Where have all the Historians Gone?

Raymond W. Smock

In some circles historians are called "content providers." Television producers call us "the talent." In the federal government there is a disturbing trend to call us something besides historians. We become resource managers, archivists, interpreters, and librarians, all legitimate and worthy careers, to be sure, but in this new vocabulary history and historians get lost, transformed, and sometimes demeaned. This willingness of some federal employers of historians to rename the profession is troubling from several standpoints. While we may take this as a positive sign that historians are versatile and can fill a variety of professional jobs, the darker side of the equation suggests that the profession is antiquated and needs new labels to define what we do for a living. It also suggests that historians do not perform valuable services when they function as historians, and only meet the needs of an agency when they are called something else. This administrative word game has real consequences for those seeking careers as historians in the federal government. It also has real consequences for the future of how we define the historical profession and how we train historians.

Agencies such as the Library of Congress and the National Archives tend to classify jobs by a narrow definition of what that agency does. At the Library of Congress there is a growing tendency to rename positions held by historians and call them librarians instead. The National Archives likewise calls their historically-trained employees archivists. On one level it makes sense. Congressional appropriations may find it easier to fund positions for librarians at the Library of Congress and archivists at the National Archives, while agency heads may find it harder to justify why the Library or the Archives needs historians. For years many of us have complained that the National Archives has moved away from hiring historians who are specialists and how we train historians.

An Interview with Charles Maday Jr. of The History Channel

Ronald J. Grele

In this issue we continue our series of interviews with people doing history outside of the university setting, and offer a look inside The History Channel. Charles Maday, Jr., Senior Vice President, Programming of The History Channel, met Ronald J. Grele, former Director of the Oral History Research Office at Columbia University, last August at the offices of the cable channel in New York City. —Eds.

Ronald J. Grele: You did graduate work at Northwestern?

Charles Maday, Jr.: That's where I focused on television. I was in the television department but took film courses. I was only there a year for the graduate program. After that I went out and looked for a job in public television and went to Buffalo and got a job at the public television station. I was like an intern. I wasn't paid very much, but I never really produced anything. I was put right into a management position where I ran a management training program, where we were in school television. Early on, public television was very much more oriented to schools.

RG: K-12?

CM: Right. Instructional television. And that was the big business, if you could call it a business. It was the big effort in public TV. It was elementary and secondary education, because the revenue came from the school districts who paid community stations for carrying this material. Federal funding was only just beginning.

RG: What kind of programming would they want?

CM: Well, they wanted instructional programming. It was right at the time Sesame Street was starting...
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**News of the Organization**

**OAH Executive Board**  
21-22 October 2000  
Baltimore, Maryland

At its 2000 fall meeting the OAH Executive Board took the following actions:

- Approved the minutes of the 30 March to 2 April 2000 Executive Board meeting in St. Louis, Missouri.
- Approved the minutes of the 31 May 2000 budget meeting, held by conference call after the Executive Board’s spring meeting in Paris.
- Deemed it wise to delay its discussion until after the annual meeting when the impact of the convention and the Adam’s Mark controversy was clearer. During the budget meeting conference call the board voted to adopt the 2000-2001 budget as proposed.
- Endorsed the executive office’s expanded proposal for a summer institute, to be cosponsored by Indiana University, that would address the issue of minority recruitment in the historical profession.
- Thanked the OAH’s MRC2000 Program Committee; Alan I Marcus, chair of the committee; George McJimsey, chair of the Iowa State University History Department; and Iowa State University for the success of the Midwestern Regional Conference in August.
- Approved OAH working with the American Historical Association and the National Council for the Social Studies in planning a national biennial teaching conference beginning in summer 2002.
- Authorized the creation of a new dissertation research prize in transnational history to be awarded for each of the next two years in the amount of $1,250. The new prize is a result of the Internationalizing the Study of American History conferences that took place at La Pietra in Florence, Italy, during the past few summers, a joint project of OAH and New York University. Subsequently, an anonymous donation made possible a third year of the new dissertation prize. The final La Pietra Report is available at <http://www.oah.org/activities/lapietra/>.
- Authorized the creation of new dissertation research prizes for the study of 17th-century Jamestown in the amount of $5,000. The new prizes are a result of the cooperative agreement between OAH and the National Park Service. (See call for proposals on page 14.)
- Made the following changes to the Foreign Language Book Prize: The award will be made in alternate years with a fixed award of $1,000 to the author and assistance in finding someone to translate the book; and an abstract of the book will be published in the OAH Newsletter.
- Discussed proposals from the new ad hoc Development Committee for a major fundraising and endowment campaign focusing on OAH’s national role as a society for history education.
- Approved a set of guidelines to be used by executive office staff in selecting annual meeting sites, as well as specific language regarding discrimination lawsuits to be used in contracts with hotels for the annual meeting.
- Chose Boston as the 2004 annual meeting city, and New York for 2005. The board also narrowed the list of potential meeting sites for 2005 in the West, 2006 in the Southeast, and 2007 in the Central region.
- Board members agreed to deliver lectures and to urge other participants in the OAH Distinguished Lecture Program to make engagements as speakers in the Los Angeles area immediately before and after the OAH Annual Meeting there next April. In addition, board members invited lecturers and members taking part in the conference to coordinate with the executive office visits to Los Angeles high schools, colleges, and other institutions as guests speakers in the spirit of the meeting’s theme, “Connections: Broadening Our Audiences.”

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**OAH Midwestern Regional Conference**

More than 250 historians gathered at Iowa State University in Ames this summer for the OAH’s first regional conference. General feedback on the fifty sessions and special events and the overall tone of the meeting has been enthusiastically positive. Our thanks to the ISU History Department’s Alan I Marcus, the program chair; and George McJimsey, the department chair, for their graciousness, leadership, and hard work in hosting the conference.

Attendees appreciated the small scale, the relaxed and congenial atmosphere, and the many opportunities for impromptu conversations with their colleagues. OAH staff also heard praise for the range of sessions pulled together by the program committee, as well as for the variety of historians who had been invited to attend. Many of those present had never been to an OAH annual meeting before. We will be working both to provide additional regional meetings in the future and to incorporate some of the innovative elements and easy-going atmosphere of the regional conference into the annual meeting.

For example, premiering at the Midwestern Regional Conference were ten “state of the art” sessions. The latter were designed to update attendees on developments in various fields over the last decade or two. Many of those attending the conference teach at small private and state institutions with heavy teaching loads and little time to keep up with the historiography in different fields. Despite the problems inherent in all new endeavors, we found that conference goers felt the state of the art sessions to be informative and recommended that we have them again. As a result we hope to include sessions like these in the upcoming annual meetings in Los Angeles, Washington, Memphis, Boston, and beyond. Our thanks to the MRC 2000 Program Committee for pointing the way toward innovation in future OAH conferences.

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L to R: Lee Formwalt (Executive Director), Amy Stark (Special Projects Coordinator), David Montgomery (Past President), and Sheri Sherrill (Convention Manager) at sunset on the conference’s final evening.

Program Chair, Alan I Marcus (Iowa State) brings ice to cool a heated discussion.

Doris Malkmus (University of Iowa), Kathryn Tinley (Manchester College), and Ken Wheeler (Reinhardt College) discuss the meeting’s highlights.

David Hamilton (University of Kentucky) and George McJimsey (Iowa State University) relax moments before the plenary session on the methodology of eating barbecue.
OAH Lectureship Series
NEW speakers added this year!

James M. Banner, Independent Historian, Washington, D.C.
The Epochal Elections of 1800 and 1801: New Perspectives
The Origins of the American Nation State
Being a Historian: The Professions of History in our Time

Larry Friedman, Indiana University
Jewish Holocaust Exterminations and U.S. African American Lynching: Comparing Two Barbarisms
Reinventing Identity: Erik Erikson's Legacy
The Intellectual Emigration from the Emerging Holocaust: From Berlin to New York

Jacquelyn D. Hall, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Southern Labor History
Southern Women Writers
Southern Women on the Left
Historical Memory
Autobiography, History, and Social Critique

Joanne Meyerowitz, Indiana University
Sex, Gender, and Sexuality: The Case of Christine Jorgensen
Another Fifties: Rewriting the History of the Postwar U.S.
Rethinking the Woman Worker: The Twentieth-Century U.S.

Tom Dublin, State University of New York Binghamton
Teaching U.S. Women's History with the World Wide Web
Gender and Industrial Decline
Evaluating Responses to Deindustrialization

David Nasaw, City University of New York
The Historian as Biographer
William Randolph Hearst: Politics and Publishing
The Building of San Simeon: Transplanting the Art of the Old World to the New
The "Woman Question" in Global Perspective

James Percoco, West Springfield High School
American Public Sculpture/Monuments and Memorial Commemoration
Teaching About the Civil Rights Movement
Teaching About Vietnam
Working with High School Students in a Public History Arena

Estelle B. Freedman, Stanford University
No Turning Back: The Historical Case for Feminism
Maternal Justice: The Female Reform Tradition in Modern America
Intimate Matters: Exploring the History of Sexuality in America

Rosalind Rosenberg, Barnard College
The Killing of Jane Crow: Civil Rights, Feminism, and Legal Change in America
The Great Merger Debate: The Fall and Rise of the Woman's College

Mike Wallace, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
History of New York City

For a complete list of OAH Distinguished Lecturers, see www.oah.org/activities/lectureship/2000.html

To schedule a lecture, contact:
(812) 855-7311 • OAH, 112 N. Bryan Ave., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199 • lecture@oah.org
California Coalition Addresses Needs of Part-Timers

**Tom Tyner**

In California’s community college system, part-time faculty comprise nearly two-thirds of the teaching workforce but earn less than half of what their full-time counterparts make. Over the past twenty-five years, the number of part-time faculty has grown exponentially, hired by colleges as a source of cheap labor to keep pace with burgeoning enrollment. The over-reliance on, and exploitation of, part-time faculty has created a variety of problems. Because thousands of faculty earn poverty-level wages, they often teach in three or more college districts to make ends meet. Tenure-track job opportunities for those part-time faculty who entered the system to become full-time employees have been limited, given colleges’ propensity to hire ever more part-time faculty to serve the growing student population. The core of tenured full-time faculty has shrunk dramatically, and now assume more and more of the responsibilities that used to be shared with others. Finally, students cannot expect to receive the same quality of education from part-time faculty who are seldom paid to hold office hours, are not given offices, and often have to leave immediately after class.

In California, faculty organizations have formed a coalition which is leading the movement to change the way California’s community colleges do business. These include the California Federation of Teachers, the California Teachers Association, the California Part-Time Faculty Association, the Faculty Association for California Community Colleges, and the Community College State Academic Senate. These groups have sponsored legislation, initiated changes in system regulations, and crafted state budget proposals to improve the conditions of part-time faculty, rebuild the full-time faculty core, and provide students with the same quality of educational experience whether their teachers work full-time or part-time.

**Reform Through Legislation**

California Assembly Bill (A.B.) 1725, a landmark community college reform bill, created the 75% to 25% full-time/part-time ratio to ensure that full-time faculty would teach at least 75% of class hours in a college district, and that districts would have to maintain that proportion in hiring new faculty to serve a growing student population. While inadequate state funding during much of the 1990s prevented many districts from making substantial progress toward achieving its obligation of 75%, the law did prevent further erosion of the full-time faculty core. New regulation changes this year on the 75% to 25% proportion require all districts to make annual progress towards the 75% level. Each year, faculty are also documenting the progress of every district, creating and publicizing the report, and making the 75% to 25% proportion a statewide public issue. Faculty have also sponsored legislation and developed budget proposals to provide districts with targeted funding that must be used to create new full-time faculty positions.

In 1999, Governor Gray Davis signed the faculty-sponsored A.B. 420—the “Equal Pay for Equal Work” bill—which provided for paid office hours and health insurance for California’s 29,000 part-time faculty. Since California is a local collective bargaining state, the law also provides districts with matching funds to negotiate office hours and health insurance. Many districts have taken advantage of A.B. 420, including Los Angeles—the largest community college district in the country—which now provides paid office hours and health insurance for over 2,000 of the city’s part-time faculty. One part of the bill that was lost in the legislative process would have provided reemployment rights to part-time faculty; faculty will reintroduce a reemployment rights bill in 2001. The assembly bill also mandated a state commission study of part-time faculty salary conditions, which will be completed in March. This past September, faculty developed—and won—approval from the community college system on a $75 million state funding proposal for part-time faculty compensation which will go to the legislature and the governor for consideration. The commissioned part-time faculty salary report should provide a strong rationale for the state to approve the compensation package. Faculty organizations are also working with the State Chancellor’s Office to develop system regulations that would mandate an equitable pay standard for part-time faculty, and require districts to make annual progress toward that standard.

Thanks to the efforts of the faculty organizations, the situation in California’s community colleges is improving: thousands of new full-time faculty positions are being created; the balance between the number of full-time and part-time faculty is improving; part-time faculty salaries are increasing; students are gaining ever increasing access to part-time faculty through paid office hours; and the community college system is getting behind the changes the faculty have worked hard to achieve. One lesson learned is that without faculty organizations putting pressure on the legislature, the governor, the public, and the system itself, little if any progress would have been made; no one will do it for us. Another lesson is that systemic change takes time, setbacks are inevitable, and the commitment must be long-term. Failure is simply not an option.

Tom Tyner is president of the Community College Council, California Federation of Teachers, and teaches at Reedley College.

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Preserving a Unique Cultural Movement: The Bread and Roses Project

**Wendy Read-Wertz**

Franklin D. Roosevelt encouraged the development of a thriving cultural movement that enabled out-of-work writers, artists, and performers to bring art to ordinary citizens as part of his efforts to help ordinary working people survive during the long, dark years of the Great Depression. Today, the Bread and Roses Cultural Project (founded in 1979) continues in the spirit of this earlier chapter in American working history. For example, Bread and Roses sponsors such individuals as hospital workers and nursing aides so they can attend creative writing courses, recite poetry, stage theatrical performances, and play music. The project has attracted both national and international attention, and has been the subject of an hour-long PBS documentary.

Moe Foner is founder and director of the Bread and Roses Cultural Project. He is part of a family well-known to members of the OAH. His late brothers Jack and Philip Foner were noted historians, and his nephew Eric Foner were noted historians, and his nephew Eric Foner was a noted labor historian. Moe Foner led a successful campaign that established A.B. 420—the “Equal Pay for Equal Work” bill—which provided for paid office hours and health insurance for California’s 29,000 part-time faculty. Since California is a local collective bargaining state, the law also provides districts with matching funds to negotiate office hours and health insurance. Many districts have taken advantage of A.B. 420, including Los Angeles—the largest community college district in the country—which now provides paid office hours and health insurance for over 2,000 of the city’s part-time faculty. One part of the bill that was lost in the legislative process would have provided reemployment rights to part-time faculty; faculty will reintroduce a reemployment rights bill in 2001. The assembly bill also mandated a state commission study of part-time faculty salary conditions, which will be completed in March. This past September, faculty developed—and won—approval from the community college system on a $75 million state funding proposal for part-time faculty compensation which will go to the legislature and the governor for consideration. The commissioned part-time faculty salary report should provide a strong rationale for the state to approve the compensation package. Faculty organizations are also working with the State Chancellor’s Office to develop system regulations that would mandate an equitable pay standard for part-time faculty, and require districts to make annual progress toward that standard.

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The Bread and Roses Project organizes ten art exhibitions a year. Foner once commissioned thirty prominent artists to do work-related paintings for an exhibition entitled “Images of Labor” which subsequently toured the U.S., Italy, France, and Sweden. One of Bread and Roses’ greatest successes was a poster series, “African-American Women of Hope,” which was followed by series on Latin American, Asian-American women. The most recent series, “International Women of Hope,” is on display at the United Nations.

In June of this year, Bread and Roses sponsored an exhibition of works by New York high school students on the theme, “Why Unions Matter.” Student projects explored sweatshop laborers, underpaid workers, and the problems workers face after long months out on strike.

Now available are:

- 2001 calendar, $12.95 plus $3.00 shipping and handling.
- 22-minute video and teaching guide, $26.95 plus $3.00 shipping and handling.
- 12 different Ralph Fasanella posters, each $16.95 plus $3.00 shipping and handling.

Orders, with checks payable to Bread and Roses, should be sent to: Bread and Roses, 330 West 42nd Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10036. For quantity orders, contact Amada Sapir, at (212) 631-4566. For further information, visit their website at <http://www.bread-and-roses.com/>.

