proximity to an excellent graduate program whose students we draw on as editorial assistants on the *Journal of American History*, the *Magazine of History*, and the *OAH Newsletter*.

The Organization has also recently utilized its connection with Indiana University to develop a special competition aimed at the stubborn problem of recruiting minorities into the historical profession. 1996 marks the third year we have offered, in cosponsorship with Indiana University's Department of History, a fellowship for promising minority historians. During the coming year the OAH Committee on Minority Historians and Minority History and the Executive Board will review this initiative and make recommendations on its future.

Much of the work of the OAH continues to be done in concert with other history and humanities organizations. Through the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, we have continued to focus on appropriations for major federal agencies that relate to American history as well as issues of access to federal records, cultural resources management, and the changing legal environment of copyright and scholarly publishing. The National Humanities Alliance has worked hard during the last year at creating a broader

coalition of groups engaged in advocacy for the National Endowment for the Humanities. OAH President Linda Kerber has been a particularly important resource for NHA in garnering attention and support from such organizations as the Association of American Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, as well as gaining more thoughtful coverage from various news media.

Additionally we have sought to represent the interests of professional historians through participation in three legal cases, all involving *pro bono* legal services. The first, in cooperation with the nonprofit Tax Analyst, along with the American Historical Association and the Society of American Archivists, seeks relief from the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia to compel the National Archives to enforce, and the International Revenue Service to abide by, existing regulations requiring preservation of IRS's historical records.

In the second of these cases, *Public Citizen v. Carlin*, the OAH has joined with the American Library Association, the American Historical Association, the National Security Archive, the Center for National Security Studies and Public Citizen Litigation Group to challenge the Archivist's promulgation of a "General Records Schedule." What is at stake here is whether federal agencies are authorized, at their discretion, to destroy the only electronic version of Federal agency records stored on

## Providing the right mix of services and benefits to an increasingly heterogeneous membership is a primary challenge facing the Organization's staff and administration.

agency electronic mail and word processing systems, provided the agency has printed a hard copy of the electronic record on paper or microform.

We have also joined the AHA, the SAA, and the National Council on Public History in an *amicus* brief supporting historian Bruce Craig's appeal of a district court decision not to unseal historic grand jury records nearly fifty years old. These records relate to the testimony of Harry Dexter White, a high-ranking Treasury Department official accused but not indicted, of being a communist spy.

OAH also maintains a strong presence in history education reform efforts. We are pleased to have relocated the National History Education Network—which we support along with the AHA, the National Council on the Social Studies and some two dozen other organizations—to Carnegie Mellon University. New Director Loretta Lobes has focused particularly on developing information about national assessment and certification efforts as well as keeping member organizations informed about the growing number of states developing standards or curriculum guidelines for history. Finding a way for the OAH to provide information and help to its members who wish to make an impact on these efforts is a major current concern.

The *Magazine of History* remains the cornerstone of our efforts to improve history education in the schools and an important resource for connecting teachers with new scholarship. We thank particularly Dan Flores for his guest editorship on the issue on environmental history, Gary Okihiro for his work on the Asian American history issue, William Becker for the business history is-

sue and Martin Blatt for the labor history issue, as well as those who contributed individual articles and lesson plans. We are also grateful to the *Magazine's* advisory board which helps in identifying themes for the publication.

We are now in our tenth year of publishing the *OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter*, a unique resource for helping engage historians and departmental administrators with key professional issues relating to higher education. We owe a special thanks to editor Michael Galgano as well as to the Newsletter's many contributors. We appreciate also the efforts of those who wrote for the *OAH Newsletter*, as well the ongoing work of its Editorial Board. The latter group has recently completed a major review of the publication and made a number of recommendations which should enhance its usefulness to members.

Our memorandum of Agreement with the National Park Service inaugurated in 1995 has matured into a very useful vehicle for involving academic historians in the important work of managing the parks' cultural resources. Specific projects going on this year include a Centennial Symposium on the 54th Massachusetts Regiment organized by the Boston National Historical Park; a conference on "Interpreting Edison" cosponsored by the Edison National Historic Site and Rutgers University; and site reviews of Richmond National Battlefield and Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. The Executive Board's fall meeting, held in Natchez National Historic Park, included discussions with National Park Service officials which identified additional needs and generated other ideas which we are pursuing.

We were also pleased to cooperate once again with the University of Missouri Kansas City on the Richard McKinzie Symposium which offers a regional series of lectures and workshops on American history to teachers and interested members of the community. This year current President Linda Kerber, along with Darlene Clark Hine and Miriam Formanek-Brunell were main speakers on the program.

International efforts this past year included continuation of *Connections*, a forum for international exchange which is published electronically and also printed and distributed and supported by USIA. With the cosponsorship of the International Center for Advanced Studies at New York University, and important support from the American Council of Learned Societies, we have begun planning for a series of summer institutes to involve American and foreign scholars in internationalizing the study of American history. Additionally, through the support of the U. S. Japan Friendship Commission and in cooperation with the Japanese Association of American Studies we have just completed a first competition for three residencies for American scholars in Japanese universities during the coming academic year.

Several dozen of our members were instrumental in raising funds for the a book prize commemorating the work of Ellis W. Hawley. The inaugural prize for the best historical study of the politics, political economy or institutions of the United States will be awarded at the 1997 San Francisco meeting.

Finally, I am pleased to report that our Annual Meeting in San Francisco had the highest attendance of any of our western meetings. Program co-chairs Ramon Gutierrez and Mary Ryan and their committee have put together an innovative and attractive program on the "Meaning of Citizenship" that clearly held a wide appeal to our members. We appreciate their work and that of the Special Events and Publicity Committee in connecting our members with special programs and sites of interest to historians in the city. □

## Correspondence

### JFK Assassination: Contesting the Facts

To the Editor,

In an otherwise useful article in the February issue, Kermit Hall describes Operation Mongoose as "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."

This assertion is incorrect. The Kennedy brothers did not concoct the scheme to assassinate Castro with the help of organized crime. As the Church Committee report of 1975 on Alleged Assassination plots Involving Foreign Leaders shows, the scheme was concocted in the Eisenhower administration: "In August 1960 the CIA took steps to enlist members of the criminal underworld with gambling syndicate contacts to aid in assassinating Castro" (74). In September 1960 a CIA operative met with mobsters to "work out the details of the operation" (76). In October the CIA installed Sam Giancana and John Rosselli in the Kennilworth Hotel in Miami and paid their bills (76, 85). All this took place months before Kennedy became president.

As for Operation Mongoose, this was a foolish and futile effort, but it was not an assassination project. The "immediate priority objective" was intelligence collection (144); sabotage could be undertaken concurrently, but such acts were to be on a scale "short of those reasonably calculated to inspire a revolt" (147). Richard Helms testified that the "control system for MONGOOSE was not intended to apply to assassination activity," (152).

The assassination plots continued, but they were on a separate track from Mongoose. The CIA people in charge never disclosed these plots to John McCone, their new director. If they ever disclosed them to Kennedy, they would have had to stipulate that he could not discuss them with McCone, the man he had appointed to bring the Agency under control—a bureaucratic improbability. In late 1963, Kennedy authorized a diplomatic exploration conducted by Ambassador William Attwood looking toward the normalization of relations with Castro.

The record is plain and indisputable. Historians, of all people, should check their facts. I regret to say that this is not the first letter I have sent to scholarly journals pointing out that, contrary to the persisting legend, it was the Eisenhower administration, not the Kennedy administration, that originated the plots to assassinate Castro and brought in gangsters to do the dirty deed. I might add that there is no evidence that Eisenhower approved the Castro assassination plots or Kennedy their continuation. Like intelligence agencies in other countries, the CIA has not been loath to act on its own in the conviction that it knows the requirements of national security better than transient elected officials.

Sincerely yours,  
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

Dear Editor:

Shortly after Dean Kermit Hall's appointment to the Assassinations Records Review Board he appeared on a Columbus, Ohio, television station. He remarked that his biggest asset for that job was his "ignorance." A remarkable comment in itself but his article in the *OAH Newsletter* establishes that he has preserved his postulate of appropriate procedure. However, nothing within the article demonstrates that this *a priori* condition proved to be an asset of any kind.

Hall begins with the assumption of Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt and does not address any of the existing and public official evidence. Without an independent evaluation of the evidence, particularly of the crime itself—of which there is not a word in what he wrote—he and the review board members have no way of knowing what

does and does not relate to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. On the one hand much information that the intelligence agencies may consider relate to the assassination may have no relevance at all. On the other hand much information that they do not see to be pertinent can well relate to it.

To the extent the board does not confront or address the facts about the crime itself it tangles itself in the secrecy quagmire. If at any point the board has examined the facts its public statements fail to mention it. In Hall's article it is not mentioned or even hinted at.

Hall writes in terms of conspiracy theories or non-conspiracy theories. But this is a profound misconception of the nature of what is at issue. Conspiracy is not a question of theory, it is a question of fact. The critical literature clearly distinguishes between fact and fancy.

This fatal flaw displays itself in a most obvious manner when he writes that the Warren Commission and its Report "stand at the center of almost all Kennedy conspiracy theories." But they also stand at the center of all consideration of the evidence of the crime itself. It is that evidence only, not any theory, that can be the basis for believing that there was or was not a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

He attributes the shooting to Oswald. However, the Commission's published evidence thoroughly demonstrates that the best shots in the country could not duplicate the shooting it attributed to the duffer Oswald. Thus, on this basis alone, that fact sustains a conspiracy. To call that a "theory" is untenable. This evidence is clearly discussed in the first book he mentions, *Whitewash*, not *White Wash*.

Hall says the Report appeared "One year after the assassination." In fact the Government Printing Office printed it a few days shy of ten months after the assassination and it comprises 912 actual pages not 888.

Hall is not aware that three members of the Warren Commission refused to agree with its basic conclusion, the same conclusion he gives to the readers as presenting a fact, that of the magical single bullet asserted to have inflicted all seven non-fatal wounds on Kennedy and Connolly. The single bullet component cannot be dignified by being called a "theory." It is a baseless invention that does not sustain a conclusion of a sole murderer. Without the single bullet the Commission would have had to conclude there had been a conspiracy. Yet, on something so critical to the Report and to history Hall is dead wrong.

Two Commission members, the conservative Senator Richard Russell of Georgia and the more liberal Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, absolutely refused to agree with the basis of the Report, then were deceived and misled into believing what they thought was a compromise, but was not. Much information sustains Russell's refusal to accept the ballistics of the shooting, including his comment during LBJ's September 18, 1964, telephone call to him where he dissented from the Report, stating, "... the Commission believes that the same bullet that hit Kennedy hit Connolly. Well I don't believe it.... So I couldn't sign it."

Hall says that the "research community asserted that the government itself had been implicated in the deed." But as it is not possible to regard all who disagree with the official "solution" as a "community," which they are not, so also is it not possible for him to say what is false, that many of them from the beginning believed that because of this secrecy "the government itself had been implicated in the deed." All the critics did not, although Hall says they did.

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

A motive cannot be "identified" until after the fact

of the crime has been established. A motive can only come into existence as an inference, a derivative, a secondary consideration derived from a primary condition of fact. The board does not intend to do that or is, he states, charged with doing it.

Hall further writes the "Commission never 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." Over this, he says "several years later, critics of the Warren Commission had a field day."

With respect to Mongoose. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara is quoted as saying the opposite: Mongoose was for a possible invasion of Cuba. [James G. Blight and David A. Welch, *On the Brink* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1989).]

With respect to attempts to kill Castro the CIA disclosed its mafia plot was during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration the August prior to the election of 1960, which JFK won. According to the CIA report, "Knowledge of this project during its life was kept to a total of six persons" and "was duly orally approved by the said senior officials of the Agency."

Hall errs in saying only "recently" disclosed documents reveal the CIA's efforts in support of the Commission and against critics. *Twenty years ago* the CIA disclosed records on these activities.

Hall is even wrong on why Oswald went to Mexico. He did not go "to visit the Soviet Embassy" but to the Cuban embassy for a visa to Cuba.

