

OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 21, Number 4 / November 1993



President Roosevelt and Treasury Secretary Hans Morgenthau, Jr., 1944

Photograph courtesy Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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NEWSLETTER

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The FBI and the Morgenthau Diaries

by Athan G. Theoharis

In his recently published biography of J. Edgar Hoover, Curt Gentry claims that in 1951 five FBI agents "went through" the Morgenthau Diaries at the National Archives "with scissors, culling out any references to Mr. Hoover or the FBI" and then "retyped and renumbered [the remaining pages of the diaries] so that there would be no indication that anything was missing." Gentry further claims that President Roosevelt's papers and "other presidential libraries" had been similarly "sanitized."

Gentry cites no FBI record documenting this startling statement. His sole source is an unnamed former supervisor at the FBI's Washington, DC, field office. Yet in view of former FBI Director Hoover's known records procedures—devising special procedures to ensure the undiscoverable destruction of sensitive FBI records—records authorizing and reporting the sanitizing of the Morgenthau Diaries would have been destroyed. Historians do have an interest in whether this happened. If FBI agents successfully excised the diaries, that success raises questions about the National Archives' supervision of sensitive federal records.

At minimum, Gentry's account is partially inaccurate—the diaries were not maintained at the National Archives in 1951, but since 1949 they had been deposited at the Roosevelt library in Hyde Park. It seems unlikely that five FBI agents could have spent several weeks surreptitiously excising and renumbering the diaries' 864 bound volumes without this becoming known. Nor do the diaries appear to have been scissored, retyped, and renumbered. I have personally reviewed the diaries and the typewritten index prepared by Morgenthau's secretary listing the contents of each volume and have uncovered no instance of renumbering (which would have required the same typescript for each renumbered index entry and the exact stamped pagination for each succeeding document in any excised bound volume).

Gentry's FBI source, however, had not manufactured an incident out of whole cloth. At the FBI's insistence, in 1956 "itemized" FBI-related documents were excised from four of the 864 bound volumes (these excised pages were then maintained in the National Archives' classified documents section) and from the microfilm copy of the diaries. In addition, FBI officials prepared a seven-page list of 424 documents "to be excised for F.B.I." from 111 of the remaining 860 bound diaries and the microfilm copy. The identified documents were excised from the microfilm copy but not from the 111 bound volumes which were instead placed "under seal." (I have checked the FBI's excision list against the bound diaries; not one of the listed documents is presently missing from the diaries.)

The bound volumes and a microfilm copy had been deeded by Morgenthau to the Roosevelt library on the condition that no one could consult them without his permission. Prior to 1956, selected researchers were granted permission to review the microfilm copy—including Arthur Schlesinger, jr., William Langer, S. Everett Gleason, and most importantly John Morton Blum. Blum had initiated an ambitious editing project leading to the later publication of *From the Morgenthau Diaries*. In addition, in 1954 Morgenthau allowed two researchers from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) to review the bound volumes.



Photo Courtesy Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
FDR Library Search Room
(Frank Friedel on the left)

Significantly, the Senate subcommittee's review first alerted FBI officials to the existence of FBI documents in the Morgenthau diaries. Having established in 1951 a covert liaison program with SISS, in 1955 FBI Director Hoover learned that the diaries contained FBI reports he had sent to Morgenthau during the 1930s and 1940s, transcripts of Morgenthau's telephone conversations with himself, minutes of Treasury Department meetings where FBI matters had been discussed, and briefing memoranda summarizing FBI reports written by Morgenthau's aides. Concurrently, Hoover learned that Blum had access to the diaries for his editing project. Immediately concerned to deny Blum access to the FBI material, the FBI prepared the itemized excision list.

SISS' interest in the diaries, in turn, had been triggered by its efforts to publicize the internal security threat resulting from the employment of allegedly subversive bureaucrats by the Roosevelt and Truman administrations—most notably, former Treasury Department official Harry Dexter White. Questions about White's loyalty had first surfaced during congressional hearings in 1948. Nothing came of these allegations. SISS had also failed to document White's subversive influence when first revisiting the issue of "interlocking subversion" in federal agencies in 1953. The 1954 testimony of another Treasury Department aide, Jonathan Mitchell, soon offered another avenue.

Describing his role as a speechwriter for Morgenthau, Mitchell claimed that White in 1939 had vetoed speeches he had written extolling private capitol investment and at a 1945 staff meeting had praised British socialist Harold Laski. Mitchell's anecdotal and ideological testimony also failed to document White's subversive influence but did call attention to the possibility that the Morgenthau diaries could. SISS thereupon sought and obtained Morgenthau's permission to allow two of its researchers (one of whom was Jonathan Mitchell) to review them and take notes. Morgenthau understood that SISS only sought information pertaining to White's role in the Treasury Department.

A Drew Pearson column on this SISS inquiry, detailing the subcommittee's intent to exploit the diaries to discredit Morgenthau as well, caused the former Treasury Secretary to reassess his original decision to cooperate—particularly when SISS sought his approval to publish some of the docu-

ments, many of which were classified. Accordingly, in the late summer of 1955 Morgenthau advised SISS that he had assigned custody over the diaries to the National Archives which henceforth would authorize access to and/or publication of their contents.

SISS counsel Jay Sourwine kept the FBI fully apprised of these developments and expressed the subcommittee's initial confidence that the Eisenhower Administration would not block SISS' request for specified "papers." Even were this to happen, Sourwine assured FBI Assistant Director Louis Nichols "the Committee has copies of the pertinent documents which they will use anyway."

SISS, however, did not obtain the expected cooperation. Although Treasury, State, and CIA officials had no interest in the diaries *per se*, they insisted on their right to withhold classified material. Accordingly, in October 1955, a clearly frustrated SISS chairman first subpoenaed 1,600 documents and then challenged the administration's ruling that 300 of these documents should remain classified. In response to this subpoena, in 1956 the Morgenthau Diaries were shipped from the Roosevelt library to the National Archives in Washington.

FBI officials abstained from direct involvement in these contentious negotiations between the administration and SISS. This seeming indifference was premised on Attorney General Herbert Brownell's assurance that no classified document would be released "without your [Hoover's] knowledge." Unwilling to rely blindly on the attorney general's pledge, FBI officials closely monitored these deliberations through their liaison contacts with Assistant Attorney General Lee Rankin, the Treasury and State Departments, the CIA, and the SISS "to obtain any information in these papers [the diaries] that may be of interest to the Bureau."

This liaison relationship ensured that as early as October 1955 (one year before preparing the seven-page excision list) FBI officials had been briefed about the FBI-related information contained in the diaries. Then, in March and October 1956, exploiting SISS' threat to the Eisenhower Administration's control over classified information, FBI officials succeeded in having withheld all FBI information from the bound volumes and microfilm copy. The resulting overclassification (but not destruction) succeeded for a time in editing the record of the FBI's role during the Roosevelt Administration. Denied to Blum, the withheld FBI material has been reincorporated in the diaries, is now declassified, and is accessible at the Roosevelt library. These fascinating documents provide an unexcised record of FBI activities during the 1930s and 1940s. National Archives officials might have bowed to pressure from the Eisenhower Administration in 1956; they did not destroy, nor permit the destruction of, sensitive records nor the sanitizing of other presidential records. In contrast, the National Archives officials in the 1970s deferred to the FBI when approving without review FBI records disposition recommendations and in the 1990s similarly deferred to the Bush Administration over the retention and access to the NSC's PROF records.

OAH

Athan G. Theoharis is professor of history at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Round Table:

The Papers of Woodrow Wilson

Princeton University Press has published the sixty-eighth and final narrative volume of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, edited by Arthur S. Link. Volume 69, an index to volumes 53-68, will be published in spring 1994. The OAH Newsletter presents four essays to celebrate this milestone.

Arthur S. Link

It is hard for me to express my feelings on the completion of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*.

I am surprised that I was able to begin and end the project. In the beginning I had only a proximate idea of the length of the series, so we said that it would run to about forty volumes. I had worked on Wilson and the Wilson era seventeen years before assuming the editorship of *The Papers* in 1958, and thought that I had a fair knowledge of the volume of the Wilson Papers at least to 1917. But just before we started to assemble the first volume, the people at the Wilson house in Washington discovered the Wilson Papers to 1902—some 19,000 documents of incredible importance, most of which we printed or described. They added eleven volumes to the series. Just before we were about to begin work on the volumes relating to Wilson's presidency of Princeton University (1902-1910), the retiring secretary of the university discovered the papers relating to Wilson's administration in a closet off his office; they added another five volumes. But the biggest discovery were the largely unknown and unused documents relating to the Paris Peace Conference, the last two years of the Wilson administration (1919-1921), and the period of Wilson's retirement to his death in 1924. To the scholar, the greatest thrill is that of discovery, of looking upon documents no scholar has ever seen before. This was for me a source of great pleasure for many years.

On the other hand, editorial work is very exacting and tedious, and one of my feelings at the present is relief. As editor, I had to be involved in every phase of the work of the Wilson project: reading, deciphering, and sometimes transcribing documents; proofreading the manuscripts, galley proofs, and page proofs of every volume; reviewing and revising notes, or writing them; reviewing and correcting tables of contents and indexes, etc. But most tedious was the work involved in the reconstruction of the texts of Wilson's speeches—hundreds of them. Since Wilson prepared only the most important state papers in advance, this involved comparing the transcripts typed by his secretary, Charles L. Swem, against Swem's own shorthand notes and also against all other texts (usually in newspapers) known to be extant. I am just as glad to have twenty-seven years of this kind of work behind me.