Wendy Read-Wertz is a history major at Indiana University, Bloomington, and Editor Intern of the OAH Newsletter.
ing—have been integrated throughout the convention pro-
gram. This report is the first of two installments—anoth-
er will appear in the February issue—previewing the pro-
gram.

William R. Ferris, chair of the National Endowment of
the Humanities, will be the keynote speaker on the
evening of 26 April. In a session presided over by Dar-
lene Clark Hine, incoming president of the OAH, he will
consider the theme of the convention and the challenges
entailed for the membership of the association. Re-
sponding to Ferris will be three past presidents of the
OAH: Joyce Appleby; William H. Chafe; and Linda
K. Kerber.

Several sessions have been organized with the ex-
press purpose of considering voices not traditionally
heard at the annual meet-
ings of learned societies.
These are:

The Presidential Election of 2000: William E. Leuchtenburg, another
past president of the OAH, will preside over this panel. Participants include Susan
Elzey, who managed the presidential campaign of
Michael Dukakis in 1988 and now teaches law and political
science; Arianna Huffington, the Los Angeles-based syndicated columnist and political commentator; and
James T. Patterson, a distinguished political historian.

Fast Time: Baseball as History: this session assays the
recently-published book by the same name written by Jules Tygiel, who is best known as the acclaimed au-
thor of Baseball’s Great Experiment: Jackie Robinson and His Leg-
acy. The panel chaired by Donald E. Spivey, a historian of
sport, assembles a very interesting mix (even the pro-
fessionals who are playing unaccustomed posi-
tions, akin to introducing interleague play to the OAH): Stanley I. Kutler, renown as a legal historian who has
written extensively on Richard M. Nixon and Watergate;
John Murrin, known primarily as historian of colonial America but who also writes on the history of sport; and Sharon Robinson, daughter of Jackie Robinson. Jules Tygiel will respond to the panelists.

The Contested Craft: Creating Historical Document-
aries on Television: Burns will screen excerpts from his own productions as he reflects on the challenges
he has encountered in making such series as New York, Coney Island, The Way West, and The Donner Party. Join-
ing this panel, chaired by Eric Monkkonen, will be Graeme
Scharff, one of Australia’s preeminent historians who is in
the forefront of the quest to reach broadened audienc-
eses, and Patricia Nelson Limerick, who has written exten-
sively as well as provocatively on extending the historian’s
work beyond the boundaries of the academy.

Closely related is an important session devoted to
the principal mediums—books—by which generations
of undergraduates initially encounter our discipline.

Writing our American History Survey Textbooks: In
a roundtable chaired by James West Davidson, the sen-
or authors of three highly regarded textbooks discuss
what is entailed, and what has changed over the years,
in the writing of the American history survey textbook. The panelists are: David M. Kennedy, Mary Beth Norton, and
Edward L. Ayers.

Multiple sessions also have been organized about the
writing of biographies, a favorite genre of general read-
ers if sales statistics are an accurate indicator. Collective-
ly these will raise questions sometimes slighted at recent
annual scholarly meetings of professional historians.

Writing Biography: This session, presided over by Elizabeth Cohen (who has not written biography but
does admire them), assembles a distinguished panel of biog-
raphers, each discussing their subjects as well as their
craft. They are: Blanche Wiesen Cook on Eleanor
Roosevelt; David Levering Lewis on W. E. B. DuBois; and
Donald E. Worster on John Wesley Powell.

Writing Theodore Roosevelt Across the Genera-
tions: On the centennial of Theodore Roosevelt’s ascent to
the presidency, an imaginately conceived panel chaired by John Milton Coo-
per (author of a dual biography of Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson) assembles three biographers of The-
odore Roosevelt. Spanning forty years, they come to-
together to assay their subject: William H. Harbaugh (1961); H. W. Brands (1997); and Kath-
leen M. Dalton (forthcom-
ing).

Elvis! Helen Lefkowitz
Horowitz, who has a biog-
raphy (but not of Elvis) to
her list of credits, chairs this panel. It features Joel Will-
iamson, author of a soon-to-be-published biography of
Elvis Presley. Offering comments will be Kenneth T. Jack-
son, a native of Memphis and longtime admirer of The
King, and Charles McGovern.

Several sessions, continuing along a path of recent
meetings of the OAH, are devoted to assessing the major
works of prominent scholars.

A Conversation about Japanese American History:
Judy Yung moderates a panel, joining Roger Daniels and
Gary Okihoro, which will convene at the Japanese
American National Museum.

Peter Novick’s The Holocaust in American Life:
Arlene Lazarowicz chairs a panel that visits a recently
published book that takes sharp issue with prevailing int-
terpretations of its subject. Leonard Dinnerstein and
Michael Marrus will offer their assessments, to be fol-
lowed by Peter Novick.

Kevin Starr’s California in Review: A panel pres-
ided over by Gary B. Nash will consider this multi-
volume history of California. William Deverell and Virginia
Scharff will offer their assessments, followed by comments
from Kevin Starr.

Paradigm Shift Books—A Midwife’s Tale by Laur-
el Thatcher Ulrich: A panel moderated by E. Anthony
Rotundo will reconsider this much celebrated book. Par-
ticipants are: Patricia Cline Cohen; Mary Maples Dunn; and Marla Miller. Laurel Thatcher Ulrich will comment.

Historians Who’ve Changed Our Thinking—Rich-
ard White: This session, chaired by Clyde A. Milner II,
brings together four historians of the American West:
Philip J. DeLoria, Karen R. Merrill, Walter Nugent, and
Elliot West. Their remarks will be followed by comments
from Richard White.

Los Angeles’s ascent as a national region during the
twentieth century provided the program committee with
an important opportunity—not fully represented at pre-
cious meetings of the OAH. The session topics include:

Gender and Community Building: Los Angeles in
the Postwar Period
Zoot Suits to Ramparts: Mexican-Americans and
LAPD in Film and Scholarship
Snapshots of Southern California
Hollywood Politics/Grassroots Politics: The Uses
of Anti-Communism
Hollywood’s Postwar Representations of
General Ethnic & Racial Identities
Creating Southern California Identities
The City of the Twentieth Century: Conceptualizing the History of Los Angeles

The diversity of American culture, of course, also is
encapsulated in this region. Again, the program commit-
tee was most fortunate to have an opportunity to include
an array of sessions which take account of the transformed
demography of the nation-state:

Race and Ethnicity in Exhibitions, Exposions,
and Advertising
Asian Americans in the Early Cold War Years
Recognizing Landmarks in School Desegregation
New Immigrants to America
The Civil Rights Era: Participants as Avidences
Narrating the Postwar City and African
American Politics
Cultural Clashes in Paradise (Hawaii)
Perspectives on Asian-American History
Southwestern Native American Material Culture
Revising the African-American Freedom Struggle

While the program committee claims no credit what-
soever for creating these two sessions—they were sub-
mitted, in tandem, through the established mechanism
for receipt of proposals—we are especially appreciative to the OAH for the early fruit of important new re-
search being conducted by scholars in this emergent sub-
field of historical scholarship.

Comments about the OAH program for 2001 are wel-
comed and should be directed to Michael Ebner at<brn@nolfc.edu.}

2001 OAH ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College (chair); Carol
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St. Mary’s High School (MD); James A. Percoco, West
Springfield (VA) High School; and Patricia Limerick, Uni-
versity of Colorado (Executive Board Liaison).
From the Executive Director

Not Your Conventional Convention: A New Look at the Annual Meeting

Lee W. Formwalt

We learned nothing else from our experience in St. Louis this past spring, it was just how important the annual meeting is to the Organization of American Historians. Aside from the publication of The Journal of American History, the annual meeting is the most significant of the OAH's many functions. Some historians and scholars in other disciplines have raised questions about the necessity of the annual meeting. With the new means of electronic communication now available to professional historians, scholarship, including the JAH, is disseminated on the web. Many historians now communicate with their colleagues via electronic rather than "snail" mail and conversations among historians are carried electronically on listservs and in chat rooms. Other historians have questioned the value of large professional meetings which can be alienating experiences for new members of the profession who know few of their colleagues.

Yet, in both St. Louis and Ames, Iowa, where the OAH Midwestern Regional Conference was held in August, we heard from members who saw great value in the face to face contact at regional and annual meetings. In much the same way that distance learning will supplement but never completely replace the traditional classroom with live professors and students, so the new technology will enhance historians' communications, but never replace the experience of communicating directly to colleagues sitting in the same room.

Convinced that the annual meeting is here to stay, we have set about improving it so that it can be made more effective in enhancing both the historian's scholarship and her professional life. Starting with the annual meeting in Los Angeles, we will have a series of concurrent regional receptions the opening night of the meeting. Sponsoring these events are book publishers and history departments. Hosting each regional gathering will be the OAH executive board members from that region. At the receptions, members will be able to meet and talk with their hosts, as opportunity members welcomed at the Midwestern Regional Conference this summer. The regional receptions will downsize the largeness of the annual meeting, allow members from the same or nearby states to meet, renew friendships, and provide new members or members coming to their first annual meeting the opportunity to meet colleagues they may encounter over the next several days. More important, they will have established contacts with colleagues on whom they can call after they return to their home institutions.

Another innovation at Los Angeles will be Sunday morning chat rooms. Taking a cue from the electronic media we use so regularly, we will have available a number of rooms devoted to a variety of topics that members can step into and join in on the conversations. Due to the cheaper airline tickets that come with a Saturday night stayover, we anticipate many members will be in L.A. Sunday morning waiting for their departing flight. Chat rooms allow members to continue discussions they may have started earlier or to begin new conversations they can continue online. More information on the Sunday morning chat rooms, see the information at right.

At the Midwestern Regional Conference we offered a number of "state of the art" sessions to update historians in the historiography of various fields. These sessions were especially useful to the many professors attending from four-year institutions with heavy course loads and little opportunity after graduate school to keep up in fields outside their specialty. Leading historians in different fields brought attendees up to date discussing the important issues that historians were researching and debating. Although it was too late to incorporate a number of state of the art sessions into the L.A. program, we do plan to have at least one with the hope of including several in future years. State of the art sessions will add an important element of professional development and cross-field connectedness to our normal complement of scholarly panels.

Another important contribution to professional development will be our second annual Graduate Student Welcome Breakfast. As the newest members of our profession, graduate students may feel the most overwhelmed by the annual meeting. The breakfast, free to all attending graduate students, provides an opportunity to meet each other and engage in dialogue with the OAH leadership. The president, executive director, and JAH editor will each speak briefly and then entertain questions and comments from the students.

The importance of conversation, not only between historians, but also with book publishers, was made very clear last spring in St. Louis. When we transformed a university gymnasium into an exhibit hall, we took extra pains to ensure that publishers were able to connect with attending historians. In addition to the space for booths, we provided a lounge area in the middle of the exhibit hall where people could stop, grab a bite, and talk with colleagues and publishers. Almost afterthought, the exhibit hall lounge area turned out to be a very popular feature. We have arranged to continue providing this convenient setting in Los Angeles and at future meetings.

Another opportunity that allows historians to continue their discussions outside the sessions is the relatively new dine-around program. Members sign up to go out to dinner at one of the many interesting Los Angeles restaurants with a group of a dozen or so historians, including someone from L.A. In Ames, I had my first dine-around experience and it was delightful—good food, good conversations, and more networking.

Building on our theme this year—"Connections: Re-thinking our Audiences"—we plan to take advantage of our presence in Los Angeles and bring some of the very best American history to the students in schools, colleges, and universities there. We will be making arrangements for our OAH Distinguished Lecturers to give presentations at historical societies and other organizations in Los Angeles. OAH lectureships not only make some of the finest scholarship available to audiences, but they are also an important fundraiser for the organization. Executive board members who will already be in L.A. for the meeting will also go into the precollege schools to talk with middle and high school students about the value of history and the possibilities of careers in history. Many will be sharing their own stories of how they came to be historians.

The annual meeting will be familiar and comfortable to veteran members in every way. Yet it will also be new and improved. Already, you can check out the LA program on the OAH website <http:/ /www.oah.org/meetings/2001/>. Early next year you will find a redesigned Annual Meeting Program in the mail. Extra effort has been made to provide you with a user-friendly publication that will make it easier to navigate the meeting. This office is interested in any suggestions you may have to improve the way we meet our members' needs. We hope you will find the annual meeting in Los Angeles to be one of the most profitable in your career as an American historian.

Sunday Morning Chat Rooms Debut

Sample discussions might include:

- the debate over "high stakes" testing
- planning for a particular collaborative project
- faculty unions and the tenure system
- independent scholars' access to resources

1. Proposers should tell us by email, regular mail, or fax what their topic of discussion will be. Proposers are the point persons who agree to be responsible for finding the room assigned, greeting the other discussants, and beginning the conversation. Chat room proposals should be no more than 150 words in length and should speak to the purpose, potential audience, and intended goals of the planned discussion. (Chat Rooms are open to anyone who registers for the 2001 Annual Meeting.)

2. Chat room proposals that arrive and are accept- ed by 1 December will be listed in the Annual Meet- ing Program. Proposals accepted after that date and before the final deadline, 19 March, will be posted on the OAH website <http:/ /www.oah.org/ on- site Program>, which is distributed to registrants at the annual meeting. Rooms will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis.

3. Send proposals and inquiries to <chat@oah.org>; OAH Chat Rooms, 112 N. Bryan Ave., Bloomington IN 47408; fax: (812) 855-0696.

On Sunday, 29 April 2001, 9:00-11:00 A.M., session rooms will be available to registrants who would like a place to host informal discussions at the Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. We invite you to suggest a topic—some burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or burning issue, goal, project, or
Call for Papers

2002 OAH Annual Meeting • Washington, D.C.

Overlapping Diasporas: Encounters and Conversions

The Ninety-fifth Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians and the twenty-second Annual Meeting of the National Council on Public History will be held at the Renaissance Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C., 11-14 April 2002. The program committee invites proposals from members of the OAH, NCPH, affiliated organizations, and scholars in related disciplines. In keeping with the OAH's tradition of encouraging and supporting excellence in historical research, interpretation, and publication, the program committee has selected the theme Overlapping Diasporas: Encounters and Conversions. The theme, broadly and creatively defined, is potentially fertile ground for the presentation of research by scholars focusing on cultural, political, economic, military, social and diplomatic history. The conference location, Washington, D.C., presents expansive opportunities to include and engage historians beyond the academy in federal programs and public history venues. The committee encourages panels, workshops, and roundtables which may lead to submission of proposals addressing the theme through topics such as those listed below.

- The creation of American society
- Reconceptualizations of American society
- Encounters and conflicts among migrants, immigrants, and American Indians
- Political policies
- Economic Interactions
- War, diplomacy, and international relations
- Conflicting interpretations in conversations and literature
- The fluidity of diasporas (confluences, reformulations)
- Comparative cultures in American society
- Socialization and change in American history
- Community building and identity formation in diaspora
- Cultural longevity and continuity in diaspora
- Memory and diasporas

Although we encourage proposals for entire sessions, the program committee will accept individual proposals and make conscientious efforts to place those papers on the program.

Complete session proposals must include a chair, participants, and one or two commentators. We discourage consecutive presentations by the same panelists; however, participants may serve as chair or commentator one year and presenter the following year. All proposals must include five collated copies of the following information: 1) cover sheet (see sample below) including a complete mailing address, phone number, and affiliation of each participant; 2) abstract of no more than 500 words (not required for single paper proposals); 3) prospectus for each paper of no more than 250 words; and 4) a single-page vitae for each participant. Proposals sent with less than five collated copies will be returned.

We welcome volunteers to act as chairs or commentators as assigned by the program committees. All proposals must be postmarked no later than 15 January 2001 and sent to:

2002 Program Committee, Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

No electronic or faxed submissions will be accepted.

Participation in Consecutive Annual Meetings
The program committee discourages participation as a paper presenter in consecutive annual meetings. The 2002 program committee will try to avoid placing a presenter from the 2001 Annual Meeting program as a presenter on the 2002 program. A person may serve as chair or commentator one year and a presenter the other.

Affirmative Action and Membership Requirements
By OAH policy, the program committee actively seeks to avoid gender-segregated sessions; the committee urges proposers of sessions to include members of both sexes whenever possible.

The committee likewise will work to follow the OAH policy and guidelines of having the program as a whole, and individual sessions to the extent possible, represent the full diversity of the OAH membership. We strongly urge proposers of sessions to include ethnic and racial minorities, as well as independent scholars, public historians, and American historians from outside the U.S., whenever possible. The OAH Executive Board has set aside a small sum of money to subsidize travel to the annual meeting for minority graduate students appearing on the program.