Hall says the "latest techniques corroborate the Commission's findings." This is absolutely false. He gives no source. None exists.

Oddly, Hall does not know that after the Cuba missile crisis Castro wanted to keep JFK alive. JFK guaranteed to protect Cuba from any invasion. This is something no one else on earth could do. How is it possible to believe that with this the case, as it so very publicly was and is, Castro would want anything at all to happen to JFK, his only real protector? Hall further does not realize Khrushchev preferred the dove JFK to the hawk Johnson. War production was bankrupting the Soviet Union. After the Cuba missile crisis the relationship between JFK and Khrushchev changed radically and they exchanged about forty letters (kept secret on United States and not Russian insistence) as they groped toward peace. How could the Soviet premier prefer Johnson to JFK with his change in their relations and policies?

Contrary to Hall's assertion no vital national security secrets exist that need to be kept relating to the assassination. The allegations have to do with irrelevant preconceptions and what are dignified by being dubbed theories. There can be no legitimate factual claims to protect sources and methods. When this question reached FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover he said the FBI had nothing to be withheld from the records the Commission wanted to publish. Furthermore, any examination of what the Commission published leaves this without question. No FBI redactions appear in their numerous published materials.

It is indecent for Hall to quote Mencken saying that "The virulence of the national appetite for bogus revelation" is what makes the subject of the assassination so much of interest and of such controversy. To the contrary. It is the absence of any credible fact linking Oswald to the crime and the federal denial of the fact of a conspiracy in the face of an overwhelming amount of definitive evidence that sustains the interest and not bogus information that rouses the public.

I must say Hall is correct in saying that people do not trust their government. But he does not realize that he is adding to that lack of trust.

Without any known effort by this board to bring forth any withheld fact of the crime itself it will not be able to

bring all the existing information to light. The board has bogged itself down in the irrelevant that is withheld and has done not a thing to establish the *fact* without which it cannot do its job. While it is a fact that the Commission and government never officially investigated the assassination and indeed never intended to that does not mean relevant and withheld information does not exist.

The alleged "high quality" intelligence information to which the Commission had access had no more connection with the crime than JFK's shoe size. But where the best of possible sources on Oswald when he lived inside the USSR was available to the Commission, it did not call on or listen to Yuri Nosenko, a defected minor KGB official. For a short period of time Nosenko had the KGB Oswald file and read it. What Nosenko had to say was incompatible with the Commission's findings. Among many things he related the Russians found Oswald was so poor a shot he could not hit a near rabbit with a shotgun and that the KGB thought he was a U. S. sleeper agent.

The federal decision to hold Oswald exclusively responsible for the murder of President Kennedy without conducting an investigation came on Sunday, November 24, 1963, a little past noon, when officials knew with Oswald dead there would be no trial. Acting Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach wrote a "Memorandum for Mr. Moyers," his channel to Johnson, which on the morning he had typed, dated, and dispatched. He stated that "The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assass-

sin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial." The decision came before the investigations had been completed, the tests conducted, witnesses located and interviewed, the physical evidence assembled, and leads run down.

In accepting his appointment to the board Hall assumed profound obligations for history. After several years on the job his article demonstrates he still remains deeply ignorant of the facts of the murder, a gratuitous condition absolutely incompatible with meeting those responsibilities.

Sincerely,  
David R. Wrone  
Stevens Point, Wisconsin



### 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

## Obituaries

### Stuart Bruce Kaufman

Stuart Bruce Kaufman, professor of history at the University of Maryland, College Park, and advisor for archival affairs to the executive director of The George Meany Memorial Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Maryland, died of a heart attack on January 19 at age fifty-four. He is survived by his wife, Phyllis, and his son, David.

Stuart was born in New York City in 1942. He received a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Florida and a Ph.D. from Emory University. Prior to his joining the Maryland history department in 1969, he taught at Morris Brown College and Texas A & M University.

A historian of the American labor movement, Stewart not only taught and wrote on the subject, he also devoted much of his considerable energies to publishing the documents and preserving the heritage of the American Federation of Labor (AFL), the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), the AFL-CIO, and their affiliated unions. In 1973, the year his first book appeared, *Samuel Gompers and the Origins of the American Federation of Labor*, Stewart initiated the Samuel Gompers Papers project. So far the project under his guidance has published two microfilm collections and five print volumes of Gompers era documents. Two of seven additional volumes have been completed and will be published in 1997 and 1998.

In the 1980s, Stuart produced two union histories: *A Vision of Unity: The History of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union*, (1986); and *Challenge & Change: History of the Tobacco Workers International Union*, (1987). He also oversaw the deposit at the University of Maryland archives of both organizations' historical records.

In 1987, Stuart took a leave of absence from the University to serve as the director of The George Meany Memorial Archives, the newly built repository for the historical records of the AFL-CIO and its prede-

cessor organizations. In 1988, he created and became the editor of the Archives' illustrated quarterly journal of history and culture, *Labor's Heritage*. Readership includes both academic specialists and the general public.

Although Stuart returned to the University of Maryland in 1989, he retained his editorial position and became the consultant to the Archives. In this capacity, he continued to plan and direct most of the Archives' activities, especially its outreach programs. In this capacity he created and co-directed the Archives' annual symposium that has covered such topics as "Labor and Material Culture," "The Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Its Legacy," and "The History of Latina Working Women."

In addition to his teaching duties, editorial work, and archival activities, Stuart's found time to serve as acting historian of the United States Department of Labor (1974), on the board of directors of the National Capital Labor History Society (1974-1976, 1986-1987), on the board of trustees of National History Day (1988-1989), and as a member of the National Park System Advisory Board (1991-1994). At the time of his death, Stuart was an elected councilmember in his town of residence, Garrett Park, Maryland.

For all of Stuart's accomplishments in reviving interest in labor history, providing the documents, and creating forums for dissemination of the information, his greatest achievement was in getting others to share his vision and to work with him to realize seemingly unreachable goals. Stuart accomplished this by being a person of great energy and integrity. He combined compassion with humor, so that students and co-workers always left his presence with a belly laugh and renewed confidence.

Bob Reynolds  
Archivist, The George Meany Memorial Archives  
Managing editor, *Labor's Heritage*

## Three Members Awarded Summer Residencies in Japanese Universities

Japanese historians of the United States are one of the largest groups of international members of the OAH. The Japan residency program responds to the ongoing efforts of the OAH to strengthen international and comparative work and to develop deeper collegiality among historians of the United States in both the United States and Japan. The program also addresses the concerns of the Japanese Association for American Studies to enrich opportunities to engage significant research and to strengthen the study of U.S. history in Japanese universities.

The goal of the residencies is to help create a situation in which U.S. and Japanese historians of the United States are no longer strangers in each others' institutions. We expect the Historian in Residence to offer faculty and graduate students good counsel about doing research in libraries and archives in the U.S. and to be committed to expanding collegial networks of scholars in the two nations. Because we are interested in expanding these networks, we particularly hope to encourage applications of scholars for whom this would be their first academic trip to Japan. The award covers round-trip airfare to Japan, housing and modest daily expenses.

There were three winners for the inaugural 1997 residency. They are:

**John Whiteclay Chambers II** is Professor of History and Chair-elect at Rutgers University. Chambers is the author of *The Tyranny of Change: America in the Progressive Era, 1890-1920*.



**Lynn Dumenil** is Professor of History at Occidental College. Dumenil recently published *The Modern Temper: American Culture and Society in the 1920s*.

**Joan Jacobs Brumberg** is Professor of History, Human Development, and Women's Studies at Cornell University. She is the author of several books, including *Our Girls: Growing up in a Female Body*, *An Intimate History*, and *Fasting Girls: The Emergence of Anorexia Nervosa as a Modern Disease*.



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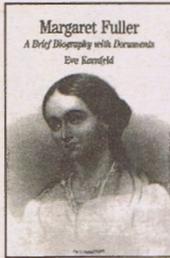
## Eratta

It is the *OAH Newsletter's* policy to correct mistakes. ☉ The OAH Treasurer's report mistakenly showed a net operating deficit for FY'96-97 of \$1,740. This should have appeared as a net operating surplus of \$1,740. ☉ The photograph of Carter G. Woodson in the February issue is copyrighted and reprinted with permission from the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. ☉ Past President John Hope Franklin was incorrectly affiliated with the University of North Carolina. He is Professor Emeritus at Duke University. ☉ We misspelled the name of our esteemed editorial intern, Michelle Kernen.

## The Bedford Series in History and Culture

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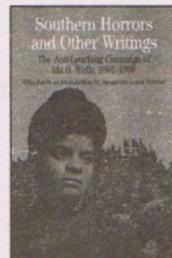
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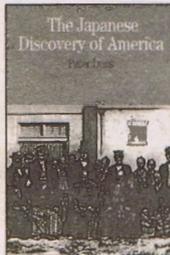
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 — Charles Capper, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*



#### SOUTHERN HORRORS AND OTHER WRITINGS

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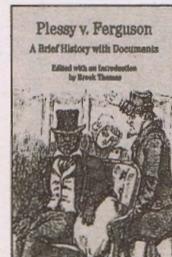
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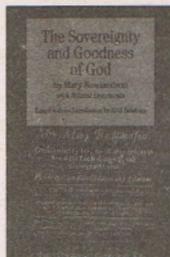
"Duus does a superb job of isolating primary issues that concerned Japanese discoverers of America and American observers of Japan. . . . He presents a range of views, most well-informed and reliable but some wildly — and entertainingly — inaccurate to explain how Japanese people struggled to comprehend the American 'other.'"  
 — Michael Lewis, *Michigan State University*



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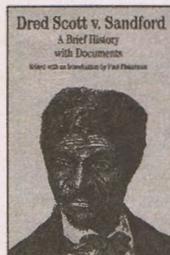
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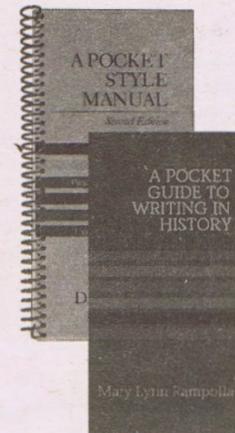
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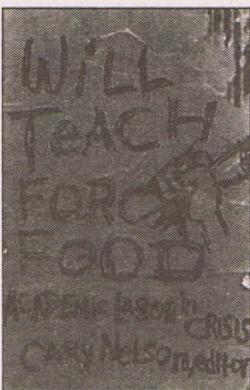
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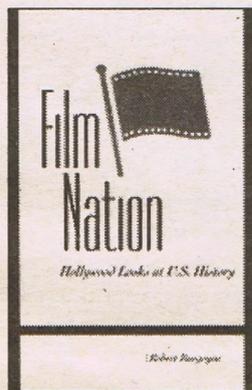
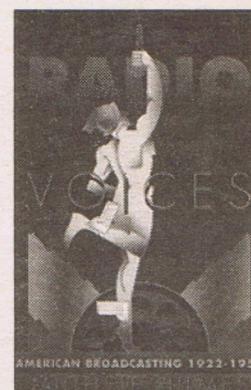
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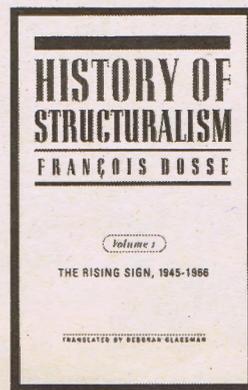
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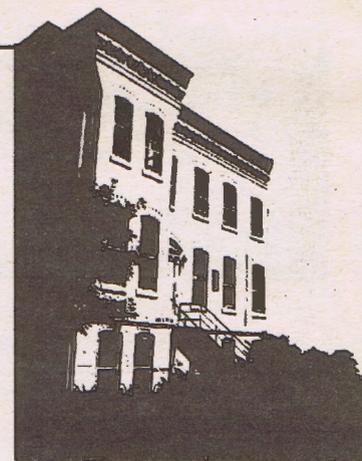
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## News of the Organization

### Committee Reports

#### OAH Membership Committee

The Membership Committee is far and away the largest of the seventeen OAH Committees, made up of at least one representative from each state, plus two from Canada and one from the United Kingdom. At 62 members, the Committee is slightly unwieldy and even a little tough to keep track of, let alone hold a meeting. Past OAH presidents Michael Kammen and Linda Kerber, Executive Director Arnita Jones and the OAH Boards for the last two years have taken it as one of their special tasks to reconceive and perhaps reenergize the Membership Committee. They saw rightly that the Committee's size could be a positive advantage by using the members as mediators between the organization and the broader membership. No other part of the association is so representative and so close to the full membership. There are many ways that the Organization might be better connected to its membership and this committee could be the vehicle of that connection.