My chief feeling at the completion of *The Papers* is gratitude to have been given the opportunity to engage in scholarly work that I think will have an impact upon an important period and be of enduring value. I selected all the documents that went into the series; directed and participated in research; and

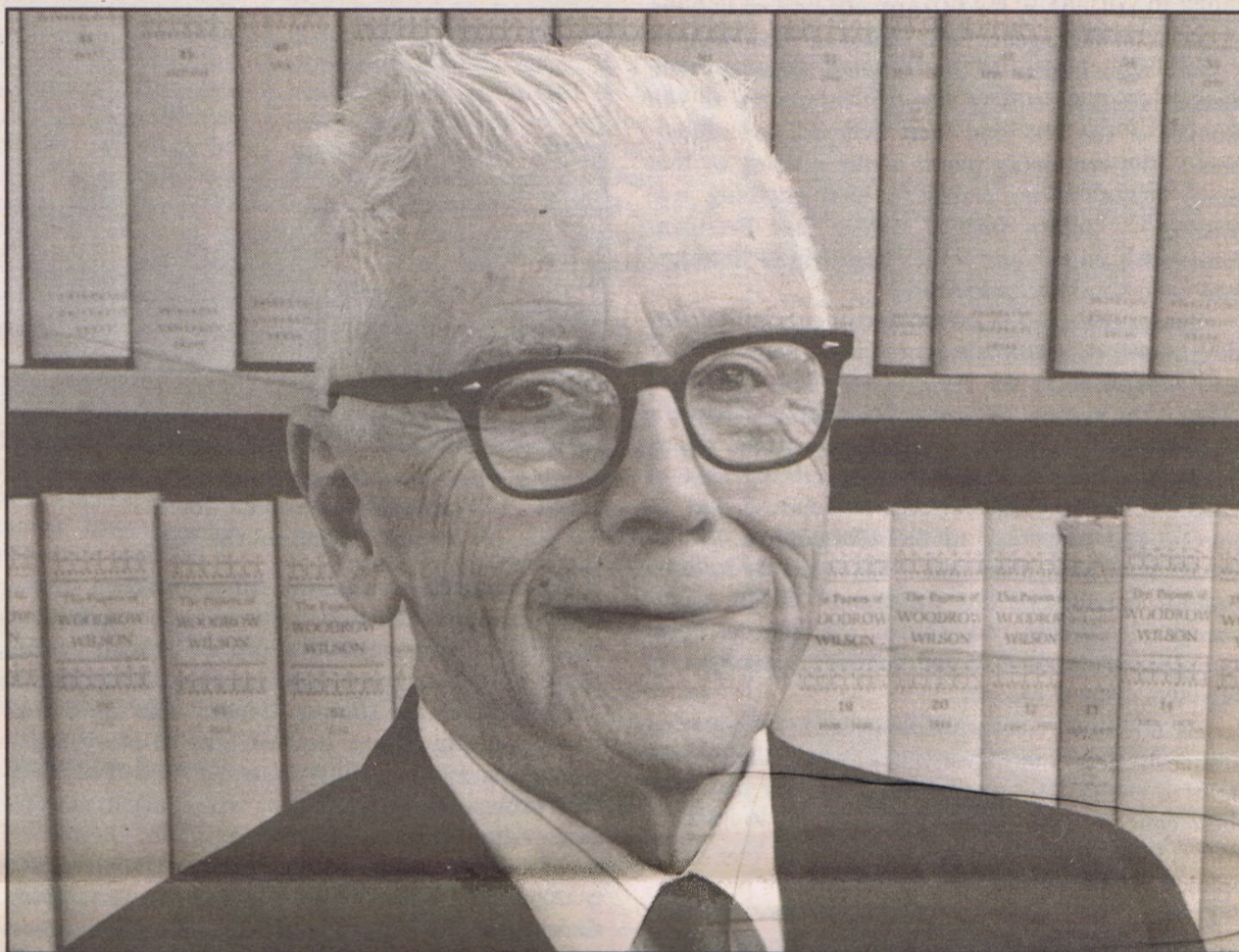


Photo by Robert Matthews, Courtesy Princeton University

Arthur S. Link

determined and participated in the annotation of all the volumes. It was exciting; it was satisfying; and it was fun.

I am also grateful for having had the opportunity to collaborate with so many wonderful people closely and with great personal reward for more than thirty years: my associate and assistant editors, my editorial advisory committee, and scholars around the world with whom I was in constant dialogue.

Of course I am pleased that my chief life work is accomplished, and I have a feeling of satisfaction and, yes, pride, every time I look at the volumes arrayed on the shelves behind my desk. But I sometimes look at them wistfully and regret that the work that gave structure to my life and brought me into contact with so many interesting people for so long has ended. [OAH]

Arthur S. Link is George Henry Davis '86 Professor of American History Emeritus at Princeton University.

Thomas D. Clark

One noon hour I was sitting on the veranda of the Carolina Inn on the University of North Carolina campus when a pleasant young man came in and sat with me. Arthur Link had just passed the examination for the doctorate, and at the moment was teaching temporarily in the North Carolina State College in Raleigh. That day neither of us could possibly have realized that the bright young doctorate would have such an illustrious career as author

and editor.

Through countless hours and days Arthur Link has fought back physical pain, and no doubt periods of frustration, to bring to fruition the publication of the monumental mass of Woodrow Wilson papers. No other paper editing project, including the great Jeffersonian one, has yet approached the volume of this one. The Woodrow Wilson papers cut through the very heartland of American history in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Their editors have drawn together the great body of the papers of one of the most literate men to serve as President of the United States.

Not only do the Wilson papers create a central thrust of history, but they open so many laterals into a multiplicity of subjects. For instance, when I dealt with the David Starr Jordan era in the history of Indiana University, I discovered that the correspondence between Richard Heath Dabney and Woodrow Wilson cast the great Jordan in an altogether different light from the public one. Tucked away in these voluminous papers are other intimate vignettes which will change images and interpretations of areas of both national and world history.

To Arthur Link, that bright-eyed lad, sitting on the porch of the Carolina Inn on that pleasant day in 1942, the scholarly world must ever pay tribute for his great accomplishment. [OAH]

Thomas D. Clark is distinguished professor of history emeritus at the University of Kentucky, distinguished service professor of history emeritus at Indiana University, and former executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians.

Brooks D. Simpson

This past May I was scanning the reference shelf in the Manuscripts Room in the Library of Congress when I noticed that *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* had reached its penultimate volume, culminating in Wilson's death in 1924. At last, I thought, another documentary edition is complete—no easy accomplishment. This achievement is cause for celebration and congratulation, to be sure, but it also calls for some reflection on the nature and purpose of documentary editing.

The completion of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* reminds us that the main purpose of a documentary edition is to provide scholars with a comprehensive documentary record and to accomplish that mission with exactitude and dispatch. This is a worthwhile goal. Even so, Arthur Link and his associates have had to adjust their initial intent and practices as the challenges of editing Wilson's papers became more demanding. Annotation, editorial notes, introductory essays, and criteria of selection inevitably raise questions about subjectivity or editorial bias. Critics have offered their reservations in previous reviews of the volumes. Practitioners of documentary editing might conclude from such commentaries that one can not please everybody, but they should also recognize the truth inherent in some of these criticisms. Selectivity involves making value judgments that reflect interpretations of the period; claims to comprehensiveness and objectivity must be modified in light of such realities. In juggling and balancing these concerns, the editors of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* have done a fine job, whatever differences of opinion might remain. Among editions of presidential papers, their work stands in the first rank.

Just as *The Papers* provide us with an exemplary model of documentary editing, Arthur Link's career is worthy of emulation for those of us who engage in documentary editing as one aspect of historical scholarship. Long before he accepted the editorship of the Wilson Papers, Link had firmly established his own credentials as a historian and biographer. Nor did these pursuits fade away as he took over the task of heading this challenging project, although he set aside his multivolume biography of Wilson. One way for documentary editors to receive the respect they so earnestly crave from other members of the historical profession is by actively participating in the ongoing work in their field. Another is by making clear how their work contributes to the pursuit of learning and understanding at various levels.

Yet it would be a great injustice if we were to limit our praise to Link alone. For *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* has been from the beginning a team effort—something many historians, accustomed to a tradition of individual scholarship, overlook when evaluating the vast majority of documentary projects. One of the documentary editor's greatest challenges is to assemble and retain a team of dedicated assistants, knowing full well that in many cases their work will go unrecognized and unappreciated by other scholars ignorant of the ways in which documentary editions operate. Yet without the efforts of nearly a score of editorial staff members over the years, there would be no edition of Wilson's papers. Several staff members have gone on to carve out professional identities in their own right, while others have offered long and capable service in the editorial offices of Princeton's Firestone Library. These people, too, deserve our heartiest congratulations and warmest thanks for making possible such an undertaking.

For all this praise, however, there remains a dis-

turbing question. Bluntly put, are we praising an outmoded form of scholarship? Would another documentary editing project of the scale and scope of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* be possible today? Could sufficient resources be gathered to make such a project a reality? Would people be willing to devote decades of their professional lives to it in light of the uncertain support they receive? Would we today select the same approach to editing Wilson's papers? My guess is that the days of the comprehensive letterpress edition are over. Many projects have slowed their pace of production and contracted their original plan of work to conform to present constraints; in many cases the quality of the edition has suffered, while others move along at so slow a pace as to make it nearly impossible to foresee their completion for generations to come.

