

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 28, Number 4 / November 2000

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 appropriators 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

See Smock / 20 ►

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: K-12. 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



See History Channel / 22 ►

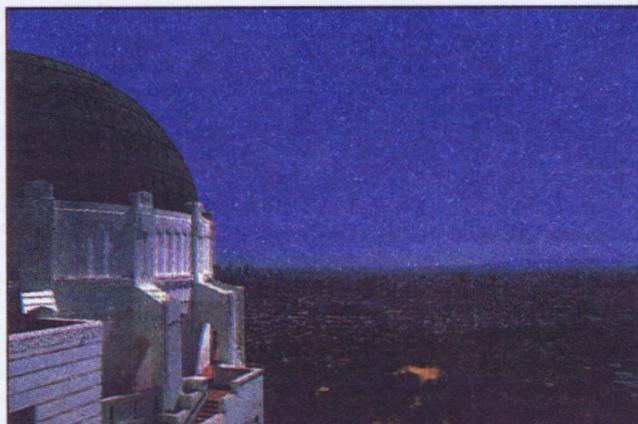


Photo by Erik Arnesen, courtesy Arnesen Photography/LACVB, PictureLA.com

The vista from Griffith Observatory in Los Angeles.

Connections: Rethinking our Audiences

Michael H. Ebner

Chair, OAH 2001 Program Committee

In organizing the annual meeting, the program committee was informed by the opportunities of its location in Los Angeles and the longstanding commitment of Kenneth T. Jackson, OAH president, to engage audiences beyond the academy. The committee especially encouraged proposals reflecting a broad appreciation of the work of history.

Connections: Rethinking our Audiences is the theme for the annual meeting in Los Angeles (26-29 April 2001). The program encompasses more than 125 sessions and nearly 500 participants. In a major innovation from past practice, the *Focus on Teaching* sessions—imaginatively organized by Kevin Byrne and the Committee on Teach-

See L.A. Meeting / 6 ►

Receive all the Benefits of Membership. Send your email address to: member@oah.org

Join the Organization of American Historians

Individual Membership Options

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

- \$40, income under \$20,000
- \$55, income \$20,000-29,999
- \$75, income \$30,000-39,999
- \$85, income \$40,000-49,999
- \$95, income \$50,000-59,999
- \$105, income \$60,000-69,999
- \$115, income \$70,000-\$79,900
- \$130, income \$80,000 and over
- \$150, Contributing Member
- \$45, Emeritus
- \$55, Associate
- \$1,200, Life (paid in two annual installments)
- \$1,500, Patron (paid in three annual installments)
- \$40+, Dual, receive one copy of *JAH* (select income category for one member, add \$40 for second member)
- \$25, 50-Year OAH Member (must be OAH member for 50 or more years)

OAH Student Membership

- \$25 Students receive four issues of the *OAH Newsletter* and one copy of the Annual Meeting Program. In addition, students may choose to receive the *Journal* or the *Magazine*:
 - Journal of American History*
 - OAH Magazine of History*

History Educator Membership

- \$40 Individuals in this category receive four issues of the *OAH Magazine of History* and the *OAH Newsletter* and one copy of the Annual Meeting Program.

OAH Magazine of History—Subscription

- \$12 per year for students
- \$15 per year for members
- \$25 per year for nonmembers
- \$30 per year for institutions/libraries

<p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____ State _____ ZIP _____</p>	<p>Membership Dues \$ _____</p> <p>Magazine of History Subscription \$ _____</p> <p>Postage Outside U.S. (\$20 Individual Member) \$ _____</p> <p>TOTAL (prepayment required) \$ _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Check or money order enclosed (must be U.S. funds, drawn on U.S. bank)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Credit card: <input type="radio"/> VISA <input type="radio"/> MasterCard</p> <p>Card Number: _____ Exp Date MM/YY: _____</p> <p>Signature _____</p>
--	--

Organization of American Historians
 112 N. Bryan Ave, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; Tel: (812) 855-7311; Fax: (812) 855-0696
 Join online: www.oah.org ▲ member@oah.org

OAH NEWSLETTER



VOLUME 28 • NUMBER 4 • NOVEMBER 2000

CONTENTS

Where have all the Historians Gone? Raymond W. Smock	1
An Interview with Charles Maday Jr. of The History Channel Ronald J. Grele	1
Connections: Rethinking our Audiences Michael H. Ebner	1
News of the Organization OAH Executive Board	3
OAH Midwestern Regional Conference	3
California Coalition Addresses Needs of Part-Timers Tom Tyner	5
Preserving a Unique Cultural Movement: The Bread and Roses Project Wendy Read-Wertz	5
From the Executive Director Not Your Conventional Convention: A New Look at the Annual Meeting Lee W. Formwalt	7
Part-Time Faculty Surveys Highlight Disturbing Trends Robert B. Townsend	9
Capitol Commentary Bruce Craig	11
From the Archivist John W. Carlin	13
Adam's Mark Trial Moved to St. Louis	14
Jamestown 400 Heather Huyck	15
Readers React to <i>Georgia Historical Quarterly</i> Controversy	17
A Response by Cohen and Murrow	18
Correspondence	20
Obituary	25
Announcements	26
On the Outside Cover: 2001 OAH Candidate Information and Election Ballot	

EDITORIAL OFFICE

Executive Director
LEE W. FORMWALT
Managing Editor
MICHAEL REGOLI
Associate Editor
ROARK ATKINSON
Editorial Intern
WENDY READ-WERTZ
Production Assistance
JOHN R. DICHTL
KARA L. HAMM
AMY M. STARK
Membership Director
GINGER L. FOUTZ
Advertising Manager
DAMON FREEMAN
Business Manager
JEANETTE CHAFIN

EDITORIAL BOARD

ANN DURKIN KEATING
North Central College
 BRYAN LEBEAU
Creighton University
 REBECCA SHARPLESS
Baylor University
 HARVARD SITKOFF
University of New Hampshire

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR FOR TEACHING

GARY W. REICHARD
*California State University,
Long Beach*

OAH Executive Board

KENNETH T. JACKSON, *Columbia University*, President *
 DARLENE CLARK HINE, *Michigan State University*, President-Elect *
 LEE W. FORMWALT, OAH Executive Director *
 GALE E. PETERSON, *Ohio Humanities Council*, Treasurer *
 JOANNE MEYEROWITZ, Editor, *The Journal of American History* *
 DAVID MONTGOMERY, *Yale University*, Past President *
 WILLIAM H. CHAFE, *Duke University*, Past President
 GEORGE M. FREDRICKSON, *Stanford University*, Past President
 RAMÓN A. GUTIÉRREZ, *University of California, San Diego*
 JULIE SAVILLE, *University of Chicago*
 JANNELLE WARREN-FINDLEY, *Arizona State University*
(Terms Expire in Spring 2001)

DREW GILPIN FAUST, *University of Pennsylvania*
 PATRICIA N. LIMERICK, *University of Colorado at Boulder*
 JAMES O. HORTON, *George Washington University*
(Terms Expire in Spring 2002)

DOUGLAS GREENBERG, *Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation*
 EMMA LAPSANSKY, *Haverford College*
 GLORIA MIRANDA, *El Camino College*
(Terms Expire in Spring 2003)

* Designates Members of the Executive Committee
 Visit OAH online: <<http://www.oah.org/>>
 Board composition updated 1 November 2000

Copyright © 2000, by the Organization of American Historians. All rights reserved. The *OAH Newsletter* (ISSN 1059-1125) is published each February, May, August, and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Telephone (812) 855-7311; Fax (812) 855-0696; and e-mail: newsletter@oah.org; web: www.oah.org ¶ The *OAH Newsletter* encourages submissions of articles, announcements, and brief letters to the editor related to the interests of our members. Material submitted for consideration should be typed in double-spaced format, with all notes integrated into the text. The *OAH Newsletter* reserves the right to reject articles, announcements, letters, advertisements, and other items that are not consonant with the goals and purposes of the organization. Copy may be condensed or rejected because of length or style. The OAH disclaims responsibility for statements made by contributors. ¶ Deadlines for receipt of all copy are as follows: 1 January for the February issue; 1 April for May; 1 July for August; and 1 October for November. Full-, half-, and quarter-page display advertisements and job announcement advertisements ("Professional Opportunities") are available. Contact the advertising manager (advertising@oah.org) for rates; charges for "Professional Opportunities" announcements are as follows: \$65 for fewer than 101 words; \$90 for 101-150 words (announcements of more than 150 words will be edited). Job application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears, and job announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Send advertisement inquiries and "Professional Opportunities" announcements to the attention of the advertising manager. Recent back issues of the *OAH Newsletter* are available for \$5.00 each. For more information contact the membership director (member@oah.org).

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 St. Louis. The budget was handled separately from other business because the board 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 2008. 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 Lectureship 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 guest speakers in the spirit of the meeting's theme, "Connections: Broadening Our Audiences." □

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.

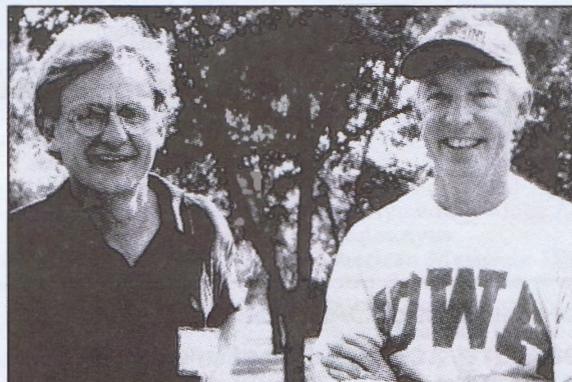
For example, premiering at the Midwestern Regional Conference were ten "state of the art" sessions. The latter were designed to update attendees on developments in various fields over the last decade or two. Many of those attending the conference teach at small private and state institutions with heavy 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. □



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.



David Hamilton (University of Kentucky) and George McJimsey (Iowa State University) relax moments before the plenary session on the methodology of eating barbecue.



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

OAH Lectureship Series

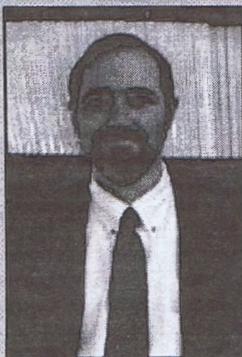
NEW speakers added this year!



Banner

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



Coclanis

Peter Coclanis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Slavery and Southern Economy: Myths and Realities
Agriculture and American Economic Development
How the Economies of the North and South Came to Differ
The Globalization of Agriculture: A Cautionary Note from the Rice Trade



Dublin

Lizabeth Cohen, Harvard University

Buying Out: How the Growth of Mass Consumption Markets in the Post-World War II Era Privatized Metropolitan America
Citizen Consumers Do Battle on the WWII Homefront
Inequality in Post-WWII Suburbia
The Political Significance of the Shift from Mass Markets to Market Segments in Post-WWII America

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



Freedman

Candace Falk, Emma Goldman Papers

Passion, Politics, and Free Expression: The Legacy of Emma Goldman
Emma Goldman as a Transnational Figure
European Anarchism
Biography
Free Speech
Political History of the Early Nineteenth Century

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



Freedman

Larry Friedman, Indiana University

Jewish Holocaust Exterminations and U.S. African American Lynchings: 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.

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

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



Hall



Cohen



Rosenberg



Percoco



Falk



Nasaw

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 work force 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 ration target, and to create a five-year plan for reaching 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; fac-

ulty 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.

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 served as OAH President 1993-1994. As part of his vision to improve and extend the scope of the Bread and Roses Project, Moe Foner led a successful campaign that established an art gallery at the headquarters of SEIU's Local 1199 at 310 West 43rd Street in Clinton. Foner also has helped bring such artists as Alan Alda, Harry Belafonte, Woody Guthrie, and Sidney Poitier to this new venue. He retired in 1982 as Executive Secretary of Local 1199, SEIU, after fifty years with the labor movement.

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 en-

titled "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 Latina, Native American, and 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, con-

breadandroses cultural project

women of hope

african american men

images of labor

"Hearts starve as well as bodies; give us bread but give us roses."

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 Editorial Intern of the OAH Newsletter.

▼ L.A. Meeting from 1

ing—have been integrated throughout the convention program. This report is the first of two installments—another will appear in the February issue—previewing the program.

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 Darlene 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. Responding 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 express purpose of considering voices not traditionally heard at the annual meetings of learned societies. These sessions are:

• **The Presidential Election of 2000:** William E. Leuchtenburg, another past president of the OAH, will preside over this panel. Participants include Susan Estrich, 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.

• **Past 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 author of *Baseball's Great Experiment: Jackie Robinson and His Legacy*. The panel chaired by Donald E. Spivey, a historian of sport, assembles a very interesting mix (even the professional historians are playing unaccustomed positions, 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, director of educational programming for Major League Baseball who is the daughter of Rachel and Jackie Robinson. Jules Tygiel will respond to the panelists.

• **The Contested Craft: Creating Historical Documentaries for Television:** Ric 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*. Joining this panel, chaired by Eric Monkkenon, will be Graeme Davison, one of Australia's preeminent historians who is in the forefront of the quest to reach broadened audiences, and Patricia Nelson Limerick, who has written extensively as well as provocatively on extending the historian's craft beyond the boundaries of the academy.

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

• **Writing our American History Survey Textbooks:** In a roundtable chaired by James West Davidson, the senior 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 readers if sales statistics are an accurate indicator. Collectively these will raise questions sometimes slighted at recent

annual scholarly meetings of professional historians.

• **Writing Biography:** This session, presided over by Elizabeth Cohen (who does not write biography but admires them), assembles a distinguished panel of biographers, 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 Generations:** On the centennial of Theodore Roosevelt's ascent to the presidency, an imaginatively conceived panel chaired by John Milton Cooper (author of a dual biography of Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson) assembles three biographers of Theodore Roosevelt. Spanning forty years, they come together to assay their subject: William H. Harbaugh (1961); H. W. Brands (1997); and Kathleen M. Dalton (forthcoming).

• **Elvis!** Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, who has a biography (but not of Elvis) to her list of credits, chairs this panel. It features Joel Williamson, author of a soon-to-be-published biography of Elvis Presley. Offering comments will be Kenneth T. Jackson, 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 Okihiro, which will convene at the Japanese American National Museum.

• **Peter Novick's *The Holocaust in American Life*:** Arlene Lazarowitz chairs a panel that visits a recently published book that takes sharp issue with prevailing interpretations of its subject. Leonard Dinnerstein and Michael Marrus will offer their assessments, to be followed by Peter Novick.

• **Kevin Starr's *California in Review*:** A panel presided 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 Richard Starr.

• **Paradigm Shift Books—*A Midwife's Tale* by Laurel Thatcher Ulrich:** A panel moderated by E. Anthony Rotundo will reconsider this much celebrated book. Participants are: Patricia Cline Cohen; Mary Maples Dunn; and Marla Miller. Laurel Thatcher Ulrich will comment.

• **Historians Who've Changed Our Thinking—Richard 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 recent annual meetings—to reexamine the international history of the United States broadly defined. The titles of several sessions merit particular mention.

- **The United States and the German Right, 1938-63**
- **Bermuda Conference to the Geneva Conference**
- **American History in Multi-National Perspective**
- **Supermarket to the World: Food and Transnational Power**
- **Perspectives on America's Pacific Century**

Much has been made, of late, of the singularity of

Los Angeles and Southern California as both *space* and *place*. The program will plumb this history in its rich and multifaceted dimensions. Session titles 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/Grassroot 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 committee 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 Ideology in Exhibitions, Expositions, 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 Audiences**
- **Narrating the Postwar City and African American Politics**
- **Cultural Clashes in Paradise (Hawaii)**
- **Perspectives on Asian-American History**
- **Southwestern Native American Material Culture**
- **Revisiting the African-American Freedom Struggle**

The program committee makes particular note of two closely related sessions on the history of disabilities. The topic has not received much—if any—attention at prior annual meetings of the OAH. The session titles are:

- **Medical Repair and Social Redemption: Disabled Children in the Twentieth Century**
- **Opening Up Public Spaces: Work, Access, and Disability in Modern America**

While the programs committee claims *no* credit whatsoever for creating these two sessions—they were submitted, in tandem, through the established mechanism for receipt of proposals—we are especially appreciative to present them as the early fruit of important new research being conducted by scholars in this emergent sub-field of historical scholarship.