The Board, therefore, had taken several initiatives. First, it appointed a steering committee of Robert Barrows Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis; John Kneebone, Library of Virginia; David Narrett, University of Texas at Arlington; Neal Salisbury Smith College; and me as Chair. The Board also devised a list of questions about areas of the Organization's work and asked the Membership Committee members to convene focus groups within their states and talk with both current and former OAH members. The questions highlighted issues about the annual meeting, the publications (the *JAH*, the *Magazine of History* the *OAH Newsletter*), public advocacy, relationship with other organizations, graduate students, and various other issues of concern to American historians.

The Membership Committee agreed to conduct these focus groups and we are in the process of organizing and holding those sessions right now. About a dozen of the members have already sent in their reports and they are being read by the Board. As a first response—and in some ways one of the easiest issues to take up right away—was doing a variety of things to “warm up” the annual meeting in San Francisco. You probably saw us when you arrived at the convention hotel. We served as on-site hosts for the increasingly large number of foreign scholars who attended the OAH meetings. We also arranged dinners for various subgroups—by interest area or perhaps only by restaurant type. Various members of the committee were available during the meeting to answer questions to offer directions, to welcome graduate students.

Other issues have been raised in the focus groups and others will be raised. Each of them will be discussed by the full membership committee when we meet in April in San Francisco and by the OAH Board. We have the Organization's full commitment to taking these reports very seriously.

We see this as only the beginning of a new life for the membership committee and look forward to our playing a more active role in the organization. Oh yes, we will also be paying attention to the rises and falls in membership in our individual state or region and doing what we can to encourage membership. We believe that the most important factor in encouraging membership is the maintenance of an organization that historians want to be part of.

Expect to hear more from us in the future.

Respectfully submitted,  
Annette Atkins  
Saint John's University  
Collegeville, Minnesota  
Chair, Membership Committee

#### 1997 OAH Election Results

##### PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. FREDRICKSON, *Stanford University*

##### PRESIDENT-ELECT

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##### OVER 50 YEAR MEMBERSHIP DUES CATEGORY APPROVED

Members present at the March 30, 1996, Business Meeting voted unanimously to institute a new dues category for individuals who have been OAH members for over 50 years. The dues will be \$25 annually, effective July 1, 1997.

**Voter Turnout:** 1,238 votes cast, representing approximately 14% of the total individual membership of 8,593.

#### OAH Committee on Teaching

The Committee on Teaching has engaged in extensive discussions with OAH members who regularly attend the Focus on Teaching Sessions in order to find out what kind of panels best suit their needs. A significant number of these members want panels that present cutting edge research and interpretations on topics that interest their students. Another large group want panels that introduce innovative teaching methods and strategies. The Committee has introduced pilot panels that try to address both needs. At the 1996 OAH conference in Chicago, the Committee presented a panel in which Gary Hess of Bowling Green State University discussed the major themes, issues and interpretations of the Vietnam War, while Mitch Yamasaki of Chaminade University of Honolulu presented lesson plan ideas for teaching the war. At the 1997 conference in San Francisco, Eric Foner of Columbia University discussed the major themes, issues and interpretations of the Reconstruction era, while John Pyne of West Milford Township Public Schools and Gloria Sesso of Half Hollow Hills High School presented a Humanities approach to teaching the era.

OAH members also expressed the need for round tables that discuss crucial issues on history education. To meet this need, the Committee has sponsored a round table entitled “...And You Want All This Covered in One Term?": How Both High School and College History Teachers Resolve Dilemmas of Adequate In-Depth Analyses Versus Curriculum Content Demands” at the 1995 OAH conference in Washington, D.C.. It also sponsored a round table entitled “The OAH and the Teaching of History to Undergraduates” at the 1996 conference.

Meeting the needs of those attending the Focus on Teaching Day sessions, along with two vital innovations, have helped to raise attendance at Teaching Day sessions. First, OAH Executive Secretary Arnita Jones has begun to send brochures announcing the Focus on Teaching Day sessions to secondary schools and colleges in the region that the annual conference is being held. This accounts for the large proportion of local teachers attending Teaching Day sessions in Washington, D.C.. (1995) and Chicago (1996). Secondly, the Committee has increased the

number of time slots for Teaching Day sessions. In 1995, the Committee increased the number of time slots Teaching Day sessions to four, with two panels offered in each time slot. In 1997, the time slots will be increased to five, with two panels at each time slot. The increase in time slots allow individuals who travel long distances to attend the Focus on Teaching Day sessions to take part in five different sessions. This made it worthwhile for many individuals to come to the conference for one day. At the 1995 and 1996 OAH conferences, several Focus on Teaching Day sessions had attendance that exceeded 150 persons.

The Committee recognized the existence of a large number of organizations attempting to advance the teaching of history. It therefore invited them to attend the Committee's annual meeting at the 1996 OAH conference. Representatives from Phi Alpha Theta, National History Day, Colonial Williamsburg, the Teaching Division of the AHA, the National Council for History Education, the Society for History Education, the Organization of History Teachers and the Teaching Alliance accepted our invitation. With OAH President Michael Kammen in attendance, we discussed issues that confronted most of our organizations. Several suggestions were made on how the various organizations could work together to achieve common goals and objectives. Nothing concrete emerged from this initial meeting. But the Committee recommends that communications among these organizations continue, with the aim of creating productive collaborations in the future.

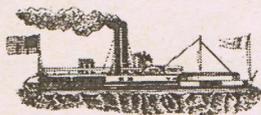
Mitch Yamasaki  
Professor of History  
Chaminade University of Honolulu  
Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching

Steve Dunwell Photography



#### Celebrating the Centennial of the Monument to Shaw and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment

The Organization of American Historians is cosponsoring a symposium entitled “The Monument to Robert Gould Shaw and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment: History and Meaning” which will be held from May 28-30, 1997. The symposium is free and open to the public, and will be held at Harvard University's Sanders Theater. For further information, please contact Erin Beatty at Boston National Historical Park, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, MA 02129, call at (617) 242-5668 or send e-mail to erin\_beatty@nps.gov □



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#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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- II. Exchanges
- III. Housing Accommodations
- IV. Print and Electronic Resources/  
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- V. Fellowships, Grants, and Awards
- VI. Calls for Papers, Meetings

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**CHENETIER, Marc.** Section d'Anglais, Ecole Normale Supérieure Fontenay-aux-Roses, 31 Avenue Lombart, 92266-Fontenay-aux-Roses, France; Tel/Fax (0)1 48 56 15 54; chene@ens-fcl.fr or marc.chenetier@wanadoo.fr Interests: Contemporary American literature, particularly fiction. Recent publications: *Beyond Suspicion*, University of Pennsylvania Press; 1996; *Sgraffites, Encres & Sanguines*: nine studies on the figures of writing in Contemporary American Fiction (Paris: PENS, 1995); *The Wizard of Odds: Paul Auster's Moon Palace* (Paris: Didier, 1997); *Américônes* (essays on the image in the United States) (ENS Editions, Fontenay: 1997). Editor of several issues of *Revue Française d'Etudes Américaines* on contemporary American fiction (due out in June: *Paroles d'excentriques*) and of two issues of *Europe* (Paris) on contemporary American fiction (1990) and Fitzgerald and Dos Passos (1996), as well as a special issue of *Le Magazine Littéraire* on "Thirty Years of American Literature".

**DAVIS, Derek H.** B.A., M.A., J.D., Ph.D. Director of the J.M. Dawson

Institute of Church-State Studies, Editor of *Journal of Church and State*, and Associate Professor of Political Science. P.O. Box 97311, Waco, Texas 76798-7311, USA; 817/755-1510; Fax 817/755-1510; Derek.Davis@Baylor.edu Interests: church and state, religious liberty, church history, religion and culture, legal history.

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tions, and Educational system. Frequent writer and speaker on International Education administration and development, and on the influence of new information technologies in higher education. Administrator since 1993 of the "International Education Forum" website at <<http://www.csc.fi/forum>>. Selected conference keynote addresses and publications are on-line at <<http://www.csc.fi/forum/JH/pubs.html>>.

**JIROUSKOVA, Jana.** Postgraduate student, Oriental Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Pod Vodarenskou vezi 4, 182 08 Praha, Czech Republic; Hulec@orient.cas.cz Interests: colonization and settlement, the slave trade, missionary and cultural influences; portuguese Africa. Specifically, my dissertation analyzes the historical contacts of Portugal with the colonies in Africa from 1500 to the conference of Berlin. Contacts with others interested in the same issues are welcome.

**LESLIE, W. Bruce,** Professor, Dept. of History, SUNY, Brockport, NY 14420-2956; 716/395-5691; Fax 716/395-2620; bleslie@acspr1.acs.brockport.edu Thru June, 1997 Fulbright Professor, Institut for Engelsk, Aarhus Universitet, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; e-mail englbi@hum.aau.dk My research focuses on American social history since the mid-1800s with comparative glances at the U.K. and Scandinavia. My book, *Gentlemen and Scholars* (1993) is a social analysis of the development of the American college. My current interest is the formation of the American upper middle class with particular emphasis on ethnic and religious convergence, the role of education, suburbanization, and the growth of white collar occupations and the professions. My strengths are in the edu-

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cation and ethnicity aspects of the topic and want to communicate with other interested in this unfashionable topic. I am also interested in comparative history and (having spent a number of years in Europe) in the use and abuse of the image and reality of America in Europe.

**PEREZ-TORRES, Rafael.** Department of Chicano Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA; 805/893-8807; Fax 805/893-4076; Residence 234 W. Figueroa St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101; 805/966-1165; Fax 805/966-2154; perezr@alishaw.ucsb.edu Interests: Postmodern theory and culture, Chicano cultural studies, Chicano poetry, postcolonial studies, race and Chicano culture, multicultural literature, contemporary American culture. Recent publication: "Movements in Chicano Poetry Against Myths, Against Margins." Cambridge University Press, 1995. A book that examines developments in Chicano poetry and the course of Chicano poetic expression, providing readings of some key texts in Chicano poetry from the 1980s and 90s. It also discusses the intersections between postmodernism, postcolonialism, and Chicano or border culture. This book explores the cultural and political plurality in Chicano poetry as it moves from an explicit position of political engagement toward the diverse and plural terrain of contemporary Chicano culture.

**PETRASH, Vilma E.** Coordinadora, Centro Venezolano de Estudios de Relaciones Internacionales, Postgrado de Relaciones Internacionales, CEAP-FACES, Universidad Central de Venezuela. Calle Chivacoa, Edif. Elicar # 3, P.B.; San Roman, Caracas 1060; Venezuela; (582) 71-5261; Fax/Tel (582) 92-6625 (home); vpetrash@dino.conicit.ve I am a Venezuelan scholar specializing in North American Studies. In this context I have coordinated / taught interdisciplinary graduate courses both of the US society, economy and politics (including foreign policy) and comparing Canada and the U.S. society and political systems. Currently, I am undertaking a research dealing with the issue of hemispheric economic integration, but also have a strong interest in the issue of democratic governance understood as the intimate relationship between institutions and cultural/societal values for the long-term stability of democracies. I am highly interested in the aforementioned issues because I consider that serious research and reflections on both are extremely necessary for exploring the limits and possibilities of establishing an "Open Society Paradigm" in the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of guaranteeing basic conditions of peace and prosperity for the peoples of the American republics. Given that the U.S. and Canada are the most developed "capitalist democracies" in the Americas, I believe that the role of both societies is of utmost importance in promoting peace, prosperity, and "democratic governance" in the Americas (of course departing from a cooperative scheme between U.S./Canada governmental and non governmental organizations and like organizations in Latin American/Caribbean societies). With that purpose in mind we have organized a Research Center (Centro Venezolano de Estudios en Relaciones Internacionales-Venezuelan Studies Center in International Relations) with a very strong North American Studies Area, within the Graduate Program of International and Global Affairs of the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the Universidad Central de Venezuela. I would like to establish strong long term linkages

including research and faculty exchanges between this Center and other Centers with similar purposes worldwide.