Selective letterpress publication supplemented with a comprehensive microfilm edition involves tradeoffs and raises questions about the utility of the letterpress volumes. A few projects have abandoned the notion of a documentary edition in favor of a documentary history, in which selected documents support arguments made in interpretive essays rule. The scholarship in many cases is admirable, to be sure, but one may argue whether such endeavors are really documentary editions or ought to be funded as such. Other projects have proven by their performance to be undeserving of the funding they have received, let alone the additional funds they seek. Finally, one must question whether we can justify the resources allocated to some projects in light of their probable utility. The future, in short, is uncertain. Whether this celebration may also be a wake is for others to answer, but perhaps it is time to engage the entire community of scholars in a discussion of the direction in which documentary editing is heading.

When such a discussion takes place, as it surely should, most participants will point with pride to *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* as an example of what can and should be done. Its high standards of scholarship and documentary editing are well worth emulating. Arthur Link and his associates can take pride in work well done. Scholars today and for generations to come will be in their debt. OAH

Brooks D. Simpson is associate professor of history at Arizona State University and co-editor of Advice after Appomattox: Letters to Andrew Johnson, 1865-1866, among other publications

John Milton Cooper, Jr.

Two striking aspects of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* are their magnitude and their embodiment of the editor's personality. Their magnitude consists not only of sixty-eight imposing narrative volumes—none less than 500 pages—but even more in the scholarly effort that went into each of them. The annotation is nothing short of prodigious, consisting of identifying every person who requires comment and clarifications of events, policies, and issues. These annotations offer the expected apparatus of a first-rate documentary publication. But there are also textual notes, sometimes printed alongside the documents and sometimes as appendices. These longer, textual notes consist of commentaries on and interpretations of Wilson's early life, family influences, evolving political thought, and increasingly in later volumes, physical health and neurological illnesses. Taken together, these notes add up to several book-length contributions to Wil-

son scholarship. They make the Wilson Papers unique and, in the case of the essays on Wilson's health, controversial among large-scale documentary publications.

These volumes represent something greater than and different from their peers among editions of papers of political, literary, and intellectual giants. This special stature springs in part from the subject of the volumes. Wilson was a giant in all three categories. Moreover, thanks to his self-consciousness and the era's attachment to the written word, Wilson left an unparalleled record of his development from young manhood onward. One special contribution of the project has been to recover early expressions of his thought which he recorded in a now archaic and idiosyncratic shorthand. As a result, it is possible to explore Wilson's mind more thoroughly than that of any other political leader since the Civil War, and the recent proliferation of scholarship about him and his times attests to the opportunity these volumes have opened.

To cite these contributions of the Papers raises a perennial question—do such projects justify the huge investments of time and money? After all, microfilm editions can make far more documentation available for far less expenditure. In the case of the Wilson Papers, the answer has to be an emphatic but qualified yes. The towering significance of the subject and the opportunities for discovery and interpretation have yielded results that would have eluded scores of talented historians working with raw sources. Again, the great leap forward in scholarship about Wilson and his era are ample proof of this pudding.

A qualification remains to any affirmative answer. These volumes owe their shape and character to their editor, Arthur Link. Nearly every aspect of the project bears the imprint of his gifts and personality. These include phenomenal diligence in uncovering documents as well as tireless attention to detail. Each preface states that it has a zero tolerance for error. A distinguished early contemporary of Link's once characterized him—half admiringly, half dismissively—as belonging to the “no stone unturned school.” Beyond these traits, which Link shares with other exceptionally diligent editors and historians, lie an awesome industry which overcame any number of obstacles, including the editor's own recent health problems. He and his staff completed in three decades what could easily have taken a century or longer to finish.

Link's industry stems in part from his fundamental character as a believing, practicing Presbyterian, who openly states that he and his work are instruments of God's purposes. Such unabashed religiosity does more than set Link apart from most contemporary academics, it supplies a tie of historical empathy with his subject that informs and strengthens all his other scholarly gifts. Contrary to frequent comments about his being the reincarnation of Wilson, Link differs from his subject in important ways as a scholar and a person. Nor has he ever come close to being an uncritical admirer of Wilson. Still, because of the centrality of Presbyterianism to his life, as well as shared roots in the Upper South, Link can enter into Wilson's mental and emotional world perhaps better than anyone today. That quality in their editor has supplied the drive to understand and interpret their subject that raises the Wilson Papers above even the finest achievements of other editions of published papers. It is not just a sad homily to say that we shall not see their like again. *Ave atque vale.* OAH

John Milton Cooper, Jr., is professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

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Public Memory in Atlanta

by Stephen Davis

Historical monuments of every kind—heroic statuary, expository tablets, simple stones in the earth—have been placed in Atlanta and elsewhere to stem the public tide of forgetfulness. Yet history and memory shift and give generations different perspectives on the past. Public monuments are dedicated with solemn oratory and stalwart predictions that future generations will gaze upon them and take heed of the sturdy values symbolized in marble or bronze. They are intended to serve as stabilizing anchors. Atlanta may be no busier than other U.S. cities, yet it represents itself as the New South city on the move, the city “too busy to hate.” But in the case of public memorials it may also be the city too busy to venerate.

Heroic sculpture in marble or bronze is the most traditional memorial form. The Atlanta intersection of Marietta and Forsyth has Alexander Doyle's 1891 bronze statue of Henry Grady, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. Flanking it are two modestly draped female figures which are named, significantly, History and Memory. At the nearby state capitol one finds the expected array of politicians and generals: John Brown Gordon, Joseph E. Brown, Tom Watson, and Gene Talmadge. Taller than all of them, fourteen feet in bronze, is the likeness of Senator Richard B. Russell.

The recollection of senators and generals is the sort of collective memory that governments encourage by enshrining them in public places. These monuments sometimes appear more as mausolea for unremembered public figures, however. Georgia's Hall of Fame, a collection of nineteen busts in the state capitol, contains several such forgotten persons. Only names of a few are recognized today—author Margaret Mitchell, Girl Scout-founder Juliette Low, and 19th-century physician Crawford Long. Indeed, several busts memorializing long-forgotten state supreme court justices have even been removed from the Hall of Fame and placed obscurely in the state's judiciary building.

It is logical nonetheless to set public memorials in appropriate settings. The court justices are at least not out of place. Henry Grady stands before his newspaper's offices. Governors stand around the capitol. Ty Cobb, Hank Aaron, and Phil Niekro stand outside Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. And Booker T. Washington stands before Washington High School.

The few memorials to African-Americans remind us of blacks' inconspicuousness in the city's public memory. A recent trend has been to create memorials by renaming streets. Atlanta's MLK Drive and Ralph David Abernathy Boulevard stimulate more public awareness than do customary statues or tablets. Memorial thoroughfares encourage automobile passengers to contemplate the street's name as they travel from place to place whereas sculptures beckon the pedestrian to pause and ponder.

The metropolitan area also has hundreds of roadside markers. Begun by the Georgia Historical Commission in the early 1950s and funded by the state legislature, the historic marker program has placed nearly two thousand cast aluminum tablets around the state. One famous Atlanta marker is at the Zero Mile Post, the place where the Western and Atlantic Railroad terminated and the city of Atlanta began.