Comments about the OAH program for 2001 are welcomed and should be directed to Michael Ebner at <ebner@lfc.edu>. □

2001 OAH ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College (chair); Carol O'Connor, Utah State University (co-chair); Lillie Johnson Edwards, Drew University; Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, Smith College; Russell Lewis, Chicago Historical Society; Robert J. McMahon, University of Florida; Kevin Starr, State Librarian of California; and David Vigilante, National Center for History in the Schools

2001 SPECIAL EVENTS & PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Robert C. Ritchie, Huntington Library (chair); William Deverell, California Institute of Technology; Lynn Dumenil, Occidental College; Gloria E. Miranda, El Camino Community College; Eric Monkkenon, UCLA; and Mollie Selvin, *Los Angeles Times*

COMMITTEE ON TEACHING

Kevin B. Byrne, Gustavus Adolphus College, (chair); Charles Zappia, San Diego Mesa College; Peg K. Smith, St. Mary's High School (MD); James A. Percoco, West Springfield (VA) High School; and Patricia Limerick, University of Colorado (Executive Board Liaison).

The King and the President

Photo Courtesy National Archives



Richard M. Nixon meeting Elvis Presley and two of his friends (Jerry West and Sonny Baker) in December 1970

From the Executive Director

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

Lee W. Formwalt



Formwalt

If 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 most 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, an 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 or 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 institution.

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 conversation. 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. For 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 ses-

sions 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 an 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 con-

tinue 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 precollegiate 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

Nothing can take the place of speaking with fellow historians, in real time, face to face, in a lively exchange of ideas. Each year we hear from members that they appreciate the many opportunities at the annual meeting for social activities, impromptu conversations, discussion of professional issues, and making new contacts. The annual conference is about meeting and talking with new and old colleagues.

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 perspective—for you and your colleagues to address.

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 public and open to anyone who registers for the 2001 Annual Meeting.)

2. Chat room proposals that arrive and are accepted by **1 December** will be listed in the Annual Meeting Program. Proposals accepted after that date and before the final deadline, **19 March**, will be posted on the OAH web site and listed in the *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.

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.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS 2002 Annual Meeting		COVER SHEET (Required for all proposals) Print or Type ONLY Washington DC — April 11-14, 2002	
I. PROPOSAL FOR (Circle one)		2) Name:	
Session Panel Workshop	Department:		
Debate Conversation	Institution:		
Single Paper (include single paper title here):	Telephone:	E-mail:	
II. SESSION/PANEL/WORKSHOP TITLE		Address:	
III. PROPOSER		Paper/Discussion Title:	
Name:		3) Name:	
Department:		Department:	
Institution:		Institution:	
Telephone:		Telephone:	
E-mail:		E-mail:	
Address:		Address:	
IV. CHAIR		Paper/Discussion Title:	
Name:		VI. COMMENTATOR	
Department:		Name:	
Institution:		Department:	
Telephone:		Institution:	
E-mail:		Telephone:	
Address:		E-mail:	
V. PRESENTER(S)		Address:	
1) Name:		Paper/Discussion Title:	
Department:			
Institution:			
Telephone:			
E-mail:			
Address:			

POSTMARK DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2001

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 Reverby, Wellesley 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 conferring 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 (1). However, both the CAW survey and a recent AHA department survey (for 1998-99) found the proportion of history faculty employed part-time had grown to over 24 percent (and significantly higher if 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 em-

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.

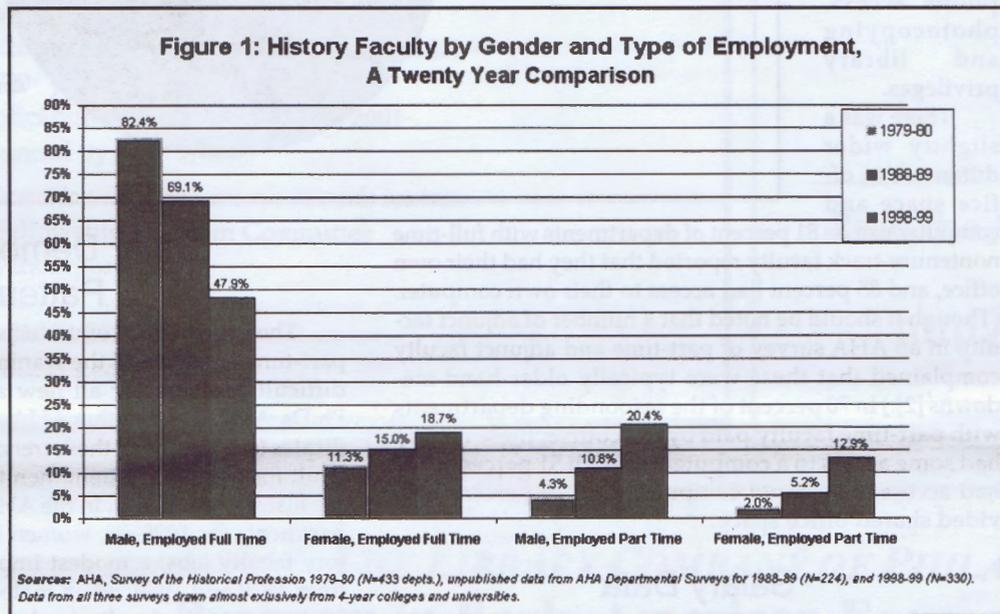
Classroom Numbers

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 40.7 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 aver-

See next page ►



ployee 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

Table 1: Percentage of History Courses Taught by Faculty Type, by Highest Department Degree

	Doctoral			Masters			Bachelors			Associates		
	Intro Courses	Other courses	All courses	Intro Courses	Other courses	All courses	Intro Courses	Other courses	All courses	Intro Courses	Other courses	All courses
Full-Time Tenure Track	36%	69%	53%	53%	76%	63%	65%	83%	73%	50%	40%	48%
Full-Time Non-Tenure Track	9%	3%	6%	8%	4%	6%	12%	8%	10%	9%	5%	8%
Part-Time Tenure Track	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	3%
Part-Time Non-Tenure Track	10%	9%	9%	29%	18%	24%	21%	8%	15%	37%	54%	42%
Graduate Teaching Assistants	45%	19%	32%	9%	1%	6%						
Percentage of all courses taught	48%	52%		54%	46%		55%	45%		75%	25%	
# of Courses Taught	1834	1977	3811	1649	1384	3033	1220	979	2199	953	324	1277

▼ from previous page

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.

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

	% for Full-time Non-Tenure-Track Faculty (N=117)	% for Part-time Faculty paid by (N=28)	% for Part-time Faculty paid by course (N=210)
Support Travel to Prof. Mtgs.	76.9	46.4	15.2
Support Attendance at Workshops	41.0	28.6	22.9
Provide Regular Salary Increases	68.4	53.6	28.1
Access to Research Grants	52.1	39.3	13.3
Health plan paid by both	72.17	62.96	12.99
Health plan paid by school	32.17	22.22	2.26
Health plan paid by staff	1.74	7.41	3.95
Retirement plan	73.91	55.56	10.17
Life insurance	76.52	44.44	5.65
No benefits offered	2.61	14.81	77.40

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.

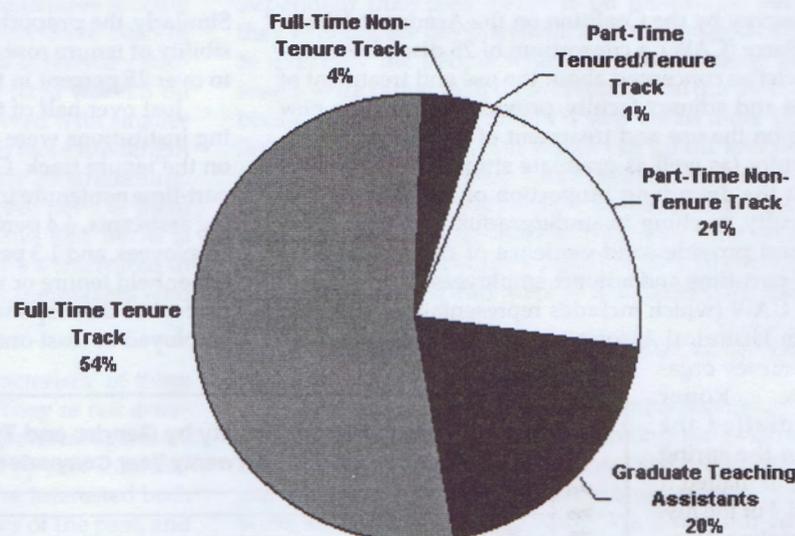
Salary Data

Information on salaries further demonstrated the gap between fulltime 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 \$3,000 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



Other Demographic Patterns

The growing use of underpaid and undersupported part-time faculty, and the waning of tenure lines poses a difficult problem for all new and prospective history Ph.D.s. As data from other AHA departmental surveys indicates (see Figure 1), these trends have made it more difficult for women to strengthen their modest numbers in the history profession. In the AHA's annual survey of departments for 1998–99, women held one-third of all history faculty jobs; a modest improvement over findings from 1979 and 1989, when males represented more than 80 percent of the faculty (and roughly comparable to the growing number of women with history Ph.D.s.) (4).

However, the women who gained academic positions were significantly more likely to be employed part-time than their male counterparts. The departments reported that 41 percent of the women they employed were part-time, as compared to 29 percent of men. While the proportion of men employed part-time increased almost five fold over the past 20 years, the proportion of women employed part-time has increased almost six-and-a-half times over the same period.

AHA and OAH are presently working with other members of the CAW to develop a cross-disciplinary assessment of the data from the CAW surveys. The results of this larger assessment of humanities and social science fields should be available later in the year. □

Notes

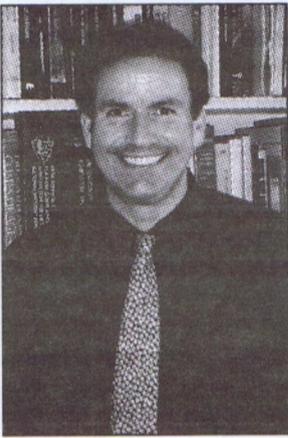
1. American Historical Association. *Survey of the Historical Profession, 1979–80: Summary Report*, (Washington D.C., 1980: 11).
2. Robert B. Townsend, "Part-Time Teachers: The AHA Survey," *Perspectives* (April 2000): 3. (Available online.)
3. Robert B. Townsend, "History Lags behind Other Disciplines: 2000 Salary Report," *Perspectives* (September 2000): 3. (Available online.)
4. Robert B. Townsend, "History PhD Production Hits 20-Year High," *Perspectives* (January 2000): 3. (Available online.)

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



Craig

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 linked 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 inclusions 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 consequently 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 as well as Senator Robert Byrd's (D-WV) earmark of \$50 million for the Secretary of Education, "to award grants to develop, implement and strengthen programs to teach American history (not social studies) as a separate subject within school curricula." Thanks to the quick action by the American Histor-

ical Association, the Organization of American Historians, 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 conferees were scheduled to meet. The conferees 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 Historic 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 House \$14.6 billion bill and the Senate's cut of a \$15.5 billion were difficult to resolve.

Controversy and disagreement between the conferees focused on the funding level for the NEA. Some House GOP leaders were adamant 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 conferees' 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 involving \$1.6 billion this fiscal year with the amount growing by \$200 million each year 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 FY 2000 levels. In addition to providing 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 cap-

tured 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 for \$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 conferees 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 I renovation which was a 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

▼ from previous 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 Hefley (R-CO) 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, though, 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/vision/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 image 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, education, 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 slammed 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 56 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/ammem/gwhtml/gwintro.html>>

Gap in Nixon Audiotope 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 tape recordings that figured so prominently 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 offer 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 techni-

cal research information. The GrayLIT Network, <www.osti.gov/graylit>, and Federal R&D Project Summaries, <www.osti.gov/fedrnd>, 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. In addition, GPO Access, <<http://www.access.gpo.gov/>>, which has been in operation since 1994, provides access to approximately 190,000 titles relating to all three branches of government.

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 Human Sciences. 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 are to 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/~ncc/>>. □

From the Archivist of the United States

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

John W. Carlin



Carlin

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.

With help 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 archivists 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 see whether new technologies can re-capture whatever was "erased" from the famous eighteen-and-a-half-minute gap in the Nixon Watergate tapes. Nothing definitive emerged, but we received guidance for exploratory steps.

Also we continued our major role in identifying and helping people use thousands of valuable records in the international research effort to trace assets looted from Holocaust victims. And we created a prototype for providing online access to the electronic databases we have of Korean and Vietnam War casualties, among other electronic records.

We also released many more declassified records, although our pace was slowed by new legislative requirements. In its annual report to the President, the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) noted that NARA, which had led all Government agencies in declassifying 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 Exhibit 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.

Nonetheless, 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. □

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. □

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

George Alter	David Nord
Susan M. Armeny	Lisa Oppenheim
Baugh Enterprises, Inc.	Paul Ortiz
John Bodnar	John A. Pote
James L. Bruton	Leila J. Rupp
Louis Carlat	Cynthia E. Russett
Virginia Caruso	Sharon Salinger
Perry Chang	Dorothy Spencer
Thomas L. Charlton	Steven M. Stowe
John W. Clower	Margaret Strobel
Allen F. Davis	Virginia L. Terpening
Ellen Dwyer	The Herald-Times, Inc.
Gary M. Fink	David Thelen
Lee W. Formwalt	Richard H. Thomas
John Hope Franklin	Kate Douglas Torrey
Laura Free	Judith Ann Trolander
Mary Jane Gormley	Carl Weinberg
William S. Greever	Western History Association
Jennifer Gunn	Richard White
Emilie Johnson	Diana I. Williams
Jeffrey Kolnick	Michael Willrich
David Lauderback	Harold D. Woodman
Paul Martin	
Anne Martinez	
Charles McKinney	
Sally A. McMurry	

*From 17 July 2000 through
10 October 2000

Contribute Online!
<https://www.oah.org/meetings/2000/fund.html>

News of the Organization

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 on 8 August 2000 in Lincoln, Nebraska, where the organization has been incorporated since its founding as the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

U.S. Magistrate Judge David L. Piester noted that Nebraska "has no real connection with this case" and rejected the hotel corporation's claim that it "cannot receive 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 \$100,000 in damages, claiming breach of contract. OAH responded in September by countersuing 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 Church, USA; the Human Rights Campaign; the National Football League; and the National Park Service. None of these organizations have been sued by the Adam's

Mark/HBE Corp.

The dispute began last winter when the U.S. Justice Department, the NAACP, and the Florida Attorney General charged the nationwide hotel chain with civil rights violations. Despite evidence going back a decade that it tolerated racial discrimination, the chain vehemently fought the lawsuits and threatened legal action against any group cancelling a meeting because of the hotel's problems. One week before the OAH annual meeting, the Adam's Mark settled with all parties and agreed to pay \$8 million dollars to the plaintiffs and to four historically black colleges and universities in Florida. An independent group, Project Equality, was appointed to monitor the hotel company to insure that it did not engage in any of the racially discriminatory practices of which it has been accused. In mid-October, a federal judge threw out the \$8 million settlement, ruling that it was invalidated by recent U.S. Supreme Court and a federal appeals court decisions on class-action lawsuits. According to an Associated Press report on 17 October, the judge's ruling "does not affect" the "separate, non-monetary settlement with the Justice Department in which the Adam's Mark agreed to take steps to prevent discrimination in its 21 hotels." Although the monetary settlement has been voided, the plaintiffs are free to appeal the ruling or to pursue separate damages against Adam's Mark. □

Recent Scholarship Online

The *Journal of American History* will soon release a searchable, online database of Recent Scholarship listings as a service for OAH members. The cumulative database will allow members to locate bibliographic citations for documents listed in the Recent Scholarship section of the *Journal* from the June 2000 issue forward.

Moving Recent Scholarship into a structured database format has allowed us to organize and represent the citations in new and more useful ways. Unlike the print version, in which a citation is listed under one and only

one category, the database allows the crosslisting of each citation in up to four subject headings, enabling our editorial staff to define an article's scope more precisely. Such crosslisting will also enable users of the database to send more refined queries to the database's search engine.

Following are the types of questions that the Recent Scholarship database can answer using a simple and intuitive interface:

- What German-language articles published in 1999 on legal and constitutional history are part of the Recent Scholarship collection?
- What documents are listed under *all three* of the following categories: 1) Labor and Working Class History; 2) Women and Femininity; 3) Gender and Sexuality?
- What articles from the 1999 volume of the *Journal of Women's History* did the JAH list in Recent Scholarship?
- What documents containing the phrase "Civil Rights Movement" are in the Recent Scholarship database?