**RAO, Dr. S. N. Nageswara.** Senior Lecturer, Department of History, Sir Theagaraya College, Madras - 600 021, India. Tel. 91/044-5951300. Interests: Diasporas, international migration, ethnicity and minorities.

**SAYRE, Robert Woods,** Maître de Conférences in English, Dept. of Languages, University of Paris VI, Bâtiment N1, 4 Place Jussieu, 75005 Paris, France; sayre@ccr.jussieu.fr Interests: Current research interests are: 18th-century travel accounts, especially involving contacts with Native Americans; the 18th-century writers Philip Freneau, St. John de Crèvecoeur, William Bartram. And, in the 20th century: William Faulkner, Erskine Caldwell, and writers involved in, and writing about the Spanish Civil War.

**SMOLYAKOVA, Lyudmila Dr.** Dept. of Contemporary History & International Relations, Tomsk State University, pr. Lenina 36, Tomsk 634050, Russia; 3822/249-331; mvm@tpu.ru Interests: Research - International Relations, US Foreign Policy, US Latin-American Policy; Teaching - American and Latin-American Civilizations in 20th century, Modern Latin American History, technology of the teaching of modern history.

**WALKER, Ralph L.** Graduate Student, Clark University, Dept of History, 950 Main Street, Worcester, MA 01610, USA; 508/793-7711; Fax 508/793-7780; RWalker@vax.clarku.edu Interests: U.S. Social History, specifically Afro-American-Japanese intercultural relations. I am interested in chronicling how these two minorities interact and have interacted. Bibliographies appreciated.

**WINOKUR, Mark.** Department of English, Rhodes College, 2000 North Parkway, Memphis, TN 38112, USA; winokur@rhodes.edu Interests: film history, criticism, and theory, and race and ethnic studies.

**WROBEL, Jacek.** Student, Warsaw University. st. A. Krzywon 2/70, 01391 Warszawa, Poland; 0-01-6642971; hiakinto@plearn.edu.pl Interests: US 1950s-60s Civil Rights Movement. This year I am writing my master's thesis on the Montgomery Bus Boycott as a case study and starting point of African-American mass protest movement.

**ZRZAVY, Helfried C.** 63 Birch Glen Drive #16, Bennington, NH 03442-4327 USA; zravyhc@aol.com Interests: American intellectual history; history of the psychoanalytic movement in the U.S.; history of cross-cultural exchange of ideas, including impact of modern communicative technologies.

## I. CONVERSATIONS, RESEARCH

**1960s STUDENT MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY & THE USA:** I am writing my PhD-thesis on the German student movement in the 1960s. One topic I discuss is the exchange between this movement and its counterpart in the USA, especially between the German and the American New Left. I am looking for any kind of methodological suggestions on how to deal with this kind of diffusion. Are there any approaches which deal with this problem? Does anybody know about other studies in progress which are addressing the problem of the diffusion of ideas between

countries? Contact Pavel A. Richter, Detmolder Str. 117a, 33604 Bielefeld, Germany; 521/239-9041; prichter@geschichte.uni-bielefeld.de

**AFRICAN-AMERICAN VOTING RIGHTS:** I am writing an MA thesis and need information and advice concerning the struggle of African-Americans for their voting rights with particular focus on the modern period. I want to analyze section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended in 1982 at its impact especially after the Thornburg case, 1986. Contact Mr. Samir Zerfa, Dept. of English, I.L.E., Annaba University, B.P. No. 12, Annaba 23000, Algeria.

**ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL MOBILIZATION:** I am planning post-doctoral work on political mobilization and participation of Asian Americans with special reference to Asian Indians. It will focus on the emergence and evolution of the agenda; patterns of mobilization and participation and the implications for the host and home governments and societies. I am interested in obtaining information and hard data on any or all of the above aspects. I would appreciate responses from scholars and activists. Responses from organizations are most welcome. Contact Dr. S. N. Nageswara Rao, Senior Lecturer, Department of History, Sir Theagaraya College, Madras - 600 021, India. Tel. 91/044-5951300.

**CENTRO STUDI EURO-ATLANTICI -- CENTER FOR EURO-ATLANTIC STUDIES (Europe-United States-Canada):** CSEA is a newly organized non-profit center at the University of Genoa. CSEA wishes to strengthen old relationships of cooperation with other Cultural Centers organized around the study of North America. The Center's multidisciplinary interests are organized around such contemporary issues and broad topics as federalism, citizenship, ethnicity, collective identities, and multiculturalism. Geographers, political scientists, sociologists, constitutional law experts, economists, historians of Canadian, U.S. and European countries, linguists and scholars of European integration are members of the CSEA and will work in team projects to organize plans of analysis and research, to discuss the results in seminars and conferences, and to publish the proceedings of such meetings. The Center expects to attract young scholars and students and to give new strength to the PhD program in History of the Americas (the only one in Italy). For more information on CSEA and to discuss cooperative projects, contact: Valeria Gennaro Lerda, Director of the Center for Euro-Atlantic Studies, Dip. Storia Moderna e Contemporanea, Università di Genova, Via Balbi, 6, 16126 Genova - Italia; 39-10-2099828; Fax 39-10-2099826.

**COLD WAR CIVIL DEFENCE:** In connection with my research on Cold War US science fiction I am trying to track down copies (or photocopies) of 2 items: Survival Under Atomic Attack (the 1950 FCDA booklet) and Richard Gerstell's How To Survive An Atomic Attack (1950). Any info on these items would be gratefully received. David Seed English Department, Liverpool University, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK; dseed@liverpool.ac.uk

**CYBERCULTURE STUDIES:** The Resource Center for Cyberculture Studies is an online, not-for-profit organization whose purpose is to research, study, teach, support, and create diverse and dynamic elements of cyberculture. Collaborative in nature, RCCS seeks to establish and

support ongoing conversations about the emerging field, to foster a community of students, scholars, teachers, explorers, and builders of cyberculture, and to showcase various models, works-in-progress, and on-line projects. Located at <http://otal.umd.edu/~rccs>, the site contains a collection of scholarly resources, including university-level courses in cyberculture, events and conferences, and related links. Further, the site features an extensive annotated bibliography devoted to the topic of cyberculture. Comments, contributions, and collaborations are welcome. Contact: David Silver, American Studies, University of Maryland, ds207@umail.umd.edu

**FAMILY FEUDS:** I am looking for journal articles, books, magazines, electronic sources etc. regarding individual family feuds in American history during any time period. I have in mind feuds like the well known one between the Hatfields and McCoy's but am specifically interested in feuds other than this one. Contact Hal White, 713/796-9393; halwhite@juno.com

**FILM & HISTORY:** Peter Rollins is working on a Companion to American History and Film for a university press. Contributions will focus on major issues and decades of history and on major genres. No commitments will be made until May, but we would like to hear from American historians, American Studies folk, Popular Culturalists who could contribute to such a Companion—thereby creating a pool of interest during the spring. Please contact Peter Rollins, Film & History, RR.3, Box 80, Cleveland, OK 74020; Fax 918/243-5995; Rollins@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu

**MERLE CURTI / PEACE HISTORY:** I am an independent scholar presently pursuing research on Merle Curti and his contributions to the field of peace history. I would be most grateful to hear from other scholars who can share with me their knowledge of Curti as well as their impressions of his work in peace history. Any information in this regard would be most appreciated. Please contact Chuck Howlett, 22 Evelyn Road, West Islip, NY 11795; 516/587-7403; Phowlet@aol.com

**NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN LITERATURE: POSTCOLONIAL PERSPECTIVES.** I am currently doing research on postcolonial subjectivities in 19th century American literature, and would like very much to hear from other scholars working in this field. Contact Susan Castillo, Lecturer in American Literature, Department of English Literature, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland; Fax 44 141 330-4601; sca@arts.gla.ac.uk

**RACE & SCIENCE FICTION:** Scholar would like to speak to or correspond with others interested in race and science fiction / fantasy literature and film. Contact Mark Winokur, Department of English, Rhodes College, 2000 North Parkway, Memphis, Tennessee 38112; winokur@rhodes.edu

**SHAKESPEARE:** I am working on Shakespeare in American popular culture. I would like to talk to someone who has looked at the growth of populist Shakespeare companies since the 1960s, i.e. Shakespeare festivals, free performances in parks, etc. Contact Elizabeth Abele, 206 S. 13th St., #901, Philadelphia, PA 19107; 215/735-0513; eabele@astro.ocis.temple.edu

**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 April 1, 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 authored a number of publications including his most recent work, The USA from Inside and Outside: Essays on American Culture and National Character. Contact Vyacheslav Shestakov, Russia, Moscow 117415, Leninsky prospect 92, apt. 40; Tel. 0 9 5 / 4 3 1 - 6 2 9 2 ; egodina@2.RSIAntrio.bio.msu.ru or neals@vax1.mankato.msus.edu

## II. EXCHANGES

**BRIAN R. BOWEN, PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN POLICY STUDIES** at the Social Science Faculty of Southampton Institute, U.K. is seeking opportunities at U.S. universities as a visiting lecturer. Areas of research include: Politics of Business-Government Relations, focusing on strategies adopted by business when aiming to influence the formation and implementation of public policies, and the processes underpinning relations between business organisations and government agencies; and Government-Media Relations, particularly the philosophies of media freedom, the fourth estate's contribution to the political process and renewed activities in state management of the media. Teaching areas include: Politics and Government of North America, Public Law, U.K. Politics and Government, Public Policy Making, Comparative Institutions, the Politics of Business and Government and Media-Government relations. Teaching duties include: all levels of degree programmes, a selection of post-graduate inputs and dissertation supervision, teaching strategy review and assessment, innovative student centered learning and integrated course delivery, curriculum development, teaching methodologies and staff development. Contact Brian R. Bowen, Social Science Faculty, Southampton Institute, East Park Terrace, Southampton SO14 0YN UK; 01703/319339; Fax 01703/319020; Brian.Bowen@solent.ac.uk

**TEACHING AND LECTURING OPPORTUNITIES AT SOUTHWEST JIAOTONG UNIV. CHENGDU, CHINA:** Two foreign expert positions and three foreign teacher positions are available for 1997-1998 academic year at Southwest Jiaotong Univ., Chengdu, China. Those who are interested in teaching in China either for long-term or short-term within this year are welcome to apply. Applicants for foreign expert should have Ph.D or professorship at the home Univ. For foreign teachers, at least BA is required but people with MA and previous teaching experience will have priority. People in fields of Comparative or Crosscultural Communications and Studies; Popular Culture Studies; Economy, Business and Education Administration or Management; American literature and linguistics are welcome. The term is very specific—starting mid-August of 1997 and finishing early July of 1998. People who can not manage to come for this term are not encouraged to apply at this time. For details please contact: Fan Yihong, Executive Director of Center for American Cultural/Cross-cultural Studies, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610031 P.R. China; 0086-28-7524160 x48064; Fax 0086-28-7524007; fanyh@center2.swjtu.edu.cn