All participants must register for the meeting. Participants specializing in American history and who support themselves as American historians are also required to be members of the OAH (by 1 October 2001). Participants representing other disciplines do not have to be members.

2002 Program Committee
Wilma King, University of Missouri-Columbia, Chair
Dwight T. Pitcaithley, National Park Service, Co-chair, NCPH Representative
Barbara Franco, Historical Society of Washington, D.C., NCPH Representative
Hal M. Friedman, Henry Ford Community College
David B. Gaspar, Duke University
Ronald Hatzenbuehler, Idaho State University
Susan Beeverly, Widnesley College
Donald A. Ritchie, U.S. Senate Historical Office, NCPH Representative
Joe W. Trotter, Jr., Carnegie Mellon University
Part-Time Faculty Surveys Highlight Disturbing Trends

Robert B. Townsend

A survey by the Coalition on the Academic Work-Force (CAW), a consortium of 25 disciplinary societies concerned about the use and treatment of part-time and adjunct faculty, provides compelling new evidence on the use and treatment of part-time and adjunct faculty (as well as graduate students). The results highlight the dwindling proportion of full-time tenure-track faculty teaching in undergraduate history classrooms, and provide solid evidence of the second-class status of part-time and adjunct employees.

The CAW (which includes representatives from the American Historical Association and the OAH) and the opinion survey organization, Roper Starch, drafted the survey in the spring of 1999 and mailed it in the fall. For the history discipline, Roper Starch refined a representative sampling of 670 departments and institutions that had earlier been developed for the Modern Language Association. The mailing list was specifically designed to improve the representation of two-year colleges, which are underrepresented in the annual survey of history departments conducted by the AHA. AHA staff then mailed and collected the responses, and Roper Starch tabulated the results. The survey was made possible by a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The response rate was somewhat disappointing—just 46 percent overall—but technical staff at Roper Starch judged the returns adequate to offer a basis for analysis. Two-year institutions had the poorest response rate—just 39 of 200 surveys sent to them—no doubt due to the significant proportion of institutions without departments or programs in history. In contrast, four-year institutions returned over 55 percent of their surveys, with more than 60 percent from departments at universities confessing doctoral degrees.

The survey requested data on salaries, benefits, and institutional support for full-time nontenure-track and part-time faculty. The survey findings also provide important new data on the number of faculty (and graduate students) teaching in undergraduate classrooms.

Faculty Demographics

Over the past twenty years the proportion of part-time and adjunct faculty employed in history departments has increased sharply, as evidenced in Figure 1. In a survey of history departments conducted in 1980, the AHA found only 6.3 percent of history faculty were employed part-time. However, the latter number is somewhat misleading, as an additional 22.1 percent of the individuals teaching in history departments at four-year institutions were graduate students. Departments at private church-related colleges and smaller liberal arts (B.A.-granting) colleges reported that graduate students are included, see Figure 2.

Similarly, the proportion of history jobs without the possibility of tenure rose from 6.7 percent in the 1980 survey to over 25 percent in the CAW and AHA surveys. Just over half of the history teachers at the responding institutions were employed full-time with tenure or on the tenure track. Of the remainder, 21.1 percent were part-time nontenure track, 20 percent were graduate teaching assistants, 4.4 percent were full-time nontenure-track employees, and 1.3 percent were employed part-time, but either held tenure or were on the tenure track. Almost 80 percent of the responding institutions reported that they employed at least one part-time or nontenure-track employee in the fall of 1998, and just over 3 percent of the departments reported they had no full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty at all.

Two-year colleges reported that 58.5 percent of their history faculty was employed part-time, while four-year colleges and universities reported that 18.1 percent of their history faculties were employed part-time. However, the latter number is somewhat misleading, as an additional 22.1 percent of the individuals teaching in history departments at four-year institutions were graduate students.

Departments at private church-related colleges and smaller liberal arts (B.A.-granting) colleges reported that much higher proportions of their faculty were in full-time tenured or tenure-track positions. At private church-related institutions, 60.2 percent of the history faculty was employed full-time with tenure or on the tenure track. This compares with 50.2 percent at public colleges and universities and 58 percent at other private institutions.

Similarly, 72.4 percent of departments that confer only the BA degree were composed of full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty, as compared to 60 percent in M.A. programs, 53.3 percent in doctoral degree-granting programs, and 30 percent in programs granting associates degrees. Doctoral programs reported that 28.4 percent of the teachers on their staff were graduate students, and another 14.7 percent were part-time faculty.

Classroom Numbers

Perhaps the most surprising finding in the survey is that full-time tenured tenure-track faculty were teaching fewer than 50 percent of all introductory history courses (Table 1). Only 36.1 percent of the introductory courses at Ph.D.-granting departments were taught by full-time tenured or tenure-track employees, while just 47.7 percent of the introductory courses at public institutions were taught by full-time tenured or tenure-track employees. At Ph.D.-granting institutions, graduate students taught 45.4 percent of the introductory courses, while part-time faculty taught another 10 percent of these classes. Similarly, at public institutions, graduate students taught 18.4 percent of introductory history courses, while part-time faculty taught an additional 23.2 percent.

Entry-level history students were much more likely to see a full-time tenured or tenure-track teacher at B.A.-granting departments, where they taught 65.1 percent of the classes. Full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty taught 53.1 percent of programs terminating with master’s degrees and 50.2 percent of introductory courses at programs conferring associates degrees. Part-time faculty taught 60.7 percent of the introductory level courses at departments granting associate’s degrees, as compared to 23.1 percent of programs granting bachelor’s degrees, and 29.4 at M.A.-granting programs.

Not surprisingly, the proportion of upper-level classes taught by full-time tenure-track faculty was considerably higher, reaching just over 72 percent. Use of faculty at two-year colleges diverged significantly from that average.
age, where part-time faculty were employed to teach 54 percent of the upper-level history classes.

**Institutional Support and Benefits**

In addition to the raw data about the use of faculty, the CAW report also provides detail about the kind of institutional support and benefits received by part-time and adjunct faculty (Table 2). While 2.6 percent of departments reported that they offered no benefits to their full-time nontenure-track faculty, 77.4 percent of departments reported they offered no benefits to part-time faculty who are paid by the course.

Seventy-one percent of the institutions employing full-time but nontenure-track faculty and 62 percent of the departments paying part-time faculty a fraction of a full-time salary provided access for these faculty to a health plan copaid by the school and the faculty member. This compares with just 13 percent of institutions providing this benefit to part-time faculty paid on a per-course basis. Similarly, 32 percent of the institutions with full-time nontenure-track faculty provided a health plan paid by the school, as compared to 2.3 percent of those having faculty paid by the course.

Not surprisingly, departments were more generous in providing other benefits to full-time nontenure-track faculty, as 74 percent of institutions allow them to participate in the retirement plan and 76.5 percent provide access to life insurance benefits. This compares to just 10 percent of institutions providing part-time faculty paid by the course access to retirement, and 5.6 percent providing them with access to life insurance.

As with the benefits, full-time nontenure-track faculty also received considerably more support for their professional scholarship. Seventy-seven percent of the departments with full-time nontenure-track faculty provided them with support for travel to professional meetings, 52 percent provided access to research grants, and 41 percent provided support to attend workshops. In contrast, only 15 percent of the departments with part-time faculty paid by course offered such support, 13 percent provided access to research grants, and 22.9 percent supported attendance at workshops.

There was significantly less difference between full-time nontenure-track faculty and part-time faculty in the other “quality of life” issues, such as mailboxes and office spaces. Almost all the departments provide mailboxes, phone access, photocopying and library privileges.

There was a slightly wider difference in office space and computer use, as 81 percent of departments with full-time nontenure-track faculty reported that they had their own office, and 85 percent had access to their own computer. Though it should be noted that a number of adjunct faculty in an AHA survey of part-time and adjunct faculty complained that these were typically older hand-me-downs (2). In 70 percent of the responding departments with part-time faculty paid by the course, these faculty had some access to a computer (though 51 percent only had access to a shared computer) and 75 percent provided shared office space.

**Salary Data**

Information on salaries further demonstrated the gap between full-time nontenure-track and part-time faculty.

The average salary for a full-time nontenure-track faculty member was $37,222 per year. This is actually above the average for newly hired assistant professors in the most recent survey by the College and University Personnel Association (3). This salary differential can be attributed to the large number of one- and two-year endowed professorships that would fit under this category in the CAW survey. This analysis is supported by further parsing of the salary averages, as the average salary at departments conferring the Ph.D.—where these endowed positions typically reside—was $30,000 more than at other institutions.

The average salary for part-time faculty paid by the course was $2,480 per class. There were wide differences depending on the type of institution, as programs conferring associate’s degrees paid an average of only $1,694 per history course, compared to an average of $3,628 at Ph.D.-granting departments. Similarly, the average at public institutions is well below the average at private institutions—$2,295 at public colleges and universities, compared to $2,664 at private church-related institutions and $3,304 at private independent colleges and universities.

**Figure 2: Proportion of History Faculty by Type, at Institutions Responding to CAW Survey**

**Table 2: History Departments Reporting They Provide Support and Benefits to Non-Tenure-Track and Part-time Faculty**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Type to Faculty</th>
<th>% for Full-time Non-Tenure-Track Faculty</th>
<th>% for Part-time Faculty paid by course</th>
<th>% for Part-time Faculty paid by fraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support Travel to Prof. Mtgs.</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Attendance at Workshops</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide Regular Salary Increases</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Research Grants</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health plan paid by both</td>
<td>72.17</td>
<td>62.96</td>
<td>12.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health plan paid by school</td>
<td>32.17</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health plan paid by staff</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement plan</td>
<td>73.91</td>
<td>55.56</td>
<td>10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life insurance</td>
<td>76.52</td>
<td>44.44</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No benefits offered</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>14.81</td>
<td>77.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**


Robert B. Townsend is assistant director of publications, information systems, and research at the American Historical Association. (Additional graphs and tables can be found on the AHA's web site at <http://www.theaha.org/>.) Reprinted here courtesy of the American Historical Association.
News from the NCC

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

History and Archives Well Served in FY 2001 Appropriations Bills

In contrast to previous years, this year Congress opted not to make a mad dash to the appropriation finish line but instead to move at a relaxed, if more frustrating, pace. At first, it was believed that Congress would take the various appropriation bills, gather them together in a huge omnibus bill, and drop it on President Clinton's desk in the closing days of the Congressional session. The Republican leadership then shifted away from that approach to a so-called "minibus strategy" in an attempt to pass a series of smaller packages of spending bills which would thus hopefully avoid a huge confrontation with the White House.

On 20 September, in their first attempt to employ the new strategy, Senate Republicans hoped to pass a $32.8 billion spending bill that included funding for the Legislative Branch appropriations measure (including the Library of Congress), the Treasury Department (including the National Archives and Records Administration), and the U.S. Postal Service. To use the words of one Capitol Hill insider, the strategy "crashed and burned"—not so much because of disagreements with the White House, but rather, as a result of a failure to resolve contentious issues within the Republicans' own ranks. In an embarrassing 69-28 defeat for the Republican leadership, the Senate refused to move the minibus bill when many legislators turned squeamish about voting for the bill because of the inclusion of a controversial Congressional salary pay increase, a measure to provide a pay raise to the IRS, and another item that repealed the federal excise tax on telephones. In the end, 26 Republicans bolted and joined 43 Democrats who collectively voted down the measure. The Republican leadership blamed the Democrats for the defeat to which Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) responded, "poppycock ... the Republican appropriation strategy just blew up." As it turned out, Congress failed to reach agreement on the vast majority of bills by the scheduled 6 October adjournment, and subsequently President Clinton signed a number of "continuing resolutions"—temporary stop-gap spending measures that enabled the government to operate beyond the end of the fiscal year (30 September)—thus giving lawmakers the time they needed to finish their legislative business.

Notwithstanding the procedural convolutions that Congress engaged in when passing legislation to meet the government's fiscal needs, in the end, the historical and archival community appear to have come out winners in the FY 2001 budget cycle.

Labor, Health and Human Services and Education

The Labor, Health and Human Services and Education bill (H.R. 4577 and S. 2553) included funding for education and library programs funded through the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, our community's support for the amendment was quickly communicated to lawmakers just hours before conferences were scheduled to meet. The conference adopted the language but for weeks the conference report was victim to legislative maneuvering; the timing of its release was (according to one staffer), "a political decision." While at this writing Congress has not taken up the Labor, H&HS and Education bill, it appears nevertheless that the $50 million appropriation will be enacted and will be available to serve the needs of secondary and postsecondary teachers of history.

Interior Department and Related Agencies

The Interior Department and Related Agencies appropriations bill H.R. 4578 (H. Rept. 106-914), which included funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the National Park Service (NPS), and also the Historical Preservation Fund and Smithsonian Institution, moved slowly through the Congressional gristmill. Legislators finally worked out the differences between their respective bills after several days of conferencing in mid-September. Some of the differences between the conference report and the Senate's cut of $14.6 billion blog and the Senate's cut of $15.5 billion were difficult to resolve.

Controversy and disagreement between the conferences focused on the funding level for the NEA. Some House GOP leaders were adamantly that the NEA should not receive the increase that was adopted in the Senate measure. On the other hand, some senators were equally determined that there ought to be an increase. Eventually, the dispute was settled on the first day the conferees met, when the House conferees agreed to the Senate increase of $7 million (bringing the NEA budget to $105 million) with the caveat that a separate account would be created for the new money and that funds would be used only for the agency's "Challenge America" initiative. This represents the first increase in the NEA budget since 1995.

After several more days in conference, House and Senate conferees agreed on 29 September to an $18.8 billion budget proposal. The House passed the measure on the same date by a vote of 348-69, and the Senate passed the measure on 5 October by a vote of 83-13. Senate action on the bill was delayed several days because of intense disagreement related to financing conservation/historic preservation programs. Ultimately, the Senate agreed with the House/Senate conference proposal to scrap CARA—the controversial Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 2000 (H.R. 701/S. 2567)—in favor of a compromise proposal, entitled the "Land Conservation, Preservation, and Infrastructure Improvement Act" (LCPIIA). This substitute for CARA, wrapped inside the Interior appropriation bill, creates a very complicated three-tier approach to appropriating funds for land conservation and historic preservation programs. It establishes a six-year spending program to "top-up" the this fiscal year at $30 million for the next five years, CARA would have delivered $3 billion a year for 15 years.

The Interior bill that was signed by President Clinton on 11 October (P.L. 106-291) includes a 26 percent increase over the FY 2000 level. The bill also includes significant new funds for land conservation and historic preservation, the FY 2001 Interior appropriation allocates a total of $105 million to the National Endowment for the Arts (its first budget increase since the Republicans captured control of the House in 1995). The National Endowment for the Humanities will receive $120.260 million ($5 million more than FY 2000). The museum portion of the Institute of Museum and Library Services receives a total of $24.907 million (up $600,000 from FY 2000). The Smithsonian Institution is allocated $454 million ($16.7 million over FY 2000), and the National Park Service Operations account will receive a $1.4 billion earmark (some $25 million more than FY 2000). The Historic Preservation Fund is approved is $79.347 million, which includes funding at the Senate-bill-passed level ($12 million for the states, $3 million for the Tribal preservation programs, and $44.347 million for other HPF programs), plus conferences added an additional $35 million during the House/Senate conference to support the President's "Save America's Treasures" program.

Treasury Department and the National Archives

The real winner this year in the annual appropriation contest is the National Archives and Records Administration. The $30.3 billion combined Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill (H.R. 4871; S. 2900) which was wrapped into H.R. 4985; and H. Rept. 106-796, which provides funding for various agencies including the National Archives and Records Administration, passed the House of Representatives on 14 September by a vote of 212 to 219 and passed the Senate on 11 October by a vote of 58-37. At this writing the legislation is on the President's desk awaiting his signature. He has vowed not to veto the measure.

National Archives officials appear especially pleased with the legislation. It provides sufficient funding to cover all the National Archives fixed costs, funding to transfer President Clinton's papers to the Clinton Library in Little Rock, Arkansas, money to accelerate the processing of veterans records, and some start-up monies for the electronic records project. Most importantly, the measure includes the $88 million needed for the Archives renovation which was part of both the President's budget proposal and the Senate version of the bill. According to the conference report adopted by both Houses, there is full funding of the President's request of $209.392 million for National Archives "operations" and base level funding of $4.950 million for "repairs and restoration." The NHPRC is funded for the full amount of the President's request—$6 million.