The database will be online and available exclusively to OAH members beginning January 2001. □

Upcoming OAH
Annual Meetings

Los Angeles, California
April 26-29, 2001
Westin Bonaventure Hotel

Washington, D.C.
April 11-14, 2002
Renaissance Hotel

Memphis, Tennessee
April 3-6, 2003
Memphis Cook Convention Center

www.oah.org/meetings

Full Coverage: A Benefit of OAH Membership

DID YOU KNOW that your membership in OAH provides you with access to many 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. Coverages include: professional liability, term life, disability income protection, \$500,000 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 adjuncting, part-time teach may be of particular interest to historians who are adjuncting, part-time teaching, or self-employed.

To learn more about the available insurance plans for OAH members, call (800) 265-9366, e-mail info@ftj.com, or submit an online information request at <http://www.ftj.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, where diverse peoples from three continents came together.

Fellowship awards are \$5,000 and can be used for any dissertation related expenses. Jamestown Scholars will have access to the NPS collections and archives at Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia.

Competition is open to U.S. graduate students pursuing Ph.D.s. in history, American studies, and related fields. Proposals will be judged on potential scholarly contribution to our understanding of the history of 17th-century Jamestown, use 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
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47408

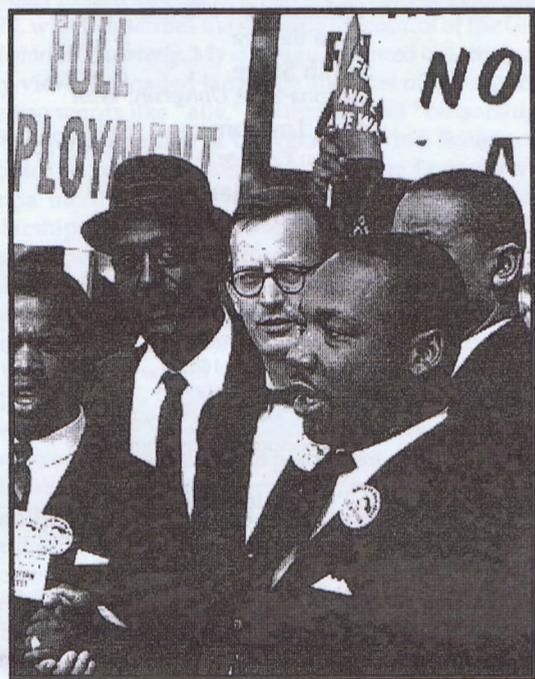
Due dates for proposals are **15 June 2001** for research beginning fall 2001; **15 December 2001** for research beginning 2002. Application materials may be sent in the body of an electronic mail message before midnight 15 June 2001 to jamestown@oah.org. Refer questions to Dr. Heather Huyck, National Park Service, at Heather_Huyck@nps.gov or 757-564-0896.

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 na-



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mathew Ahmann, director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, are seen marching at the 1963 Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C.

National Archives photo

tion. 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), Clayborne Carson (Stanford), Yong Chen (UC Irvine), Sara Evans (Minnesota), Alton Hornsby (Morehouse), James Riding In (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 archeological site with an artifact collection of nearly a million objects, from pipestems to pottery, thimbles to crucifixes.



The Colonial National Historic Park administers two of the most historically significant sites in the U.S.: Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607), is administered jointly with the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; and Yorktown Battlefield, the final major battle site of the American Revolutionary War (1781).

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 designers 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.

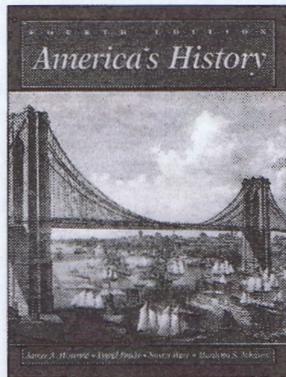
Fundraising and Construction

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 café and reception area and a new museum, and is rebuilding the reconstructed ships, fort, and Powhatan village. Jamestown 2007 is planning various events throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia but also nationally and internationally. A federal commission, the Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission is also in the works.

What will success be? 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.

For U.S. History, We've Got You Covered!



AMERICA'S HISTORY

Fourth Edition

James A. Henretta
University of Maryland
David Brody
University of California, Davis
Susan Ware
Radcliffe College
Marilynn S. Johnson
Boston College

COMBINED VOLUME:
2000/PAPER/1051 PAGES
VOLUME I (TO 1877):
2000/PAPER/503 PAGES
VOLUME II (SINCE 1865):
2000/PAPER/573 PAGES
EXTENSIVE ANCILLARY PACKAGE
www.bedfordstmartins.com/history

Both comprehensive and balanced, *America's History* is also the most explanatory textbook available for the U.S. survey course. The authors tell what and why through a narrative that traces social, economic, and cultural themes as clearly as political developments and compelling writing that emphasizes causes, connections, and consequences.

- **Unique narrative structure.** Each of six parts begins at a crucial turning point in history, such as the American Revolution or the cold war; chapters within parts explore the dynamic forces that created new conditions of life at the time.
- **U.S. history in a global context.** The text encourages students to understand what is comparable and what is distinctive about the American experience by revealing the interactions between America and the wider world.
- **Rich array of features.** The narrative is reinforced by American Voices (primary-source excerpts), American Lives (brief biographies), and new Voices From Abroad (primary-source views of the U.S. by outsiders) — plus twice as many New Technology boxes.

Special Supplements Offer

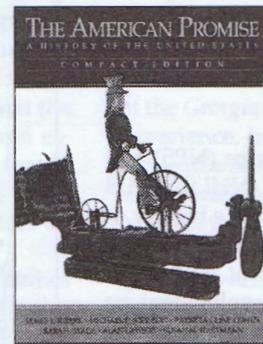
■ For instructors who wish to offer their students material more closely correlated with the textbook, Bedford/St. Martin's will package the **study guide** or the **documents collection** with either text **FREE** with each new copy of the text purchased.

For <i>America's History</i> , Fourth Edition	For <i>The American Promise</i> , Compact Edition
Volume 1 (w/documents)	Volume 1 (w/documents)
0-312-39024-6	0-312-24981-0
Volume 2 (w/documents)	Volume 2 (w/documents)
0-312-39027-0	0-312-24984-5

■ Alternately, adopters of *America's History*, Fourth Edition or *The American Promise*, Compact Edition may package any of the 53 American history titles in the **Bedford Series in History and Culture** at a discount. To see a complete list of series titles, visit our online catalog at www.bedfordstmartins.com.

For more information about these special offers, please contact your local sales representative or email facultyservices@bfpwpub.com.

Note: These two offers are not valid in combination.



THE AMERICAN PROMISE

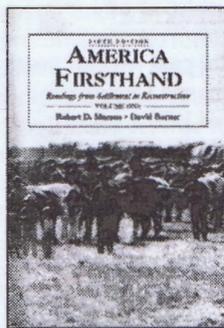
A History of the United States
Compact Edition

James L. Roark
Emory University
Michael P. Johnson
Johns Hopkins University
Patricia Cline Cohen
University of California,
Santa Barbara
Sarah Stage
Arizona State University, West
Alan Lawson
Boston College
Susan M. Hartmann
The Ohio State University

COMBINED VOLUME:
2000/CLOTH/874 PAGES
VOLUME 1 (TO 1877):
2000/PAPER/441 PAGES
VOLUME 2 (FROM 1865):
2000/PAPER/463 PAGES
EXTENSIVE ANCILLARY PACKAGE
www.bedfordstmartins.com/history

Based on the highly successful survey text, *The American Promise: A History of the United States*, the new Compact Edition retains all the color, pedagogy, and narrative strengths of the original version at two-thirds the length.

- **"Big picture" approach** highlights the most important events and themes of the American past.
- **Integration of political and social history** in a structure that students can negotiate with ease.
- **Highly acclaimed art program** with over 300 images and extensive captions and more than 100 full-color maps.



AMERICA FIRSTHAND

Fifth Edition

Robert D. Marcus
SUNY - Brockport
David Burner
SUNY - Stony Brook

VOLUME 1
(READINGS FROM SETTLEMENT TO RECONSTRUCTION):
2001/PAPER/352 PAGES

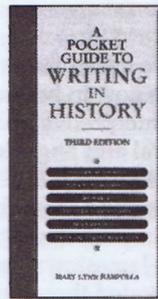
VOLUME 2
(READINGS FROM RECONSTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT):
2001/PAPER/352 PAGES

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

This popular primary source reader emphasizes social history through engaging eyewitness accounts of the past, from early settlement to the present day. Six new image portfolios help students assess the visual record as well.



NEW!



A POCKET GUIDE TO WRITING IN HISTORY

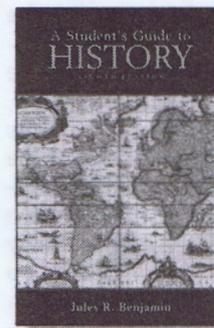
Third Edition

Mary Lynn Rampolla
Trinity College

2001/PAPER/112 PAGES

This brief and inexpensive guide offers all the advice on working with sources, writing conventions in history, conducting research, and quoting and documenting sources that students need to know to write effective history papers.

NEW!



A STUDENT'S GUIDE TO HISTORY

Eighth Edition

Jules R. Benjamin
Ithaca College

2001/PAPER/240 PAGES

A brief yet comprehensive introduction to the study of history, *A Student's Guide to History* presents the basic skills of historical study, research, and writing, with examples of the most common assignments made in history classrooms.

NEW!

The Georgia Historical Quarterly Controversy

Readers React to Article; Authors Reply

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. Rosenzweig and Thelen have ably demonstrated that citizens don't identify with their past in these terms, and one could reasonably extrapolate that they would resent 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 boredom, but 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 argument *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 onesided 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 scholarship 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, by inference, Dr. Bailey almost seems designed to produce a scholarly boycott of the *GHQ*, thus encouraging the predicted decline in its quality. Could the critics be motivated more by a desire for vengeance than by concern for the journal's quality? □

Frank B. Vinson
Professor Emeritus

Accusations without Evidence

Dear Editors:

A number of catchy phrases come to mind after reading Robert Cohen and Sonia Murrow's article, "A Case of Censorship?" in the August 2000 issue of the *OAH Newsletter*. Among them are "Don't criticize someone until you have walked a mile in their shoes" and "An *ad hominem* attack." As historians we should all be disturbed by this one-sided attack on a colleague. Even more so, because the attacks seem to be based on unidentified sources and criticize events that have yet to occur. Perhaps, the criteria under which I received my historical training is too old fashioned—that historians attempt to base their conclusions on verifiable sources and on events that have occurred.

Let us examine the case. First, no one denies that the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* is owned by the Georgia Historical Society (GHS). The executive director of the GHS, Todd Groce, has a responsibility to his employers for what is produced under the name of the Society. The vast majority of GHS members are individuals with an interest and love of history, but not necessarily academic historians. John Insoe is no longer the editor of the *Quarterly*. The University of Georgia's (UGA) Department of History has paid for and supplied a faculty member to be editor in past years and apparently thought that it should do so again. The GHS and the UGA History Department apparently could not reach an agreement about where and for whom the *Quarterly's* editor should work.

So the question is has there been a significant change in either the topics covered or authors or books reviewed? At the time the Cohen and Murrow's article was published, Anne J. Bailey, the new *Quarterly* 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 being 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-censor-

ship 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 was 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, where state procedures often make dismissal or even reprimand of employees onerous. 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 Clio's 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 the board of the GHS. I hope that the 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 money and 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 . . . see. . ." are all convenient canards rather than historical evidence. The

▼ from previous page

only named critics of the GHS are the former editor of the *Quarterly* and the Chair of UGA's history department.

It is neither surprising nor unusual to find "business leaders" and local "elites" dominating the boards of societies, or even educational institutions, such as the University of Georgia. Apparently, these societies and institutions gain more benefit than harm from their participation. Maybe the requirements for setting the policies of a historical society or educational institution are different from, and perhaps, greater than those for running a department or being a history professor.

Furthermore, the relationship between the boards of smaller institutions and administrators is considerably different than those of large ones, such as a university. At smaller institutions the director is responsible for everything that occurs and may be blamed for the actions of any employee. When you have many employees, such as at a university, a board is more likely to assume that the university president does not have direct control of everyone and thus not consider complaints from a few students as worthy of immediate action. One suggests that having a "powerful" board is important in a smaller institution because it and its employees will continually be buffeted by the wishes of a few patrons.

The authors also imply, again only naming one source, that "[t]he Curators Board is loaded with high profile people who seldom involve themselves in meetings or policy, while the small executive committee, which

some people think is hand-picked by Groce, now has 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 essay 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, which those making the selections find necessary. If Georgia historians are concerned 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 such an all-powerful individual, who single-handedly, apparently, has altered the Georgia Historical Society in the name of "more money for the Society." In the profiles of desirable characteristics for research and

higher education institutions, fund raising is given a high priority.

Joan C. Browning's account of her efforts to change the *Greenbrier Historical Journal* may have been meant to illustrate that historians are defenders of truth and promoters of ideas. By implication this raises some chimera of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly's* future. Ms. Browning's experience, however, brings to mind the saying that you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. If historians have as their objective to force a particular view of history on an unwilling public, then the profession may be in serious trouble. I believe that in the various historical controversies over the last few years, historians have failed to utilize their persuasive powers. Instead we have arrogantly lectured as the oracles of historical truth. Is the problem with the public or is the problem with historians? It is an important question, whose answer will affect the future of all those who profess to search for the accurate portrayal of the past.

Unfortunately, the publication of articles such as "A Case of Censorship?" does more harm than good to the historical profession. When authors attempt through innuendo to blacken the character of one of their colleagues, fail to argue from facts, and offer hearsay evidence, then the article clouds the issues rather than enlightening. Based on what the authors write in the article, one must respond that the case is unsubstantiated. □

David O. Percy, Executive Director
The South Carolina Historical Society

A Response by Cohen and Murrow

David O. Percy claims that our article on the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* (*GHQ*) censorship dispute was biased and that in it we were 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 these two were "the only named critics of the G[eorgia]H[istorical] S[ociety] (GHS)" to appear in the article. Actually, in addition to Inscoe and Cobb, our article prominently featured the criticisms of the GHS made by Glenn Eskew, another central figure in the *GHQ* controversy. Eskew, a professor of history at Georgia State University and former member of the GHS Board of Curators, charged that GHS leaders Todd Groce and Lisa White had spearheaded "a movement to censor" the *GHQ*. Our article cited the *open letter* in which Eskew made these charges, so that the accusations about GHS censorship were, as our report indicated, made publicly by named sources, in fact, by well regarded historians whose words deserve to be taken seriously. Percy contends that because we reported these accusations we had engaged in "a one-sided attack on a colleague," but both Groce and White were interviewed for the article and we published the comments they made as they attempted to rebut the charges against them. Thus the article showed that there were two sides to the *GHQ* controversy, and reflected the comments that were made by all the principals in the dispute.

George L. Vogt chides us for employing "loaded language" against the GHS. He charges that bias against the Georgia Historical Society led us to use such words as "censorship" and "ally" in discussing GHS leadership behavior, and that this same bias caused us to "imply racism at the Georgia Historical Society." As has already been discussed above, critics of the GHS accused it of censorship of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly*. It seems self-evident that when writing about a censorship dispute the word "censorship" will appear in the story. The use of this word is not inherently biased, and, in fact, we indi-

cated in the story that Groce denied engaging in censorship—but even here you need the word "censorship" to indicate what the controversy was primarily about. Similarly, much of the GHS-*GHQ* correspondence (dating back to 1998) and the interviews with all parties to the dispute indicated that Groce had allies in his struggle to assert control over the *Quarterly*. So did his adversaries. The term "ally" denotes "a formal or close relationship or bond," according to our dictionary. It is difficult to discern why Vogt thinks this is a loaded term. As to the subject of racism, we deny that our reporting on this reflected any bias on our part. A Georgia historian interviewed for our story told one of us (Cohen) that he had learned that some vocal GHS members were irate that "all we see here [in the *GHQ*] are women and niggers." We reported his words verbatim.