**SPEAKER NEEDED: SUMMER INSTITUTE ON AMERICAN CULTURAL / CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES.** The Center for American Cultural / Cross-Cultural Studies at Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, China is planning a Summer Institute on American Cultural / Cross-Cultural Studies. We have already invited two speakers to host the program—one is Prof. Vilma E. Petras, specialist in North-South American Studies from the Central University of Venezuela; the other is Prof. Linell Davis, Sociologist, American expert teaching at Nanjing University, China. The umbrella topic will be 2,000—the New Era of Higher Education in Cross-Cultural Perspective. Prof. Petras is going to give some lectures on comparative studies of North-South American Studies' while Prof. Davis is going to design some case studies, opinion surveys and other activities to introduce Comparative and Cross-Cultural studies perspectives, principles and methods. The possible time would be from mid-August to the end or the beginning of Sept. Unfortunately, funding is not presently available to fund a third speaker. We wish with this notice we could be fortunate to find some American Specialist already has funding to come to China in the fall and who would be so kind as to consider coming to help with the program of our Summer Institute. Contact Fan Yihong, Executive Director, Center for American Cultural / Cross-Cultural Studies, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan 610031 P.R. China; 0086-28-7524160 x48064; Fax 0086-28-7524007; fanyh@center2.swjtu.edu.cn

### III. HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS

#### NEEDED

**AIX-EN-PROVENCE & PARIS:** Graduate Student seeking affordable lodging in Aix-en-Provence and Paris in June-July-Aug. Travel itinerary flexible. Contact Geoffrey Coats, Dept. of History, Indiana University, Bloomington IN 47405; gcoats@indiana.edu

**CAMBRIDGE, MA:** American historian attending NEH seminar at Harvard desires to sublet apartment or house from June 21 to July 26. Prefer close to subway or bus. House exchange possible; two bedroom townhouse in Sonoma, CA. Please contact Marty Bennett, Dept. of Social Science, Santa Rosa Junior College, 1501 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95401; 707/939-8933; mbennett@floyd.santarosa.edu

**FLORENCE - LOS ANGELES:** I am looking for someone to exchange apartments with. I will be in Florence from July 16 through July 30. I have a lovely two bedroom house in West Los Angeles, thirty blocks from the Ocean and a brief bus ride from UCLA. Contact Ellen DuBois; 310/825-1846; Fax 310/206-9630; edubois@ucla.edu.

**LONDON, UK:** Labor and civil rights historian looking for modest London housing while conferencing and sightseeing, July 4-9th. Also willing to exchange housing. Michael Honey, 718 North M St., Tacoma, WA 98403 US; mhoney@u.washington.edu

**OXFORD, UK:** wanted to rent in Oxford, August 20 to December 20, 1997 two bedrooms, centrally located, charm would be nice. Contact Harriet Bergmann, 3419 Morrison St. NW, Washington, DC 20015; 202/966-6647; Fax 703/993-8714; bergmann@nadr.navy.mil

**SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA:** Senior faculty couple seeking house/apartment to trade or rent July 5-31, 1997. Berkeley, or anywhere in San Francisco Bay area. Professor of Musicology and wife would like to locate a comfortable house or apartment to sub-let during approximately the last three weeks of July, 1997. We would be willing to trade residences to the right people, or rent outright. Proximity to Berkeley or in S.F. would be a plus, but not a necessity. Our home is a four-bedroom Dutch Colonial (with 2-car garage) located in Amherst, MA. It is set in a pine/hardwood forested area on the edge of Amherst, fully air-conditioned, and equipped with one cat, who would need to be fed. but who stays outside most of the time in the summer, and is not much of a nuisance at all. It is approximately 3 miles to the University of Massachusetts, less than that to Amherst College, with Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Hampshire Colleges all within ten minutes drive. All have summer programs, including plays, early music, art galleries, jazz festival, and more. Contact Emanuel Rubin, erubin@music.umass.edu

**SAN FRANCISCO, CA:** Two Doctoral Candidates (married) seek place to stay over Summer 1997 preferably near UC Berkeley. Accommodation sought for roughly three months, although flexible over time period and start/end dates of visit. Exchange possible, if wanted, for a stay in 2 bedroom apartment in Bristol, next to docks/harbour, 30 minutes walk from University. Contact John Wills, 26 Hope Court, Canada Way, Baltic Wharf, Bristol, BS1 6XU, UK; John.Wills@Bristol.ac.uk

**TUCSON, ARIZONA:** Visiting Udall Foundation research scholar (male) needs occasional (2-3 week-nights/week, 2-3 weeks/month) inexpensive housing near the Univ. of AZ. Need this ASAP through the end of 1997. Ideally, an unused guest room in a house close to campus or busline preferred, but will consider all, including house-sitting this summer. Price or services negotiable. I am quiet and neat, with references. Contact: Jim Bailey, PhD Candidate, history, Arizona State University; 602/834-6682; jbailey@asu.edu

#### OFFERED

**MADISON, WISCONSIN:** Rent a completely furnished 1917 Craftsman-style 10 room house academic year 97-98 or just one semester. Beautiful original woodwork, modern kitchen and bath, fenced yard, excellent public schools, 25-minute walk or 5-minute drive to university. House can have up to 5 bedrooms. Contact Linda Gordon, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; 608/251-0826; Fax 608/265-3405; lgordon@facstaff.wisc.edu

**MONTREAL:** Centrally-located condominium apartment (1600 sq. ft.), upper floor in a detached house, very sunny, available for rent from July or September 1997 to July 1998. The apartment comprises three large bedrooms, den, solarium, living room, dining room and modern large kitchen and 2 bathrooms. A garage is available if needed. It is within 5 minutes walk of the Université de Montreal and to the nearest metro station, and by a direct bus line to downtown. It is 15 minutes by public transportation to McGill U. and 25 min. to Concordia U. Contact: Kevin Tuite, Dept. d'anthropologie, Université de Montreal, C.P. 6128, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montreal, Qc, Canada H3C 3J7; 514/344-9280; Fax 514/343-2494; tuitekj@ere.umontreal.ca

**VERONA, ITALY:** 3 bedroom apt. for rent (one to two weeks) anytime before end of June 1997. Sunny, central location. Non smokers only. Contact Prof. Roberto Cagliero; 045-8345165; Fax 045-8098316; cagliero@chiostro.univr.it

**WASHINGTON, DC:** Suburban house for rent, mid-July, 1997 to mid-July, 1998. Furnished. Half hour drive to Archives II or downtown Washington. Four bedrooms, large dining room, fireplace, four baths, fenced yard. Convenient to shopping, Beltway, bus and Metro. Excellent local public schools. Contact: Professor Mark Levy; 301/405-2389; mlevy@jmail.umd.edu

**WASHINGTON, DC, Northwest:** Condominium for sublet 16 June to 11 August, 1997. Sunny, airy, top floor, of a quiet four unit building on a quiet street, yet near Dupont Circle, Adams Morgan, Dupont Metro. Living room with open plan kitchen (incl. dishwasher), facing to back (south) with a large and sunny porch (with BBQ); bedroom, study, bath with shower (and washer-dryer). Furnished (including tv/vcr, stereo, but no computer). Central AC, and separate room AC in study. Private, reserved, parking in rear. Rent: \$3400 + electric (water, lights, cooking, AC) + phone. References and security deposit required. Please, no young children, pets, or smokers. Contact Tom Moylan, Associate Professor, English and Cultural Studies, George Mason University Fairfax, VA 22030; 202-319-2808; tmoylan@osf1.gmu.edu

**WASHINGTON, DC:** House for rent June 1997 to August 15, 1998, 3br with fireplace, central air. Beginning date slightly negotiable. Lovely neighborhood, 10 min walk to metro, easy shopping. Near Chevy Chase circle. Contact Harriet Bergmann, 3419 Morrison St. NW, Washington, DC 20015; 202/966-6647; Fax 703/993-8714; bergmann@nadr.navy.mil

### IV. PRINT & ELECTRONIC RESOURCES/PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES

**BRITISH LIBRARY GUIDES:** The following guides to the North American collections of the British Library now are available from the Eccles Centre for American Studies at the British Library: *An Era of Change: Contemporary UK-US-West European Relations*; *Imagining the West: A Guide to the Literature of the American West*; *Conserving America*; *Mormon Americana*; *American Slavery: Pre-1866 Imprints*; *United States and Canadian Newspaper Holdings at the British Library Newspaper Library*; *The Harlem Renaissance*; *Mining the American West*; *The American Civil Rights Movement, 1955-1968*; and *United States Government Policies Toward Native Americans, 1787-1990*. The guides, which provide excellent overviews of the materials on each particular subject, cost \$5 (with the exception of the newspaper guide which costs \$10). Cheques should be made payable to "The Eccles Centre—The British Library" and sent to The Eccles Centre, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

**COLUMBIA JOURNAL OF AMERICAN STUDIES,** a new multi-disciplinary journal that explores all aspects of American Culture, is soliciting articles on the following areas: Larry Rivers, 20th century American Humor, and the radio personalities. CJAS also has editorships and writing positions available. Please address all submission/inquiries to:

CJAS/2840 Broadway, Suite 174, New York, NY 10025; CJAS@columbia.edu

**DISABLED VETERANS:** I am seeking authors to contribute to a projected collection of essays on disabled veterans. Among the major themes and approaches that might be explored in connection with disabled veterans are: cultural representations; collective biographies of particular cohorts; public policy; rehabilitation practices; social integration; and organized advocacy and other forms of group self-activity. All time-periods and national histories other than American will be given consideration. Previously published work will also be considered. A publishing house has expressed strong interest in the project. Please contact, David Gerber, Department of History, State University at Buffalo, Amherst, NY, 14260-4130; 716/645-2181 x564; Fax 716/645-5954; dagerber@acsu.buffalo.edu

**EXPERIENCE OF LOSS:** I am thinking of putting together a collection of autobiographical-academic essays organized around the experience of loss. Specifically, I'm thinking of essays which read literary works through the death of a loved one: a child, a sibling, a parent, a friend, a spouse. I'm at an early stage in my thinking, and I would like, at this point, responses from potential contributors. If there is sufficient interest, I would want abstracts by June, papers by a year from June (June 1998). Contact Emily Budick, Department of American Studies, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; Fax 972-2-5827675; budicke@hum.huji.ac.il

**GEORGIA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, SPECIAL ISSUE ON SOUTHERN LABOR:** The summer issue of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* will be devoted to labor in Georgia and the South—with topics ranging from antebellum artisans, Knights of Labor and black recruitment, millworkers and Populism, post-World War I textile strikes, Operation Dixie and other organizing efforts in textile and carpet industries, shrimp workers and race relations in Savannah, and convict lease labor. Authors include Gavin Wright, Gary Fink, Robert Ingalls, Bryant Simon, Julia Walsh, Michele Gillespie, and others. Individual copies available for \$7.50 plus postage and handling. Annual membership in Society, which includes 4 issues of the *GHQ*, is \$35. Contact, *Georgia Historical Society* 501 Whitaker St., Savannah, GA 31499; 912/651-2125.