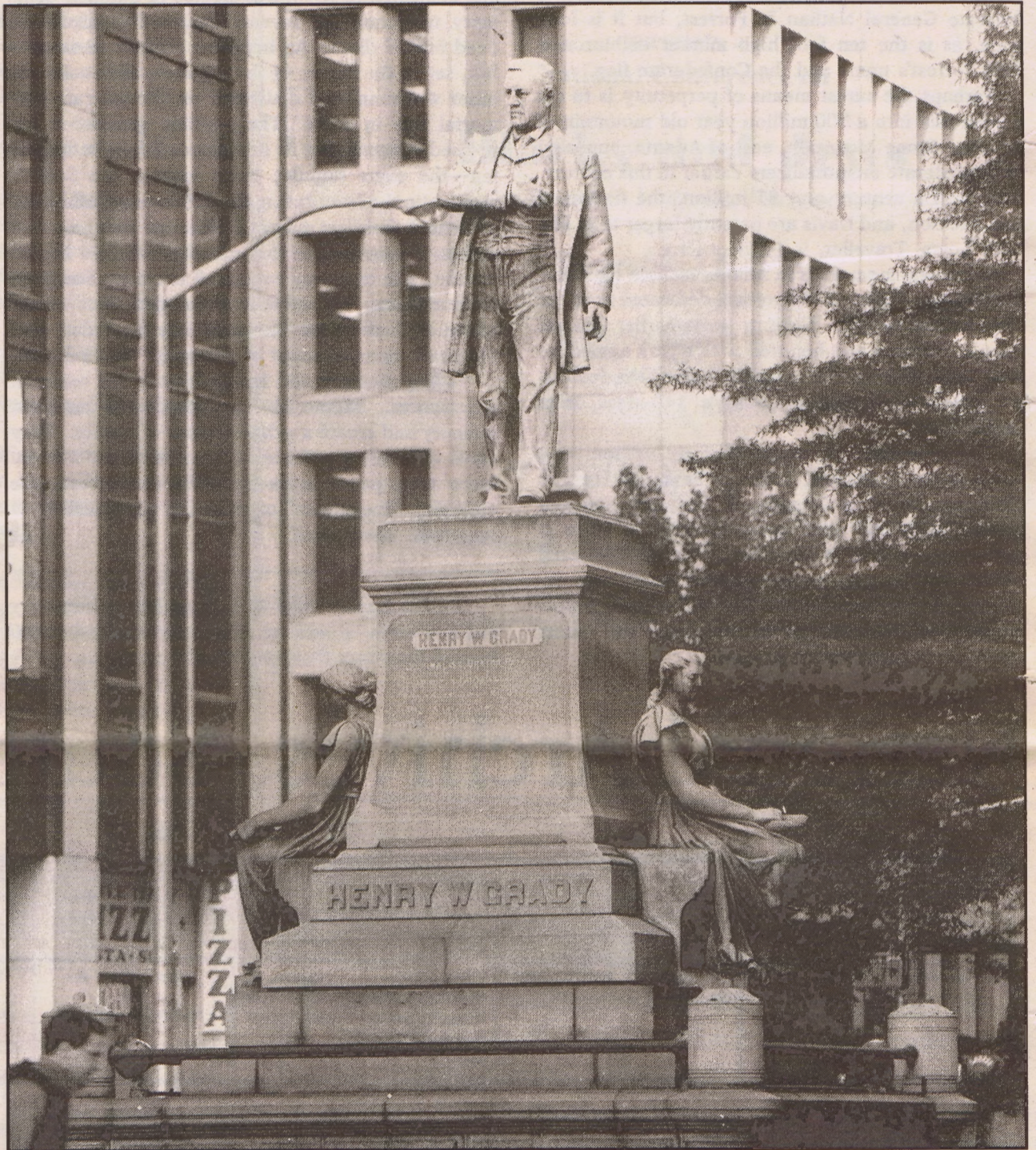


Photo Courtesy Atlanta Journal and Constitution

Henry Grady Memorial, Marietta St., Atlanta, with Figures of History and Memory

Most markers are devoted to Civil War-related events and are located along the city's busy streets. The markers make an unintelligible blur unless the motorist decides to pull to the side in order to read them. Not without reason, one Georgia tourguide sought to provide tips on how to read the markers without stopping. Many markers narrate events of the 1864 Atlanta Campaign in such excruciating detail as to defy comprehension by all but the most knowledgeable buff.

Atlanta has very few memorials to women. The sculptures for Mitchell and Low are in the capitol. Not far away a relief portrait of Mary Latimer McLendon commemorates the efforts of this early women's suffrage advocate. Beyond this, however, female sculptural forms tend to be idealized and thematic, such as Miss Freedom, the 1889 sculpture

raised atop the capitol's gold dome. In Piedmont Park an angel of peace hovers over a Confederate soldier in the city's 1911 Peace Monument.

One also finds few memorials to artists and intellectuals. The Wren's Nest, home of popular 19th-century author Joel Chandler Harris, is preserved by a private memorial association. Another prominent Georgia man of letters, Sidney Lanier, has not been so fortunate. In 1915 a bronze bust was dedicated in Piedmont Park, but on several occasions in recent years it has been vandalized. Exasperated city officials finally removed the statue and stored it until 1985, when Oglethorpe University, Lanier's alma mater, asked for it on temporary loan. It is today in the campus library, shielded from vandals but for all intents and purposes removed from general public

Continued Next Page

viewing.

Although intended to be permanent, memorials can be surprisingly impermanent, as the Lanier statue indicates. Historical markers are toppled by cars and taken down when roads are widened or buildings constructed. Street names change. Forrest Avenue, intersecting Peachtree, once honored Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest, but it is long gone, as is the ten foot high marker emblazoned with Forrest's name and the Confederate flag.

Perhaps the surest means of perpetuity is to cut a memorial into a 300 million year old mountain of granite. Stone Mountain, east of Atlanta, appealed to Confederate memorializers earlier in this century. After half a century and \$1 million, the figures of Lee, Jackson, and Davis are patently larger than life. Lee's horse, Traveller, is 145 feet long.

Other war memorials in Atlanta include the Georgia Vietnam Veterans Memorials, dedicated near the state capitol in 1988. Seventy years earlier General John J. Pershing was honored with a park named for him. And there in 1920 a bronze tablet was dedicated which listed Fulton County's 140 dead from World War I.

To perpetuate the memory of six million Jews killed in the Holocaust, architect Benjamin Hirsch's 1965 monument in Greenwood Cemetery uses four granite walls and open space to create a place of remembrance and prayer. When it was dedicated neither the designer nor the Atlanta Jewish community could have envisioned a time when some people would lose awareness of the Holocaust and others question its historical occurrence.

No incredulity pertains to the South's most disastrous experience, the Civil War. To ensure that future generations would not forget the war, post-bellum Confederate eulogizers created memorials to stimulate memory and give passion to history. One of Atlanta's first public monuments, begun in 1868 and dedicated in 1874, was erected in Oakland Cemetery to honor the several thousand Confederate dead buried there. An imposing 65-foot stone obelisk, set in the center of the grounds, overlooks another war memorial dedicated on Confederate Memorial Day in 1894. The wartime generation expressed concern that its experience might be forgotten—the same impulse helps explain the South's segregationist laws during the 1890s—and Atlantans dedicated their last major Confederate monument in Oakland, inscribed to the unknown soldiers buried nearby. The cemetery continued to attract Southern memorializers for another generation, but observance of Confederate Memorial Day has faded over the years as an element of Atlantans' civil religion.

Fading memory and fading history are common experiences. Memorials are intended to maintain memory and create a public version of history. They serve to justify a generation's activities and heroes. More than paper artifacts, stone and bronze are enduring "documents" of what the past considered important about itself.

OAH

Stephen Davis holds a Ph.D. from Emory University and now serves as medical relations manager for MAG Mutual Insurance Company of Atlanta.

Non-Profit Tables at OAH Annual Meeting

Any small non-profit organization of historians (defined by the OAH Executive Board as having less than one thousand members) may establish, without cost, a table at a convenient, public place to be determined by the convention manager. Table requests will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis, depending on space available in any given year. At this table, the organization will be permitted to distribute materials, solicit members and subscriptions, and sell journals and other products of the organization to promote its activities. There are no general storage facilities available beyond the space beneath each table, so each party is solely responsible for the security of its display materials. Requests for table space must be made in writing and should include the organization's tax exempt number (or other proof of non-profit status) and a statement of the organization's size, and must be received no later than March 1, 1994. Direct correspondence to Sheri Sherrill, OAH Convention Manager, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408.

President Carter at OAH

The OAH invites all annual meeting registrants to a town hall meeting with former President Jimmy Carter. President Carter, a distinguished professor at Emory University, will speak and respond to questions from the audience during the meeting on Thursday, April 14, 1994, at 4:30.

National Archives, Southeast Region

by Ann W. Ellis

Regional Archive	Address	Location	Phone	Hours of Operation	Area Served	Self-Service Copiers	Staff-Provided Copies	Free Parking	Eating Facilities	Public Transportation	Guide to Holdings	Guide to Microfilm, Special List Number
Southeast	1557 St. Joseph Ave.	East Point, GA 30344	404-763-7477	7:30a-4:30p MWThF; 7:30a-9:30p T; 9a-5p 2nd Sat. of each month	AL, GA, FL, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Break rm. w/ vending machines; nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#49

Note: This article is part of a continuing OAH Newsletter series describing the regional archives of the National Archives.

The National Archives Southeast Region is tucked away in a residential neighborhood in East Point, Georgia, between downtown Atlanta and Hartsfield International Airport. This is a small facility, with only one reading room. Be prepared to dodge other patrons and perhaps find yourself reading documents in the lobby at peak times. Researchers are required to make reservations to use microfilm readers but not to use original records. Researchers are encouraged to call ahead so that records will be readily available. No textual records are available on Tuesday night nor Saturday unless by advance arrangement. Director Gayle Peters and archivists Mary Ann Hawkins, Charlie Reed, and Dave Hilkert are helpful and accommodating.

The Southeast Region holds some fifty record groups of original documents from federal agencies, offices, and courts. The most extensive group is RG 21, which includes records of the U.S. District Courts of the southeastern states, plus records of some

Confederate courts. Especially interesting cases are those of individuals who filed for bankruptcy after the Civil War under the 1867 Bankruptcy Act, repealed in 1878. The cases, however, are not completely indexed; there is a preliminary index for Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and some courts in Alabama and Kentucky.

Another major group, RG 142, contains records of the Tennessee Valley Authority; some are original documents and some are on microfilm. Records of the Division of Reservoir Properties include interview forms and other material relative to the removal and readjustment of families affected by TVA projects.

Another collection of special interest is RG 163, records of the Selective Service System, World War I. There are also records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the southeast, especially the Cherokee Agency in North Carolina.

Many items in smaller collections might also be of interest, including records of the Lexington Narcotics Hospital. Records for the Centers for Disease Control include materials relating to the Tuskegee Syphilis Study and the CDC's predecessor unit known as Malaria Control in War Areas.

Holdings aside, an important matter is how to

locate the place. From downtown Atlanta, take MARTA's airport rail line south to the Lakewood Station. The archives is about one mile away; take a #20 bus south three-quarters of a mile to Newnan Street, or just walk south on busy Main Street to Newnan. Turn right on Newnan and take the first left, St. Joseph Ave. The archives is two blocks away, behind an imposing wire fence. A sign marks the Federal Records Center, and the archives is in the small brick building to the right.

By car, drive south on I-75/85 to the Lakewood Freeway (Ga. 166) and go west to the Main Street/East Point exit. Turn right and you will see the Lakewood MARTA station; from there follow the directions above. Green highway signs point to the archives. Take lunch with you, if you do not have a car. There are restaurants, largely of the fast-food variety, within a mile or two, but only vending machines on the site.

OAH

Ann W. Ellis is professor of history and chair of the history and philosophy department at Kennesaw State College, Kennesaw, Georgia.