Vogt suggests that the *Quarterly* was a worthy target for change (or censorship depending upon your perspective) because it was "dull." He implies that readers "want[ed]" their money back after having a "steady stream of econometric, gender, class, and race articles... cram[med] ... down their throats" by the editors of the *GHQ*. The problem here is that Vogt seems never to have read the *Quarterly*. He tells us that his characterization of the journal as "dull" comes not from his own reading of it, but rather from an unnamed colleague's who, as he puts it "is also a professional historian and has a particular expertise in journal publishing." Vogt imagines that the *Quarterly* ignored its popular constituency, which was bored to death by highly technical econometric articles and other tedious academic writings. Nothing could be further from the truth. Actually the *GHQ* (under the editorship of Inscoe and his predecessor Thomas G. Dyer) was one of those rare historical journals that combined critical historical scholarship with colorful local history that could appeal to the public as well as to scholars. The *GHQ* regularly featured photo essays on Georgia history, articles on popular southern writers, political cartoons, graphics, and engaging historical narratives that were free of jargon. The covers of the *Quarterly* were not the bland ones that one associates with many academic journals, but were designed with the public in mind, featuring historical paintings, photos, etchings and color backgrounds that changed with each issue. Vogt is even more off-base in suggesting that the GHS leadership attacked the review section of the *Quarterly* because it was boring; the evidence we presented indicated that the re-

view essays were if anything too lively for the GHS, too lively that is, in their criticism of the white south.

Both Frank B. Vinson and Percy falsely accuse us of prejudging Anne Bailey, the new editor of the *GHQ*. Percy "wonders how the authors could conclude that significant changes in either the content or quality of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* would occur" when "Bailey... has yet to publish an issue." Vinson pleads with our article's "bias[ed]" authors (and the GHS's critics) to be "more reasonable... [and] wait and examine a few editions under Bailey before passing judgement..." Actually we were very careful in the article *not* to pass any such judgements. We interviewed Bailey and quoted her to the effect that she had no intention of diluting the quality of the journal. The big questions, however, were whether the GHS would allow her the editorial autonomy to maintain that quality, and whether leading Georgia historians would continue to contribute to a journal sponsored by a historical society they deemed guilty of censorship. These are serious questions which we were obligated to raise in our article, but nowhere in it do we answer them, since we are historians, and our business is to study the past and not to predict the future. To her credit, Bailey, insisted (as we reported in our story) that the GHS give her a written agreement not to violate her editorial freedom. Our hope is that the GHS will honor this agreement, and that the publicity generated by both our article and the subsequent reports on the *GHQ* censorship controversy that appeared in the *Atlanta Constitution* and other Georgia newspapers will help protect Bailey's editorial freedom. But the very fact that she felt the need to get such a written agreement speaks volumes about the behavior of the GHS leadership in the recent past, and suggests that the censorship charges discussed in our article were not figments of our imagination.

We agree with these letter writers that historians and historical societies, academics, and the public need to find better ways to work together to promote interest in history. But the bitterness generated by the GHS's behavior suggests that historical societies cannot achieve such cooperation unless they respect the freedom of historians who edit their state historical journals. □

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.

OAH AWARDS & PRIZES

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**

Japanese Residencies for U.S. Historians: Given annually to support short-term teaching fellowships in Japanese universities. **Deadline: 15 December 2000** (See page 21.)

Where is your application this year?

Organization of American Historians
www.oah.org/activities/awards

Award & Prize Committee Coordinator
 112 North Bryan Avenue
 Bloomington, IN 47408
 phone: 812.855.9852
 fax: 812.855.0696
awards@oah.org

Correspondence

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 15,000 or more Canadians who joined the U. S. Army and fought in Viet Nam? As for Americans who left the U.S.A. not to escape the draft but out of conscience, love of one's country and despair at the abandonment of its high ideals is not to be anti-American, although Professor Daniels describes himself as such.

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 furor 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 U.S. government keeps that in mind, there never will be anti-Americanism here.

Yours,
Gerald Woods
<jgw@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 Slany, 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 post 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 the bulk of their job postings on the federal employment website USAJobs (<<http://www.usajobs.opm.gov/>>) rather than 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 on USAJobs is in the 0170 series. This does not help, however, if the historical position is listed under the li-

brarian classification (1410), or a dozen other classifications for museum curators, park rangers, archivists, document analysts, exhibit specialists, to name a few. In addition to the classification system, the separate Senior Executive Service (SES) found on USAJobs, might contain an occasional top job for a historian.

In the Information Age, too, many government administrators are making the mistake of assuming that all information is created equal and that all information managers are also created equal. Modern technology, so the thinking goes, provides easy access to a new universe of digital information without the need for specialists to act as intermediaries or interpreters for "end users." In this utopian digital world, all citizens will have equal access to government documents and this democratization of information means "Everyman his own Historian," to borrow a phrase from Carl Becker's 1931 AHA presidential address, conceived long before the Internet gave a perverse new meaning to it.

It will be up to historians—miners of the historical archives of the nation—whether we have to journey to archival depositories and libraries and sort through paper or whether we access electronic data via the Internet or other means. It will be professional historians who help school teachers and the public to make sense of vast quantities of paper and electronic records that will be at their disposal. What school teacher has the time to look at thousands of pictures of the Civil War when they need only a handful of important authentic images for their classes? They will continue to rely on the history profession for guidance. As Ernest May and Richard Neustadt pointed out in their classic study *Thinking in Time*, government decision makers desperately need the benefit of professional historical analysis to avoid the blunders of making national policy based on half-baked historical analogies.

It is time for the history profession to take a hard look at this trend in government to ignore the profession by renaming it. Historians should decide if this is a harbinger of a serious problem that will have dire consequences for the job prospects of future historians and what effect this name game will have on the very nature of the profession itself. □

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.

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** at the University of Connecticut 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 Mazo Karras**, Department of History, University of Minnesota, 614 Social Sciences 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.berksconference.org.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

ARCHIVES WILL BE CLOSED FOR REMODELING

The Archives Reading Room, Visual Materials Archive Viewing Room, and Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin will be closed for remodeling during all of January 2001. Services will resume in a new Archives Reference Room on February 1, 2001.

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.shsw.wisc.edu. For more information, about our remodeling project see our website: www.shsw.wisc.edu/archives/closure.html

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

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.

▼ History Channel / From 1

[in 1970]. But these were basically shorter supplemental instructional series, which teachers would use in the classrooms. One of the problems was that you had to have a centralized taping and playback system, so it was awkward for teachers to use them. But it was an interesting period, because there was all this interest in television, and using television in different ways rather than just as an entertainment medium.

RG: How long did you stay in Buffalo?

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.

RG: What is that?

CM: The Eastern Educational Network was one of the regional networks formed for the public television stations before PBS. It was a very powerful interconnect with lines that ran throughout the East Coast. Before satellite, the interconnect enabled the stations to share programming. I was hired to come in and in effect manage the buying and distribution of documentary 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 products into 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 ground 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.

RG: 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 Thames Television, which was the first major documentary series to be syndicated. Then we ran *Victory at Sea*, which we still have under contract. We didn't produce a lot of 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.

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 suppose before I came to A&E, I would say that the foreign producers, especially the BBC, were dominant in the field, although there is a tradition of documentaries on television in the United States dating from the late 1960s. There have been two trends in documentary production. The first was communicating social change. The people deeply involved in documentary film making were very interested in social change. They wanted to change the world, and were reflecting what you might even call a radical view at the time. I think in the 1970s and into the 1980s, when television became more specialized, the documentary niche became much broader and more of an entertainment service. Although the desire to present documentaries for social change was still there, there was also the view of providing documentaries primarily designed for information and entertainment. If you look at Discovery, if you look at A&E, the History Channel, and the Learning Channel, they're basically not presenting documentaries for social change—although they

may 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: 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

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.

want to be dull and not challenge people. I think almost everybody in TV wants an edge, or they want to provoke the audience, because when you're in TV, you have this sense of an audience out there who you don't really know, and the only way you can really get to them is provoke them, wake them up in some way, present something that they're going to pay attention to, and you then have to try and rise above the noise level in today's society.

RG: You've been quoted as saying that you're always looking for some new angle rather than something that's just rehash.

CM: Well, take history buffs. They can watch a program on the *Civil War Journal* that we may have shown fifty times, and they never get enough of it, because it's their interest. Also, after watching, one forgets, so it's good to see it again, and perhaps find something new. But you're also always looking for something new to include like personal stories that haven't been told before. That's the key to a successful show.

RG: How do you know what's rehashing and what's new?

CM: Well, because we interview so many historians, the new tends to come out. A number of different approaches exist, and a number of different understandings. Some people are more traditional in their interpretation of the past. Others take a new direction, or undertake new investigations. I might think, "Well, that documentary was a fairly traditional approach to World War II, and I wouldn't teach it that way," but there's still this leading professor at a major college teaching the old way who considers the old subject matter to be quite as valid as it was twenty years ago. I think a lot of people would like to see everything reflect the latest, but that's not the way the world is. The world isn't new, so everything isn't the latest. And there are many pockets of traditionalism, so you have to be careful about taking only one approach to the presentation of information, and saying it's going to be this way. Nothing can be orthodox because that's not interesting today to people. For example, something "trendy" is to look at the Founding Fathers in a new way, and we have a series that looks at them as individuals with all their personal foibles. Yet there are still many people who probably prefer to teach the Founding Fathers' accomplishments without these more intimate details. I think we do try to reflect both of these sides in the network, and try to avoid totally alienating people. That's the idea of balance. You hear all the time: "The program wasn't balanced."

RG: Who do you hear that from?

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 concept is they watch sports and very little else, 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 time. 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. A number of them are lawyers who took history as an undergraduate major. So they were interested in it, and it was an easy sell from that point of view. We put together a plan since we had a good inventory of product that we could switch to the History Channel. We knew we had to develop some new things, too. Early on we were much more dependent on historical films than we are today, because they were readily available, and we had a number of film packages. We were on every night with a historical film. This evolved, and now we are one hundred per cent original, with nothing acquired.

RG: Once it debuted, the figures are quite striking.

CM: Well, it grew very quickly, and it had a lot to do with what was going on in Congress at the time concerning cable regulation. A window opened at the right moment which allowed operators to increase their rates if they could add more service, and that was a time when things like Home and Garden Television and the History Channel were launched, and they were all very successful. The History Channel is successful because it has a base of interested core viewers, which sometimes a general network doesn't.

RG: And your core audience consists of upscale men thirty-five to forty-nine?

CM: Well, the key group is twenty-five to fifty-four, and the breaks for ad sales are very important if you're ad supported, because your affiliate agreements tend to be long-term contracts. With your ad business, you can grow quickly, or grow year to year, depending on the ad market. So from a business point of view, you tend to lean more aggressively in advertising, which is why these groups of men twenty-five to fifty-four are very important.

RG: I was wondering if that equates with the criticism of the History Channel that I picked up, which was that you had never met a war you didn't like?

CM: Well, I think we are led to a certain extent by ratings. I wouldn't deny that, although ratings are not the only determinant since we do a number of things that are not ratings-dependent, such as *Save Our History*. This is an example of the other approach to documentary making I was talking about, where there's a social agenda. It's

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.)

The Fellowship includes a stipend of \$25,000, office space, housing assistance, and library privileges at the five colleges. Emphasis is on completion of the dissertation. Most Fellows are asked to do a limited amount of teaching, but no more than a single one-semester course at the hosting institution.

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:

Five College Fellowship Program Committee

Five Colleges, Incorporated

97 Spring Street

Amherst, MA 01002-2324

neckert@fivecolleges.edu

Coming this March in the JAH

JOHN H. SUMMERS	What Happened to Sex Scandals? Politics and Peccadilloes, Jefferson to Kennedy
TERRY BOUTON	A Road Closed: Rural Insurgency in Post-Independence Pennsylvania
PAUL K. LONGMORE AND DAVID GOLDBERGER	The League of the Physically Handicapped and the Great Depression: A Case Study in the New Disability History
<u>A Round Table</u> HOWARD JONES	<u>Cinqu and the Historians: How a Story Takes Hold</u> Cinqu of the Amistad a Slave Trader? Perpetuating a Myth On Cinqu and the Historians Mea Culpa Cinqu, Tall and Strong
PAUL FINKELMAN BERTRAM WYATT-BROWN WILLIAM S. McFEELY	
A Review Essay by JOHN BODNAR	Pierre Nora, National Memory, and Democracy: A Review

Plus:

Exhibition Reviews



Book Reviews



Movie Reviews



Announcements



Recent Scholarship

Read the *Journal of American History* online!

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

www.indiana.edu/~jah

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Program in Early American Economy and Society 2001-2002 Fellowships

The Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society will award one dissertation fellowship and one advanced research fellowship, tenable for nine consecutive months from September 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.

▼ History Channel / From 22

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 of men 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. I wouldn't think twice about it, because that's what is driving 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.

RG: Did you sense that something was stirring out there, that people wanted something about history at this particular moment?

CM: I think there's always a core group of people that like history programming. I think they've been there for the last twenty-five, thirty years, and that they're under-served. But it's said you don't really become interested in history until you hit your thirties, and thus it's kind of ironic for history teachers that the very group they're teaching has the lowest interest in history.

RG: We complain about it all the time.

CM: When we do focus groups, we hear expressions like, "I never took history in school," and "I didn't like it in school, but now I like it." And at a certain age, people become historical persons in their own right with their own accumulated histories. They can remember their pasts 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 count on college students who watch. In sample studies there are whole categories of people that are unrepresented, 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, let's say, the 1990s 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 that comes as you get older, and since the population is aging, people are more reflective. And since the news isn't competing by constantly demanding their attention to important issues, it leaves a void, which can be filled by interest in past events, although, of course, this can change in a flash. All you need is a major accident in the Soviet Union, or a war to break out somewhere, and people's minds come off history to the more immediate, "will I survive next week?" focus.

RG: When you say that more and more your programming is self-generated . . .

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 develop a relationship with a small company, you also create an obligation, so a special relationship is formed which is very hard to break off.

RG: What kind of people are your suppliers? Are they communications people? 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 pieces of 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 activists who are excited by new information, stories, 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 honesty and integrity of the historical community to tell us not only what they believe but what they know to be true. It's seldom that we have a problem with this dependence. There are also some subjects that are more speculative than others, which require a wider range of opinion, and there are others we just do for fun, which aren't truly historical, but people enjoy them.

RG: What's an example of something you do for fun?

CM: Well, take myths and monsters. Although there's no evidence that a dragon ever existed, a historian could legitimately ask, "where did these beliefs come from?" The idea, after all, does exist historically, since people seem to have believed in dragons from early times. Thus, a historian can explore the origins of such mythology.

RG: Who brings such an idea to you?

CM: We—that is, the program staff—have our own ideas. They watch a show, and take note of the times audience interest goes up.

RG: How large is the staff?

CM: We have about ten people, that's all. But, again, we have an extended family which numbers in the hundreds and even thousands if you included everybody working with the History Channel.

RG: What are these ten people like?

CM: They are television people, and really, to be in television, your prime interest has to be in television, although we do get letters from historians saying, "I'm a historian. I'm available to work with you." When I first started here, I was in charge of documentary and also comedy at A&E, although not the latter at the History Channel. So, as far as my own interest in television is concerned, I'm not a generalist, because I'm interested in reality more than anything else, but in a sense I'm not a historian either. I think most of our people are interested in, and enjoy technology. You can't look down on it. A lot of people look down on television, but you can't be prejudiced against it, which many people in the academic community are. You won't be very successful in television if you bring prejudice against it with you. But if you enjoy it, then you'll be very successful in it.

RG: Do you see yourself as competing in any way with PBS?

CM: I think we compete with PBS for audience. Not for dollars, of course. Those are two different piles of dollars. We compete with Discovery, the Learning Channel, and PBS to a certain extent. I think we all compete for audiences, because we're all in the same niche.

RG: I was thinking of your Civil War series.

CM: I think Ken Burns is different. He's a very high level, very good filmmaker, and he produces in a way that 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, 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 because he doesn't need 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 had an arrangement where 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 because 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.

CM: Right. When the Edmund Morris book on Reagan came out [*Dutch: A Memoir of Ronald Reagan*, Random House, 1999], I found the characters issues intriguing. But I don't think all of our audience is sophisticated enough to figure out what was real from what was perhaps fictional. I don't think we're ready to blur those lines. And I don't think we want to do things that are so contemporary that they haven't yet acquired a historical thread. We're not ready to do drama yet, even though it could be 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 for commissioning. 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 an independent judgment. Although, for example, 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 it hard to work, so I'm against that. And after all, we don't need the money, because we're successful. □

Obituary

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 Etta 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 1960, 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, Humanistic Values and Aging.