**GIRLS' CULTURE:** How are girls from various national, racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups suggesting new ways of being a girl as we approach a new century? What forces are shaping contemporary girls and girlhood in its many forms around the world? How are girls creating a different vision of girlhood in the 90s than earlier in this century? How do today's girls resist the forces that seek to mold them into "correctly" socialized women? These are a few of the questions that will be addressed in a proposed anthology about contemporary girls and their many cultures. Issues that might be discussed include, but are not limited to, girls and toys, girls and television, girls and reading, girls and music, girls and clothing, girls' publishing, and girls' communities on the internet. In all cases, essays should consider the ways that today's girls are resisting the societal norms that surround them and how girls are reshaping what it means to be a girl. I welcome explorations by scholars in American Studies, African American Studies, Asian American Studies, Hispanic Studies, English, History, Women's Studies,

and other disciplines that highlight questions of power, race, ethnicity, sexuality, and gender. I also welcome essays that examine and contrast girlhood in different countries. Essays (25 to 30 pages, not including notes and works cited) should be broadly informed by the insights of interdisciplinary and cultural studies. Early submissions are encouraged. Please send completed paper, an abstract of 250-300 words, and curriculum vita by November 1, 1997, to Professor Sherrie A. Inness, Miami University, Department of English, 1601 Peck Boulevard, Hamilton, Ohio 45011; inness@muohio.edu

**HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY,** a new scholarly journal, will begin quarterly publication early in 1998. The journal will serve as a forum for both psychologists and other interested scholars for the full range of current ideas and approaches pertaining to the relationship between history and psychology. It will primarily feature refereed scholarly articles dealing with specific issues, areas, and/or individuals in the history of psychology. It will also publish papers in related areas such as historical psychology (the history of consciousness and behavior), theory in psychology as it pertains to history, historiography, biographical and autobiographical analysis, psychohistory, and issues involved in teaching the history of psychology. The journal warmly welcomes submissions from both the psychology and history communities. For details on submissions, contact the editor: Michael M. Sokal, History of Psychology, Department of Humanities and Arts, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609-2280 USA; 508/831-5712; Fax 508/831-5932; msokal@wpi.edu; http://www.wpi.edu/~histpsy

**HOLLYWOOD'S INDIAN: THE PORTRAYAL OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN ON FILM:** New book on the image of the Native American in film to be published by the University Press of Kentucky in the fall. Includes essays on fourteen films from the silent era all the way up to Pocahontas. Edited by Peter Rollins (Oklahoma State U) and John O'Connor (New Jersey Institute of Technology). For ordering information, contact: Georiana Strickland, University Press of Kentucky; 606/257-8438; Fax -2984; GSTRI1@pop.uky.edu

**SIIRTOLASISUUS-MIGRATION** is a multilingual journal, which publishes both scholarly and popular articles relating to international and internal migration. We also accept book reviews, surveys and reports, and comments on literature or research relating to international or internal migration. For information on submissions and subscriptions, contact: The Institute of Migration, Piispankatu 3, 20500 Turku, Finland; (0)2-2317-536; Fax (0)2-2333-460; http://www.utu.fi/erill/ instmigr/

**TOUCHSTONES: A GUIDE TO RECORDS, RIGHTS AND RESOURCES FOR FAMILIES OF AMERICAN WORLD WAR II CASUALTIES.** By Ann Bennett Mix. Published by AGLL, Inc., Bountiful, Utah 1996. A guide for families or friends who lost a loved one in WWII. It will inform you about the following rights, medals and privileges to which you may be entitled: A burial flag; engraving of medals; European Theater Medal; a Gold Star Lapel Pin; a free headstone marker; a lithograph of the grave or of the name on a memorial wall; a listing of your loved one in the National Honor Roll at the National Cathedral in Washington D.C.; a POW Medal; a free passport; a Pearl Harbor Medal; Philippine Liberation Medals; a Presidential Certifi-

cate signed by the current U.S. President; an Honorable Service Lapel Pin "Ruptured Duck" and replacement of all lost medals, including the Purple Heart. For inquiries or ordering information, contact the author: Ann Bennett Mix, PO Box 4369, Bellingham, WA 98227; awon@nas.com; http://www.west.net/~awon

### V. FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS AND AWARDS

**TRANSATLANTIC RESEARCH COOPERATION** among German, US, and/or Canadian Scholars in the Humanities, Social Sciences, Economics, and Law: The TransCoop Program offers opportunities to researchers from universities and non-university research institutions in all three countries. Joint projects may also relate to problems of the natural sciences including the engineering and life sciences. The funding which TransCoop partners receive may be used for expenses closely related to the research project: short-term research visits; other travel; conferences; material and equipment; printing; research assistance. Each project must be matched by funds from US and/or Canadian sources. Applications should be submitted jointly by at least one German and one US and/or Canadian scholar. Each applicant should hold at least a Ph.D. Deadline is June 30, 1997. For more information and application materials, contact: Ms. Anne Aengenvoort and Dr. Josef Rembsen, German-American Academic Council Foundation, TransCoop Program, Jean-Paul-Strasse 9, D-53173 Bonn, Germany; 0228-95677-0; Fax 0228-95677-19; aengdaak@alex.avh.uni-bonn.de; http://

www.access.digex.net/~gaac/gaachome.html

**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.

### VI. CALL FOR PAPERS, MEETINGS

**THE 'SPANISH' FLU PANDEMIC AFTER 80 YEARS: PERSPECTIVES ON THE IN-**

**FLUENZA PANDEMIC OF 1918-1919.** 1998 will mark the 80th anniversary of the 'Spanish' Flu pandemic, the worst global pandemic of modern times. This will therefore be an appropriate moment to reflect upon this catastrophe, its causes, course and consequences. To this end, an international medico-historical conference will be held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 6-9 September 1998. Papers (in English) which deal with all aspects of the pandemic are welcome, especially those which foster comparative perspectives. They should fit naturally into one or more of the following sessional themes: 1. influenza pandemics generally, and the nature of the 1918-19 pandemic in particular; 2. patterns of transmission of the 1918-19 pandemic; 3. immediate responses to the 1918-19 pandemic/crisis management; 4. longer-term effects of the 1918-19 pandemic; 5. representations and recollections of the 1918-19 pandemic; 6. recurrences and relationships since 1919. Offers of papers along these lines (title + 400 word abstract) should reach one of the organizers by no later than 31 July 1997. If an offer is accepted, full papers of not more than 5000 words will have to be submitted by 16 February 1998. Contact Dr. Howard Phillips, Department of History, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa; Fax 27+021-6897581; hphil@beattie.uct.ac.za; or Dr. David Killingray, Department of Historical & Cultural Studies, Goldsmiths College, Lewisham Way, New Cross, London SE 14, United Kingdom; Fax 0944+171-9197398; hsa02dk@gold.ac.uk

**The WILLIAM GRANT STILL AND HIS WORLD** conference announced earlier in Connections will take place June 24-28, 1998 in Flag-

staff, AZ. Submissions are sought for papers dealing with the political issues that surrounded African American and other creative artists and intellectuals in the period of Still's creative career, c. 1920-1970. Still, who tried to be apolitical, eventually took an anticommunist position that, along with various artistic decisions, problematized his relationship with white modernists and with the later Black Arts movement. The conference will include performances of his music and that of his contemporaries, but papers on the political and social context in which he worked, as well as on the other arts, are welcome. Send abstracts by Sept. 1, 1997 to Catherine Parsons Smith, Music 226, Univ. of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0049; Fax 702/784-6896; smithcp@scs.unr.edu

**DIAMONDS IN THE DESERT:** International Baseball Conference, March 18-21, 1998, Tempe, Arizona. The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Arizona State University will hold this conference celebrating baseball in coordination with Cactus League spring training and the inaugural season of the Arizona Diamondbacks. The conference will include spring training games and a tour of the new Bank One Ballpark. Papers may be submitted on any topic related to baseball. Abstracts (300 words) are requested by September 1, 1997 and final papers (8-10 pages) submitted by November 1, 1997. Submissions and inquiries to Professor James E. Odenkirk, Conference Director, 3040 Verde Valley School Rd., Sedona, AZ 86351; 520/284-0811; benodn@sedona.net

**AMERICAN WOMEN NATURE WRITERS:** Westbrook College Campus of the University of New England invites the submission of proposals of individual papers or thematic sessions on American Women Nature Writers for an interdisciplinary conference June 19-21 1998. The program committee welcomes submissions on any aspect of women and nature writing including papers which explore how women record nature, are inspired by nature, or serve as advocates for nature. Individual proposals should include a one page abstract and one page c.v. Session proposals should include a description of the session theme, abstracts for each paper, name of chair, and one page c.v.s for each participant. Deadline is October 15. Send proposals to Elizabeth De Wolfe, American Studies, University of New England, Westbrook College Campus, 716 Stevens Avenue, Portland, ME 04103. Inquiries to Elizabeth De Wolfe, 207/797-7261 x307; Fax 207/797-5779; or Nancy Noble 207/797-7261 x330; nnoble@saturn.caps.maine.edu

**THE SOUTHERN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY** is holding its annual meeting in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in mid November 1997. One-two pages proposals for individual papers or sessions accompanied by short resumes are requested as are requests to serve as chairs and/or commentators of sessions. Please address inquiries and proposals to Dr. Bruce Beeber, 1441 Mile Post Drive, Dunwoody, GA 30338; 770/399-4222.

**CROSSING THE BOUNDARY, CROSSING THE LINE: ORAL HISTORY ON THE BORDER.** The Oral History Association invites proposals for papers and presentations for its 1998 annual meeting, October 15-18, 1998, Buffalo, New York. Proposals that relate to mediations among diverse communities; class, ethnic, racial, and gender perspectives; interdisciplinary approaches; transnational issues; migration and immigration; transgressions; new frontiers in technology; lesbian and gay history; relationships in interviewing; marginality; oral history and received historical wisdom; shift-

ing borders in oral history; and ethical and legal boundaries are especially encouraged. Proposals on other topics are also welcomed. Deadline is December 15, 1997. For further details, contact: Debra Bernhardt, Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012; 212/998-2640; Fax 212/998-4070; bernhardt@elmer1.bobst.nyu.edu; or Cliff Kuhn, Dept. of History, Georgia State Univ., Atlanta, GA 30303; 404/651-3255; Fax 404/651-1745; hiscmk@panther.gsu.edu

**THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY REGIONAL STUDIES SEMINAR** was established in 1988 as a regular forum for scholarly deliberation on topics of regional and historical interest. Papers are encouraged on a wide variety of subjects including: the history of the Shenandoah Valley and related regions; the eighteenth-century frontier or backcountry; the European origins of colonial cultures; the social structure; economic development, and material culture of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century rural life; the political culture of the west during the Colonial and early National periods; migration and folklife studies; ethnicity and cultural pluralism; and environmental, religious, urban, agricultural, women's, or military history. The seminar is multidisciplinary and intended for historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, geographers, and other social scientists as well as for geologists, botanists, writers, students of literature, and independent scholars. Papers prepared for pre-circulation are preferred but not required. The seminar meets at 3 p.m. on the third Friday of each month during the academic year at institutions throughout the Shenandoah Valley but primarily at the facilities of James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia. For more information, contact Ann McCleary, Department of History, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807; mccleae@jmu.edu; or Joseph Whitehorse, Associate Professor of History, Lord Fairfax Community College, Box 47, Middletown, Virginia, 22645.

**AMERICA BEYOND ITS BORDERS:** Icarie, Université de Mame-la-vallée, France. Fall 1998: The aim of this symposium is to analyze America's central position in most international debates. This discursive centrality is also a reflection of the U.S.'s real or perceived centrality in most international institutions and transformations. Papers are solicited that will deal with America's global impact in five major areas: International relations; Social and economic models; Culture and cultures; The law and legalistic regulation; and Immigration and multiculturalism. The concept of Americanization is obviously central in many of these areas. In spite of their differences many countries of the world have to face similar problems. America influences the world far beyond its borders but is also influenced by the world which it often absorbs and reinterprets before re-exporting the new hybrid. This symposium will deal with these influences, the fears and hopes they trigger and the changes that have already resulted. The dialectical relationship between the U.S. and the rest of the world, the many types of exchanges, resistances, clashes or acts of cooperation created by this interaction will be at the center of our work during the symposium. Our approaches will be interdisciplinary and many different geopolitical and cultural areas will be considered. Papers can be in French or English. No simultaneous translation. For details, contact Pierre Guerlain, 26 Avenue des Perdix, 94210 La Varenne, France; 33 1 48 86 74 68; Fax 33 1 49 32 64 23; guerlain@univ-mlv.fr

### 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

1. **E-mail Orders.** To subscribe to CONNECTIONS via the Internet, send an email message to the Mail Server at OAH: MAISER@OAH.INDIANA.EDU that contains the line: **subscribe connections** (or contact the editor, David Fisher: FISHER@OAH.INDIANA.EDU) There is no charge for e-mail subscriptions.

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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

### Metropolitan State University

Assistant Professor, tenure-track, Metropolitan State University, St. Paul, Minnesota. Doctorate in 20<sup>th</sup> Century U.S. History (social or economic emphasis) and 3 years of teaching experience required. Open until filled for fall, 1997. For a complete description of the position and qualifications, contact Joy Harris, (612) 341-7435 or for TDD users call (612) 772-7687. AA/EEO employer/educator.