In addition to the NARA funds provided in the Treasury Department appropriation, $6.6 million has been set aside in the Transportation appropriation act (no public law number at this writing) to fund emergency repairs and restoration at the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library in Boston. The funds are needed to attend to a severe leak in the plaza that threatens the Library's storage area.

Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, Library of Congress

The Legislative Branch appropriations bill (H.R. 4516 and S. 2603) which provides funding for the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, the Superintendent of Documents, and the Federal Depository Library Program—is scheduled to net the Library a total budget of $448.5 million. This represents a $21 million increase from the Library's FY 2000 budget and is well above the original House and Senate recommendations. Of singular importance to the historical/archival community is the funding provided for the Digital Futures Project which was

See next page •
approved for $7,890 million—the House recommended level—plus an additional $300,000 for "technology" that was recommended in the Senate version. All in all, it was a tough battle this year over governmental appropriations. But in the end, given that this was an election year, and that there was a strong desire (especially by the Republican leadership controlling Congress) for fiscal austerity, the historical/archival profession did remarkably well.

Cold War Theme Study
On 6 September, Representative Joel Heffley (R-Fla.) introduced H.R. 5114—legislation requiring the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a National Landmark theme study to identify historic sites and resources and to recommend alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Cold War. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Resources but did not receive a hearing this Congress. The congressman plans to reintroduce similar legislation early in the next Congressional session.

The thrust of the study currently focuses on defense/strategic-related sites. Although, in all likelihood, the next version of this bill to be introduced in the next Congress will expand the scope of the study to include civilian-related and other non-military sites associated with the Cold War. Once the study is finished, the legislation mandates that an interpretive handbook be published based on the study’s findings. The bill authorizes $200,000 to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

NARA Strategic Plan
On 17 July representatives of the historical and archival community as well as other organizational stakeholders met with Archivist John Carlin and other NARA representatives to provide comments on NARA’s most recent update of the strategic plan entitled, "Ready Access to Essential Evidence: The Strategic Plan of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1997-2007." Updating the plan is mandated by law every three years. Comments and discussion points of reviewers focused on many aspects of the plan, including electronic records, human resources development, the unique needs of the Presidential libraries and genealogists, and partnering and organization collaboration. The need for NARA to "cultivate allies," better link goals with money, and provide time frames for accomplishment, were also raised. On 2 October 2000 NARA announced that the plan had been finalized by agency officials. The 57-page updated plan may be downloaded from the NARA web site: <http://www.nara.gov/nara/strategy/NARA2000.html>.

NPS “Discovery 2000” Conference
From 11 to 15 September some 1,350 representatives from the National Park Service (NPS), and from non-profit and advocacy groups, met in St. Louis to tackle several issues pertaining to the future direction of that bureau. The hope was that the meeting entitled, "Discovery 2000: The National Park Service General Conference"—the first major management conference in twelve years—would signal a fundamental change in attitude and change for NPS. At the meeting, agency officials declared visitor services would no longer be the agency’s top concern; protecting and preserving America’s natural and cultural resources would instead take top billing.

The conference was organized along four program tracks (cultural resources, natural resources, recreation, and leadership). Clearly the conference was designed to develop a vision of the NPS’s 21st-century role in the life of the nation and to inspire and invigorate the Park Service, its partners, and the public about this vision. Based on feedback from conference participants, the lofty goals appear to have been largely met.

The track on cultural resources was highlighted by a keynote address by historian John Hope Franklin, Professor Emeritus of History at Duke University and the newly appointed chair of the National Park System Advisory Board. Franklin’s comments focused on history as a contributor to the civic good. He emphasized the usefulness of the study of history and that the preservation of historic sites makes a better society. Professor Franklin’s comments may be accessed via <http://www.nps.gov/discovery2000/culture/keynote.htm>.

World War II Memorial Receives Final Approval; Suit Filed
On 21 September Washington D.C.’s National Capital Planning Commission voted 7-5 to approve the final design for the controversial World War II memorial that supporters hope to see constructed between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Memorial on the National Mall. The meeting lasted ten hours and more than a hundred witnesses including veterans, representatives of civic and preservation groups, and residents voiced their opinions. After the vote opponents vowed, through court action, to attempt to stop the project from moving forward. They filed suit in a U.S. District Court on 2 October 2000, charging that Administration officials violated aspects of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Commemorative Works Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.

The WW II memorial site was approved in 1995 but major objections only surfaced in 1997 when the design was unveiled. Most recently, the President’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation filed its protest against the controvers­ial project in a letter to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. The council stated that construction of the memorial on the site contemplated, “has serious and unresolved adverse effects on the preeminent historic character of the National Mall.” The panel called the design (a sunken replica of the existing Rainbow Pool surrounded by a plaza and six columns) incompatible with its historic setting and a violation of the open feeling of the Mall. In his own letter back to the advisory council, Babbitt defended his views, responded to the objections and vowed to move forward with the project. It is estimated that the $100 million project will take some two years to complete—supporters hope to dedicate the memorial on Memorial Day, 2003.

George Washington Diaries Now Online
Through an agreement among the Library of Congress, the University Press of Virginia, and the Papers of George Washington at the University of Virginia, all 51 diaries of George Washington will be accessible online on the Library of Congress’s American Memory collections website. The Diaries of George Washington offer a unique opportunity to explore the thoughts, activities and historical world of one of America’s most important Founding Fathers. To access the diaries, tap into <http://memory.loc.gov/ammen/gwhml/gwhintro.html>.

Gap in Nixon Audiotape Irretrievable
On 21 September the Advisory Committee on Preservation of the National Archives and Records Administration issued its findings regarding technological advances in the recapturing of sound from audio records as it relates to the famous “18-minute gap" in the Nixon White House tapes. The committee found that the tape in the Watergate hearings. The committee found "we know of no available non-destructive technique that will extract the signal that was erased...[furthermore it is highly unlikely that one can recover the erased speech from the tape]."

Website offers Access to Research Information
The Government Printing Office and the Department of Energy have initiated two new services that expand public access to federal government scientific and technical research information. The GrayLIT Network, <www.osti.gov/graylit>, and Federal R&D Project Summaries, <www.osti.gov/fedrmd>, provide users with the capability to find information regardless of where it resides by searching for documents across multiple databases of many federal agencies in response to a single query. GrayLIT provides a portal to more than 100,000 full-text technical reports, and Federal R&D enables researchers to access more than 240,000 research summaries.

Smithsonian’s American History Museum and the Library of Congress Receive Huge Donations
Kenneth E. Behring, a 72-year-old West Coast developer, has pledged $80 million to the National Museum of American History to refurbish the museum. The donation is the largest single individual gift the Smithsonian has ever received and represents one of the biggest donations a single person has ever given to any American museum. Smithsonian officials will acknowledge the contribution through the addition of the words “Behring Center” on the front of the building.

Meanwhile, on 5 October the Library of Congress accepted the largest single donation in its 200-year history: $60 million from 85-year-old philanthropist, billionaire entrepreneur, and president of global telecommunications and entertainment giant Metromedia Inc., John W. Kluge. The donation will be used for the establishment of the John W. Kluge Center and the John W. Kluge Prize in the Humanities. The center will include five endowed chairs in broad areas such as American law and governance, the cultures and societies of the Northern and Southern hemispheres, technology and society, and modern culture. In addition, ten endowed fellowships for young scholars will be established. The Kluge Prize in Human Sciences (likely to include history, anthropology, sociology, literary and artistic criticism), consists of a $1 million cash award that will be given for lifetime achievement for scholarly endeavors in a broad field not recognized by the Nobel Prize. The initial senior scholars will be chosen within the next year, with the first Kluge Prize for intellectual excellence being presented in 2002.

President On Hand for Groundbreaking
President Clinton was in Philadelphia on 17 September to put his signature on a metal girder that will form the foundation of a newly planned museum, the National Constitution Center. The museum was authorized by Congress in 1988 and is being constructed in order to increase the public’s awareness and understanding of the Constitution. Financed both by government and private funds, the $105 million museum will be built in the heart of Philadelphia’s historic district. It is scheduled to be finished in time for the 215th anniversary of the original signing of the Constitution on 17 September 2002.

Legislative Wrap-Up
The NCC attempts to track legislation of interest to historians, archivists, and the related professional disciplines. In addition to monitoring the appropriations bills reported on above, there are literally dozens of bills that are introduced each Congress that in some way or another may impact our community. Since at this writing Congress has yet to adjourn, my next installment will include a summary of bills passed during this last session of the 106th Congress of interest to the historical/archival community.

Readers interested in receiving NCC updates by electronic mail may subscribe to H-NCC at <http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~nee/>.
Whether you come to us online or in person, I hope you've noticed that research is becoming more convenient at the National Archives and Records Administration.

We helped last year from another budget increase from the Congress and the Administration, we've done all kinds of things to try to make it so.

First, those of you who use the regional archives we maintain across the country will find nine new archives there to help you. At the same time, with assistance from volunteers, our regional archives have greatly expanded their hours of service to historians and other researchers.

We also found ways this past fiscal year in our national archives buildings in Washington, D.C., and College Park, Maryland, to provide more efficient, effective, and timely service. These included hiring eight more reference specialists to provide research-room assistance, consolidating our finding aids in researcher-assistance areas, automating our pull-and-refile system, and describing more records in automated formats. Also, at our two national archives facilities, we created new Customer Service Centers to enable you to communicate your needs more conveniently, while a new publication shop at College Park offers finding aids.

Already we have had some praise from researchers for these improvements, which have enabled us to meet customer-service goals despite increasingly heavy demands.

Again this past year, we made many more records available to you.

For example, we released substantially more Nixon Presidency materials to the public, which we have had to review painstakingly under legal strictures. Moreover, we brought technical experts to Washington to help us declassify documents, fell off in the number of pages declassified, but not in the amount of classification review work we performed. New legislation required that we re-review some records, and give other records a time-consuming, page-by-page review, to be sure that they did not contain data restricted under the Atomic Energy Act. Even so, we declassified more pages than any other Federal agency but one.

We provided access to records, and to history, in other ways as well, through exhibits and special programs reaching school groups and public visitors. Historians among you often helped us with these.

For example, we successfully sponsored special historical programs, including a “Southwest Symposium” in our Southwest Region, one on Civil War medicine in our Great Lakes Region, and another on the American Presidency at the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library. And throughout our archival facilities and Presidential libraries, new historical exhibits delighted and educated the public. These included the Kennedy Library’s exhibit on President Kennedy’s love of the sea, the Bush Library’s exhibit on the White House Press Office, the Carter Library’s exhibit on First Families, and an exhibit for the fiftieth anniversary of the Korean War that included a bunker built by staff in our Central Plains Region in Kansas City. NARA Pacific Region staff at facilities in San Francisco and Laguna Niguel, California, provided material for a major exhibit on Chinese-American history.

Our critically-acclaimed photo exhibit, "Picturing the Century," which you can see in the National Archives Building in Washington, has been traveling the nation and will go overseas to such countries as Egypt and India. It features photographs from our collections that capture meaningful moments from the first full century to be photographed, the twentieth century. You and your students can view this, along with other documentary displays, in the Online Exhibits Hall at our web site <http://www.nara.gov/>.

Some of the work we did to help historians and other researchers will be more visible to you in the future. For example, we progressed in building our Archival Research Catalog. Eventually it will provide researchers with online access to descriptions of all the records in our holdings nationwide. Additionally, we accelerated our preparations for processing the Clinton Administration’s records, which we’ll receive when the President’s second term ends. We started putting together a staff, and leased processing space in Little Rock, where the Clinton Presidential Library is planned.

We also made progress toward improving Government records management without which records you need may never reach our archives. And of special importance is our progress in building an Electronic Records Archives to save Government's email and other electronic records for future research. Also our progress last year in processing and preserving records has and will result in more being available for your use.

Nevertheless, we hope you will notice that all these efforts are paying off in our research rooms and online services. With increased resources last year, we did a lot to provide more records more conveniently to you.

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From the Archivist of the United States

Records Access, Research Convenience: Are You Finding It Better At NARA?

John W. Carlin

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David E. Alsobrook to direct Clinton Presidential Materials Project

Archivist of the United States John W. Carlin appointed David E. Alsobrook as Director of the Clinton Presidential Materials Project. Alsobrook will leave his position as Director of the George Bush Library to take on this new challenge.

As Director of the Bush Presidential Materials Project, Alsobrook previously directed the transition of Bush Presidential materials from the White House to the George Bush Library. He was selected as Director of the George Bush Library in 1997. In addition to his work with the Bush materials and library, Alsobrook was liaison for NARA at the Carter White House and then spent ten years as the supervisory archivist at the Jimmy Carter Library in Atlanta, Georgia.

Alsobrook will direct the Project in Little Rock, Arkansas, at a temporary facility where all records and the head-of-state and domestic gifts of the Clinton presidency will be stored pending construction of the Clinton Library. The Clinton historical materials include more than 75 million pages of official and personal papers, 1,850,000 photographs, and 75,000 presidential gifts.

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Please join us in thanking the following contributors to the St. Louis Special Fund*

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Adam’s Mark Trial Moved to St. Louis

On 25 October a federal judge ordered the transfer of the legal case involving OAH and the Adam’s Mark Hotel to the Eastern District of Missouri in St. Louis. The hotel’s parent company, HBE Corp., had sued OAH and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The case went to the Eastern District of Missouri by countersuing for a fair trial in St. Louis." Since Missouri law would determine the dispute’s outcome and the vast majority of witnesses and records are in St. Louis, “the interest of justice” favored the transfer.

“We are pleased with Judge Piester’s ruling,” said OAH Executive Director Lee W. Formwalt. “It seemed strange to us that a St. Louis-based corporation would file suit against us in Nebraska when we’ve been based in Indiana for thirty years.”

The hotel had sued OAH for $10,000 in damages, claiming breach of contract. OAH responded in September by counter suing for $75,000 in costs incurred as a result of moving the March 2000 annual meeting from the hotel to the campus of Saint Louis University. OAH argued that Adam’s Mark had an implied duty to cooperate in helping to make the 2000 annual meeting successful, yet instead the hotel had created an inhospitable environment that made it impossible for the organization’s members to meet.

Several other national groups cancelled major events at Adam’s Mark hotels in response to the Justice Department’s investigation. These included the Episcopal Press, which provides the full range of health care benefits at competitive rates.

Full Coverage: A Benefit of OAH Membership

DID YOU KNOW that your membership in OAH provides you with access to major insurance plans at attractive group rates? For the past thirteen years OAH has been a member of the Trust for Insuring Educators (TIE), a coalition of sixty education associations nationwide representing approximately one million individuals. Forrest T. Jones and Company, the Trust’s broker/administrator, will help OAH members obtain new coverage, or supplement existing coverage in their personal insurance portfolio, at competitive rates. If you are a new member of OAH, you can obtain $30,000 of term life insurance during your first year for free.

These plans for coverage are especially valuable for OAH members who currently hold part-time teaching positions where employment benefits do not exist. Coverage includes: professional liability, term life, disability income protection, $50,000 cancer plan, $2 million major medical plan, accidental death, whole and term life plans, and automobile insurance. The major medical plan, which provides the full range of health care benefits at group plan rates, may be of particular interest to graduate students and historians who are adjudging, part-time teachers may be of particular interest to historians who are adjudging, part-time teaching or self-employed.

To learn more about the available insurance plans for OAH members, call (800) 265-9366, e-mail info@tij.com, or submit an online information request at <http://www.tij.com/>. Be sure to mention that you are a member of the Organization of American Historians.

JAMESTOWN SCHOLARS: NEW DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIPS FROM THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND OAH

In preparation for the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown colony in 2007, and under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, OAH is pleased to announce the Jamestown Scholars dissertation fellowship program. Awards will be made to support Ph.D. research that contributes to our understanding of the development and legacy of 17th-century Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in North America, which was the birthplace of American studies, and related fields. Proposals will be judged on potential scholarly contribution to our understanding of the history of 17th-century Jamestown, study of documentary evidence, and likelihood of successful completion by 2006.