It seemed to many that David Van Tassel was, foremost, a consummate grant procurer. That he was, but 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 Human-

ities 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 Charles 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. □

John J. Grabowski
Case Western Reserve University

LEHIGH'S AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM

is pleased to welcome its new faculty members.

Mary-Jo Haronian (CUNY Graduate School), 19th and early-20th century literature, feminist approaches to literature, literature and science.

Dawn Keetley (Wisconsin), 19th-century literature, criminal law and literature, feminism.

Kenneth Kersch (Cornell), constitutional development, political and legal thought.

Seth Moglen (University of California-Berkeley), modernism, African-American literature and culture.

Monica Najar (Wisconsin), early national period, religion, American South, women's history.

Kathy Olson (Texas), Internet, intellectual property law, journalism.

Graduate Study

With thirty faculty members, Lehigh's Program offers a Master's degree in American Studies. Successful students are able to continue working with American Studies faculty in Lehigh's English or History doctoral programs.

Our specialties include:

- *Africana studies and Native America
- *early America
- *gender and sexuality
- *intellectual history (constitutional and political theory, pragmatism, radicalism, and religious thought)
- *New York City
- *popular culture and electronic media
- *science, technology, and society

Financial aid, including full fellowships, available.

For more information contact:

John Pettegrew
Director of American Studies
Department of History
Lehigh University
Bethlehem, PA 18015

jcp5@lehigh.edu
(610) 758-3355
www.lehigh.edu/~inamstud/

Harvard University CHARLES WARREN CENTER for Studies in American History

2001-2002 FELLOWSHIPS

The Charles Warren Center invites applications for its 2001-2002 fellowships from scholars who are interested in contributing to our theme "Exceptional by Nature?: American Science and Medicine, 1500-1900." Our goal is to bring together scholars interested in how arguments over America's natural world affected definitions of American science and medicine, as well as politics and culture. Topics may be interdisciplinary and could discuss a broad range of contexts; while the seminar focuses on English-speaking North America, comparative and trans-Atlantic topics are welcome. Studies that problematize the disciplinary and professional trajectories of medicine and the sciences in North America would be welcome as well. Fellows will share in a semi-monthly seminar, coordinated by Joyce Chaplin and Charles Rosenberg. In addition to discussing the work of invited speakers, fellows will be expected to present their own work over the course of the year.

Applicants must not be degree candidates at any institution, and should have a Ph.D. or equivalent degree. Preference will be given to those who can accept a full-year fellowship.

Fellows are members of the University, with access to the Harvard libraries and other facilities, and a private office with telephone in the Center. Fellows must remain in residence at the Center for the nine-month academic year (or four months in the case of one-semester fellows). Stipends are individually determined in accordance with the needs of each fellow and the Center's ability to meet them. Completed applications are due in the Center by January 15, 2001; decisions will be announced in early March.

Applications may be obtained by writing to the Administrator, Charles Warren Center, Emerson Hall 4th floor, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, or from our web site.

Phone: 617.495.3591 • Fax: 617.496.2111
cwc @ fas.harvard.edu
www.fas.harvard.edu/~cwc

Announcements

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

Professional Opportunities

Hunter College

Hunter College, CUNY, invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track assistant professorship in United States history beginning September 2001; preferred fields: African American, colonial, post-1945. Salary range: \$32,703 to \$57,049 (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, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021. 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, HU/SS Coordinator, Polytechnic University, 901 Rt. 110, Farmingdale, NY 11735. EEO/MFHV

Middle Tennessee State University

Middle Tennessee State University Department of History seeks applications for a public historian (#126110); tenure-track; Assistant/Associate Professor; Ph.D. in History (any U.S. field) and 2-3 years experience in archival administration/management. Experience with digital media preferred. College teaching experience preferred. The successful candidate will teach U.S. survey, upper division, and graduate classes. Submit letter of application referencing #126110, c.v., official transcripts, and 3 original letters of recommendation to George Pimentel, College of Liberal Arts Faculty Recruitment, 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 full-time, tenure-track position (#126120) at the Assistant/Associate professor rank in Native American history, preferably with a secondary field in American Frontier/West; Ph.D. required. Teaching responsibilities include U.S. history surveys, upper-division, and graduate courses in areas of interest. Submit letter of application referencing #126120, c.v., official transcripts, and 3 original letters of recommendation to George Pimentel, College of Liberal Arts Faculty Recruitment, MTSU Box 546, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

Review of applications will begin 8 January 2001. Visit <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 public historian (#126270); tenure-track; Assistant/Associate Professor; Ph.D. in History, American Studies, or similar discipline; and 2-3 years experience in museum administration, interpretation, and/or outreach. College teaching experience preferred. The successful candidate will teach U.S. survey, upper division, and graduate classes. Submit letter of application referencing #126270, c.v., official transcripts, and 3 original letters of recommendation to George Pimentel, College of Liberal Arts Faculty Recruitment, 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.

Arizona State University

African American Studies invites applications and nominations for an Assistant/Associate Professor, tenure-track or tenured appointment, depending upon qualifications. Required: Ph.D. in History or related field with specialization in African American History Pre-Civil War and Reconstruction by appointment date. Ability to teach courses in U.S. Slavery and general survey course on African American History. Evidence of teaching excellence, scholarly research or creative activity in the specialization field appropriate to rank. Desired: Ability to teach the history of African American women or African American religious history, or general survey course on the African Diaspora. Send: Cover letter, c.v., name, address, phone number, and email addresses of 3 confidential potential references to: Dr. Andrew Barnes, Chair, African American Historian Search Committee, African American Studies Arizona State University P.O. Box 873802 Tempe, AZ 85287-3802; <AFRAMSTU@ASU.EDU>. Deadline(s): 15 November, or the 30th and 15th of each month thereafter until position is filled. AA/EOE.

Arizona State University

African American Studies invites applications and nominations for a senior rank, tenured or tenure-track appointment, depending upon qualifications. Required: Doctorate in African American Studies or related field. Combined record of excellence in teaching, research or creative activity, and service appropriate to rank. Desired: Evidence of teaching undergraduate African American theory and methods, survey courses, critical race theory, and/or specialized political, social, historical and cultural courses. Grant writing skills, and experience in program development. Send: Cover letter, c.v., name, address, phone number, and email addresses of 3 confidential potential references to: Dr. Neal Lester, Chair, African Americanist Search Committee, African American Studies Arizona State University P.O. Box 873802 Tempe, AZ 85287-3802 Electronic Mail: <afamstu@asu.edu>. Deadline(s): 15 November, or the 30th and 15th of each month thereafter until position is filled. AA/EOE.

University of Central Florida

United States, 20th century. University of Central Florida, Fall, 2001. Visiting-Assistant Professor, Non-Tenure-track position, renewable up to 3 years. Ph.D. or A.B.D., salary negotiable from \$30,000. Ability to teach introductory and advanced level courses. Application review begins 20 October 2000; all

applications must be postmarked by 1 December 2000. Search materials including transcripts are available for public review upon request. Send resume and 3 letters of recommendation to Dr. Edmund Kallina, Search Committee Chair, History Department, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816-1350. For further information contact Dr. Kallina at <kallinae@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu>. AA/EOE.

Southern Polytechnic State University

Assistant professor of history, tenure-track, beginning August 2001, Department of Social and International Studies, Southern Polytechnic State University, to teach survey courses in American and World history. Also teach occasional upper division, international studies courses in Latin American Studies or U.S.-Latin American Relations. History Ph.D. in hand by 1 August 2001, with concentration in modern U.S., American Diplomatic History, or Latin American History. College level teaching experience preferred; ability to teach core level courses in a second social science discipline (e.g., 18 graduate hours in anthropology, etc.) and/or computer/web skills. Submit a letter of application, c.v., official graduate transcripts, writing sample (dissertation chapter or published article), teaching evaluations if available, and 3 recommendation letters by 12 January 2001. Send application materials to Charles J. Weeks, Social and International Studies, Southern Polytechnic State University, 1100 South Marietta Parkway, Marietta, GA 30060-2896; <<http://www.spsu.edu/sis/courses/job.htm>>.

Cornell University

Junior Faculty/Film Studies and American Studies (Teacher and Scholar/Artist). Tenure track assistant professor appointment beginning 1 July 2001, with an initial appointment for 1-3 years depending on qualifications. Deadline is 15 November 2000 or until a suitable candidate is found. Teaching responsibilities include undergraduate courses in the following areas: survey courses in the history of American film; media production courses in 16mm, digital, or video. The candidate should have a strong commitment to undergraduate teaching. Additional responsibilities include committee service and advising. Ph.D. and M.F.A. or equivalent experience, and previous teaching experience at the college level required. A strong commitment to liberal arts education, the ability to establish rapport with undergraduates, and an interest in working with students from all areas of the University is essential. Submit a letter of application, c.v., and dossier to Professor David Bathrick 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 New England 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, Mount Holyoke, Smith, University of Massachusetts at Amherst). Responsibilities include Summer Fellowship Program in Early American History and Material Culture; Smith College AMS 302, Seminar in Early American Material Culture; Deerfield/Wellesley symposium; full participation in exhibition and program development and in management team; research supervision and participation. Ph.D. or equivalent; 3 years experience; strong organizational, communicative, and administrative skills. Further information at <<http://www.historic-deerfield.org/jobs/>>. Send letter, resume,

reference list, to Donald R. Friary, Executive Director, Historic Deerfield, Inc., Box 321, Deerfield, MA 01342. AA/EOE.

Wofford College

The Wofford College History Department announces a tenure-track position in Modern American History to begin in the fall of 2001. Ph.D. preferred. The position requires the teaching of American Constitutional History, courses in 20th century America, Western Civilization survey and a project in the January Interim. Ability to teach in a non-western field is also desirable. The teaching load is 12 hours (4 courses: 2 sections of 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.

Winterthur Museum

Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library encourages applications for its 2001-2002 residential Research Fellowship Program. Approximately 25 fellowships will be awarded: 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 1930s; museum collections include objects made or used in colonial America to 1860. Visit <www.winterthur.org> and follow links to library; email <pelliott@winterthur.org>; or contact Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, 302.888.4649. Deadline is 15 January 2001.

University of Tennessee

19th century, U.S. / Caribbean/Latin America. Assistant Professor, tenure track. Ph.D. required. Primary fields: Antebellum and Civil War history. Secondary fields: Caribbean and/or Latin American history. Responsibilities: U.S. and World Civilization surveys, U.S. 19th-century upper division courses, Latin American/Caribbean courses. Ability to develop a course in Tennessee history desired. Send letter of application, c.v., statement of teaching philosophy, transcripts, and 3 letters of recommendation to Dr. Dan McDonough, Search Committee Chair, Department of History and Philosophy, The University of Tennessee at Martin, Martin, TN 38238. Review of applications begins 15 November until position is filled. UTM is an EEO/AA/Title VI/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 Agricultural History. The History Department of Iowa State University invites applications for a tenured or tenure-track appointment in U.S. Women's History beginning August 2001. Speciality in U.S. women's history with emphasis on northern U.S., preferably relating to rural social history. Teaching responsibilities of 2 courses per semester, including undergraduate courses in the specialty areas, introductory courses in U.S. history, and graduate seminars. Interest in teaching Iowa history and developing courses on the Midwest is desirable. Opportunity to participate in the department's doctoral programs in

agricultural history/rural studies and/or the history of technology and science. Ph.D. required, evidence of successful teaching expected, and publications preferred. Rank open. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Send letter of application, c.v., and 3 letters of recommendation by 1 December 2000, to Dr. R. Douglas Hurt, Department of History, 603 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1202.

California State University, Sacramento
Public History/U.S. Urban History. The History Department at California State University, Sacramento invites applications for a probationary tenure-track position at the assistant professor level in public history and U.S. urban history. Teach survey courses in U.S. history, undergraduate and graduate courses in urban history, graduate courses in public history, and seminars in historical method. Design and teach a course in historic preservation; possible administrative duties associated with joint Ph.D. in Public History. Provide evidence of experience in public history, historic preservation preferred; experience as a teaching assistant or college instructor preferred. Ph.D. in history must be completed by 20 August 2001. Review of applications begins 8 January 2001; open until filled. CSUS is AA/EOE. Send c.v., transcripts, statement on teaching and research, 3 letters of recommendation, sample syllabi, and teaching evaluations (if available) to: Chair, PH/UH Search Committee, Department of History, CSUS, Sacramento, CA 95819-6059.

St. Ambrose University
Tenure-track history faculty member beginning August 2001, to teach survey courses in world civilization to 1500, upper-level courses in Medieval and Renaissance Europe, and the team-taught History of Christianity sequence. (Applicants with a secondary field in Greek or Roman history are especially welcome.) Department serves a growing number of history and history-education concentrators while playing active role in several interdisciplinary programs: Catholic Studies, Irish Studies, International Studies, and Women's Studies. Ph.D. in history before August 2001 required. St. Ambrose is a private diocesan university committed to undergraduate teaching and learning. Candidates who are student-centered and sensitive to the mission of a Catholic institution are encouraged to apply. Review of applications begins 15 November and continues until position is filled. Information about the department at <www.sau.edu/history>. Send cover letter, c.v., graduate transcript, and 3 recommendations which include teaching evaluations to Director of Personnel, St. Ambrose University, 518 West Locust Street, Davenport, IA 52803. AA/EEO.

DePaul University
19th-Century American West/Spanish Borderlands Tenure-Track Assistant Professorship. DePaul University is accepting applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professorship in 19th-Century American History, with a specialty in the history of the West/Spanish Borderlands, to begin in autumn 2001. The successful applicant should also be able to teach Native American history. Willingness to participate in and develop courses for the general education program is required. Involvement in interdisciplinary programs and initiatives, such as American Studies, Latin American and Latino Studies, and the Center for Latino 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, De-

partment of History, DePaul University, 2320 N. Kenmore, Chicago, IL 60614. For more information, see <http://diversity.depaul.edu/fjobs_las.html>. DePaul University is committed to diversity and equality in education and employment. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Activities of Members

Gretchen A. Adams, University of New Hampshire, received the Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowships for her work "The Spectator of Salem in American Culture."

Stephen Bertman published a new book entitled *Cultural Amnesia: America's Future and the Crisis of Memory*.

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 Blatti 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 North Caroliniana Society for 2000-2001 for his work on capitalism and environmental change in southeastern North Carolina.

Linda J. Borish is the new President of the Great Lakes American Studies Association. She 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* (Summer 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: Convents and the Spiritual Economy of Cuzco, Peru* (Duke University Press, 1999).

Orville Vernon Burton, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, was designated as 1999-2000 Outstanding Research and Doctoral Universities Professor of the Year, presented by The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

Lisa Cardyn, Yale University, received a New York State Archives research grant for her work "Theorizing Practice/Practicing Theory: Traumatic Sex and American Psychology."

Eve A. Carr received the Woodrow Wilson-Johnson & Johnson Dissertation Grant for her work entitled, "Immigration, Motherhood, and Medicine in a Twentieth-Century Border Town: The Newark Methodist Maternity Hospital, El Paso, Texas."

Chloe S. Carroll-Burke, University of Michigan, has received the 2000-2001 Swann Foundation Fellowship by the Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon.

Katherine Carté, University of Wisconsin-Madison, is the recipient of a dissertation fellowship from the Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society for her work, "Of Heaven and Earth: Economic Activity and Religion among Backcountry Moravians, 1740-1800."

John W. Chambers II has edited *The Oxford Companion to American Military History* (New York, Oxford Press, 2000), published "The American Debate over Modern War, 1871-1914," in *Anticipating Total War: The German and American Experience, 1871-1914* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), and

published "Jimmy Carter's Public Policy Presidency" (*Political Science Quarterly* 113, no. 3 (Fall 1998)).

Howard P. Chudacoff, Brown University, has been awarded a Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowship for his work: "Children and Their Styles of Play, 1750-1880."

Catherine Corman, Harvard University, has been awarded an American Antiquarian Society National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows for "Reading, Writing, and Removal: Native American Literacies, 1820-1851."

Constance W. Curry has edited a collection of essays titled *Deep in Our Hearts: Nine White Women in the Freedom Movement*, which will be published this fall by University of Georgia Press.

James E. Davis, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, has been appointed Executive Director of the Social Science Education Consortium (SSEC) in Boulder, Colorado.

Lance Davis and **Stanley Engerman** have received an award from the Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society for their work, "The Economy of British North America: Miles Traveled, Miles Still to Go," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 56 (January 1999), 9-22.

Marc Dollinger, Pasadena City College, has published a new book entitled *Quest for Inclusion: Jews and Liberalism in Modern America* (Princeton University Press).