### Sierra Community College

Full-time, permanent position opening for Fall 1997 at Sierra Community College in Rocklin, California. American history survey courses. Applications available from Personnel, (916) 781-0519. Equal Opportunity Employer.

The American Council of Learned Societies seeks applications and nominations for a position as education program officer. The position includes the 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. ACLS seeks a person with a Ph.D. in humanities or social sciences, a record of teaching and scholarship, pertinent administrative experience, and broad interests in the world of scholarship beyond own discipline. Send application (cover letter, c.v., and a list of references) to Douglas Bennett, Vice President, American Council of Learned Societies, 16<sup>th</sup> floor, 228 East 45<sup>th</sup> Street, New York, NY 10017-3398. ACLS is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Activities of Members

Cornelia Hughes Dayton, University of California, Irvine, received the Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. Award in recognition of her book, *Women Before the Bar: Gender, Law, and Society in Connecticut 1639-1789*.

Konstantin Dierks, Brown University, was awarded a W.B. H. Dowse Fellowship for the project titled *Letter Writing in Revolutionary America, 1750-1800*.

Carolyn Eastman, John Hopkins University, received an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship for her project titled *"Oratory, Print, and the Development of the*

*American Audience, ca. 1780-1850."*

Douglas R. Egerton, Le Moyne College, was awarded the John Adams Chair, a Fulbright Distinguished lecturing position in the Netherlands for the 1997-98 academic year.

William Gillette, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, received an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History and an Award of Recognition from the New Jersey Historical Commission for his book, *Jersey Blue: Civil War Politics in New Jersey, 1854-1865*.

Andrew Gulliford, Middle Tennessee State University, will be the Wayne N. Aspinall Visiting Chair of History and Public Policy at Mesa State College, Grand Junction, Colorado for five weeks in spring 1997. The class he will teach is "Sacred Objects and Sacred Places: Respecting Tribal Traditions."

Bernard Hirschhorn, independent scholar, will have his book, *Democracy Reformed: Richard Spencer Childs and His Fight for Better Government*, published in May 1997.

Michael Kammen, OAH Past-President and Newton C. Fari Professor of American History and Culture at Cornell University, has been awarded the Popular Culture Association's 1997 National Book Award in the biographical/autobiographical category for *The Lively Arts: Gilbert Seldes and the Transformation of Cultural Criticism in the United States*.

Roberta M. Moudry, independent scholar, received a J. Paul Getty Postdoctoral Fellowship for his project titled "Architecture and Corporate Ideology: The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Transformation of the Urban Landscape."

Max Page, Georgia State University, has been awarded the Best Dissertation in Urban History completed during 1995. The topic was "The Creative Destruction of New York City: Landscape, Memory, and the Politics of Place, 1900-1930."

Harold L. Platt, Loyola University, Chicago, was the co-recipient of the award for the Best Article in Urban History published during 1995 for his article "Invisible Gases: Smoke, Gender, and the Redefinition of Environmental Policy in Chicago, 1900-1920."

A.T. Stephens, specialist in Museum Education, African American Studies, and Public History, was selected by the Office of Historic Alexandria to be the Director of the Alexandria Black Resource Center.

Kirsten N. Swinth, Fordham University, received a J. Paul Getty Postdoctoral Fellowship for her project titled "Painting Professionals: Women Artists and the Development of American Art, 1870-1920."

David K. Yoo, Claremont McKenna College, has been selected to receive a Louisville Institute Summer Stipend grants for 1997 for his research project on *A Haven and a Home: Korean Immigrant Protestant Churches in Los Angeles, 1904-1965*.

Rebecca Zurier, University of Michigan, was principle author of *Metropolitan Lives: The Ashcan Artists and Their New York* which won the Alfred H. Barr, Jr. Award.

## Awards, Grants and Fellowships

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](mailto:library@fordlib.nara.gov).

The Southern Association for Women Historians announces its annual A. Elizabeth Taylor prize for the best article on a topic of southern women's history published in a journal or an anthology during the calendar year 1996. Send nominations or submit three copies of the article by June 1, 1997 to Dr. Diane Miller Sommerville, SAWH Taylor Prize Committee, Department of History, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; (609) 258-1734; [sommervi@princeton.edu](mailto:sommervi@princeton.edu).

The Center for Louisiana Studies of the University of Southwestern Louisiana is accepting nominations for the James William Rivers Prize in Louisiana Studies. Nominations should be made by June 1, 1997, and the cash prize of \$1,000 will be awarded in November 1997. The Prize honors persons who study, work, or teach about the culture, history, architect, arts, etc. of Louisiana or its people. Nominations must be sent in writing to the James Rivers Prize Committee, Center for Louisiana Studies, PO Box 40831, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504-0831.

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, 1996. 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, Department of History, 555 N. Sheridan Rd., Lake Forest, IL 60045-2399; (847) 735-5135; fax (847) 735-6291; [ebner@lfc.edu](mailto:ebner@lfc.edu).

The Forum for History of Human Science announces a prize competition for best recent published article on some aspect of the history of the human sciences. The article must have been published within the last three years. More than one entry may be submitted, and the prize is nonmonetary. Send three copies of each entry by June 15, 1997 to David A. Valone, Forum's Corresponding Secretary, Quinnipiac College, Box 77, 275 Mt. Carmel Ave., Hamden, CT 06518.

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](mailto:pch@world.std.com).

The North Atlantic Missiology Project will award ten places for 24-hour research forums in the UK and USA, for emerging scholars in the history and theology of Protestant Missions, 1740-1968. NAMP will pay all travel and accommodation cost for the forum and the three day NAMP consultation. Application deadline is June 30, 1997. For more details contact: NAMP, Westminster College, Cambridge, CB3 0AA, UK; fax +44 (0) 1223 359416; [jdc16@cam.ac.uk](mailto:jdc16@cam.ac.uk).

The William T. Grant Foundation will award up to five investigators for their research contributing to the understanding of child development and well-being. Awards are for 5 years, totaling \$250,000 including indirect costs. Applicants should be junior or pretenure, not established investigators, in tenure-track positions. Deadline for applications is July 1, 1997. For further information and an application, contact: Faculty Scholars Program, William T. Grant Foundation, 515 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022-5403.

The Wolfsonian Research Center awards its Wolfsonian Fellowship for full-time research for a period of three to six weeks, within the academic term. The Fellowships are granted on a basis of outstanding professional or academic accomplishment and are limited to those with a master's degree. The grants are awarded based on individual need and the duration of research and can include a stipend; round trip travel expenses; a research allowance; and a housing stipend. Applications must be accompanied by three letters of recommendation and are due July 31, 1997. For more information and an application, contact: The Wolfsonian Research Center, 1001 Washington Ave., Miami Beach, FL 33139; (305) 535-2626; fax (305) 531-2133.

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](mailto:cies1@ciesnet.cies.org) (requests for mailing of application materials only).

The Irish American Cultural Institute is accepting applications from research individuals to investigate the Irish experience in America. Primary research is the focus, and the Institute will accept applications from all disciplines. There are three completed funds to support research, and original research and possible assistance for travel or publication cost can be funded up to \$5,000 from each fund. Application deadline is August 15, 1997. For an application and further information, contact Katie Finn, Irish Research Fund, Irish American Cultural Institute, 1 Lackawanna Place, Morristown, NJ 07960; (201) 605-1991.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History invites nominations for the 1997 Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. Award and the Betty M. Linsley Award. The Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. Award is given for the best work on a significant aspect of Connecticut's history published in 1996. The Betty M. Linsley Award recognizes the best work on a significant aspect of Connecticut's history published by, for, or on behalf of a Connecticut Historical Society during the previous calendar year. Eligible works for both awards include: monographs, articles, edited works, films, exhibitions, television programs, etc. A work will only be considered if nominated by someone other than the author, and a copy of the work must accompany the nomination. The deadline for nominations for both awards is August 31, 1997. Send nominations to Patricia Bodak Stark, 84 Beaver Brook Road, Lyme, CT 06371.

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](mailto:srishwor@acog.com). Application deadline is September 1, 1997.

The American Catholic Association announces its John Tracy Ellis Dissertation Award, which carries a purse of \$1,200. It is designed to assist a graduate student working on some aspect of the history of the Catholic Church. To receive the award, one must be a citizen or an authorized resident of the U.S. or Canada. Applicants must submit the following: a statement from the chairperson or director of graduate studies of the applicant's department certifying the completion of all degree requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation and has received approval for work on a dissertation topic dealing with the history of the Catholic Church; three copies of a statement written by the applicant, not exceeding 1,000 words, describing the dissertation

project and how the award would be employed; two sealed letters of recommendation from scholars familiar with applicant's work, one of whom must be the dissertation director. The deadline for submittal is September 30, 1997 and can be sent to: Secretary, American Catholic Historical Association, The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, 20064.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars awards approximately 35 residential fellowships each year for advanced research in the humanities and sciences. Applicants must hold a doctorate or have equivalent professional accomplishments. Fellowships are usually an academic year, and in determining stipends, the Center follows the principle of no gain/ no loss in terms of a Fellow's previous year's salary, not to exceed \$62,000. Applications are due October 1, 1997. For application materials write to: Fellowships Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive S.W., SIMRC 022, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2841; fax (202) 357-4439; [wcfellow@sivm.si.edu](mailto:wcfellow@sivm.si.edu).

The American Baptist Historical Society announces the Robert G. Torbet Prize for the best essay on Baptist History without previous major publication. The Prize includes publication in the *American Baptist Quarterly* and \$200. The deadline is October 1, 1997. Send manuscripts to Beverly Carlson, A.B.H.S., Box 850, Valley Forge, PA 19482.

The Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks offers a residential fellowship for the academic year 1998-99. Applications are accepted on any aspect of the history of landscape architecture. Applications must be post-marked by November 1, 1997. For more information, contact: Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32<sup>nd</sup> St., NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 339-6460; fax (202) 625-0432; [landscape@doaks.org](mailto:landscape@doaks.org).

The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller University, invites applications for its program of Grants for Travel and Research for 1998. The program makes grants up to \$1,500 for U.S. and Canadian researchers and up to \$2,000 to researchers from abroad in any discipline. The Center will also award up to seven grants for research on topics related to the history of the social sciences. Deadline for both programs is November 30, 1997. For more information and applications, contact Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Ave., Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>

Yale University offers an interdisciplinary Program in Agrarian Studies that will award four to six Postdoctoral Fellowships tenurable from September 1998-May 1998. Fellowships include a stipend of \$30,000 per academic year. Fellows must have finished the dissertation and have a full-time paid position in which to return. The deadline for applications is January 2, 1998. For complete information, contact James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208300, New Haven CT 06520-8300; fax (203) 432-5036.

## Calls for Papers

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 self-addressed stamped envelope (if you want your manuscripts returned) to Dr. Gray Edgerton, Communication and Theatre Arts Department, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529-0087. For additional information, write at the above address or contact: Dr. Edgerton, (804) 683-3831; fax (804) 683-3241; [gre100f@oduvm.cc.odu.edu](mailto:gre100f@oduvm.cc.odu.edu). The deadline for submission of essays to this special issue is June 1, 1997.

The Committee on Teaching of the Organization of American Historians request proposals for "Focus on Teaching Day" sessions at the 1998 annual meeting. Sessions may deal with any aspect(s) of pedagogy. All proposals for papers/sessions must specify participants and include single-page curriculum vitae, an abstract of no more than 500 words, and a brief prospectus of each paper proposed. Five copies of the complete proposal must be sent by June 10, 1997. Contact or send proposal to: Gary W. Reichard, Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching, c/o Office of Academic Affairs, Long Beach, CA 90840; fax (562) 985-1680.

The New England Historical Association request proposals for its fall meeting on October 18, 1997 at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs. Proposals on any subject, period, or geographical area from within or outside the New England region will be accepted. Complete session proposals or single papers are welcome. Proposals with brief vita are due by June 15, 1997. Send proposal to Professor Borden W. Painter, Jr., History Department, Trinity College, 300 Summit St., Hartford, CT 06106.