Information for Readers Attending the OAH Annual Meeting, April 14-17, 1994

Research Opportunities in Greater Atlanta

compiled by Martin I. Elzy

Atlanta archival institutions have a long history of providing excellent assistance to scholars of many disciplines. Specialists in all fields of American history will find abundant research opportunities in Atlanta. Anticipating that historians visiting Atlanta for the 1994 Organization of American Historians meeting might wish to set aside some time for archival research, colleagues in the Society of Georgia Archivists cooperated in preparing the following list of institutions eager to make their material available.

Archival experience with other scholarly meetings in Atlanta reinforces the traditional wisdom of contacting the institutions listed below, or any archives, before visiting to do research. Hours of operation are intentionally not listed below so that researchers will contact the institutions. Some on the list are always available by appointment only. All can provide much better service if they are aware of a researcher's topic and date of arrival. In the case of the Carter Library, for example, staff members can

mail to a prospective researcher a list of holdings and a computer generated list of material that is available on a particular topic.

Following standard practice, the listed institutions have finding aids for their material. But those finding aids differ from institution to institution and even from collection to collection within a single institution. Some may loan finding aids by mail and most will sell copies.

Most of the archives will allow photocopying. However, charges will vary. Some will allow researchers to do the copying. Others will entrust copying only to their own staff. Some may have collections or documents for which copying is not allowed.

Only major holdings of the institutions are listed. Therefore, when you call or write to indicate your intention to do research, you should inquire about additional material that is available. For example, the records of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Company of Atlanta at the Georgia Institute of Technology Archives have already been the source for papers

presented at scholarly meetings.

Do not overlook the availability of audiovisual material. African-American history, Georgia history, and Atlanta history, as well as other topics, are all documented in photographs, film, and videotape.

Researchers may also wish to inquire about transportation to the facilities. Some are within walking distance of the headquarters hotel. Some may be reached quite conveniently using only the MARTA train system. Others will require a combination of MARTA train and bus. Yet others will require a cab or rental car.

Another suggested inquiry related to dining facilities. Almost all of the listed institutions are within walking distance of luncheon fare, but at least a couple may recommend special plans for lunch. Gourmet dining is even available within a few blocks of several of these institutions.

OAH

Martin I. Elzy is assistant director at the Jimmy Carter Library, Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta Area Archives Guide

Agnes Scott College, McCain Library, Decatur, GA 30030; (404) 371-6340. The general college archives; the Robert Frost collection contains signed first editions, manuscripts, and miscellany.

Atlanta Historical Society, 3101 Andrews Drive, NW, Atlanta, GA 30305; (404) 261-1837. Manuscript collections reflecting the city's social, economic, and political development; oral history tapes; maps; and selections of records from Fulton County and the city of Atlanta.

Atlanta University Center, Robert W. Woodruff Library, 111 James P. Brawley Drive, SW, Atlanta, GA 30314; (404) 522-8980. Major African-American collections.

Berry College Archives, Berry College, Mt. Berry, GA 30149; (706) 236-1738.

Coca-Cola Company Archives Department, P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, GA 30301; (404) 676-3491. The company's historical records and artifacts; research is always by appointment only.

Columbus College Archives, Columbus College, Columbus, GA 31993; (706) 568-2247.

Crown Gardens and Archives, 715 Chattnooga Ave., Dalton, GA 30720; (706) 278-0217.

Emory University Special Collections Department, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Atlanta, GA 30322; (404) 727-6887. Rare books, manuscripts (including papers of John Wesley, Joel Chandler Harris,

and Ralph McGill), and the university archives.

Emory University Pitts Theology Library, Atlanta, GA 30322; (404) 727-4166. Various church archives and the papers of Cardinal Henry Edward Manning.

Georgia College Library Special Collection, CBX 043, Milledgeville, GA 31061; (912) 453-4047.

Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 Capitol Ave., SE, Atlanta, GA 30334; (404) 656-2350. Official records dating from 1732 to the present.

Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whittaker St., Savannah, GA 31449; (912) 651-2128.

Georgia Institute of Technology Archives, Georgia Tech Library and Information Center, Atlanta, GA 30332-0900; (404) 894-4586. The institute's archives.

Georgia State University, Special Collections Department, University Library, Atlanta, GA 30303; (404) 651-2477. University archives; the Southern Labor Archives; oral histories.

Jimmy Carter Library, One Copenhill Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30307; (404) 331-3942. About one-fourth of the 27 million pages in custody are now available, mostly the White House files of the Carter administration; large audiovisual holdings are also available.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Center Library and Ar-

chives, 449 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta, GA 30312; (404) 526-8980. Records of nine major civil rights organizations, personal papers of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., newspapers, copies of FBI records.

National Archives-Southeast Region, 1557 St. Joseph Avenue, East Point, GA 30344; (404) 763-7477. Records from federal courts and regional/field offices of agencies located in eight southeastern states (1790-1984); 55,000 reels of National Archives microfilm.

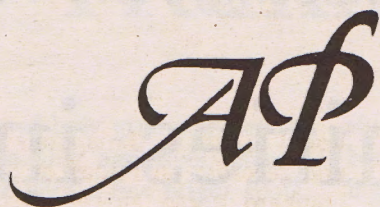
Rome-Floyd County Library, 205 Riverside Parkway, Rome, GA 30161; (706) 236-4607.

Troup County Archives, P.O. Box 1051, LaGrange, GA 30241; (706) 884-1828.

University of Georgia Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Athens, GA 30602; (404) 542-7123. The Georgia Collection is a comprehensive holding of printed material relating to the state.

University of Georgia Richard B. Russell Memorial Library, Athens, GA 30602-1641; (706) 542-5788. Collections in twentieth-century politics and policy in Georgia and the nation include papers of political parties, Georgia politicians, elected officials, and federal appointees.

West Georgia College Annie Belle Weaver Special Collections, Carrollton, GA 30118; (404) 836-6495.



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Applications are now being accepted for faculty consultants to the College Board's Advanced Placement Readings in both European and U.S. History. Applicants should currently be teaching or directing instruction for the first-year college course in either European or U.S. History.

For an application or additional information, please contact: Ms. Lou Hatfield, Program Director, Advanced Placement Program, Educational Testing Service, Dept. 94-02, 85-D, Princeton, NJ 08541.

Educational Testing Service is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and especially encourages minorities and women to apply.

Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis

invites applications for senior and post-doctoral fellowships from individuals engaged in research on topics related to

War, Peace, and Society in Historical Perspective

During the academic year 1994-1995, the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis will enter the second year of its 1993-1995 project on war, peace, society, and culture with primary emphasis on the experience since 1500 in the West and also its relationship to non-Western peoples. Applications are welcomed from all disciplines and regional specializations. The fellows' projects need not be explicitly comparative. However, weekly seminars and annual conferences will explore similarities and differences in various historical and geographical contexts, encouraging comparative analysis of the socio-cultural aspects of war and peace. Applicants need not be United States citizens. AA/EOE. For further information and fellowship applications, write to:

Professor John Whiteclay Chambers II, Project Leader
Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis
Rutgers-- The State University of New Jersey
88 College Avenue
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Closing date for applications for 1994-1995 fellowships is **January 15, 1994**. Those interested in giving a paper in 1994-1995 should also write to Professor Chambers.

**The State University of New Jersey
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The University of Connecticut Graduate Program in History

The University of Connecticut Department of History offers graduate work in all the major areas of the discipline, but is particularly strong in the fields where the Ph.D. is offered: Early American and Recent United States, Latin American, Medieval, Early Modern, and Modern European history. With over thirty faculty and approximately 125 graduate students, the bulk of class work for both the M.A. and the Ph.D. is taken in small seminars designed to promote maximum interaction between professors and students. The faculty is a dynamic one committed to both graduate teaching and research. Recent additions to the faculty include a specialist in United States Women's History, who is Director of the University's Women's Studies Program, and the endowed Emiliana Pasca Noether Professorship in Modern Italian History.

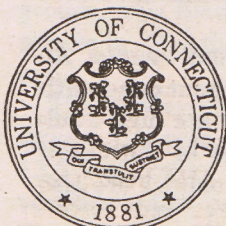
The University of Connecticut is an institution large enough (less than 20,000 students) to provide variety but small enough to ensure quality. It offers a wide range of opportunities for interdisciplinary study as well as a graduate research library of two million books and periodicals, while its location in an attractive rural setting is convenient to the major research and population centers of the Northeast.

Graduate students in the department are eligible for teaching assistantships, fellowships, and other forms of financial assistance. In addition, financial aid is available in several programs associated with the department, including:

- **Medieval Studies:** a program that offers degrees in Medieval Studies with a concentration in History.
- **Latin American and Caribbean Studies:** a program that is one of ten federally funded centers in the nation and offers an interdisciplinary M.A.
- **Slavic and East European Studies:** an interdisciplinary M.A. is offered through the Center for European Studies.
- **Museum Research:** A program for students in Early American History that offers a Certificate in Museum Research.
- **Noether Chair:** The Noether Chair for Modern Italian History coordinates a range of research projects and offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Italian history from the 18th century to the present.

For further information, contact:

Professor Ronald E. Coons
Director of Graduate Studies
Department of History
Box U-103, 241 Glenbrook Road
The University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06269-2103
(203) 486-3717



A Survey of Sources at the Rockefeller Archive Center for the Study of African-American History & Race Relations

Compiled by Kenneth W. Rose, Thomas E. Rosenbaum,
Pecolia Allston-Rieder and Gretchen Koerpel

**Lists more than 2,200 entries describing material
in the collections of the Rockefeller Archive Center,
with a user's guide and an introductory essay**

"This work is a splendid tool for scholars concerned with Black education and race relations in the 20th century. In short, this survey of sources provides an entree into one of the major collections in the country which is concerned with the history of the Black experience in America."