To apply, send four (4) copies of the following: your c.v., a two-page abstract of the dissertation project, and a letter of recommendation from your dissertation adviser to:

OAH-NPS Jamestown Scholars
Organizational American Historians
112 N. Bryan Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47408

Due dates for proposals are 15 June 2001 for research beginning fall 2001; 15 December 2001 for research beginning 2002. Application materials may be sent in the body of an electronic mail message before midnight 15 June 2001 to <jamestown@oah.org>. Refer questions to Dr. Heather Huyck, National Park Service at <Heather_Huyck@nps.gov> or 757-564-0989.
The OAH and National Park Service

New Ventures with NPS

Civil Rights

Working with the National Park Service (NPS) and the National Historic Landmarks Survey (NHLS), OAH has gathered a group of scholars to outline the history of civil rights across the United States. The project stems from the OAH’s ongoing cooperative agreement with NPS, which, since 1994, has resulted in greater involvement for historians in the cultural resource management of the nation. When completed, the outline of a national historic context study will help federal planners recognize and preserve places that best illustrate America’s civil rights history from 1776 to 1976. It will be a baseline for evaluating proposals by Congress and others for additions to the park system, historic trails, and heritage areas, and will assist in identifying themes that need further intensive research.

John H. Sprinkle and Susan Salvatore are guiding the project at the Landmarks Survey office. They are coordinating the work of eight historians who will define the important themes; identify nationally significant people, places, and events; provide bibliographies; review the larger theme study; and act as consultants for NPS as the project moves forward. Participants include, Al Camarillo (Stanford), Claborne Carson (Stanford), Yong Chen (UC Irvine), Sara Evans (Minnesota), Alton Hornsby (Morehouse), James Riding (Arizona State), Leila Rupp (Ohio State), and Charles Vincent (Southern University). NPS staff will present an early draft of the study for comment during a civil rights workshop at the OAH Annual Meeting in Los Angeles.

Desegregation in the Public Schools

The civil rights project follows on the heels of a related OAH-NPS partnership, the NHL Theme Study, “Racial Desegregation in Public Education in the United States,” which recently was issued by the Government Printing Office. Historians Waldo Martin (Berkeley), Vicki Ruiz (Arizona State University), Pat Sullivan (Harvard), and Harvard Sitkoff (University of New Hampshire) in 1999-2000 together wrote a detailed essay placing the theme in a historical context. It forms the core of the study that will orient Park Service staff long into the future as they evaluate the significance of sites having to do with racial desegregation. At the moment, Ruiz and Sitkoff are transforming the fruits of the year-long project into an issue of the OAH Magazine of History, to appear in April 2001.

Jamestown 400

Heather Huyck

In 2007, Jamestown, Virginia, the first per-manent English colony in the “new world” and a contact point for peoples of three continents, will have its 400th anniversary. We live its legacy today, as direct descendants of its language, customs, and governance. In 1619, Jamestown saw the first legislative assembly held in the English colony as well as the first importation of Africans. From 1607 to 1699, before the capital was moved to nearby Williamsburg, Jamestown struggled and grew, stumbled and prospered, experimented and left us a heritage. Today, we invite you to help mark the colony’s 400th anniversary.

The National Park Service (NPS), the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), and Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation are preparing for 2007 by building partnerships with each other and with key cultural institutions. Their focus is Jamestown Island, the original site of the colony, which combines an archaeological site with an artifact collection of nearly a million objects, from pipe stems to pottery, thimbles to crucifixes.

Research

In 1996, the APVA’s Jamestown Rediscovery, led by Dr. William Kelso, uncovered the original 1607 fort, long believed “lost” to the nearby James River. The artifacts and archaeological evidence have helped rewrite the history of the settlement’s beginnings. Indeed, the NPS’s Jamestown Archeological Assessment (JAA) has used tree rings to determine that the first years of settlement coincided with a major drought. The assessment also analyzed the geomorphology to conclude that the water level in the James River, which surrounds the island, had risen four feet since the colony was active. In addition, a JAA analysis of land records from 1607 to the present matched ancient descriptions to a GIS data base and identified many of the early settlers. Jamestown Rediscovery now has published six reports for the general public (available through <http://www.easternnational.org/>; more technical reports can be found at <http://www.apva.org/>). Jamestown Rediscovery excavations and Field School will begin again with next year’s field season. The National Park Service has supported research in the Spanish archives and on the early African presence at Jamestown. NPS, in cooperation with the OAH, has also established the Jamestown Scholars fellowships, for Ph.D. dissertation research on Jamestown-related topics (see announcement on page 14). Park information is located at <http://www.nps.gov/colo/>.

Planning

APVA and NPS have been planning jointly for the future of Jamestown Island for the past several years. That planning process is now in full gear, with two consultants under contract, Haley Sharpe Design of Leicester England, the Interpretive and Exhibits designer and Carlton Abbott Partners of Williamsburg Virginia, the Architectural and Engineering Partners. Using the process set out by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) the APVA/NPS have already held stakeholder scoping sessions and a set of public meetings to understand the public’s visions for Jamestown Island’s future.

Readers interested in providing their own vision of Jamestown should go to <http://www.apva.org/> and then to APVA/NPS Jamestown Project. Now is the time to make comments, not six months from now! The key questions are located there, with entries welcome. NPS and APVA seek to balance the excitement of the public for the “whole story” of Jamestown with preservation of its irreplaceable resources. A priority will be making the cultural landscape of the town site “readable” as a colonial capital, port, and bustling place while preserving its natural resources.

Fundraising and Construction

Although fundraising has begun, the major push will come after the Draft Concept Plan and Environmental Impact Statement are completed in December 2001. The exhibits in the Island’s Visitor Center, themselves relics of the 1976 Bicentennial, will be revised to incorporate the increased knowledge about Jamestown. New visitor facilities also will be provided, probably including better transportation access. The Jamestown Settlement has a new Education center and is constructing a new Visitors Center, new visitor facilities also will be provided, probably including better transportation access. The Jamestown Project. Now is the time to make comments, not six months from now! The key questions are located there, with entries welcome. NPS and APVA seek to balance the excitement of the public for the “whole story” of Jamestown with preservation of its irreplaceable resources. A priority will be making the cultural landscape of the town site “readable” as a colonial capital, port, and bustling place while preserving its natural resources.

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What will success look like? When we fully appreciate the history of Jamestown, when we understand it as a coming together of disparate peoples from three continents, and when we know that we live its legacy today.

Dr. Heather Huyck is director of Jamestown 400 at the Colonial National Historical Park in Yorktown, Virginia.
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Finding a Balance

Dear Editor:

A colleague has forwarded to me an electronic copy of Robert Cohen and Sonia Murrow’s “A Case of Censorship?”, which describes the struggle for control of the Georgia Historical Quarterly. My colleague pointed out, correctly in my view, the loaded language and bias of the authors. They use words like “ally,” “purged,” and “censorship,” and they imply racism at Georgia Historical Society. On the other hand, the history faculty at the University of Georgia merits words like “diverse,” “groundbreaking scholarship,” and “innovation.” Does anyone hear the sounds of professional-quality axes grinding in the background? My colleague, who is also a professional historian and has a particular expertise in journal publishing, also observed that the Georgia Historical Quarterly is “dull.”

Well, dull to whom is the real question. The history faculty views state history journals as natural publication vehicles for their students, and publication in peer-reviewed journals is essential to placement of their students in jobs. What faculty members easily, and sometimes conveniently, forget is that historical societies have real responsibilities to their members, most of whom are not professional historians. Rare, indeed, is the historical society that can publish a steady stream of econometric, gender, class, and race articles to mounting acclaim from the membership. Most usually want their money back. Rosenweig and Thelen have ably demonstrated that citizens don’t identify with their past in these terms, and one could reasonably extrapolate that they would resist historians trying to cram such “cutting edge research” down their throats, as a benefit of membership.

Publishing institutions like ours and the Georgia Historical Society must find the balance between good history and appealing presentation. Ninety pages of book reviews and news notes? Really, now. It’s one thing for the AHR or JAH to make choices like that because the membership is professional and has a high threshold for boresomeness that not when the health and prospects of the institution depend in large part on the attractiveness and vitality of the publications.

Sincerely,

George L. Vogt
Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Motivated by Vengeance?

Dear Editors:

I am writing to express my disappointment in the OAH Newsletter article “A Case of Controversy? Historical Society Pulls Journal from the University of Georgia,” by Robert Cohen and Sonia Murrow. I had hoped the authors would be able to deal with this controversy in a more objective manner. Instead, it seems to be another argumentum ad hominem with considerable hearsay evidence. An objective study of this controversy by an impartial examiner would certainly find the situation more complex than the one-sided report by Drs. Cohen and Murrow. For example, if Dr. Todd Groce’s aim was to seize control of the Georgia Historical Quarterly so as to enable him, among other things, to reduce the amount of women’s history appearing in the GHQ, why would he grant complete editorial control to Dr. Anne J. Bailey? Noted for her scholarly and editorial experience, she has more publications in the field of Georgia history than any previous editor at the time of their appointment.

Dr. Groce’s critics claim to be motivated by their concern that the scholarly quality of the GHQ will decline now that it has been removed from the University of Georgia. Since there are many quality history journals not associated with large universities, it is difficult to follow this reasoning. Would it not seem more reasonable to wait and examine a few editions under Dr. Bailey’s direction before passing judgement? Indeed, the criticism of Dr. Groce, and of Georgia’s (UGA) Department of History has paid for and supplied a faculty member to be editor, had yet to publish an issue. One wonders how the authors could conclude that significant changes in either the content or quality of the Georgia Historical Quarterly would occur? Those historians and others who have edited scholarly journals know that the quality of what is published in a scholarly journal rests to a degree on what is submitted. If the article authors’ concern is the subject matter for articles in the Georgia Historical Quarterly, I suggest that again the editor will be limited by what is submitted. Is there any evidence that someone other than the editor or editorial board is selecting the subject matter? If one examines the various state historical and regional historical journals it does seem that the current scholarship on the South focuses on social, cultural, ethnic and labor history. Every state historical administrator in the South must on occasion explain why the focus of their historical journal seems to be so narrow. In part, the narrow focus is because the best scholarship and hence the best articles are submitted on these subjects. We also recognize that there are some historical issues in the New South that are being given short shrift—such as the growth of technology, political changes, the change in agricultural practices or urbanization. The conclusion to be drawn is that the Georgia Historical Quarterly is just as likely to continue publishing the best scholarship from what is submitted to it. Second, every journal or publication does follow certain guidelines in regards to submissions (or self-censorship if you will). In addition to the concerns about libel and plagiarism, editors (at least those who need to be gainfully employed) will try to select those items that, while they may challenge the readers and their opinions, will not egregiously offend. We admit that the line between the two is often a fine one. In the end both the publisher and the editor must ask whether the materials being published are or are not a threat to the existence of the journal. If this is censorship, then those who practice it are in good company. It seems unlikely that in the year 2000 that the Journal of American History would publish an article about reconstruction using the Dunning school interpretation no matter how well written.

The dual funding of the Quarterly by UGA and the GHS always had the potential for dispute, if not conflict. In spite of a common goal of promoting historical understanding, there is a significant difference in the organizational structure as far as the employees are concerned. We contend that those working for the Society need to be far more responsive to their clients than those working at the University. We believe the省级 procedures often dismiss or reprimand employees on tenures. Tenure is virtually non-existent for employees of private historical societies. Furthermore, as much as we might like to say that we are true to Clios muse, the proliferation of history courses designed to attract students indicates that even universities are ready to bow to popular will. Patron count matters.

One of the issues in dispute was the cost to produce and publish the Quarterly. Although, I am not privy to the salaries paid at the University of Georgia and the indirect costs assigned to this production effort, I have had experience both as an editor and the publisher of historical journals and magazines. Editorial production costs of $94,000 seem pricey, if not princely. If I were a Georgia citizen, I would wonder if this were not indicative of the fiscal management of the university system supported by my taxes.

Education and experience tell us that there are many strange relationships in this world. But is it not normal to desire control over one’s present, and to a degree, over one’s future? In the relationship between the GHS and UGA, the latter apparently either does not understand or care that it may have a significant influence on the future of the other. The effort to “control” the editor of the Quarterly may be couched in a different light as one of survival. The survival of the Quarterly, we suggest, does not affect UGA’s history department. But if GHS members chose not to renew their membership because they strenuously object to the content and style of the Quarterly, then at some point the GHS ceases to exist.

Furthermore, when Bailey claims editorial independence, the authors indicate that this only occurred because Groce was forced to grant it. Was this in reaction to the words spread by rumor mongers or was it something that the GHS board would have maintained in any case? Where is the evidence?

An unfortunate aspect of the article is the backhanded attack on faculty. Of the GHS, I hope that authors were not implying that the current GHS board has any less concern about the portrayal of Georgia and Southern history than do historians employed by educational institutions. By promoting a “them versus us” dichotomy, the authors ask the readers to believe that having more administrative expertise is somehow antithetical to the operations of a state historical society. What is their evidence? “Critics also charge...” [W]hich some people think...” “Most opponents...” are all convenient canards rather than historical evidence.

See next page
A Response by Cohen and Murrow

David O. Percy claims that our article on the Georgia Historical Quarterly’s (GHQ) censorship dispute was biased and that it was guilty of drawing conclusions without evidence. But his letter proves only that he is too partisan to confront the evidence we did present. In opening his letter, Percy seeks to challenge the credibility of our article by arguing that it was “based on unidentified sources.” Later, however, Percy inadvertently contradicts this charge when he acknowledges that two of the main sources we used were indeed identified as “the former editor of the Quarterly [John Inscoe] and the chair of UGA’s [the University of Georgia’s] history department [James C. Cobb],” . In this same sentence Percy again makes false claims about our evidence, stating that “the UGA president does not have direct control of everyone and thus not consider complaints from a few students.”

The authors also imply, again only naming one source, that “[U]sual board is a board of high profile people who seldom involve themselves in meetings or policy, while the small executive committee, which...”

As noted on the previous page, only named critics of the GHS are the former editor of the Georgia Historical Quarterly (GHQ) and local colleagues, “Dennis Cobb,” and local colleagues, “Robert Vogt.” As noted, the authors deny that the public journals are being used to suppress “sweeping powers,...” I think good historical scholarship checks this statement. Is the attendance of “business figures and other non-academics” at board meetings greater or lesser than when academics dominated the Curators board? As to the argument that the current board is less critical, the authors, a few paragraphs later, write that the curators have been “offended by the GHQ’s featured story reviews and thus may have influenced or forced Groce to make changes. If true, this is proof that when there is an issue that may affect the GHS, the curators do take an active role.”

The makeup of Boards changes over time. Sometimes their membership consists of persons with particular skills, those which making the selections find necessary. If membership on the GHS’s board is such that the current Board’s membership is such that the needs of the Georgia Historical Society are not being met, then I urge them to nominate appropriate board candidates at the next opportunity. To resign seems to indicate that historians think that they do not want to have any influence on the Georgia Historical Society’s present or future.

If Todd Groce has as much power over the Curators board as the authors seem to indicate, then indeed he should be replaced. There are many other institutions that need his uncanny ability to control boards. I cannot but admire this board member’s individuality, I must admit, apparently, has altered the Georgia Historical Society in the name of “more money for the Society.”

Some people think is hand-picked by Groce, now has sweeping powers,...”

Robert Cohen, director of NYU’s Social Studies program, is a historian who formerly served on the Georgia Historical Quarterly’s board of editors. Sonia Murrow is a historian who teaches in NYU’s Department of Teaching and Learning.
Erik Barnouw Award: Given annually for outstanding reporting or programming on network or cable television, or in documentary film, concerned with American history, the study of American history, or the promotion of history. **Deadline: 1 December 2000**

Binkley-Stephenson Award: Given annually for the best article published in the *Journal of American History* during the preceding calendar year.

Huggins-Quarles Awards: Given annually to minority graduate students at the dissertation research stage of their Ph.D. programs. **Deadline: 15 December 2000**

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award: Given annually for the best essay in American history by a graduate student. **Deadline: 30 November 2000**

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Precollegiate Teaching Award: Given annually for exceptional performance in creating activities that enhance the intellectual development of students and/or other history teachers. **Deadline: 1 December 2000**

Horace Samuel & Marion Galbraith Merrill Travel Grants: Given annually to support junior scholars' travel to and lodging expenses in Washington, D.C., for research in area archives. **Deadline: 15 December 2000**


Where is your application this year?
Dear Editor,

The interesting comments of Bruce Daniels ("Teaching American History to Canadians") and Scott W. See ("Teaching Canadian History to Americans") inadvertently misled their readers with regard to anti-Americanism in Canada.