The Georgia Political Science Association Meeting will be held in Savannah from February 20-21, 1998, and the theme will be "Democracy and Capitalism." All scholars wishing to submit papers and/or panels should send them by June 16, 1997 to Glenn Abney, Department of Political Science, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; [POLFGA@langate.gsu.edu](mailto:POLFGA@langate.gsu.edu).

The John Nicholas Brown Center for the Study of American Civilization at Brown University hosts a conference titled "Rhode Island Reconsidered" from November 14-16, 1997. Proposals are welcomed for papers, panels and roundtable discussions related to Rhode Island history and cultural life in all areas and time periods. Proposals should show original research and should include a one page abstract for each paper, a one page statement of session purpose and brief vitae. The deadline is July 1, 1997. Send to: Joyce M. Botelho, Director, John Nicholas Brown Center, Box 1880, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 272-0357.

The International Symposia on Telecommunications History will hold its fifth symposium at the Military and Electronics Museum in Kingston, Ontario, Canada on September 26-27, 1997. Symposium papers should be approximately 5,000 words or less and fit into 30, 45, or 60 minutes time frame. A research paper must be written and three copies of the paper must be submitted by July 1, 1997. For an application contact: Russell A. Pizer, 305 Cooper Rd., North Babylon, NY 11703-4430; fax (516) 422-2324.

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](mailto:stgermaina@wit.edu).

The 1998 American Historical Association-Pacific Coast Branch conference will be held in San Diego the first week of August, 1998. The committee requests papers or proposals in all fields of history by July 15, 1997. Send an original and four copies of a one page synopsis and a vita to: Leonard Dinnerstein, Judaic Studies, Franklin Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0080.

The Lyceum, Alexandria's History Museum, and the Alexandria Black History Resource Center invites proposals for their joint conference "Jamestown to Jubilee: The Urban Black Experience in Antebellum Virginia" in Alexandria, Virginia on January 22, 1998. Proposals are encouraged that incorporate recent research or work in progress, including projects by graduate students. The deadline for submission is July 18, 1997. For further information or to submit a proposal, contact: Jim Mackay, Director, The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314; (703) 838-4994; fax (703) 838-4997; [thelyceum@compuserve.com](mailto:thelyceum@compuserve.com).

Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks request papers for its 1998 symposium to be held on May 15-16, 1998. The topic will be "Environmentalism in Landscape Architecture." Abstracts of no more than three pages describing the scope of the work and its significance to the theme must be received by July 31, 1997. For more detailed information, contact: Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32<sup>nd</sup> St. NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 339-6460; fax (202) 625-0432; [landscape@doaks.org](mailto:landscape@doaks.org).

The Louisiana Historical Association requests proposals for papers and sessions for the annual meeting to be held March 12-14, 1998. It is hoped that proposals will cover Louisiana's history from colonial period to the present, and pertinent issues to public school history teachers, women, minorities, etc. will be addressed. Proposals on the South that feature Louisiana prominently will be entertained. Deadline for proposals is September 1, 1997. Mail proposals to Dr. Caldwell, Department of History, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA

71272.

The **American Association for the History of Medicine** will be holding its 1998 annual meeting May 7-10, 1998 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Proposed papers will be accepted in any subject in the history of medicine, but the paper must be original work not already published or in press. Abstracts (one original and 7 copies) are due **September 30, 1997**. Contact: John Harley Warner, Section of the History of Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, L132 SHM, PO Box 208015, New Haven, CT 06520-8015.

The **Florida Historical Quarterly** is planning a special issue for the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Papers on any aspect of space industry, particularly its effect on Florida, are requested. Manuscripts should follow guidelines printed in the *Quarterly* and be submitted by **October 1, 1997**. Send manuscripts to: *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Department of History, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32815-1350.

The **Journal of Policy History** is issuing a call for papers to be presented at a policy history conference commemorating the completion of our tenth year of publication, to be held October 15-18, 1998 in St. Louis, Missouri. Proposals are due **October 15, 1997**, and complete panels are encouraged. For more information contact: Policy Conference, *Journal of Policy History*, Saint Louis University, 221 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63108.

The **Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction** will hold its second biennial meeting at the Henry Huntington Library in San Marino, CA, on April 3-4, 1998. The Forum is concerned with the expansion of Europe and the world-wide response to that expansion, from the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both individual and group proposals are welcomed, and proposals for round table discussions will be considered. Proposals for individual papers and entire sessions, including a 250 word abstract and a curriculum vitae for each participant must reach the Forum by **October 15, 1997**. Send inquiries and proposals after July 1 to David Hancock, Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-3591; fax (617) 496-2111; hancockd@umich.edu.

*Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* invites submissions for a special issue on "Institutions, Regulation, and Social Control" slated for publication in summer 1999. Submissions are welcomed based on either collaborative or independent study and from a wide variety of theoretical perspectives, disciplines, and approaches to this multifaceted topic. Submit five copies of the article by **October 31, 1997**. For more information contact *Signs*: "Institutions, Regulation and Social Control," Box 354345, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-4345; (206) 616-4705; fax (206) 616-4756; signs@u.washington.edu.

The **1998 National Aerospace Conference** scheduled for October 1-3, 1997, at Wright State University, Dayton, OH, will focus on the first century of flight. Individual papers and panels are re-

quested in three thematic areas: Flight and Society; Flight and Public Policy; and Flight Technology. Papers or panel proposals are due **November 1, 1997**. For further information contact: Aviation History Conference, Conferences and Events, Rm. E180 Student Union, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435-0001.

The **Conference on the History of Women Religious** announces its conference June 21-24, 1998 at Loyola University Chicago. The topic is "Through Multiple Lenses: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the History of Women Religious." Complete panels are encouraged but individual papers will be considered. Submit five copies of the proposal including the panel title, title and one page abstract for each paper, and a one page vita for each participant, including current address, e-mail and phone number. The deadline is **November 15, 1997**. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard which will be returned upon receipt of your packet to: Florence Deacon, OSF, HWR Program Committee Chair, Cardinal Stritch College, 6801 North Yates Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53217; (414) 352-5400 ex. 287.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the **Society for Utopian Studies** will be held in Memphis, Tennessee October 16-19, 1997. Those wishing to organize a panel or present a paper, please contact: Professor Sargent, Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121-4499; (314) 516-5521; fax (314) 516-5268; sltsarg@umslvma.umsl.edu.

The **History of Education Society, U. S. A.** will hold its annual meeting in Philadelphia October 23-26, 1997. Scholars are invited to submit proposals for individual papers or for entire sessions. For details, contact John Rury, School of New Learning, DePaul University, Chicago IL 60604; (312) 362-8615;

The **Oral History Association** invites proposals for papers and presentations for its 1998 annual meeting to be held October 15-18 in Buffalo, New York. The meeting's theme is "Crossing the Boundary, Crossing the Line: Oral History on the Border." Proposals are encouraged from oral history practitioners in a wide variety of disciplines and settings. Proposal deadline is **December 15, 1997**. For further details on submission, contact: Debra Bernhardt, Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012; (212) 998-2640; fax (212) 995-4070; bernhrdt@elmer1.bobst.nyu.edu or Cliff Kuhn, Department of History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; (404) 651-3255; fax (404) 651-1745; hiscmk@panther.gsu.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 original dates were October 23-25, 1997; the correct dates are **May 8-11, 1998**. The conference will still be held at Columbia Bible Conference, Abbotsford, Brit-

## Curti Correspondence Sought

Since the death of Merle Curti on March 9, 1996, and the publication of my obituary in the May 1996 *Newsletter*, several of his former students have written reporting that they possess extensive files of letters from Professor Curti. Two have sent these files to me, and another is planning to do so, for deposit in the Curti Papers at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It occurs to me that others who possess files of Curti letters may wish to do the same. I would be happy to receive any such collections, for transmittal to the State Historical Society. Please include a brief autobiographical statement, noting especially the nature of your relationship to Professor Curti, for the benefit of future researchers. Materials may be sent to:

Professor Paul Boyer, Director  
Institute for Research in the Humanities  
Washburn Observatory  
1401 Observatory Drive  
University of Wisconsin  
Madison, WI 53706

ish Columbia. Contact Perry Bush, History Department, Bluffton College, 280 W. College Ave, Bluffton OH 45817; (419) 358-3278; bushp@bluffton.edu

**Yale University** will host a graduate student conference entitled "Mapping Race: Bodies of Knowledge, Boundaries of Difference" on **May 9-10, 1997**. Ten Yale graduate students and twenty-two students from other institutions will present papers that explore the ways in which racial identity has been created, represented, and experienced on global, local, and individual terrain. Professor Ann Stoler of the University of Michigan will give the keynote address, "Racial Genealogies and Their Regimes of Truth," on Friday evening. The conference is free and open to the public. For more information or to obtain a schedule, please contact Emily Epstein at (203) 789-8640 or emily.epstein@yale.edu.

"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.

The **Southern Association for Women Historians** holds its Fourth Southern Conference on Women's History on **June 12-14, 1997** at the College of Charleston, SC. For registration, contact Dr. Amy Thompson McCandless, Conference Coordinator, Department of History, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424.

The **John Carter Brown Library** organized the conference, "The Jews and the Expansion of Europe to the West: 1450 to the Revolutions for Independence in the Americas," to be held **June 15-18, 1997** at the Brown University Campus, Providence, RI. For more information and a program write to: The John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-2725; Joshua\_Micah\_Marshall@Brown.Edu.

The **Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups** at Elizabethtown College will hold a conference in Elizabethtown, PA, on **June 19-21, 1997** entitled "Anabaptist in Conversation: Mennonite and Brethren Interactions with Twentieth-Century Theologies." For more information contact: Anabaptist Conversation Conference, The Young Center, Elizabethtown

College, Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298; (717) 361-1470; fax (717) 361-1443; youngctr@acad.etc.edu.

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.

The **College of Oneonta, State University of New York** will have the 11<sup>th</sup> International James Fenimore Cooper Seminar and Summer Course from **July 6-11, 1997**. The seminar is titled "The Creation of the American: 1750-1850," and the key speaker will be Alan Taylor. For more information contact: F. Daniel Larkin, Professor of History, Director of Academic Support Services, College at Oneonta, NY 13820; (607) 436-2522/2548 or James E. Devlin, Professor of English, College at Oneonta, NY 13820; (607) 436-3033.

The **Popular Culture Association in the South and the American Culture Association in the South** will hold a meeting **October 16-18, 1997**, in Columbia, SC. For information, contact: Jon Crane, Program Chair, Department of Communication Studies, UNC-Charlotte, 235 Fretwell Building, Charlotte, NC 28223; (704) 547-4005.

The **Sixth Biennial Symposium of the Textile Society of America, Inc.** will be hosted by the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City from **September 23-26, 1998**. The title is "Creating Textiles: Makers, Methods, Markets." For further information, contact: Desiree Koslin, Fashion Institute of Technology, Graduate Studies Division, Seventh Ave. at 27<sup>th</sup> St., E-315, New York, 10001; (212) 760-7714; fax (212) 760-7156; or Madelyn Shaw, The Textile Museum, 2320 S St. NW, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 667-0441; fax (202) 482-0994.

# Agricultural History

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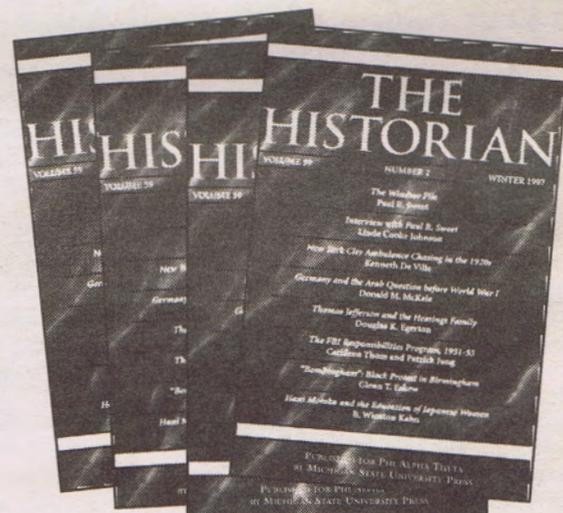
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