---August Meier

"[This survey] is such a vital and indispensable reference guide that it should form the center of every personal library of scholars and students of African American and race relations history. The Rockefeller Archive Center houses an incomparable collection of primary sources touching on vast dimensions of African American history and culture, race relations, and white philanthropy in 20th-century America. [The survey's] accessible format and illuminating introductory essay promise to stimulate and facilitate the research of scholars for generations to come. This is truly an essential research tool that belongs in every academic library."

---Darlene Clark Hine

"Few, if any, philanthropic institutions... have had the sustained commitment, longevity, and far-reaching impact on nearly every facet of African-American life than those... started by the Rockefeller family. [This survey] will be an invaluable guide to scholars concerned with deciphering the mysteries of why and how several Rockefeller philanthropies chose to support African-American organizations as the American public's attitudes towards African-Americans changed over time. This makes the survey a unique resource for not only better understanding past grantmaking, but also for gaining insights into how future grantmaking strategies might be crafted."

---Emmett D. Carson

Available for \$12.00 from:
The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy
550 West North Street, Suite 301
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3162
Phone: (317) 274-4200

Capitol Commentary

by Page Putnam Miller

Update on FY'94 Appropriations

Congress did not meet its October 1 deadline for passage of the FY'94 appropriations bills. As we go to press, the government is still operating under a temporary continuing resolution for FY'94 funding. The House and Senate passed on October 26 the Conference Report on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations bill, which includes the National Archives. This bill, which has now been sent to the President for signing, specifies \$195.482 million for the National Archives with \$5.25 million earmarked for the National Historical Publications and Records Commissions (NHPRC). The FY'93 budget for the National Archives was \$165 million and thus the \$30 million increase appears to be a major gain. But in fact, it is not. The FY'94 budget is the first one in which the National Archives will be making an annual \$29 million payment for the loan to construct Archives II, the new research facility in College Park, Maryland. Thus the additional funding will go almost entirely for the loan on the new building. It appears that there will be little additional money for reference staff, additional preservation equipment, and the establishment of a comprehensive new computerized system that will include management and finding aid capabilities. The good news in the budget is that there is a slight increase for NHPRC. The President requested and the House had originally passed an FY'94 bill with only \$4 million for NHPRC, which would have been a twenty-five percent cut. However, NHPRC ended up with \$5.25 million, a slight increase.

Although the conference report on the Interior Appropriations bill has not yet passed, the House and Senate have accepted the Administration's request of \$177.491 million for the FY'94 budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). This amount includes a very small increase, less than \$100,000 over the FY'93 budget.

There is an eight percent increase in the FY'94 budget for the Historic Preservation Fund. The House and Senate accepted the Administration's request of \$40 million which includes \$31 million for state historic preservation programs, \$2 million for the preservation programs of Native American tribes, and \$7 million for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The FY'94 budget for the United States Information Agency (USIA) includes funding for the establishment of an American Studies Collections Program. This program would provide funds for the initial purchase of a core collection of scholarly monographs and journals in American history and related fields for 65 foreign universities with American Studies programs with an annual augmentation of 600 books and fifteen journal subscriptions per year for five years thereafter. The FY'94 funding would provide money to begin the project. The OAH has played a key role in spearheading this initiative.

□

Reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Humanities

On October 14 the House passed a two-year reauthorization for the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Institute for Museum Services. This legislation basically keeps in place the 1990 reauthorization legislation that expires this year. The extension of this legislation for two years would give the new agency heads appointed by the Clinton Ad-

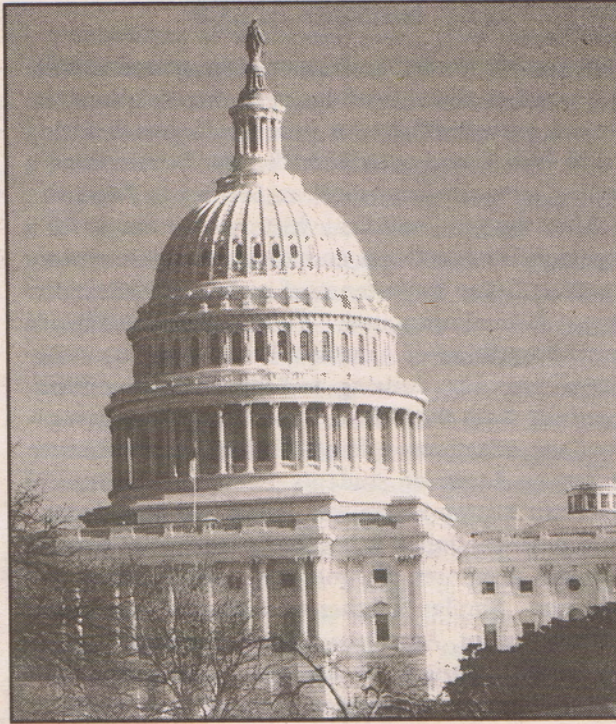


Photo Courtesy H. F. McMains

ministration a chance to evaluate needed changes and make recommendations before undertaking a more substantive consideration of reauthorization legislation. Prior to passage of the legislation in the House there were a number of unfriendly amendments proposed that would have reduced funding levels and restricted programs. None of the unfriendly amendments, however, passed. The NEH, NEA, and IMS two-year reauthorization bill now pending on the Senate calendar.

□

National Archives' Appraisal Policy

For the past two years the Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists has been meeting with representatives of the National Archives to discuss appraisal policy. Most modern governments, including the United States, permanently retain only about three percent of all records created. Thus it is crucial for the National Archives to determine in as careful a way as possible which records reflect the most important things about how an agency functions and how it fulfills its mandate. As a result of conversations between the Joint Committee and Jim Hastings, Director of the Records Appraisal and Disposition Division of the National Archives, some new opportunities are opening up for historians with specific subject matter expertise to engage in conversations with records-appraisal staff about particular record groups. Selection decisions are among the most intellectually challenging and critical tasks facing archivists and the historical community and the Joint Committee strongly supports increased opportunities for historians and archivists to discuss appraisal policy. Since archival material is unique, once records are destroyed they are permanently lost.

As a part of this new initiative for increased conversations between historians and the National Archives appraisal staff, the NCC has set up three informal meetings during the upcoming January American Historical Association annual meeting in San Francisco. All of these meetings will be with Jim Hastings and all will be held in the AHA headquarters hotel, the San Francisco Hilton and Towers located at 333 O'Farrell St. On Friday, January 7 at 11:30 a.m. there will be a meeting in the Lombard

Room to discuss the appraisal of health related federal records; on Friday at 5:00 p.m., again in the Lombard Room, there will be a discussion of the appraisal of energy records. On Saturday at 3:30 p.m. in the Walnut Room there will be a discussion of the appraisal of Department of Interior records. Anyone with an interest in the permanent retention of records in these areas is invited to attend these informal meetings.

□

Update on Revision of the Executive Order on Declassification

In response to President Clinton's April 26 directive calling for the revision of Executive Order 12356, which establishes current classification and declassification policy, the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), working with a task force of federal employees, developed a draft order. Although historians and others who had testified at public hearings with recommendations for the revisions had sought access to the proposed draft, ISOO limited circulation to federal agency staff. By late September, however, several individuals outside the federal government acquired copies of the draft. It quickly circulated among the press, scholars, and concerned public interest groups, and the general response has been one of disappointment that the proposed order retains so many restrictions for keeping older records closed.

Much of the Administration rhetoric about the new order stressed openness, yet the draft order leaves in place some of the key restrictive aspects of the existing system. Clinton's April 26 Presidential Review Directive asked the task force to consider steps for declassifying information as quickly as possible. At the heart of the proposed draft is a system that would continue the tedious and prohibitively expensive page by page review of most older records. Although material over 25 years old could no longer be withheld because of possible damage to national security, a provision used currently to withhold many older records, there are provisions in the proposed order that would require that material over 40 years old be reviewed for the continued withholding of information.

The ambiguity of the proposed draft is evident in its treatment of the public's right to know. The draft emphasizes "balancing the need to protect critically sensitive information with the public's need to know." But, in the implementation language, the draft order states that senior officials are permitted, but not obligated, to weigh the public interest in disclosure. Also, the proposed order prohibits the reclassification of declassified information that has been released to the public, but in the implementing language there is a provision for the reclassification of a document requested under the Freedom of Information Act that had been declassified but not released. The order eliminated the Confidential classification level and calls for a government wide database of declassified documents; however, the continued commitment to page by page review means that relatively few older records will be opened by the new order.

The most discouraging part of the proposed draft, however, is the setting of the maximum life span for classified information at 40 years with provisions for continued withholding of information.

Page Putnam Miller is director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

American History Abroad

Japan: U.S. History in Isolation

by Natsuki Aruga

American history in Japan has been part of American Studies rather than departments of history. Few history departments in Japanese universities have professors of American history or offer American history courses, which are placed in departments of non-historical disciplines such as English literature, political science, or American Studies. Japanese students of American history include political scientists and economists, and they have worked with students in other disciplines more closely than with those in European and Asian history.

Despite its isolation, American history in Japan has achieved much during the last forty years. No fewer than ten important books on American history, original or translated, are published each year. Several scores of papers on various aspects of American history are published in journals and anthologies or delivered at JAAS and other academic meetings. *Amerika Kenkyu* (American Review), published annually by the JAAS, carries more articles in history than in any other field. Its quarterly *Newsletter* reviews more books in American history than in other disciplines.