I have traveled Canada from coast to coast. Except for ten years in Los Angeles and six months in Dublin, I have lived all my many decades within a hundred miles of the United States. Yet never have I encountered what could accurately be described as anti-Americanism. It is not anti-American to oppose U.S. foreign policy and its appalling consequences in the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Southeast Asia. One can despise Senator McCarthy or a succession of war-mongering presidents without despising the American people. The number of Americans opposed to the Vietnamese War surely was greater than the entire population of Canada at that time. Were they then anti-American? I thought that they were citizens exercising their constitutional rights to free speech and to petition their government, and, in some cases, appealing to the revolutionary origins of their nation.

So why should Canadians and other foreigners who opposed U.S. policy be considered anti-American? And how does one explain the number of Americans opposed to the Vietnamese War surely was greater than the entire population of Canada at that time. Were they then anti-American? I thought that they were citizens exercising their constitutional rights to free speech and to petition their government, and, in some cases, appealing to the revolutionary origins of their nation.

Nor is it anti-American to try to limit the Americanization of a local culture, as Canada, France, and some other countries have done. It is hopeless but it is not anti-American. It is natural and probably universal. Recently I was among American academics in Portland, Oregon. I was asked, seriously, whether Canada would be applying to become part of the United States. I responded firmly in the negative, which seemed to hurt the feelings of some colleagues. I then asked what they thought of Oregon being absorbed by California. The furore that ensued made my case. People are very conservative about borders.

Winston Churchill remarked that Great Britain and the United States were two nations divided by a common language. Canada and the United States are bound forever by a common language, common religious, political and legal traditions, essentially common ethnicities and that oldie but goodie, "the longest undefended border in the world." We are best friends and best customers. As long as the American government keeps that in mind, there never will be anti-Americanism here.

Yours,
Gerald Woods
<igw@gulfislands.com>

Smock / From 1

in various areas of the Archives' holdings and has opted instead for management skills over content knowledge. The complex issues surrounding the management of rapidly expanding digital archives only increases the demand for managers of content knowledge.

All too often the history profession is the last to hear about the good jobs that exist for historians within the federal government. Some agencies seeking them fail to post their positions where historians are likely to see them. And, conversely, historians who rely solely on professional newsletters or sources like the Chronicle of Higher Education, will miss some federal listings unless they go beyond the usual sources of information or the usual practice of looking for jobs in the "history" category.

Thanks to Bruce Craig, the director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, historians learned that the State Department was seeking a new Director of the Office of Historian to replace the retiring William Sacy, a distinguished senior position with pay ranging up to $130,000 annually. The State Department did not bother to announce this position in any of the professional history newsletters. Craig managed to get the job in the NCC's Washington Update (Vol. 6, no. 23, 12 July 2000), and it was circulated to various history lists via the Internet.

Likewise, Craig was first to inform the history profession that the Library of Congress was seeking two senior historians for top, well-paying positions that were classified as librarians, not as historians. (Vol. 6, no. 22, 30 June 2000).

Government agencies seeking the best historical talent available should take the small extra effort to reach professional historians through the pages of the professional newsletters such as those of the OAH and AHA and on major websites (such as H-Net) which reach a wide audience of professional historians. While some agencies, such as the Smithsonian Institution, have a good track record of posting jobs for historians (i.e., curators) where historians are likely to read them, others do not.

Agencies with strong historical programs such as the National Park Service do bulk of their job postings on the federal employment website USAJobs (<http://www.usajobs.opm.gov/>). Instead of posting in places likely to reach a larger pool of historical talent, historians familiar with government job classifications know that the usual place to look for historical positions is USAJobs.

The 2002 Berkshire Conference on the History of Women Call for Papers

The 12th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, "Local Knowledge ↔ Global Knowledge," will be held June 6-9, 2002 in Storrs, Connecticut, USA. Please submit three (3) copies of your proposal, postmarked by December 15, 2000. Proposals on European topics should go to Ruth Mazar Karras, Department of History, University of Minnesota, 614 Social Science Building, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA; African, Latin American, Asian, Pacific, and all comparative topics to Barbara Molony, Department of History, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053, USA; Canadian and United States topics to Claire Potter, Center for the Americas, 255 High Street, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06457, USA. For the full text of the CFP and detailed instructions for submitting a panel or roundtable proposal please visit our website at www.berkconference.org.


During January, staff will respond to written reference questions regarding the holdings mentioned above. Send mail to Archives Reference, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. E-mail may be sent to archref@mail.shaw.wisc.edu. For more information, about our remodeling project see our website: www.shaw.wisc.edu/archives/closure.html

Library reference services and access at the Historical Society will be unaffected.

Raymond W. Smock, former Historian of the U.S. House of Representatives, is a freelance historian and vice president of the Society for History in the Federal Government.
Short-Term Residencies for U.S. Historians in Japanese Universities

The Organization of American Historians and the Japanese Association for American Studies, with support from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, are pleased to announce a fifth year of a competition open to all OAH members. OAH and JAAS will send three U.S. historians to Japanese universities in the summer and fall of 2001.

To develop fuller scholarly exchanges and deeper collegiality among historians of the United States in both the U.S. and Japan, the JUSFC in 1998-99 awarded the OAH and the JAAS funding for three U.S. historians to undertake two-week residencies in Japan.

Historians will offer lectures and seminars on the subject of their specialty. They will enter the collegial life of their host university, consulting with individual faculty and graduate students, and contributing to the expansion of networks of scholars in the two nations. We are particularly interested in encouraging the application of mid-career scholars for whom this would be their first academic trip to Japan. We hope to foster international and cooperative work among historians in both nations, who will remain in contact with each other over the years.

We also have expanded the program significantly to bring Japanese historians, as well as Japanese graduate students studying in the United States, to the OAH Annual Meeting. In addition, we expect to launch an e-mail discussion list and website for the exchange of ideas and sustenance of a network of Japanese and American historians.

Participants in previous competitions are encouraged to update their application materials and re-submit them, indicating interest in and availability for one or more of the new university residencies.

The award covers round trip airfare to Japan, housing, and modest daily expenses. Institutions for 2001 will be:

**Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo**
Topics: Ethnic studies, whiteness studies, Afro-American studies
When: Mid-May to early July 2001 or mid-October to early December 2001

**Rikkyo University, Tokyo**
Topics: Cultural studies (post-colonialism), ethnic studies, feminist studies, popular culture, and media studies
When: Early October to late November 2001

**Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Osaka**
Topics: Immigration history, environmental studies, diplomatic history
When: Late May to mid-June 2001

**Application Procedures**
Each application letter should include the following:

- A two-page curriculum vitae emphasizing teaching experience and publications. Also include the names and addresses of three references.
- The institution or institutions for which you would like to be considered.
- A personal statement, no longer than two pages, describing your interest in this project and the issues that your own scholarship and teaching have addressed. Please devote one or two paragraphs to why you understand this residency to be central to your own development as a scholar in the world community. You may include comments on previous collaboration or work with non-U.S. academics or students. If you wish, you may comment on your particular interest in Japan.

Applications must be postmarked by 15 December 2000 and sent to:

Selection Committee
OAH-JAAS International Residencies
112 N. Bryan Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

Application materials may be sent in the body of an electronic mail message before midnight 15 December 2000, to <japan@oah.org>. Applicants must be current members of the OAH.
It's sort of a joke that most cable operators are history majors. They tend to be generalists, and include people who went into business and did different things in college.

CM: I saw just about everything available. I also saw more of an entertainment service. Although the desire to present documentaries for social change was still there, there was also the view of providing information and entertainment. You wanted a better life than migrants. And it was very entertaining. They'd say it was frightening, it was disturbing. If you're going to pay attention to, and you then have to wake people up in some way, present something that they're going to pay attention to, and you then have to make them want to see it again, and perhaps find something new. But you're also always looking for something new to include in the mix.

RG: Right before you came to A&E Television Networks, what was the world of historical documentation like? What were the strong and weak points?

CM: Well, I think we are led to a certain extent by the ad community, which is not true, but the ad community thinks that documentary was all seen in the 1950s and 1960s, Harvest of Shame, and so on.

RG: How about ten years? After that I went to Boston to something called the Interregional Program Service.

CM: I was in Buffalo two or three years, and then I went to Schenectady in school television again. I was in charge of all the programming, and it was very successful. It was one of the top ten stations in the country for its size. Because we were near the state capitol, we had a series, Inside Albany, covering the state legislature, which is still on today. I was program manager there for probably ten years. After that I went to Boston to something called the Interregional Program Service.

CM: I was viewing just about everything produced internationally. I was hired to come in and in effect manage the programming. I was responsible for the whole spectrum of programming. But at that point, there was not a lot of programming. One of the things I did do was search the international marketplace for programs. PBS really set the tone by bringing foreign programs to the United States. It was inexpensive, high-quality programming. WGBH is famous, and of course Masterpiece Theater began in that period. Then with the Discovery Channel, I remember we put together a very good catalog of documentary programs. So I got in from the floor, and from 1975 on I was viewing just about everything produced internationally. We put together, I think, a very good series of offerings for the public. That was the kind of thing I did.

CM: This must have given you a broad knowledge of what was out there in the world of documentaries.

CM: I saw just about everything available. I also saw a lot of drama and other programming, but I was always more interested in documentary programming because of my political science background. We did a lot of history programming at Schenectady. We had World of War from the History Channel, which was the first major documentary series to be syndicated. Then we ran Victory at Sea, which we had back twenty years ago. We did it on our own; we did mostly talk shows or interview programs, and we didn't have the resources then. We had a variety of programs, too, including arts and performance. It wasn't all just documentary.

CM: Usually from people that disagree with a point of view that's in a program. They want all points of view reflected, and that's impossible, because you can't have all points of view in one program. Obviously you want it balanced in some way, but it can't be done so that for every statement there's a counter statement.

RG: When you came to A&E, do you recall when you first heard about the History Channel?

CM: I can tell you how that started. I got here in 1987, and the History Channel was launched in 1995. We presented a number of history programs on A&E, and they were very successful. They attracted a different audience, upscale men, a very appealing audience to advertisers. They're hard to reach. They tend to not watch as much television. The content is sports—everyone loves sports, and that was the kind of service that we may have shown in the old days, which is not true, but the ad community thinks that. So, Nick Davatzes and the people leading the network felt they could make a business out of historical documentaries, and they looked at a number of alternatives. They looked at some sports things. They also saw what was happening in cable at the cable channel. Channel capacity was going up, and the operators were saying, "If you can give us a few more good ideas, good programs, we think we can sell more people on cable." So at that point, we knew the documentaries were successful, and that a whole network built on historical documentaries could sustain a business plan, and that the operators would support it. It's sort of a joke that most cable operators are history majors. They tend to be generalists, and include people who went into business and did different things in college.

CM: Obviously you wouldn't present something like Harvest of Shame unless you had an agenda to change things. You wanted a better life than migrants. And it was an editorial. I don't think people would say today that it was very entertaining. They'd say it was frightening, it was an extension of the news division. But I think there are many approaches, and you're always interested in being provocative and interesting. I don't think you'd have that impact—they're not designed to change people's minds. They're designed to provide information and entertainment.

RG: I'm thinking back to some of those CBS documentaries during the 1950s and 1960s, Harvest of Shame, and so on.

CM: It's sort of a joke that most cable operators are history majors. They tend to be generalists, and include people who went into business and did different things in college.
Five College Fellowship Program for Minority Scholars

Located in western Massachusetts, Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges and the University of Massachusetts Amherst are members of the Five College consortium.

The Fellowship provides a year in residence at one of the five colleges for minority graduate students who have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation. (At Smith, recipients hold a Mendenhall Fellowship.)

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Date of Fellowship
September 1, 2001 to May 31, 2002 (non-renewable)

Stipend: $25,000

Review of applications begins: January 17, 2001

Awards announced by May 1, 2001

For further information and application materials contact:
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Five Colleges, Incorporated
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The Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society will award one dissertation fellowship and one advanced research fellowship, tenable for nine consecutive months from September 2001 to May 2002 and carrying stipends of $15,000 and $30,000, respectively. The Program will also award four one-month research fellowships carrying stipends of $1,600, tenable from June 2001 to May 2002.

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

APPLICATION DEADLINE IS MARCH 1, 2001, with a decision to be made by April 15. To apply, send four copies each of a c.v., a detailed description of the nature of the research to be undertaken during the fellowship period, a relevant writing sample of no more than 25 pages, and two letters of recommendation sent by separate mail to: The Library Company of Philadelphia, Program in Early American Economy and Society, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. (For one-month fellowships omit the writing sample and the second reference.) For more information about the Program and fellowships, contact Cathy Matson, Program Director, at cmatson@librarycompany.org.
very clear what we’re saying about this, and some of the things are provocative. But, yes, the network generally is dependent on income and the number of people that watch, in this core group, let’s say, twenty-five to fifty-four. So we’re programming what sells, which is really what publishers do. If I was a publisher, no one would criticize me for publishing a number of books on World War II, if this was what sold well. I’d try to get all the top authors on World War II, in order to have as many titles as possible.

But I think twice about it, because that’s what drives the market. But, like a publisher, we also try to get away from that, because we don’t want to end up being only a World War II network. We’ve done This Week in History, which is different, and we’re doing a new history quiz, so we’re looking for new forms and formats that can reach a different audience, too, but with historical information.

CM: We create all of our programming, but we commission other people to produce it. We have about twelve major production companies that we work with. RG: Do you think that the History Channel, A&E, and other cable channels have brought these companies into existence?

CM: Well, they tend to be smaller, more dependent companies, of maybe fifty to a hundred people. They’re not Warner Brothers with their big money. When you deal with smaller companies, you can create an obligation, so a special relationship formed which is very hard to break off.

RG: What kind of people are your suppliers? Are they professionals? Television people?

CM: They tend to be people interested in something as vague as reality programming. They tend more to come out of the news tradition. Although some have been in the news business, some are feature documentary producers—and by that I mean they may have worked on magazine shows where they were involved with smaller pictures and documentary and wanted to do more full-length things—but they’re all interested in reality programming. All of them have an interest in history, but none of them are historians. For example, I don’t think Ken Burns is really a historian. He’s a filmmaker who’s interested in history. And they’re all rather like him: filmmakers who are interested in history.

RG: Activists?

CM: I think the number one characteristic of these people is their high level of curiosity. They’re not activists in the traditional sense of having a political agenda. I think they are activated by new ideas, and the real world. They’re interested both in present happenings as well as in news of the past, and the ideas they have about the past.

RG: These are people who would go to professional historians for consultations?

CM: Yes, they would go to them. And since we’re not experts ourselves, we are very dependent upon the historians for consultations. But they’re all interested in history. It’s not all men in their forties, but we can’t really get a course on college students who watch. In sample studies there are whole categories of people that are unrepresentative, such as single people and Hispanic homes, so I would guess we get more younger viewers than we think. But when you’re older, I think you have more interest in where you fit in the past, where you fit in the scheme of things. And that happens later in life.

RG: This resonates with something Ken Burns said about the success of his programming. It comes at a moment when the American public is searching for identity.

CM: I think that’s true because I think you’re seeing a change in direction from what, I say, the 1960s to now. With prosperity, the lack of a great foreign menace, and with a quieting down from the large scale revolutionary and evolutionary things that were happening in the 1960s and 1970s, I think we’re now seeing a society with more time for reflection. Today’s issues are less pointed and softer. For example, where’s the drama in today’s political conventions? There isn’t any. But if you look back in history, you can find great and exciting dramatic moments that don’t exist today. I’m not sure that interest in history is driven by a collective search for identity as I think Ken Burns has suggested. I think it’s more this individual search for identity. When the American public is searching for identity, you start to develop an obligation, so a special relationship is formed. And at a certain age, people become historical persons in their own right with their own accumulated histories. They can remember their past which helps develop an interest in other aspects of the past. I think, though, that there is an undercounted number of younger people who watch the History Channel. It’s not all men in their forties, but we can’t really get a course on college students who watch. In sample studies there are whole categories of people that are unrepresentative, such as single people and Hispanic homes, so I would guess we get more younger viewers than we think. But when you’re older, I think you have more interest in where you fit in the past, where you fit in the scheme of things. And that happens later in life.

CM: We have about ten people, that’s all. But, again, since the news isn’t competing by constantly demanding an immediate answer, you don’t need a major production company, or that sort. We have about twelve major production companies that we work with. RG: Do you think that the History Channel, A&E, and other cable channels have brought these companies into existence?

CM: Well, they tend to be smaller, more dependent

RG: I was thinking of your Civil War series.