Vincent DiGirolamo, Colgate University, has been awarded a fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows for "Crying the News: Child Street Trading in America, 1830s-1851."

Bruce Dorsey, Swarthmore College, has been awarded the Helen Watson Buckner Memorial fellowship from the John Carter Brown Library for his work, "A Social and Cultural History of Suicide in Early America."

Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College, received the Great Teacher Award from the class of 2000.

Stephen Engle, Florida Atlantic University, received a research grant from the Minnesota Historical Society's Publications and Research Department.

Nora Faires has been awarded the Fulbright Chair of North American Studies at the University of Calgary for Fall 2000. In January 2001 she will join the history department at Western Michigan University.

Estelle F. Feinstein and **Freeman W. Meyer** received the Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. Award in recognition of their lifetime contributions to Connecticut history.

Bruce Field, Northern Illinois University, was awarded a grant from the Minnesota Historical Society's Publications and Research Department.

Elizabeth Fones-Wolf, West Virginia University, won the sixteenth annual Covert Award in Mass Communication History for her article, "Creating a Favorable Business Climate: Corporations and Radio Broadcasting, 1934-1954."

Andrea Foroughi, Union College in Schenectady, New York, received a book grant from the Minnesota Historical Society in order to edit a collection of Civil War letters.

Gary W. Gallagher has become the third president of the Society of Civil War Historians.

John M. Gates, The College of Wooster, has placed a twelve chapter anthology consisting of original essays and previously published work on his web page. Entitled *The U.S. Army and Irregular Warfare*, the book can be found at <http://www.wooster.edu/history/jgates/book-contents.html/>.

Vane E. Gosse, Organizing Director of Peace Action, received a fellowship from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

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

Harvey J. Graff, University of Texas at San Antonio, has taken office as the President of the Social Science History Association for 1999-2000.

Matthew Rainbow Hale, Brandeis University, has been awarded the Legacy Fellowship from the American Antiquarian Society for his work "Neither Britons Nor Frenchmen: The Creation of American Nationality, 1789-1816."

Joseph Harsh, 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 Making of Southern Strategy, 1861-1862*.

Holly Heinzer, Yale University, has been awarded a Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowship for her work, "On the Move: The Means and Meanings of Travel in Northeastern America, 1750-1850."

Robin L.E. Hemenway, University of Minnesota, received a New York State Archives research grant for her work, "A Better Family? Indenture, Juvenile Rehabilitation, and The Politics of Reform at the New York House of Refuge, 1890-1915."

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

James Oliver Horton, George Washington University, and **Harold Holzer**, one of 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 ways to honor the 16th President on his 200th birthday in 2009.

Kenneth Robert Janken, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was appointed research fellow to the National Humanities Center for the 2000-2001 academic year.

Michael Kammen has been named a recipient of the 3rd Annual Library of Virginia Literary Awards with his work *Robert Gwathmey: The Life and Art of a Passionate Observer* (University of North Carolina Press).

J. Morgan Kousser, Caltech, has been named co-winner of the following awards for his book, *Colorblind Injustice: Minority 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. Kutolowski, State University of New York, College at Brockport, received a New York State Archives research grant for her work, "Genesee Gentry: Patronage Appointments and the Making of a Local Political Elite, 1803-1821."

Robert G. Lee, Brown University, has been named the winner of the Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) annual book award for *Orientalism: Asian Americans in Popular Culture* (Temple University Press, 1999).

Isabelle Lehuu, University of Quebec at Montreal, is the recipient of an Archie K. Davis Fellowship from the North Caroliniana Society for her work on books and reading in North Carolina from 1776 to 1865.

Richard K. Lieberman, LaGuardia Community College, received the Sloan Public Service Award from the Fund for the City of New York for his extraordinary public service.

Peter Mancall and **Thomas Weiss** have received an award from the Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society for their work,

"Was Economic Growth Likely in Colonial British North America?" *Journal of Economic History*, 59 (March 1999), 17-40.

Martin V. Melosi has been named to the Odense Fulbright Chair in American Studies at the University of Southern Denmark in Odense. He also published a new book, *The Sanitary City: Urban Infrastructure in America From Colonial Times to the Present* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000).

Karen R. Merrill, Williams College, has been awarded the 2000 James Madison Prize by the Society for History in the Federal Government for the article, "In Search of the 'Federal Presence' in the American West," *Western Historical Quarterly*, 30:4 (Winter 1999), 449-473.

Mark Meuwese, University of Notre Dame, has been awarded the John Carter Brown Library Associates Fellow by the John Carter Brown Library for his work, "Dutch Native Interactions in the Atlantic World, 1590-1700."

Linda Karen Miller, Fairfax High School Fairfax, Virginia, has received the 1999 University of Kansas School of Education Excellence in Teaching Award, the 1999 National Peace Corps Association Global Teachnet Teacher of the Year Award, and the Virginia Geography Society Nystrom Teacher of the Year Award.

Patricia Hagler Minter, Western Kentucky University, received an Archie K. Davis Fellowship from the North Caroliniana Society for her work on segregated transit laws in North Carolina.

Kristyn R. Moon, Johns Hopkins University, received a Kate B. and Hall J. Fellowship award for her work, "From 'John Chinaman' to 'Japanese Sandman': China and Japan in American Music, 1850-1920."

David Morgan, Valparaiso University, has received the 1999-2000 Professional/Scholarly Publishing Award in Religion and Philosophy from the Association of American Publishers for his book, *Protestants and Pictures: Religion, Visual Culture, and the Age of American Mass Production* (Oxford University Press).

Theresa D. Napson-Williams, Rutgers University, received a dissertation grant in women's studies from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation for her work, "Violating the Black Body: Black Women, White Men and Sexual Violence, 1920-1950."

William Nixon, Indiana University, Bloomington, has been awarded a Future Faculty Teaching Fellowship for 2000-01.

Stephen H. Norwood, University of Oklahoma, won the Macmillan/SABR Baseball Research Award for 1999 for "Going to Bat for Jackie Robinson: The Jewish Role in Breaking Baseball's Color Line," *Journal of Sport History*, 26, Spring 1999.

Tod M. Ottman, State University of New York, Albany, received a New York State Archives research grant for his work, "The Empire State at War: World War II's Impact on the Policies, Politics, and Institutional Development of the New York State Government."

L. Scott Philyaw, Western Carolina University, is the recipient of an Archie K. Davis Fellowship from the North Caroliniana Society for his work on migration from North Carolina to the Pacific Northwest.

Patrick D. Reagan, Tennessee Technological University, published *Designing a New America: The Origins of New Deal Planning, 1890-1943* as a volume in the series, *The Political Development of the American Nation* (University of Massachusetts Press). He also completed *American Journey: World War I and the Jazz Age* (Primary Source Media/The Gale Group, 2000).

John P. Resch, University of New Hampshire at Manchester, published *Suffering Soldiers: Revolutionary War Veterans, Moral Sentiment, and Political Culture in the Early Re-*

public (University of Massachusetts Press).

Donald M. Roper, State University of New York, New Paltz, received a New York State Archives research grant for his work, "Shaping the Young Republic's Law: The New York Supreme Court, 1798-1823."

Vicki Ruiz, Arizona State University, has been named by President Clinton as one of seven members to the National Council on the Humanities.

Eric Schneider received a Gilder Lehrman fellowship at the Columbia Rare Book and Manuscript Collection for his project, "The Golden Spike: Heroin and the Postwar City."

Dorothy M. Schulz, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, has been awarded a grant by the Minnesota Historical Society's Publications and Research Department.

Liz Shapiro, President of The Connecticut League of History Organizations, Inc., accepted the Betty M. Linsley Award for the organization's promotion and sustained support of Connecticut history for the past fifty years.

Carol Sheriff, College of William and Mary, has received the Alumni Fellowship Award from the Society of the Alumni.

James F. Siekmeier published a new book entitled *Aid, Nationalism and Inter-American Relations - Guatemala, Bolivia and The United States, 1945-1961* (Edward Mellen Press).

Arwin D. Smallwood, Bradley University, received an Archie K. Davis Fellowship from the North Caroliniana Society for his work on three cultures in Indian Woods, North Carolina.

Joseph F. Spillane, University of Florida, received a New York State Archives research grant for his work, "Young Offenders in Prison: The Legacy of Correctional Innovation in New York State, 1930-1980."

Bruce M. Stave has been named Board of Trustees Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Connecticut, where he is Director of the University's Center for Oral History.

Alan Taylor, University of California, Davis, has been awarded the American Antiquarian Society National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for his work "The Divided Ground: The Northern Borderland (U.S. and Canada) in the Wake of the American Revolution."

JoAnne Thomas, Western Michigan University, has won a Kate B. and Hall J. Fellowship for her work, "Good Bye, Old Arm: Songs of the Civil War."

Rohit Daniel Wadhvani, University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as a scholar-in-residence at the Pennsylvania State Archives. Wadhvani also received a one-month fellowship from the Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society for "The Social, Economic, and Political Origins of Expanding Access to Financial Institutions in the 19th-Century Northeast."

Eugene M. Wait will be included in the reference book *2000 Outstanding Writers of the 20th Century* (Cambridge, England), and will also be included in *Contemporary Authors* very soon.

G. D. Waldrep III, independent scholar, received an Archie K. Davis Fellowship from the North Caroliniana Society for his work on mixed-race peoples in North Carolina.

Wayne A. Wiegand, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received a grant from the Spencer Foundation. The funding will support research for a comprehensive single-volume history of the American public school library.

Bridgett M. Williams-Searle, University of Iowa, received a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation dissertation grant for her work, "Resolving the Revolution: Households, Law, and the Structuring of Dependent Relations in the Early Republic, 1778-1828."

Karin Wulf, American University, has received an American Antiquarian Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies Fellowship for her work "In the Shade of the Family Tree: Geology and Representation of the Family Identity in Early America."

Awards, Grants and Fellowships

The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller University, announces a special program of grants-in-aid for the year 2001 in the History of the Cold War Era. Applications are invited for 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, Pocantino Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; <archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>; <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>.

The Rockefeller Archive Center also invites applications for its regular program of Grants for Travel and Research at the Rockefeller Archive Center for the year 2001. The competitive program makes funds available to researchers in any discipline, usually graduate students or post-doctoral scholars, who are engaged in research that requires use of the collections at the Center. Also for 2001, the Center will again award grants to support research on the history of the Rockefeller University. Deadline is 30 November 2000. Contact: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Pocantino Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; <archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>; <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>.

The Rockefeller Archive Center of The Rockefeller University will continue a five-year program of residencies for research at the Center on broad topics related to the history of basic medical research, broadly defined. Researchers may apply for residencies of one month, one semester, or an academic year. Stipends of \$5,000 per month 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.rockefeller.edu>; <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>.

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 given a \$100 cash award and is invited to the annual meeting as the Society's guest. The James T. Dawson Award is given to a local government in Mississippi with an exemplary records-management program. Call MHS on (601) 359-6850 to request a nomination form for both awards. The Glover Moore Prize, which carries a \$300 cash award, and is awarded annually if merited to the author of the best master's thesis on a topic in Mississippi history completed during the previous year. Submit 4 copies to Moore Prize, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205. Deadline is 1 December 2000.

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies (SEASECS) invites submissions for its annual article competition, the Percy G. Adams Article

Prize. The Society will give an award of \$500 for the best article on an 18th-century subject published in a scholarly journal, annual, or collection between 1 September 1999 and 31 August 2000. Authors must become members of SEASECS. Articles may be submitted by the author or by others acting on his/her behalf. Submit articles in triplicate by 1 December 2000 to: Heather McPherson, Department of Art and Art History, 113 Humanities Building, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294.

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History 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 archives in New York City: The Gilder Lehrman Collection, The Columbia University rare book and manuscript collection, and the Library of the New York Historical Society. Applicants should specify only 1 institution in their applications. The fellowships are open to scholars who have a demonstrated record of scholarly excellence in American history, American literature, or a related field. Stipends are available ranging from \$1,500-4,000 per month for up to 3 months. Preference will be given to scholars outside the New York metropolitan area. Fellowships are awarded twice a year; deadlines re 1 December 2000, and 1 May 2001. Candidates should submit: a cover sheet with name, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, email address, present rank and institution, title of project, duration of fellowship required, names of recommenders; a c.v.; a 2-3 page project proposal that lists the specific holdings in the collection they intend to use; 2 letters of recommendation; a schedule and proposed budget of expenses during the tenure of the fellowship. These materials should be sent to: Fellowship Program, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

The American Philosophical Society has recently instituted a special monograph award, the Millennium Award, for the best manuscript accepted for the *Transactions* in 2000. The \$5,000 award will be given annually at the Autumn Meeting for the next 5 years. Deadline is 1 December 2000. All manuscripts are subject to review before being considered by the Society's editorial board. Contact: <caroleaps@amphilsoc.org>; <http://www.aps-pub.com/>.

The Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies will award a limited number of fellowships for 1 or 2 semesters in migration history. Fellows are expected to live in Princeton. Inquiries and requests for fellowship application forms should be addressed to: The Manager, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Department of History, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017. Deadline is 1 December 2000.

The Huntington, an independent research center, will award to scholars over 100 fellowships for the academic year 2001-2002. Deadline for all fellowships is 15 December 2000. Contact: The Huntington, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108; (626) 405 2194; fax: (626) 449-5703; <cpowell@Huntington.org>; <http://www.huntington.org>.

The National Institutes of Health, the DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Memorial Fellowship in the History of Biomedical Sciences and Technology seeks to encourage historical research and writing about biomedical sciences and technology by providing a postdoctoral student at the beginning stages of their professional career with a year's

research experience in residence at Stetten Museum offices on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. Deadline is **15 December 2000**. Contact: Victoria Harden, NIH Historian and Director of the Stetten Museum; (301) 496-6610; fax: (301) 402-1434; <victoria.harden@nih.gov>; <<http://www.nih.gov/od/museum/grants/memorial-fellowship/>>.

The **Western Front Association** of the United States is announcing its new Western Front Association Annual Undergraduate Essay Award for an essay of up to 3,000 words written 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 contribute to a better understanding of the impact of World War I on this country. Deadline is **31 December 2000**. Contact: Paul Cora at <sq617@aol.com>.

The **Committee on Lesbian and Gay History**, an affiliate of the American Historical Association, will award two prizes in 2001: (1) The John Boswell Prize for an outstanding book on lesbian/gay history written in English by a North American; and (2) A prize for an outstanding paper on lesbian/gay history written in English by an undergraduate student at a North American institution. Deadline is **31 December 2000**. Contact: Marc Stein, CLGH Chair, Assistant Professor of History, Faculty of Arts, York University, 2120 Vari Hall, 4700 Keele St., Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada; (416) 736-5123 x30423; <mstein@yorku.ca>.

The **Agricultural History Society** announces the Gilbert C. Fite Dissertation Award for the best dissertation on agricultural history, broadly conceived, and completed during the calendar year. The Fite Award includes a \$300 honorarium, certificate, and invitation by the University of Iowa Press to submit the manuscript for publication consideration. Nominees should submit 3 copies of the dissertation on or before **31 December 2000** to R. Douglas Hurt, Editor, Agricultural History, 618 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1202.

The **Athenaeum of Philadelphia** announces the Charles E. Peterson Research Fellowships and Summer Internships in early American architecture and building technology prior to 1860 to be used during the period 1 June 2001 to 31 May 2002. Senior Fellows must be persons who hold a terminal degree and possess a distinguished record of accomplishment. Research is not subject to geographical restrictions, although preference is given to Delaware Valley topics. Applications will be accepted between **1 January 2001 and 1 March 2001**, and should be addressed to the Chairman, Peterson Fellowship Committee, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3794. For further information, see: <www.PhilaAthenaeum.org>.

The **Minnesota Historical Society's Research Department** invites applications for grants in four categories to support original research and writing leading to interpretive works on the history of Minnesota. Preference is given to projects that will produce manuscripts to be considered for publication in *Minnesota History*, the Society's quarterly, or by the Minnesota Historical Society Press. Grants are not awarded to support work on dissertations or theses. **Application deadlines are 2 January and 1 April 2001**. Applications for mini-grants may be submitted at any time and will generally require one month to review. For a copy of the Research Grants Program Information and Guidelines and an Application Form, write to Deborah L. Miller, Research Supervisor, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Blvd. West, St. Paul MN

55102; <debbie.miller@mnhs.org>.