JAAS, founded in 1946 and reorganized in 1966, has nearly nine hundred members. More than one third of them list history as their field of study, and a majority have full-time college teaching positions. Historians who specialize in America also have their own organizations. One is the Amerikashi Kenkyukai (Society of American Historical Studies), which was formed in 1975 and annually publishes *Amerikashi Kenkyu* (Studies of American History). Most of its 134 members are in the Tokyo area. In Western Japan the Kansai Amerikashi Kenkyukai (Kansai Association of the Study of American History), organized in 1962 with a current membership of 62, also publishes an annual review. Since 1976 historians of America from all over Japan have met each year at an overnight Summer Camp Seminar, at which participants, usually about 100, discuss problems presented in papers at a symposium.

American history was introduced into Japan during the Meiji Era when Japan enthusiastically imported ideas and technologies from the West. "All men are created equal" was the first sentence in Yukichi Fukuzawa's pamphlet series entitled *Gakumon no Susume* (Encouragement of Learning), which was one of the first important works on the ideas of the Western Enlightenment and sold 3.4 million copies in the 1870s. The statement has become so well-known that many Japanese children would recite it without knowing that it came from the Declaration of Independence. Great persons in American history—such as Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln—were introduced with Western ideas. American history was a part of the Western civilization that provided useful ideas to modernize Japan. Because the utilitarianism of the Japanese during the Meiji Era, American history was studied as a part of Western and American Studies.

A systematic and academic approach to American history began in 1918 with the establishment of the Hepburn Chair of the American Constitution, History and Diplomacy at the University of Tokyo. Its first professor, Yasaka Takagi, studied for three years at American universities, including Harvard where he

worked with Frederick Jackson Turner and others. As a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, he worked unsuccessfully for peace before and during World War II, and even after the war he remained a leading advocate for American Studies in Japan.

After the war American history was taught in a large number of colleges and many associations were organized. The importance of endowed institutions cannot be overestimated. To complement Japan's existing tradition of American Studies and its reservoir of students desiring to learn from the West, especially from the United States, American government organizations offered financial assistance to encourage Japanese students to study America. If American history in pre-war Japan was a modernizer, in post-war Japan it became a teacher of democracy and promoter of American values during the Cold War. Similar to other evolutionary features of post-war Japan, American history developed under the heavy influence of American occupation and received a great amount of support from the U.S. government.

Today, although free from post-war political implications, American history receives support from American organizations and new Japanese foundations. For the exchange of scholars there are at present the Fulbright Committee, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Abe Fellowship. For the promotion of research and education there are the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission and the U.S. Information Service. The American Studies Foundation, established in 1962 with American and Japanese funds, extends support to a wide range of activities to promote American Studies in Japan.

The Center for American Studies at the University of Tokyo, with holdings in 1992 of 48,095 volumes and 437 journal and newspaper titles (182 on microfilm and microfiche), serves as a clearing house of Japanese Americanists. It publishes an annual *Bulletin* which contains bibliographical surveys in American Studies in Japan. These surveys provide useful information for research and education.

Many special conferences have enabled Japanese Americanists to work with American colleagues and have thereby stimulated study in Japan. From 1950 to 1956, the Tokyo-Stanford University Seminar in American Studies brought such scholars to Japan as C. Vann Woodward, Merrill Jensen, Henry Nash Smith, and George Knoles. The Japanese participants became leaders in promoting American history. Now there is the Sapporo Cool Seminar that started in 1980, and during its first five years the seminar had as lecturers John Higham, Henry May, Walter Burnham, Alonzo Hamby, and Carl Degler.

The Kyoto Summer Seminar, which lasted from 1951 until 1987, had an enormous impact upon American Studies. For example, Herbert Gutman gave a series of influential lectures in 1982, which led to an interest among Japanese scholars in the new trend in social history. His *Work, Culture, and Society in Industrializing America* was translated into Japanese and published one year after his death.

There are also problems facing American history in Japan. A shortage of funds is certainly the largest one. Despite a grant from the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission, my university, Saitama University near Tokyo, has only a modest collection of books on American history. The American Studies course,

which has 32 undergraduates and two graduate students, cannot offer the students as many courses in American history as they would like. The Ministry of Education allocates money to the university according to outdated categories of "experimental" (scientific) and "non-experimental" (non-scientific) disciplines. As a humanities subject, American Studies is "non-experimental" and receives only half the budget of such "experimental" disciplines as sociology and international relations. For research, small colleges like ours do not have sufficient collections, so students and professors in the area go to the Center for American Studies at the University of Tokyo, which itself is far from satisfactory.

Another important problem is linguistic. Because of the linguistic barrier, American history in Japan is isolated within Japanese society as a whole. Japanese use only Japanese when speaking and reading and show some resistance to communicating in English. The Kyoto and Sapporo Seminars, for example, have been conducted in English, but with interpreters. Some progress results from the increase in the number of young people who have studied in the United States. Most Japanese Americanists, nevertheless, would hesitate to participate in academic discussions in English despite having achieved a high level of sophistication in their work. It is this reluctance to use English that keeps Japanese Americanists isolated from the world of American historians abroad. In an attempt to overcome this barrier, the annual meetings of JAAS since 1990 have included two English sessions in its programs (without interpreters!).

The study of American history in Japan, despite the problems, has made remarkable progress. Efforts to solve the problem of isolation have been made by way of international conferences and sessions. Through such endeavors, I hope, the study of American history in Japan will some day become wholly integrated with the study of American history in the world.

[OAH]

Natsuki Aruga teaches American history at Saitama University, Japan. She did graduate work at the Univ. of Tokyo, the Univ. of Calif.—Berkeley, and Stanford.

Editorial consultants for "American History Abroad" are Peter Boyle, Univ. of Nottingham, England, and Wolfgang Helbich, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany.

New International Clearinghouse

The OAH is establishing *Connections*, an international clearinghouse newsletter for Americanists. Individuals will post descriptions of needs, offerings, and interests. *Connections* will list notices for housing and teaching exchanges, collaborative research, graduate study, and teaching materials.

The first issue is scheduled for spring 1994. There is no charge for submitting an item, but there is a 100-word limit. Postings must include the individual's name and address and may include a phone or fax number and e-mail address. Send submissions to Michael Schreiner, Clearinghouse Coordinator, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; (812) 855-8726, fax (812) 855-0696; e-mail: mschrein@ucs.indiana.edu.

Obituary

Robert L. Kelley

Robert L. Kelley, a remarkable scholar and teacher, died August 28, 1993, in Santa Barbara, where he was born in 1925, and where his life and career were anchored. Graduate studies at Stanford (Ph.D., 1953), two tours of military service (the Army Air Corps in World War II and the Air Force in the Korean War), a visiting professorship at the University of Michigan, a fellowship at the Wilson Center, and a Fulbright Lectureship at Moscow University, all took him from Santa Barbara. But a network of family and friends, California landscapes, and a university he loved always drew him back.

Bob's scholarship won him international recognition. Beginning with *The Transatlantic Persuasion: The Liberal-Democratic Mind in the Age of Gladstone* (1969), he wrote a series of books that, along with his 1977 Bicentennial Essay in the *American Historical Review*, demonstrated the power of the concept of political culture for achieving narrative synthesis in modern historical studies. It is from this perspective that his latest book, *Battling the Inland Sea*, informs the history of public policy and the history of water policy in the West—a topic that held his interest from the time of his doctoral dissertation. During his last months Bob worked to complete a major new synthesis of environmental, political, and cultural history. In 1992, UCSB's Academic Senate named him Faculty Research Lecturer, its highest award for scholarly distinction.

Bob made a great difference in the life of UCSB, where he earned his BA in 1948 and joined the faculty in 1955. He delivered riveting lectures to

generations of undergraduates, gave unselfishly of his time to graduate students and colleagues, helped steer the campus through crises, wrote its only scholarly history, and was a relentlessly creative and passionate force for UCSB's improvement. His collected memos would fill volumes. He made UCSB his platform for what may be his most important contribution to the historical profession—pioneering the concept of a graduate program in public history.

The idea of public history gave shape to much of Bob's professional and public service, which included a term on the OAH Executive Board (1980-83). He consistently put into practice his belief that history could inform public policy, most notably through his long service as an expert witness and consultant on water policy in the Sacramento Valley.

This last June Bob ignored his illness, which had, in his words, "finally got pushy," to attend a history reception honoring him at retirement. In what turned out to be his farewell, he said:

May all of you have such good fortune as I have had here these past 38 years. . . . It has never been boring! And it has given me opportunities I could hardly have dreamt of, when a young person, for intellectual outreach all over the nation and the world.

Bob is survived by his wife Madge, four children, two stepchildren, and eight grand-children. OAH

Contributed by W. Elliot Brownlee, professor of history at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

OAH Fund Supports New Projects

In 1988 the OAH announced The Fund for American History to support new initiatives in historical inquiry, teaching, and professional development beginning in 1993. The Fund, which received support from many members who wanted to invest in the discipline's future, will provide especially earmarked new money to help the OAH address new problems and opportunities. The Fund now contains more than \$500,000.

In April, the board adopted criteria and procedures governing disbursements (see *OAH Newsletter*, August 1993, p. 16). Most contributions were undesignated, but those for the Lerner-Scott Prize and the Huggins-Quarles Awards were included within the Fund campaign. The board currently is considering proposals to support international initiatives and address needs of community college historians.

Ballot Results

Results of the mail ballot carried in August, 1993, *OAH Newsletter* are as follows:

Change of title from Executive Secretary to Executive Director—*defeated*.

Change in balloting procedure—*passed*.

Elimination of the "Emeritus" and "Foreign Scholar" individual membership categories—*passed*.

To be valid, ballots must have been postmarked by September 15, 1993. A two-thirds majority was needed for approval.