CM: I think Ken Burns is different. He’s a very high level, very high budget producer. You produce what is more typical of PBS programs. But he also has a luxury that we don’t have, because we have to fill a whole network. He can work for two or three years on it, let’s say, a ten-hour series, and eat up a great deal of money in development. Since we can’t do that, we’re even more dependent than Ken Burns is on historians, because they’re doing the development. It’s very important for us to interview the people who have already done the research work rather than try to recreate it on our own. And, because we have less time, I’d say, we’re more closely linked in some ways. Ken Burns can go off and do The Civil War just with Shelby Foote, and we’re looking to have ten people. But because we need to get the program done on time, in order to fill the air time properly, we do require ten people’s input, twenty historians’ input, and we can’t spend three or four years with one particular researcher.

RG: What was the story about the scuttling of the series on private enterprise?

CM: I suppose you mean, The Spirit of Enterprise? Well, I think we were misguided in thinking we could serve the interests of particular companies and maintain editorial independence. We felt we were making a commitment to a company when we went to the company and said, “We’ll do your history, the history of the Ford Motor Company, and put you on the air, and you may or may not advertise in it.” Just as you would have done had you hired a historian to write a legitimate company history. I think the problem with the History Channel is that it’s seen as akin to news, and news departments are becoming increasingly concerned about editorial encroachment by commercial interests. I think when we did this, it wasn’t the television community who got upset. It was the newspapers that picked up on it, because their reporters and the critics are much more concerned than we are that someday what they write will be dictated by commercial interests. So they criticized us for that. And I think they were right. We haven’t done anything like that since the perception of editorial independence on the History Channel can’t be compromised or people wouldn’t trust what was on the network.

RG: That leads to my last question. What is it that the History Channel will not do?

CM: Historical fiction, probably.

RG: Well, there is that blurring of the line all over the place.

RG: Right. When the Edmund Morris book on Re­­g­­an came out [Dutch: A Memoir of Ronald Regan, Random House, 1999], I found the characters issues intriguing. But takes it hard to work with. CM: Right. When the Edmund Morris book on Reagan came out, I was in charge of documentary and also history. I didn’t like it. Efforts of people commissioning us to do something because it’s not true in a sense, and also because it’s very expensive to do. A&E is doing some very good and interesting historical drama, but they’re bigger than we are, and can afford to do it. I don’t think we would create a reality show that’s just there for sensational purposes. If it doesn’t have historical value, I don’t think we’d do it. I don’t think we’re open to commissions to do something we really don’t like the idea of people commissioning us to do something because it’s very bad from an independence point of view. We like to be the commissioners, although we will do coproduction and listen to ideas, because that’s different, since we can make a decision. But I really don’t think the idea of a well-known public service organization might love to have something for their anniversary, I’m very afraid of that area. We might be doing a public service, and it would be great to know about the society and how they developed, but they always have an ulterior motive which makes you be against that. And after all, we don’t need the money, because we’re successful.
David Van Tassel

In the early 1970s, half a decade after he arrived at Case Western Reserve University, David Van Tassel became increasingly concerned about the decline in scholarship in history and the inadequacy of history instruction in American schools. His response was to create History Day, a competition that moved the concept of science fairs to the study of history. The first History Day competition, limited to Cleveland, Ohio, attracted 129 secondary school students in 1974. During the week of 4 June 2000, 2,112 students from all fifty states, along with family members and teachers attended the finals of the National History Day competition in College Park, Maryland. They were the representatives of nearly 40,000 teachers and 700,000 students who had competed in local and state programs that year. Their participation in the program served as the most fitting memorial possible for David Van Tassel who had died, suddenly of heart failure, on Saturday, 3 June at the age of 72.

National History Day, which during twenty-six years has introduced millions of students to historical research, was one of a number of programs and projects created by David Van Tassel during an innovative, productive career that spanned the second half of the twentieth century. Born in Binghamton, New York, to Dr. Walter Raymond and Eta May Strathie Van Tassel, he studied at Cherry Lawn School in Darien, Connecticut, and received his A.B. in 1950 from Dartmouth. He went on to the University of Wisconsin where he studied with Merle Curti. He received his doctorate in history from Wisconsin in 1955. His dissertation on the evolution of historical societies and the historical profession in the United States appeared as the book, Recording America’s Past: An Interpretation of the Development of Historical Studies in America, 1607-1884. Published by the University of Chicago Press in 1961, the volume remains the standard review of the development of historical studies in America.

From 1961 to 1969 he taught at the University of Texas. He came to Case Western Reserve University as a visiting professor in 1968, and joined the history faculty there in 1969. During his thirty years at CWRU, he twice served as chair of the department for a total of ten years and held the Hiram C. Hayden and Elbert Jay Benton professorships.

Van Tassel came to CWRU at a time when the department was losing faculty positions and the general prospects for the employment of graduates were diminishing. His leadership turned the department around as it created the Archival Administration and Museum Studies programs and garnered grant support for a variety of Van Tassel-led initiatives including National History Day, the Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, and the project, Humane Values and Aging.

It seemed to many that David Van Tassel was, foremost, a consummate grant procurer. That he was, but all always within the context of the highest standards of scholarship. Each of the major programs he created, National History Day, the Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, archival and museum studies, and the focus on the history of aging, were predicated on creating new scholarly tools, improving research skills, or directing humanities scholarship toward new issues, and, in the case of the first two, bridging the gap between the public and the academy. History Day students and their teachers were brought into the world of primary research and the critical examination of sources. Conversely, History Day also exposed many academic historians, who served as judges, to the students and teachers who had both talent and a deep interest in history. For some, it was an eye-opening experience to see such ability outside of their peer group. The Encyclopedia, the first of its kind and the model for other municipal encyclopedias that followed, brought scholars and amateur historians together in an endeavor to create a multi-faceted review of the history of Cleveland, Ohio. His work in creating such programs was recognized when the National Endowment for the Humanities presented him with the Charles Frankel Prize in 1990. In 1998 CWRU recognized his contributions by bestowing on him the Hovorka Prize, its highest academic honor.

Van Tassel continued to produce—even while he directed a department, crafted grants, and oversaw the scholars supported by those grants. While at Texas he edited American Thought in the Twentieth Century (1967) and co-edited Science and Society in the United States. At CWRU he edited or co-edited another thirteen volumes including, Aging, Death and the Completion of Being (1979), The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History (1987, 1996), Aging and the Elderly: Humanistic Perspectives in Gerontology, and the Handbook of the Humanities and Aging. After he retired in 1998, Van Tassel continued his scholarly activities. He curated a major exhibit, Civil War! For God, Union, and Glory, at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, an agency for which he served as a trustee. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a catalog, for the exhibit that centered on a history of Cleveland and northeastern Ohio in the Civil War.

Those who met David Van Tassel for the first time perceived a somewhat quiet individual who responded to questions not with immediacy, but with somewhat delayed, yet deeply considered responses. That process of careful deliberation was his measure, epitomizing the man whom his students, colleagues, and friends knew as a rigorous scholar deeply dedicated to his profession and gifted with extraordinary foresight and persistence.

David Van Tassel is survived by his wife of fifty years, Helen Liddell Van Tassel; children and spouses: Emily Field Van Tassel and Charlie Geyh of Bloomington, Indiana; Katharine Van Tassel and Richard Williams of Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Jonathan J. Van Tassel of State College, Pennsylvania; and Jeanie and Michael Swed of Missouri; and his brother, Jonathan Van Tassel of Shreveport, Louisiana.
"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Changes are $65 for fewer than 101 words; $150 for 101-150 words; 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 (advertising@oah.org). The following announcements are: 1 January for the February issue; 1 April for May; 1 July for August; and 1 October for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadline. Positions appearing here will also be listed on the oah.org web page: <http://www.oah.org>.

**Professional Opportunities**

**Hunter College**

Hunter College, CUNY, invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track assistant professor position in United States history beginning September 2001; preferred fields: African American, colonial, post-1945. Salary range is $35,000-$45,000 (commensurate with qualifications and experience). Ph.D. must be in hand at the time of appointment. Send c.v., letter of application, and 3 references to Barbara Welter, Chair, U.S. History Search, Hunter College, Department of History, 295 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10012. AA/EOE.

**Polytechnic University**

Possible openings this spring, 2001, at our Brooklyn and Farmingdale, Long Island, campuses for part-time adjuncts to teach a 1-semester course in contemporary world history covering World War I to the present. M.A. required. Eligible candidates will be contacted by phone for an on-campus interview. Send a letter and resume by 1 December to Professor S. K. Marks, HSS, Coordinator, Polytechnic University, 901 Rte. 110, Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735. EEO/MHVF

**Middle Tennessee State University**

Middle Tennessee State University Department of History seeks applications for a public historian (#126270); tenure-track; Assistant, Associate, or Professor; Ph.D. in History, American Studies, or similar discipline; and 2-3 years experience in museum administration, and/or Ph.D. in American Studies, College teaching experience preferred. The successful candidate will teach U.S. survey, upper division, and graduate classes. Ability to teach courses in U.S. Slavery and general survey course on African American History. Evidence of teaching excellence, scholarship, research, and teaching is essential. Send letter of application referencing #126270, c.v., official transcripts, and 3 original letters of recommendation to: Search Committee Chair, Department of History, MTSU Box 546, Murfreesboro, TN 37132. Review of applications will begin 8 January 2001. Visit <http://www.mtsu.edu/~libarts2/> for more information. MTSU is an AA/EOE.

**Middle Tennessee State University**

Middle Tennessee State University Department of History seeks applications for a full­time, tenure-track position (#126120) at the Assistant/Associate professor rank in Native American History, preferred with a secondary field in American Frontier/Pre-­West; Ph.D. required. Teaching responsibilities include upper division courses in U.S. history, surveys, seminars, and graduate courses. Send letter of application referencing #126120, c.v., official transcripts, and 3 original letters of recommendation to: Search Committee Chair, Department of History, MTSU Box 546, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

**Arizona State University**

Arizona State University invites applications for a full-time, tenured or tenure-track position in African American history, dependent upon qualifications. Required: Doctorate in African American or related field with specialization in African American History Pre-Civil War and Reconstruction, and whil­est appointed to teach courses in U.S. Slavery and general survey course on African American History. Evidence of teaching excellence, scholarship, research, and teaching is essential. Send letter of application, c.v., official transcripts, and 3 letters of recommendation to: Search Committee Chair, Department of History, Arizona State Univer­sity P.O. Box 873208, Tempe, AZ 85287-3208. Deadline is 15 November, or the 30th and 15th of each month thereafter until position is filled. AA/EOE.

**Southern Polytechnic State University**

Assistant professor of history, tenure-track, beginning August 2001, Department of Social Scien­ces, Assist­ant/Associate Professor; Ph.D. in History, Modern American History, and contact Dr. Neal Lester, Chair, African American Studies, for further information contact Dr. Kallina at pegaus@cs.ucf.edu. AA/EOE.

**Wofford College**

Wofford College, a private liberal arts institution, announces a tenure-track position in Modern American History to begin in the fall of 2001. Responsibilities include teaching the American Constitutional History; courses in 20th century America, West­ern Civilization; and African American History. Ability to teach a non-­western field is also desirable. The teaching load is 12 credits (4 courses). The history of African American and Western Civilization and 2 advanced courses. Wofford College is a small (1,100 students), liberal arts, private, Methodist affiliated school located in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Wofford College is an equal opportunity employer. Send c.v., a graduate school transcript, and 3 letters of recommendation to Dr. Tracy Revels, Associate Professor of History, Wofford College, 420 N. Church St., Spartanburg, SC 29303-3663.

**University of Tennessee**

University of Tennessee, 19th century, U.S. /Caribbean/Latin America. Assistant Professor, tenure track. Ph.D. required; years of teaching experience, and previous teaching experience preferred; ability to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in 16mm, digital, or video. The candidate should have a strong commitment to community engagement. Additional responsibilities include committee service and advising. Ph.D. and M.F.A. or equivalent experience, and previous teaching experience preferred. Send letter of application, c.v., and dossier to Professor David Barthick Department of Theatre, Film & Dance, Cornell University, 430 College Ave. Ithaca, NY 14850.

**Winterthur Museum**

Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library encourages applications for its 2001-2002 Residential Research Fellowship Program. Approximately 25 fellowships will be offered in fields ranging from NEH appointments, 4-12 months at $2,500 per month; dissertation fellowships, $6500 per semester; and general grants, 1-3 months at $1,500 per month. Library resources support research in American history, culture, art history and material culture through the Winterthur collections, an encyclopedic collection of Americana made or used in colonial America to 1860. Visit <www.winterthur.org and follow links to fellowship information> or contact Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, 302.888.4649. Deadline is 15 January 2001.

**Cornell University**

Junior Faculty/Film Studies and American Studies (Teacher and Scholar/Artist). Tenure-track position in Film Studies, Film and American History, and American Literature. U.S. and General survey courses in African American History and African American Studies, position to begin January 1, 2002. Assistant Professor, tenure track. University invites applications from individuals with a record of excellence in film and African American studies and a commitment to work in a broadly defined field within African American Studies. The University seeks candidates who are engaged in innovative work in African American cinema and in the African American experience and will contribute to the continued growth of the Film Studies program. Send letter of application, c.v., and 3 letters of recommendation to: Search Committee Chair, Department of History and Philoso­phy, the University of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, TN 38238. Visit <http://www.utsm.edu/jobs/> for more information. UTM is an EEO/AA/Title VII/Title IX/Sec­tion 504/ADA/ADEA employer. The University seeks to diversify its work force. Therefore, all qualified applicants regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability or veteran status, are strongly encouraged to apply.

**Iowa State University**

U.S. Women's History. United States Agricul­ture. U.S. History. The Department of History at Iowa State University invites applications for a tenured or tenure-track position in U.S. women's history to begin August 2001. Specialty in U.S. women's history with emphasis on northern U.S., preferably relating to rural social history. Teaching respon­sibilities include survey courses, overview courses, and upper division, undergraduate courses in the special areas, introductory courses in U.S. history, and graduate seminars. Interests in teaching graduate courses in women's history and courses on the Midwest are desirable. Opportunity to participate in the department's doctoral programs in

**University of Tennessee**

University of Tennessee, 19th century, U.S. /Caribbean/Latin America. Assistant Professor, tenure track. Ph.D. required; years of teaching experience, and previous teaching experience preferred; ability to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in 16mm, digital, or video. The candidate should have a strong commitment to community engagement. Additional responsibilities include committee service and advising. Ph.D. and M.F.A. or equivalent experience, and previous teaching experience preferred. Send letter of application, c.v., and dossier to Professor David Barthick Department of Theatre, Film & Dance, Cornell University, 430 College Ave. Ithaca, NY 14850.

**Five Colleges**

Director of Academic Programs. Historic Deerfield, Inc., a museum of early New­land life, seeks a scholar/teacher to direct and develop academic programs in early American material culture at the museum and at the Five Colleges (Amherst, Hamp­shire, Smith, Mount Holyoke and West MASS at Amherst). Responsibilities include Summer Fellowship Program in Early American Material Culture; Deerfield/Wellesley symposium; full participation in exhibition development; education and program­ming team; research supervision and participation. Ph.D. or equivalent; 3 years experience; strong organizational, communi­cative, and administrative skills. Further information at <http://www.historic­deerfield.org/jobs/>.

**University of Tennessee**

University of Tennessee, 19th century, U.S. /Caribbean/Latin America. Assistant Professor, tenure track. Ph.D. required; years of teaching experience, and previous teaching experience preferred; ability to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in 16mm, digital, or video. The candidate should have a strong commitment to community engagement. Additional responsibilities include committee service and advising. Ph.D. and M.F.A. or equivalent experience, and previous teaching experience preferred. Send letter of application, c.v., and dossier to Professor David Barthick Department of Theatre, Film & Dance, Cornell University, 430 College Ave. Ithaca, NY 14850.

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Activities of Members

Gretchen A. Adams, University of New Hampshire, received the Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowships for her work "The Spanish Conquest of the American Southwest." Stephen Berman published a new book entitled Cultural Amnesia: America's Future and the Crisis in Public History. William Blair, Pennsylvania State University, will take over as the new editor of Civil War History: A Journal of the Middle Period in March 2000. Jo Blatt has joined the staff of the Old Independence Regional Museum as their new executive director.