The **American Antiquarian Society** will award a number of short- and long-term visiting research fellowships during the year 1 June 2001-31 May 2002. Several categories of awards are offered for short- and long-term scholarly research at AAS. Funding is available from the National Endowment for the Humanities for 4-12 months' residence at the Society, while a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation funds other long-term fellowships. Other categories provide 1-3 months' support. Deadline is **15 January 2001**. Contact: John B. Hench, Vice President for Academic and Public Programs, Room A, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 755-5221; <CSloat@mwa.org>.

The **Virginia Historical Society** offers fellowships of up to 4 weeks a year to promote the interpretation of Virginia history and access to its collections. Awards include the Andrew W. Mellon Research Fellowships, the Betty Sams Christian Fellowships in business history, and the Sydney and Frances Lewis Fellowships in women's studies. Deadline is **15 January 2001**. Contact: Dr. Nelson D. Lankford, Chairman, Research Fellowship Committee, Virginia Historical Society, 428 N. Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220; (804) 358-4901; fax: (804) 355-2399; <nlankford@vahistorical.org>; <<http://www.vahistorical.org>>.

The **Sophia Smith Collection and the Smith College Archives at Smith College** fund three research support programs: the Caroline D. Bain Scholar-in-Residence Fellowship and the Margaret Storrs Grierson Scholars-in-Residence Fellowships, both awarded in annual competitions, and the smaller Margaret Storrs Grierson Travel-to-Collections grants, available throughout the year. Application cover sheets and additional application instructions can be obtained from <<http://www.smith.edu/libraries/ssc>> and <<http://www.smith.edu/libraries/ca>>. Deadline is **15 January 2001**. Contact: Kate Weigand, Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063. Phone: 413-585-2996; <Kweigand@email.smith.edu>.

The **Museum of the Confederacy** invites nominations for its 31st annual book awards competition. The *Jefferson Davis Award* is presented annually for the best book-length narrative relating to the Confederate period, and the *Founders Award* is presented biennially for outstanding documentary editing relating to the Confederate period. Nominations for the 2000 Jefferson Davis Award and the 1999-2000 Founders Award must be submitted by **15 January 2001**. Contact: Dr. John M. Coski, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 E. Clay Street, Richmond, VA 23219; <library@moc.org>.

The **John Carter Brown Library** will award approximately 25 short- and long-term Research Fellowships for the year 1 June 2001 through 31 May 2002. Short-term fellowships are available for periods of 2-4 months and carry a stipend of \$1,200 per month. Long-term fellowships are typically for 5-9 months and carry a stipend of \$3,000 per month. The Library's holdings are concentrated on the history of the Western Hemisphere during the colonial period (ca. 1492-ca. 1825). Deadline is **15 January 2001**. For application forms and fuller information, write to: Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-3477; <JCBL_Fellowships@brown.edu>; <<http://www.JCBL.org/>>.

Winterthur Museum, Garden and Library encourages applications for its 2001-2002 Residential Research Fellowship Program. Approximately 25 fellowships will be awarded: NEH appointments, 4-12 months at \$2,500 per month; dissertation fellowships, \$6,500 per semester; and gen-

eral grants, 1-3 months, at \$1,500 per month. Deadline is **15 January 2001**. Contact: Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur Museum, Garden and Library, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 888-4649; <<http://www.winterthur.org/>>; <pelliott@winterthur.org>.

The **Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture**, a unit of The New York Public Library's Research Libraries, announces its Scholars-In-Residence Program. The Program is designed to encourage research and writing in black history and culture and is open to scholars in these areas and to professionals in fields related to the Schomburg Center's collections and program activities. Candidates for advanced degrees must have completed all requirements for the degree by the application deadline. Fellows will receive stipends of \$25,000 for 6 months and up to \$50,000 for 12 months. Fellows must devote their full time to their research projects. Deadline for the academic year 2001-2002 is **15 January 2001**. Contact: Scholars-in-Research Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-1801; (212) 491-2228; <<http://www.nypl.org/research/sc/scholars/index.htm>>.

The **U.S. Army Center of Military History** in Washington, D.C., awards 2 Dissertation Fellowships each year to support scholarly research and writing by qualified civilian graduate students preparing dissertations on the history of war on land. These fellowships carry a \$9,000 stipend and access to the Center's facilities and technical expertise. Applicants must be civilian citizens of the United States. Applications must be postmarked no later than **15 January 2001**. Contact: Executive Secretary, Dissertation Fellowship Committee, U.S. Army Center of Military History, 103 Third Avenue, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5058; (202) 685-2709/2094; fax: (202) 685-2077; <edgar.raines@hqda.army.mil>; <<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg>>.

The **University of Michigan, William L. Clements Library**, offers Jacob M. Price Visiting Research Fellowships to facilitate research at the Library. Several grants of \$500 are available for graduate students and junior faculty. Successful applicants are expected to work at the library for at least one week. Applications will be accepted until **15 January 2001**. Contact: Price Fellowship, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, 909 S. Michigan Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1190; (734) 764-2347; fax: (734) 647-0716; <briand@umich.edu>.

New York University's International Center for Advanced Studies (ICAS) and its Project on the Cold War as Global Conflict invites applications for fellowships for the academic year 2001-2002. The theme is "War and Peace: 1945-2000." Stipends are \$35,000 for 9 months. Deadline is **16 January 2001**. For application forms and for more information, contact: Fellowships, International Center for Advanced Studies, New York University, 53 Washington Square South, Room 401, New York, NY 10012-1098; fax: (212) 995-4546; <icas@nyu.edu>; <<http://www.nyu.edu/institutes.nyu>>.

American Maritime History, Williams-Mystic, the Maritime Studies Program of Williams College and Mystic Seaport invites applications for the Robert G. Stone, Jr., Fellowship in American Maritime History. This is a two-year appointment, beginning 2 July 2001, to teach one course each semester in American Maritime History to 24 liberal arts undergraduates in the Williams-Mystic Program. Candidates be near completion of the Ph.D. Send application letter, c.v., and three references by **19 January 2001**, to: Dr. James T. Carlton, Director, Williams-Mystic Maritime Studies Program, P.O. Box 6000, Mystic, CT 06355-0990;

(860) 572-5394 ext.4; fax: (860) 572-5329; <munson@mysticseaport.org>.

The **Newberry Library** announces a selection of fellowships and awards. Long-term fellowships are available to post-doctoral scholars (and Ph.D. candidates in the case of the Spencer Fellowship), for periods of 6-11 months, unless otherwise noted under the fellowship description. Applicants for post-doctoral awards must hold the Ph.D. at the time of application. The stipend for these fellowships is up to \$30,000 unless specified under the award description. Short-term fellowships are intended for post-doctoral scholars or Ph.D. candidates from outside the Chicago area who have a specific need for Newberry collections. The tenure of short-term fellowships varies from 1 week-2 months unless otherwise noted under the award description. The amount of the award is generally \$1,200 per month. The Newberry Library fellowships are residential. In all cases, deadline is **20 January 2001**. For full details, or to download application materials, see <www.newberry.org>; or write to: Committee on Awards, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; (312) 255-3666. <research@newberry.org>.

The **Bicentennial Commission of the United Methodist Church** in Indiana is sponsoring an essay contest on the history of United Methodism or its predecessor denominations in the state of Indiana. Essays must be 10-50 pages in length and may cover topics related, but not restricted to, biography, social, cultural, gender, or ethnic histories. The winner receives \$1,000 and publication of his or her work. Deadline is **31 January 2001**. Submit entries to: Essay Contest, United Methodist Church, P.O. Box 331, Greencastle, IN 46135; (765) 658-4406.

The **New York State Archives and the Archives Partnership Trust** announce the availability of awards for qualified applicants to pursue research using the vast resources of the New York State Archives. The Larry J. Hackman Research Residency Program is intended to support advanced work in New York State history, government, or public policy. Award amounts are greater for in-depth research over a substantial period of time but generally range from \$1,500-2,000 per month. Deadline is **31 January 2001**. Contact: Dr. James D. Folts, (518) 474-8955; <jfolts@mail.nysed.gov>. Further information is available from: Archives Partnership Trust, Cultural Education Center, Suite 9C49, Albany, NY 12230; (518) 473-7091; fax: (518) 473-7058; <aptrust@mail.nysed.gov>; Application forms are available at: <<http://www.nysarchives.org>>.

The **History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, Ohio University**, is soliciting entries for its award for the best journalism and mass communication history book of 2000. The award is given annually. The winning author will receive a plaque and a \$500 cash prize at the August 2001 AEJMC conference in Washington, D.C. Only those books with a 2000 publication date will be accepted. Compilations, anthologies, articles and monographs will be excluded because they qualify for the Covert Award, another AEJMC History Division competition. Entries must be mailed no later than **1 February 2001**. 3 copies of each book should be submitted, along with the author's mailing address, telephone number, and email address, to: Patrick S. Washburn, AEJMC History Book Award Chair, E.W. Scripps School of Journalism, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

The **Arkansas Historical Association** announces the Violet B. Gingles and Lucille Westbrook Local History competitions for 2000. The Gingles Award of \$500 and a framed certificate is presented to the per-

son who writes the best manuscript article on any Arkansas history topic. Edited documents and memoirs will be considered for this award, but entries must not have been submitted elsewhere. Manuscript should be no longer than 35 double-spaced pages. Footnotes should be at the end of the text. Since manuscripts are evaluated anonymously, only the full title of the article should appear at the top of the first page of the manuscript. On a separate page the following information should be included: title, author's name, complete address, and telephone number(s). Entries must be submitted in triplicate; photocopies must be clear. All articles will be considered for publication in the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. Deadline is **1 February 2001**. Send to the Arkansas Historical Association, Department of History, Old Main 416, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University announces several grants for visiting faculty from other colleges and universities, independent scholars, and graduate students writing Ph.D. dissertations, who are actively pursuing research that requires or will benefit from access to the holdings of the Schlesinger Library. Deadline for proposals is **1 February 2001**. Contact: Grants Administrator, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 496 8340; <www.radcliffe.edu/schles>

The Dirksen Congressional Center offers grants to fund research on the U.S. Congress. The Center awards a significant portion of the funds for dissertation research. Organizations and institutions are not eligible. Deadline is **1 February 2001**. Complete information about eligibility and application procedures may be found at the Center's website: <http://www.pekin.net/dirksen/congresearch.html>. Contact: Frank Mackaman at <fmackaman@pekin.net>.

The Peace History Society invites submissions for the Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History, to be given to the author or authors of an outstanding article published in English in 1999 or 2000 which deals with peace history. The Prize carries a cash award of \$500. Articles should be submitted in triplicate by **1 February 2001** to Prof. Robert Shaffer, History Department, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA 17257. Contact: <roshaf@ark.ship.edu>.

The Coordinating Council for Women in History is accepting applications for the fourth CCWH Catherine Prelinger Award Scholarship. This award of \$10,000 is intended to enhance the work of a contemporary scholar whose academic path has not followed the traditional path of uninterrupted study. For application guidelines and forms contact Dr. Marguerite Renner, Department of History, Glendale College, 1500 North Verdugo Road, Glendale, CA 91208. For membership information contact Rosalind Urbach Moss, P.O. Box 5401, Saunders Station, Richmond, VA 23220. Deadline is **2 February 2001**.

The John Nicholas Brown Center for the Study of American Civilization, Brown University, in partnership with the Institute for Elementary and Secondary Education at Brown University, will offer one fellowship to a secondary school teacher for the summer of 2001. Deadline is **15 February 2001**. Contact: Joyce M. Botelho, Director, The John Nicholas Brown Center, Box 1880, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 272-0357; <Joyce.Botelho@brown.edu>.

The Missouri Historical Society (MHS) announces its 2001 Research Fellowship competition. MHS fellowships provide from 1-3 months in residence to selected

scholars working in an area pertinent to MHS's mission and collections. Graduate, or professional-level, applicants welcome. Stipend is \$1,700 per month. Deadline is **28 February 2001**. Contact: Missouri Historical Society, Research Division, P.O. Box 11940, St. Louis, MO 63112-0040; <jbmc@mohistory.org>.

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program announces award stipends of \$2,500 per month for up to 6 months to individuals working on a topic related to collections in the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology. Historians, librarians, and pre-doctoral/post-doctoral students are all invited to apply for the calendar year 2002. Deadline is **1 March 2001**. Contact: Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program, NMAH 5016, Washington, DC, 20560-0630; <libmail@sil.si.edu>; <http://www.sil.si.edu/>.

The Textile Society of America announces the R. L. Shep Book Award, which is given annually to the publication judged to be the best book of the year in the field of ethnic textile studies. The award consists of a \$750 prize. Nominations for the 2000 award must be submitted in writing by **1 March 2001** to the chairperson of the Award committee. Only books published in 2000 are eligible for the 2001 award, which will be conferred in the fall. Contact: Roy W. Hamilton, Chairperson, R. L. Shep Book Award Committee, Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549; fax: (310) 206-7007; <royh@arts.ucla.edu>.

The Arkansas Historical Association announces the J. H. Atkinson Award for Excellence in the Teaching of Arkansas History to be presented to the state's outstanding teacher of Arkansas history at the April 2001 annual meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association in Benton. Any elementary or secondary teacher who teaches a course in Arkansas history is eligible. Applicants must return 4 completed copies of the official entry form by the deadline of **1 March 2001**. For entry forms, contact: Arkansas Historical Association, Department of History, Old Main 416, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; (501) 575-5884; <rhondak@comp.uark.edu>.

The Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society invites applications for the following fellowship awards: (1) 4 1-month fellowships that carry stipends of \$1,600 each and are tenable from June 2001-May 2002, available to scholars at all levels of research; (2) 1 dissertation-level fellowship, tenable for 9 consecutive months from 1 September 2001-31 May 2002, and carrying a stipend of \$15,000; (3) 1 advanced research fellowship, also tenable for 9 consecutive months from 1 September 2001-31 May 2002, and carrying a stipend of \$30,000. Contact: Cathy Matson, Program Director <cmatson@librarycompany.org>; or visit <www.librarycompany.org>. Deadline is **1 March 2001**. Send all materials to: Program in Early American Economy and Society, The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

The Early American Industries Association (EAIA) announces a \$6,000 Research Grants Program for individuals or institutions engaged in research for projects that relate to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, shops, farms, or on the sea. No one award will exceed \$2,000. Contact: Ms. Justine J. Mataleno, Coordinator, 1324 Shallcross Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806; Phone: (302) 652-7297. Deadline is **15 March 2001**.

The Architect of the Capitol invites applications for the 16th year of the United States Capitol Historical Society Fellow-

ship. This fellowship is designed to support research and publication on the history of the art and architecture of the United States Capitol and related buildings. Graduate students and scholars may apply for periods ranging from 1 month-1 year; the stipend is \$1,500 per month. Applications must be postmarked by **15 March 2001**. Contact: Dr. Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; Telephone: (202) 228-1222.

The Eldred WWII Museum, Eldred, Pennsylvania, announces an essay contest with \$25,000 in prizes to encourage high school students to research and learn the significance of World War II. The Grand Award winner will receive a cash scholarship of \$2,000 with a \$500 honorarium going to the sponsoring teacher. This year's essay topic is, "Why should we remember World War II?" Contestants, 19 years old and younger, should be enrolled in public, private or home high school. Essays should contain between 1,000 and 1,500 words and be postmarked no later than **15 March 2001**. Winners will be announced on Memorial Day, 2001. For more information, contact Sara Wallace, Contest Administrator, (913) 888-7172; <http://www.eldredwwiimuseum.org>.

The Indiana Historical Society announces two \$6,000 graduate fellowships for the 2001-2002 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the field of the history of Indiana, or of the history of Indiana as part of regions with which it has been associated, such as the Old Northwest and Midwest. Students must have completed, at the time of application, all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. Applicants must provide 3 letters of recommendation including one from the chair person of their major department confirming the applicant's eligibility, and 1 from the dissertation director. Also required are an original transcript of graduate credits and a dissertation prospectus. Deadline is **16 March 2001**. Contact: Stephen L. Cox, Director, Education Division, Indiana Historical Society, 450 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; <sc Cox@indianahistory.org>; <http://www.indianahistory.org/edu/grants/fellow.html>.

The Denver Public Library invites book nominations for next year's Caroline Bancroft History Prize. Individuals or organizations interested in nominating books should send 3 copies to: Caroline Bancroft Prize, Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library, 10 West 14th Avenue Parkway, Denver, CO 80204. Only books published in the current year will be considered. Nominations must be received by **31 March 2001**.

Calls for Papers

The University of Nebraska invites proposals for individual papers or panels in all areas of history for its 44th Annual Missouri Valley History Conference. This year, conference organizers are especially interested in proposals relating to public history. Proposals, consisting of a cover letter, abstract(s), and vitae, should be sent by **30 November 2000**, to the Program chair: Prof. Sharon E. Wood, Missouri Valley History Conference, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182. Email inquiries (but not proposals), to: <swood@unomail.unomaha.edu>.

The Rural and Agricultural Studies section of the Western Social Science Association seeks paper and session proposals for its 43rd annual conference in Reno, Nevada on 18-21 April 2001. Panels, roundtables,

and papers on any aspect of rural/agricultural study are welcome. Submit abstracts (150 word maximum), along with audio visual needs by **1 December 2000** to: Robert Preston, Department of History, Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, MD 21727; (301) 447-6576; fax (270) 762-6587; <stephanie.carpenter@murraystate.edu>.

Call for authors in the area of **First Lady Scholarship**. First, The American First Ladies Encyclopedia is seeking essays on every first lady and 10 topical essays. Due date is **1 December 2000**. Second, The Presidential Wives Series is seeking short biographies on every first lady. For further information on both awards, and payment details, contact: Robert P. Watson, Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii, Hilo, HI, 96720; <watsonr@hawaii.edu>.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History welcomes paper proposals for its conference in November 2001 entitled, "Murder in New England: Crime and Punishment in the Northeast, 1600-Present." Proposals should be sent to Lawrence B. Goodheart, 455 N. Bigelow Road, Hampton, CT 06247. Deadline is **1 December 2000**.

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations invites submissions for its 27th Annual Conference, hosted by American University in Washington, D.C. from 14-16 June 2001. Proposals that deal with the broadest possible range of topics in U.S. foreign relations, national security, and international security should be submitted by **1 December 2000**. Preference will be given to round tables and complete panels, and submissions should include a 1-page abstract per paper, a current 1-page c.v., and mailing and email address for each participant. The submission of proposals by email, either as attachments or "pasted text," is strongly encouraged. Mail to: Richard H. Immerman, Temple University, 9th floor Gladfelter Hall (025-24), 1115 W. Berks Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122-5891; (215) 204-7466; fax: (215) 204-5891.

The Oral History Association announces a call for papers for its annual meeting held in St. Louis, Missouri on 16-21 October 2001. The theme is, "Bearing Public Witness: Documenting Memories of Struggle and Resistance." Proposals are welcome that consider the challenges of collecting and documenting memories, and histories that reflect trauma, genocide, violence, or social/political disorder. Proposals should include 5 copies of the following: (1) for full sessions, submit an abstract of no more than 2 pages and 1 page vitae per participant, and; (2) for individual proposals, submit 1-page abstract and 1-page vitae of the presenter. All submissions should include name, mailing address, institutional affiliation, phone number and email address. Deadline is **15 December 2000**. Contact: Leslie Brown, Washington University, (314) 935-7279; <lbrownb@artsci.wustl.edu>. Send proposals to: Oral History Association Program Committee, c/o Professor Leslie Brown, Program in African and Afro-American Studies, Washington University, One Brookings Dr., St. Louis, MO 63130-4899; fax (314) 935-5631.

The Georgia Association of Historians invites proposals for papers addressing any aspect of the theme of identity and history for its 13-14 April 2001 Annual Meeting at Augusta State University. Each proposal for an individual paper or a panel should include 2 copies of a 1-page synopsis and a brief c.v. for each participant. The GAH meeting is open to proposals on any historical topic, including teaching, but special consideration will be given to panels and papers that address the theme.

Graduate and undergraduate students, whose papers may also be eligible for submission to the contest sponsored by the GAH and the National Archives-Southeast Region (see Awards section), are strongly encouraged to participate. Deadline **15 December 2000**. Send to: Randall L. Patton, Program Chair, Department of History and Philosophy, Kennesaw State University, 1000 Chastain Road, Kennesaw, GA 30144-5591; (770) 423-6714; fax: (770) 423-6432.

The **Association of Seventh-day Adventist Historians**, which will hold its triennial meeting at Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan on 12-15 April 2000, announces a call for papers by Seventh-day Adventist historians on any subject of Seventh-day Adventist history, and papers on pedagogical issues by Adventist teachers in secondary and higher education. Student papers in these areas are also welcomed. Send proposals by **31 December 2000** to Gary Land, Department of History and Political Science, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI 49104; <land@andrews.edu>.

The **Mid-America American Studies Association (MAASA)** will hold its annual conference from 20-21 April 2001 in Madison, Wisconsin. The conference theme is, "The Cultural Agencies of American Institutions: Analyzing Sites for the Production, Dissemination, and Appropriation of Cultural Capital." The deadline for submission is **3 January 2001**. Proposals (5 copies) should include a 1-page summary and a 1-page c.v. for each presenter, session chair, and commentator. Submit proposal or send inquiries to Wayne A. Wiegand, School of Library and Information Studies, 4232 Helen C. White Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; <wwiegand@facstaff.wisc.edu>.

Mephistos Graduate Student Conference for the History, Philosophy and Sociology of Science fields will be held 30 March - 1 April 2000 at the University of Notre Dame. Travel grant information is available at <<http://www.nd.edu/~meph2001>>. Abstracts are due by **15 January 2001**. Send to Mephistos 2001 Program Committee, History and Philosophy of Science, 346 O'Shaughnessy Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556-5634.

The **Society for Historians of the Early American Republic** will hold their 23rd annual meeting on 19-22 July 2001 in Baltimore, Maryland. The theme is "Lived Lives in the Early 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 involving 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 a 1-page prospectus and a brief c.v. for all participants. Send proposals to: Andrew and Mary Cayton, SHEAR Program Co-Chairs Department of History, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056; (513) 529-5542; (513) 529-3399; <caytonar@muohio.edu>.

CHEIRON: The International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences will hold its 33rd annual meeting June 21-24 2001, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and invites program submissions for papers which may deal with any aspect of the behavioral and social sciences or with related historiographical or methodological issues. Papers should be 7-8 double-spaced pages plus short abstract, or a 500-700 word abstract plus bibliography. Work should be original. Submissions must be received by **15 January 2001**. Travel awards are presented to assist students who present papers. Con-

tact Professor Marlene Shore, Cheiron Program Chair, Department of History, 2140 Vari Hall, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3; (416) 736-5123; fax: (416) 736-5836; <mshore@yorku.ca>; <<http://www.yorku.ca/dept/psych/orgs/cheiron/cheiron.htm>>

The **Florida Historical Society** announces a call for individuals to submit proposals for individual papers or sessions for the Society's Annual Meeting to be held from 23-26 May in Cocoa Brevard County, Florida. The general theme of the meeting is "The Popular Culture of Florida," but papers and presentations on other topics relating to Florida's history, environment, politics or economy are invited. The deadline for proposal submission is **30 January 2001**. Send a brief summary of the proposed paper/session, along with the names and addresses of presenters, and proposed chairpersons, any audio-visual aids needed, and other pertinent information to: Dr. Robert Taylor, Humanities Dept., Florida Institute of Technology, 150 West University Boulevard, Melbourne, FL 32901; (321) 674 7384; or Dr. Robert Snyder, University of South Florida, 2401 Blind Pond Avenue, Lutz, FL 33549-7508; (813) 974-7437.

The **Northwest Territory Alliance**, the Midwestern Revolutionary War research and re-enactment society, invites proposals for papers to be presented at its second annual Symposium on Revolutionary America, 1765-1789, to be held 28 April 2001, at the College of Du Page, Glen Ellyn, Illinois. Proposals are invited for topics relating to the Revolutionary War Period. Possible subjects include, but are not limited to military, social, industrial, or political history; archeology, architecture, museums and archives, clothing and fashion, armament, food ways, etc. Proposals should be approximately 100-250 words in length. A brief description of your source material, and a 1-page (or less) biographical note or resume should be included with each summary. Deadline is **1 February 2001**. Send proposals to NWTAS Symposium Committee, c/o Mickey Marnstein, 9113 Niles Center Road, Skokie, IL 60076-1515

The **Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS)** welcomes proposals for papers, roundtables, workshops, poster exhibits, and plenary sessions at the 16th Biennial Meeting to be held at the Hyatt Regency Riverwalk in San Antonio, Texas, 14-18 November 2001. All proposals must have a definite Canadian focus, even if on a comparative subject. A particular emphasis or theme is Canadian and Mexican connections, including the triadic relationship exemplified by NAFTA. Deadline for proposals is **1 February 2001**. Information and forms are available on: <<http://www.acsus.org>>; (202) 393-2582. Send proposals to <sanantonio@acsus.org>; by fax: (202) 393-2582; by mail: ACSUS 2001 Program, Association for Canadian Studies in the United States, 1317 F Street NW, Suite 920, Washington, DC 20004-1151.

The **Society for American City and Regional Planning History** invites proposals for individual papers or thematic sessions to be presented at its 9th Biennial Conference on Planning History, which is co-sponsored by the Urban History Association and the International Planning History Society, and will be held 1-4 November 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, or community planning. Submission deadline is **15 February 2001**. Please send 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 9300, Portland, ME 04104-9300; (207) 633-3964; fax: (207) 780 4953; <jbauman@usm.maine.edu>.

The Program Committee of the **North American Labor History Conference** invites proposals for panels and papers on the theme, "Labor and the Millennium," for its 22nd meeting to be held 18-20 October 2001 at Wayne State University in Detroit. Panel and paper proposals including a 1-2 page abstracts and brief c.v. or biographical statement for each participant should be mailed by **1 March 2001** to: Elizabeth Faeu, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax (313) 577-6987; <ad5247@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, 18-21 October 2001. Proposals can cover any time period or subject relevant to the history of education. Suggestions for sessions are welcomed. New scholars, 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; <madzuback@artsci.wustl.edu>.

Meetings and Conferences

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 wear during the painting or photographic shooting of a portrait can give a range of information about the status and taste of the moment. This special exhibition will explore American portraits through their fashions, from the 18th through the 20th century. Contact: Public Relations Office at (336) 725-5325; <www.reynoldahouse.org>.

The **National Archives and Records Administration** announces its 22nd annual institute for educators in the summer of 2001. *Primarily Teaching: Original Documents and Classroom Strategies* 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 research the historical records, create classroom materials based on the records, and present documents in ways that sharpen students' skills and enthusiasm for 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 an additional fee. Contact: Education Staff, NWE, National Archives, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740; <education@arch1.nara.gov>; <www.nara.gov/education>.

The **Georgia Historical Society** will present a lecture by Dr. John F. Marszelek, *The Petticoat Affair: Manners, Mutiny and Sex in Andrew Jackson's White House*, at Mississippi State University on 7 December 2000 at 7 P.M. A book signing and reception will follow the program. For more information call (912) 651-2125.

The **Governor Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site and Wayne Community College** will host a symposium in Goldsboro, North Carolina on 19-20 Janu-

ary 2001 entitled, "Charles B. Aycock's North Carolina: Politics, Education and Race Relations in the Progressive Era." Registration is required. Contact: (919) 242-5581; <aycock@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us>.

Converse College, South Carolina, will host an academic symposium entitled "Southern Women in the Twenty-First Century: A Historical Perspective for a New Millennium," on 5-6 March 2001. Contact: Joe P. Dunn, Department of History and Politics, Converse College, Spartanburg, SC 29302; (864) 596-9101; <joe.dunn@converse.edu>.

Hanover College, the Crowe Academy summer educational program, will hold a 3-day presentation from 21-24 June 2001, to celebrate the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The cost for Crowe Academy is \$230 per person, or \$135 for each commuter. The fee covers the costs of the book, *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West*, by Stephen E. Ambrose, room, speakers, events, and all meals. Contact: Center for Free Inquiry at Hanover College, P.O. Box 108, Hanover, IN 47243; (812) 866-6848; <cfi@hanover.edu>; <<http://cfi.hanover.edu/crowe>>.

Stratford Hall Plantation and Virginia Commonwealth University are sponsoring a 2-week Seminar on Slavery, 22 July-3 August 2001. The program is open to full-time classroom teachers of history and social studies grades 4-12 and museum educators employed in a public history setting. Virginia Commonwealth University will award 3 semester hours of graduate credit upon successful completion of the seminar. Tuition of \$300 will be charged. Free room, board, and all course materials are included. Participants will receive a travel stipend after arrival at Stratford. Applications are due 26 February 2001. For more information, contact Slavery Seminar, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558; (804) 493-1158; fax: (804) 493-8006; <shpedu@stratfordhall.org>.

Member to Member

Visiting Scholars to the U.S.

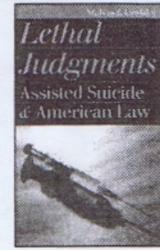
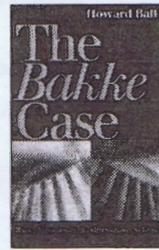
Housing close to Philadelphia, PA. Furnished home: 7 rooms, 2 studies, 2 bedrooms, fireplace, yard. Available January-June 2001. Contact: (215) 204-8920; <kkusmer@aol.com>.

In order to receive all of the benefits of your OAH membership, we need your e-mail address.

Please send it to: member@oah.org

Landmark Law Cases and American Society

Peter Charles Hoffer and N.E.H. Hull, Series Editors



Designed for the classroom and general reader, this series is composed of compact, authoritative volumes by leading scholars in history, political science, and law. Blending social and legal history, each volume illuminates a significant American law case (or cases).

"This series fills a major vacuum in the literature of American constitutional and legal history." —Kermit Hall, author of *The Magic Mirror: Law in American History*

Available at bookstores or from the press.

VISA and MasterCard accepted.

Marbury v. Madison The Origins and Legacy of Judicial Review

William E. Nelson
152 pages, Cloth \$29.95, Paper \$12.95

Flag Burning and Free Speech

The Case of Texas v. Johnson
Robert Justin Goldstein
288 pages, Cloth \$35.00, Paper \$14.95

The Bakke Case Race, Education, and Affirmative Action

Howard Ball
248 pages, Cloth \$29.95, Paper \$12.95

Religious Freedom and Indian Rights

The Case of Oregon v. Smith
Carolyn N. Long
328 pages, Cloth \$35.00, Paper \$14.95

Lethal Judgments

Assisted Suicide and American Law
Melvin I. Urofsky
188 pages, Cloth \$29.95, Paper \$12.95

When the Nazis Came to Skokie

Freedom for Speech We Hate
Philippa Strum
184 pages, Cloth \$25.00, Paper \$12.95

The Struggle for Student Rights

Tinker v. Des Moines and the 1960s
John W. Johnson
264 pages, Cloth \$35.00, Paper \$12.95

The Salem Witchcraft Trials A Legal History

Peter Charles Hoffer
180 pages, Paper \$10.95

Lochner v. New York Economic Regulation on Trial

Paul Kens
226 pages, Cloth \$29.95, Paper \$12.95

The Pullman Case The Clash of Labor and Capital in Industrial America

David R. Papke
132 pages, Cloth \$25.00, Paper \$12.95

The Reconstruction Justice of Salmon P. Chase

In Re Turner and Texas v. White
Harold-M. Hyman
198 pages, Cloth \$25.00, Paper \$12.95

Affirmative Action on Trial

Sex Discrimination in Johnson v. Santa Clara
Melvin I. Urofsky
216 pages, Cloth \$25.00, Paper \$12.95

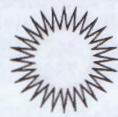
FORTHCOMING:

Reconstruction and Black Suffrage

Losing the Vote in Reese and Cruikshank
Robert Goldman

Igniting King Philip's War

The John Sassamon Murder Trial
Yasuhide Kawashima



University Press of Kansas

2501 West 15th Street • Lawrence KS 66049
Phone (785) 864-4155 • Fax (785) 864-4586
www.kansaspress.ku.edu

The New York State College of Human Ecology

at

Cornell University

announces recipients of the

Fellowship in the History of Home Economics and Nutrition

Summer 2000

Kathy Cooke

Quinnipiac College

"Non-Sense and Anti-Sentimentality: Home Economics, Euthenics, and the 'Threat' to Race Betterment Efforts in America"

Summer 1998

Amy Bently

New York University

"Behind the Gerber Baby: A Cultural History of Solid Infant Food and Feeding Practices"

Look at our website:

<http://www.human.cornell.edu/history>

or write to:

The Dean's Office, College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, N112 MVR Hall,
Ithaca, NY 14850-4401

for information about the fellowship, previous fellows' projects, and application material.

The next deadline will be April 2001.