Tycho de Boer, Vanderbilt University, received an Archie K. Davis Fellowship from the Council on the Humanities at the University of Pennsylvania for his work on capitalism and environmental change in southeastern North Carolina. Linda J. Bortch, the new President of the Great Lakes American Studies Association, also published an article titled "Athletic Activities of Various Kinds, Physical Health and Sport Programs for Jewish American Women," in the Journal of Sport History (Spring 1999).

John J. Bukowczyk, Wayne State University, was awarded the Gold Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland at a ceremony in Detroit.

Kathryn Burns received the 2000 Hagley Prize in Business History for her book, Colonial Habits: Customs and the Spiritual Economy of Cuzco, Peru (Duks University Press, 1999).

Wille Verzon Burton, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, was designated as 1999-2000 Outstanding Research and Doctoral Educator of the Year at Cal State Fullerton. She is currently Vice President of the American Institute of Victorian Studies and Women's Studies. Ph.D. in history before August 2001 required.

St. Ambrose University

Tenure-track faculty member beginning August 2001, is now accepting applications for a tenured-track position with a rank of Assistant Professor of History, with a specialty in the history of the West/Spanish Borderlands, to begin in autumn 2001. The successful applicant should be able to teach Native American history, Willingness to participate in and develop courses for general education majors is required. Involvement in interdisciplinary programs and initiatives, such as American Studies, Latin American and Latino Studies, and the Center for Latinx Research, is encouraged. Deadline is 15 November 2000. Applicants should send letter of application, outlining teaching experience and research interests, c.v., and 3 letters of recommendation to: Chair of the Search Committee, Department of History, DePaul University, 2320 N. Kenmore, Chicago, IL 60614. For more information, please contact: <http://www.dela.edu/cbsa/assist.ac.html>. DePaul University is committed to diversity and equality in education and employment. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

John Grabowski, Case Western Reserve University, has been named the first Krieg­er-Muller Assistant Professor in Applied History.

Harvey J. Griff, University of Texas at San Antonio, has taken office as the President of the Society for Cultural History Association for 1999-2000.

Matthew Rainbow Hale, Brazeau University has been named the first Chair of the Department from the American Antiquarian Society for his work "Neither Britons Nor Americans: The Formation of American Nationality, 1789-1816."

Joseph Hash, George Mason University, has been named winner of the 1998 Peter Seaborg Award for Civil War Nonfiction for his book, Confederate Tide Rising: Robert E. Lee and the Defeat of the New York House of Refuge, 1890-1915.

Michael F. Holt is a recipient for the 3rd Annual OAH Outstanding Research Awards with his non-fiction book The Rise and Fall of the American Whig Party: Jacksonian Politics and the Creation of the Civil War (Oxford University Press).

James Oliver Horton, George Washington University, has been awarded the Legacy Fellowship, an award sponsored by the country's leading authorities on Abraham Lincoln, have been named by President Clinton to the newly created Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission which is charged with advising the government on the 160th birthday of the next year.

Kenneth Robert Janken, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was appointed the new Director of the National Endowment for the Humanities for the 2000-2001 academic year.

Michael Kammen has been named a recipient of the 2000-2001 National Endowment for the Humanities. Kammen has been awarded the Legacy Fellowship, a fellowship sponsored by the country's leading authorities on Abraham Lincoln, have been named by President Clinton to the newly created Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission which is charged with advising the government on the 160th birthday of the next year.

Robert G. Lee, Brown University, has been named the winner of the Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCACA) Award for "Oral Accounts of White Men's Involvement in Voting Rights and the Undoing of the Second Reconstruction (Univ of North Carolina Press, 1999): the Lillian Smith Award from the Southern Regional Council (1999), and the Ralph J. Bunche Award of the American Political Science Association (2000).

Kathleen S. Kauffman, State University of New York, College at Brockport, received a New York State Archives research grant for her work, "Geneese Gentry: Patronage Appointments and the Making of a Local Political Elite, 1803-1821."

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Karín Wall, American University, has received an American Antiquarian Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies Fellowship for her work "In the Shade of the Family Tree: The Compromised of the Family Identity in Early America.


tPublications and Research Department.

The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller University, invites applications for short-term fellowships in American Civilization, in 2 categories: (1) research fellowships for post-doctoral scholars at every faculty rank; (2) dissertation fellowships for doctoral candidates in their final year before submission. The Institute fellowships support work in one of 3 archiving in New York City: The Rockefeller Collection, The Columbia University rare book and manuscript collection, the Rockefeller Historical Society.

Martin V. Melosi has been named to the Charles A. Warren Professorship at the University of Kansas. "The winner's research will be included in from the North Caroliniana Fellowship for her work, "The Emergence of the Federal Empire," 1776-1828.

The Rockefeller Archive Center also invites applications for the 2001-2002 season of Grants for Travel and Research at the Rockefeller Archive Center for the year 2001. The funding will support research on the background of the Cold War, the development of Cold War policy and strategy, and the cultural and intellectual context of the Cold War, as documented in the records maintained at the Archive Center. Deadline is 30 November 2000. Inquiries should be addressed to: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; <archive@rockvax.rockerfeller.edu> ; <http://www.rockerfeller.edu/archive/ct/.

The Rockefeller Archive Center also invites applications for the John Carter Harrison Research Grant for his work, "Women, White Men and Early American Economy and Society." Deadline is 30 November 2000. Contact: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; <archive@rockvax.rockerfeller.edu> ; <http://www.rockerfeller.edu/archive/ct/.

The Rockefeller Archive Center of The Rockefeller University, 1151 Avenue of the Americas, will be awarded to cover all travel, food and lodging, and research expenses associated with the residency. Deadline is 30 November 2000. Contact: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; <archive@rockvax.rockerfeller.edu> ; <http://www.rockerfeller.edu/archive/ct/.

The Rockefeller Archive Center announces the following annual awards: The John K. Bettersworth Award is given to an outstanding teacher of middle school or high school history in Mississippi. The winner is a $1,000 award and is invited to the annual meeting as the Young Republic's Law: The Young Republic's Law: The New Deal Planning, 1929-1941.

The Mississippi Historical Society announces the following annual awards: The John K. Bettersworth Award is given to an outstanding teacher of middle school or high school history in Mississippi. The winner is a $1,000 award and is invited to the annual meeting as the Young Republic's Law: The Young Republic's Law: The New Deal Planning, 1929-1941.

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The Mississippi Historical Society announces the following annual awards: The John K. Bettersworth Award is given to an outstanding teacher of middle school or high school history in Mississippi. The winner is a $1,000 award and is invited to the annual meeting as the Young Republic's Law: The Young Republic's Law: The New Deal Planning, 1929-1941.
The American Antiquarian Society will award a number of short-and-long-term visiting research fellowships during the year 2001. Outstanding contributors to the history of prints, books, and other written words by a college undergraduate. First prize is $500. The essay may address virtually any aspect of the American experience during the years 1910-1924, and must be submitted by 1 May 2001. Deadline is 15 January 2001. Contact: Dr. James D. Folts, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, 341 Union Street, Northampton, MA 01063. Phone: (413) 584-1800; email: <jfolts@antiquarian.org>.

The Committee on Lesbian and Gay History, an affiliate of the American Historical Association, is sponsoring a contest for the best essay on a topic related to lesbian and gay history. Essays may address virtually any aspect of the American experience during the year 2000. First prize is $500. The essay may address virtually any aspect of the American experience during the years 1910-1924, and must be submitted by 1 May 2001. Deadline is 15 January 2001. Contact: Dr. James D. Folts, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, 341 Union Street, Northampton, MA 01063. Phone: (413) 584-1800; email: <jfolts@antiquarian.org>.

The John Boswell Fetterman Award, named for the late professor of history at Williams College, is open to undergraduate and graduate students. First prize is $500. The essay may address virtually any aspect of the American experience during the years 1910-1924, and must be submitted by 1 May 2001. Deadline is 15 January 2001. Contact: Dr. James D. Folts, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, 341 Union Street, Northampton, MA 01063. Phone: (413) 584-1800; email: <jfolts@antiquarian.org>.

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The Committee on Lesbian and Gay History, an affiliate of the American Historical Association, is sponsoring an essay contest on the history of the West. Essays may address virtually any aspect of the American experience during the years 1910-1924, and must be submitted by 1 May 2001. Deadline is 15 January 2001. Contact: Dr. James D. Folts, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, 341 Union Street, Northampton, MA 01063. Phone: (413) 584-1800; email: <jfolts@antiquarian.org>.

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son who writes the best manuscript article on any Arkansas history topic. The winning article will be published in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, and the author will be awarded a cash prize of $250. The deadline is 1 February 2001.

The Richard B. Minear Fellowship in American History is open to students working on a dissertation or other scholarly project in American history, with an emphasis on political, social, or cultural history. The fellowship provides a stipend of $3,000. The deadline is 15 March 2001.

 Calls for Papers

The University of Nebraska invites proposals for its 34th Annual Conference, "History and the Public," to be held in Lincoln, Nebraska, on 20 April 2001. The conference will address the role of history in public life. Proposed papers should be 15 minutes in length and will be presented in 90-minute panels. The deadline for submission is 15 December 2000.

The Missouri Historical Society (MHS) announces its 2001 Research Fellowship competition. The fellowship provides support for research in Missouri history. The deadline is 15 March 2001.

The Architect of the Capitol invites applications for its 2001-2002 Federal Fellowship in American History. The fellowship provides a stipend of $40,000 and is open to historians at all levels of research. The deadline is 15 February 2001.

The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University invites applications for its 2001-2002 fellowship program. The fellowship provides a stipend of $40,000 and is open to historians at all levels of research. The deadline is 15 March 2001.

The Textile Society of America is accepting applications for its 2001-2002 fellowship in American textile history. The fellowship provides a stipend of $4,000 and is open to historians at all levels of research. The deadline is 15 March 2001.

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries Dibner Library of History of Science and Technology announces a fellowship for the study of the history of science and technology. The fellowship provides a stipend of $30,000 and is open to historians at all levels of research. The deadline is 15 March 2001.

The Eldred WWII Museum, Eldred, Pennsylvania, invites applications for its 2001 Summer Internship Program. The internship provides a stipend of $2,500 and is open to historians at all levels of research. The deadline is 15 March 2001.

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin-Madison invites applications for its 2001-2002 Library Fellowship in American History. The fellowship provides a stipend of $40,000 and is open to historians at all levels of research. The deadline is 15 March 2001.

The OAH is seeking proposals for its 2001-2002 Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program. The program provides a stipend of $30,000 and is open to historians at all levels of research. The deadline is 15 March 2001.
Graduate and undergraduate students, whose work may be suitable for submission to the Society, are encouraged to participate. Deadline 15 December 2000. Send to: Randall L. Pat­ton, Program Chair, Society for the History of Philosophy, Ken­nessaw State University, 1000 Chastain Road, Kennesaw, GA 30144-5591; (770) 423-6714; fax: (770) 423-6432.

The Association of Seventh-Day Adventist Historians (ASADH) will hold its triennial meeting at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan on 12-15 April 2001, announces a call for papers by Seventh-day Adventist historians on any subject relevant to the history of education. Student papers in these areas are also welcome. Send proposals by 31 December 2000 to Gary Land, Department of History and Political Science, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI 49104; <land@gary.land.edu>.

The Mid-American Studies Association (MAASA) will hold its annual conference 29-30 March 2001 in Madison, Wisconsin. The conference theme is, "The Cultural Agencies of American Institutionalism: Mobilizing Subjectivity, Histori­nization, and Appropriation of Cultural Capital." The deadline for submission is 3 January 2001. Proposals (5 copies) should include a one- or two-page summary or outline and a 1-page c.v. for each presenter, session chair, and commentator. Submit proposal or send inquiries to: N. Wiegand, School of Library and Information Studies, 4323 Helen C. White Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; <wiegand@facstaff.wisc.edu>.

Mephisost Graduate Student Confer­ence in Cultural Studies and Soci­ology of Science fields will be held 20 March - 1 April 2001 at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Deadlines for proposals for papers to be presented at this second annual Symposium on Revolutionary America, 1750-1790, will be 28 April 2001. Send proposals to NWA Symposium Committee, History and Philosophy of Science, 346 O'Shaughnessy Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556-3154. An email address is available at http://www.nd.edu/~meph2001/. Abstracts are due by 15 January 2001. Contact: Public Relations, Mephisost Committee, History and Philosophy of Science, 346 O'Shaughnessy Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556-3154; <mephisost@nd.edu>.

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic will hold their 23rd annual meeting on 19-22 May 2001 in Baltimore, Maryland. The theme is "Lived Experiences, Writing the Early Republican Republic." The program committee invites proposals for papers, sessions, panels, workshops, and discussions that focus on the nature and quality of lived experience during the period. Non-tradi­tional formats and papers including cross-cultural comparison between the U.S. and other cultures during this period are also welcome. Proposals due by 15 January 2001, and should include 1-page prospectus and a brief c.v. for each participant. Send proposals to: Andrew and Mary Cayton, SHEAR Program Co-Chairs Department of History, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056-1442; (513) 529-3599; <caytonar@muohio.edu>.

CHEIRON: The International Society for the History of the Biological Sciences will hold its 33rd annual meeting 24-20 June-2001, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and invites paper proposals for individual papers or thematic sessions to be held at the 16th Biennial Conference on Planning History, which "is co-spon­sored by the Urban History Association and the International Planning History Society." The conference will be held at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 27-29 June 2001, at the Philadelphia Double­tree Hotel and on the Camden campus of Rutgers University. Papers are invited on all aspects of the history of urban, regional, and community planning. Submission deadline is 15 December 2000. Send proposals to: 6 copies of abstracts and 1-page c.v. to: Professor John F. Bauman, Edmund Muskie School of Public Affairs, 96 Falmouth Street, P.O. Box 5030, Portland, ME 04104-9300; (207) 780-3994; fax: (207) 780-4953; <bauman@usm.maine.edu>.

The Program Committee of the North American Civic and Regional History Association invites proposals for papers and panels on the themes, "Labor and the Millennium," for its 22nd annual meeting to be held at Wayne State University in Detroit. Panel and paper proposals including a 1-page abstracts and brief c.v. or biographical statement for each participant should be mailed by 1 March 2001 to Elizabeth Fauze, Coordinator, North Amer­ican Civic and Regional History Association, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2925; fax: (313) 577-6987; <موقعية@wayne.edu>.

The History of Education Society will commemorate the 300th anniversary of the establishment of Yale University by holding its Annual Meeting at Yale in New Haven, Connecticut, 18-20 October 2001. Proposals can cover any time period or subject relevant to the history of education. Suggestions for sessions are welcomed. NAEHP members, including advanced gradu­ate students, are strongly encouraged to submit proposals to be sent no later than 15 March 2001, to Professor Mary Ann Dzuback, Campus Box 1183, Washington Uni­versity, St. Louis, MO 63130. Contact: (314) 935-4160; <madzuzbac@artsci.wustl.edu>.

Reynolda House, Museum of American Art announces a new exhibition entitled Reading Portraits Through Buttons and Bows which will be on display from 22 February-3 June 2001. The clothing that people wore affects their perceptions of history, and the painting or photo­graphic shooting of a portrait can give a range of information about the status and taste of the time. Each exhibition will explore American portraits through their fashions, from the 18th through the 20th centuries. Contact: Public Relations Office at (336) 725-5325; <www.reynoldahouse.org>.

The American Council of Learned Societies Records Admini­stration announces its 22nd annual in­stitute for educators in the summer of 2001. Primarily Teaching: Original Documents and Collections will be held at the Na­tional Archives in College Park, MD (Wash­ington, D.C. area) 25 June-3 July 2001. Primarily Teaching is designed to provide access to the rich resources of the National Archives for educators at the upper ele­mentary, secondary, and college levels. Par­ticipants will learn how to make the historic records, create classroom mate­rials based on the records, and present doc­uments in ways that sharpen students' skills and enhance their understanding of history, govern­ment, and the other humanities. The cost of the institute, including all materials, is $100. Graduate credit from a major univer­sity is available. For more information, contact: Education Staff, NWE, National Archives, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Pk, MD 20740; <www.archives.gov/education>.

The Georgia Historical Society will present a lecture by Dr. John F. Marszelek, The Petticoat Rebellion: Women in 19th-Century America, on Thursday, 15 March 2001 in Andrew Jackson's White House, at Missis­ippi State University on 7 December 2000 at 7:30 p.m. A book signing and reception will follow the program. For more information call (912) 651-2125.

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Amy Bently
New York University
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for information about the fellowship, previous fellows’ projects, and application material.
The next deadline will be April 2001.