Organizations Work to Improve History in the Schools

The University of Tulsa is the new site for the History Teaching Alliance and its companion organization, the National History Education Network. Joined by the common goal of improving the quality of history education in our nation's schools, the Alliance and Network have distinct but complementary roles.

Established in 1985, the History Teaching Alliance (HTA) supports the development and implementation of community-based programs that bring together teachers, museum educators, public historians, and college or university faculty for the purpose of enhancing the professional competence of elementary and secondary school teachers. The model generally used for local collaboratives has been a two- to three-week institute followed by regular meetings of participants throughout the academic year. Acknowledging that this design works well, the Alliance is nevertheless developing additional formats in order to accommodate the needs of different communities. The underlying consideration is creating a forum in which history educators can come together as equals in order to enlarge the teachers' understanding of a particular subject and strengthen the classroom experience. The HTA's role varies depending on the needs of the situation, but the Alliance is prepared to assist educators in designing collaboratives, drafting proposals, raising funds, implementing programs, and evaluating projects.

The National History Education Network (NHEN)

is a coalition of nearly thirty professional associations and organizations, which complements the activities of the HTA by disseminating information relating to history education. Through its newsletter, the Network distributes information regarding educational activities, programs, and resources which are available to history teachers, and deepens the understanding of the histories of diverse groups. Since HTA is a member of NHEN, its activities and services are included in the newsletters, along with those of National History Day, the National Register of Historic Places, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Archives, the National Historical Records and Publications Commission, and the National Museum of American History (Smithsonian Institution), to mention but a few of the organizations involved. Through the newsletter, the Network hopes to provide teachers with information and help organizations coordinate their efforts.

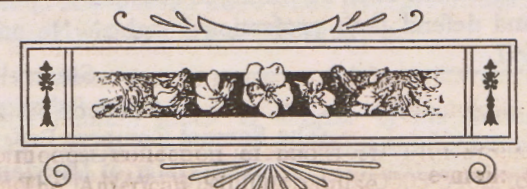
Following a slightly different tack than the HTA but moving toward the larger goal of enhancing history teaching, the NHEN is charged with compiling and disseminating information on state and school district policies. The Network also promotes the professional development of history teachers. It supports recognition of faculty contributions for the advancement of history education, encourages professional associations to increase services offered to precollegiate teachers, and advocates strong preservice and graduate level teacher certification programs.

Representatives from the Organization of American Historians, the National Council for the Social Studies, and the American Historical Association, along with delegates from other professional history organizations, serve on the policy boards of both the Alliance and Network.

Membership in the Network is open to any group or individual who shares the commitment to strengthening history education in the schools. Organization members set policy and oversee the operations of the Network. Individual membership (\$25 per year) entitles one to receive mailings and participate in Network activities. For application materials or additional information about the National History Education Network and the History Teaching Alliance, contact Christine L. Compston, Director, HTA/NHEN, Department of History, University of Tulsa, 600 South College Ave., Tulsa, OK 74104-3189; (918) 631-2349. OAH

Correction

The name of Gregory Hunter, Long Island University, was inadvertently omitted from the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists listed in the August Newsletter, page 20.



Correspondence

Kennedy Diaries

To the Editor:

The letter from Arthur Schlesinger, jr. [August 1993] about my article "Politics and Perils at the Presidential Libraries" [May 1993] prompts me to comment further on central issues surrounding access to government and personal records.

Mr. Schlesinger is correct in saying that the Kennedy Library did not give him privileged access to the Robert Kennedy diaries. But some key points seem uncontested: he did receive privileged access to the papers, presumably from the family; he researched and quoted at length from materials that other historians cannot see, and some of these closed materials are now being stored at the presidential library. Others cannot research these materials either because there is no signed deed of gift or because government censors have withdrawn them as security classified.

Mr. Schlesinger and I are on the same side—both of us want the best history written from the fullest documentation possible. But I would urge him, Doris Kearns Goodwin, and others who have received privileged access to Kennedy family documents to become activists against the closed door and for openness for all historians regardless of connections.

Sincerely,
Thomas G. Paterson
University of Connecticut

Library of Congress

To the Editor:

Thank you for publishing Professor Eric Foner's eloquent testimony regarding deteriorating research conditions at the Library of Congress.

Historians may not realize the real impact of the Library's 1992 decision to close the stacks, but documentary editors have learned the hard way that they can no longer employ their most efficient and effective research strategies at the Library. If historians have not used the stacks themselves, they have used the product of documentary editors' work there—annotated documents, biographical dictionaries, and glossaries describing persons, organizations, and episodes.

Historians need to write congressional representatives and to Charles Rose, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and ask why legitimate researchers with special needs are denied stack access when library and congressional staff are not. They need to ask why James Billington refuses to reconsider his hasty decision, despite the Library's modern security system and researchers' agreement to be searched and take only notecards or laptops into the stacks.

Security and access are not mutually exclusive terms. Library managers are attempting to set limits on the kind and quality of historical research that can be pursued at the Library of Congress. Professional historians must be willing to question his position and defend their professional rights. No one else will.

Sincerely,
Grace Palladino
The Samuel Gompers Papers
University of Maryland

National Archives Round Table

To the Editor:

The round table essays by Page Miller, Charlene Bickford, Bruce Dearstyne, and Timothy Sprehe [May 1993] provided many useful comments. However, Michael Schaller's essay showed a lack of understanding of budget constraints affecting government operations. The overall tone of his essay diluted its effect, especially his comments about genealogical researchers. Do not tax dollars of genealogical researchers count as much as Mr. Schaller's? NARA is a federal agency, not a private institution. Holding a portion of research room seats for academic researchers would not solve its current overcrowding problem. When academic seats are filled, what criteria would NARA use to rate scholarly researchers for seat priority? Surely seats would not be assigned based on who complained the loudest? At NARA, first-come-first-served is the fairest policy.

Most problems can be attributed to lack of staff resources, volume of researchers, and work quotas and standards under which archivists and technicians operate rather than the so-called negative attitude of the staff. Researchers need to understand that NARA must balance limited resources in project work, reference, preservation, outreach, and relocation. Despite budget constraints, some adjustments in handling reference are needed. Presidential libraries' access problems need serious study, also.

NARA needs the support of the research community, as well as Congress and federal agencies. I urge OAH members to find out what can be done to obtain resources for the Archives, and to work with, not against, the agency.

Sincerely,
Maarja Krusten
Arlington, VA

To the Editor:

This letter is disturbing to write because I can not concur with many points made by Dr. Michael Schaller, an academician with whom I have strong disagreement on basic issues. Nevertheless, he has some valid concerns regarding the National Archives.

I, too, visited the central research room, waited hours for my material, stood in line for a machine, mourned outdated finding aids, and was bothered by bewildered beginners and crying toddlers. But who is he to decree that his particular interest is more momentous than that of any other patron of our National Archives? How can he be so sure his scholarly contribution will have more weight in the future than the findings of a genealogist?

I am researching one thousand settlers who purchased federal land in Southwest Missouri in the early 1800s, but I did not find hundreds of experts in my field lounging around the archives lobby either. The material I needed was also difficult to access. I often felt I should be applying for clemency instead of a research card. But, the material was there and I am not sure it would have been if not for tight security and careful preservation. I assumed it was my responsibility to be the expert in my specialization—not theirs.

Is Dr. Schaller absolutely sure that he could survey the microfilm research room and immediately distinguish the historian from the genealogist? I

challenge him to try.

Sincerely,
Marsha Hoffman Rising, Fellow
American Society of Genealogists
Springfield, MO

To the Editor:

Professor Michael Schaller paints a somber picture, but I respond as a genealogist who has productively used the National Archives.

I consult original records of the diplomatic, legislative, judicial, and military branches; treasury and post-office departments; bureaus of land management, Indian affairs, and mines—among others. If all these "genealogical" records were moved to College Park, as per his suggestion, then the original buildings would be quite empty.

Regrettably, our colleague seems seriously unfamiliar with a sister discipline. Professional genealogists are as likely as not engaged in research commissioned by geneticists or geographers, anthropologists or attorneys, biographers or biologists, humanists or—yes—even historians whose academic training may not have acquainted them with the breadth of resources or the complex methodology one must use to accurately and thoroughly reconstruct human lives and origins.

Even the amateur genealogist ("hobbyist") or total novice ("tourist") should receive a fair share of assistance from the NARA staff. Hobbyists are filling the shelves of American libraries with abstracted records and family histories that academic historians now consult.

Dr. Schaller writes of "genies." This term is not applied to knowledgeable and skilled genealogists. It is applied to the inexperienced, the inept, or the demanding who require an exceptional degree of assistance and expect that their personal interest will be given priority by public servants who thrive off their tax dollars.

All NARA users would agree that the facility is underfunded, understaffed, and short of space. The latter is being addressed with Archives II. Beyond that, more constructive letters could be written by all of us to those congressmen who control NARA's funding.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Shown Mills, Editor
National Genealogical Society Quarterly
University of Alabama

To the Editor:

Problems at NARA have been long in developing and will take a long time to correct. Their roots lie in natural conflicts between archival and bureaucratic approaches to problems; politicization of what was promised to be an "independent" archives; rampant careerism and elevation of incompetents such as plague other institutions in our society; and the elaboration of a simple set of tasks into something "(pseudo)professional" and arcane. Along the way this particular bureaucracy also failed to set clear priorities in response to dwindling resources.

Local 2578 of Council 260 of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, has struggled with the problems resulting from the Archives' management for over a decade. Some may question the union's role in criticizing NARA's management, but no one can deny that we represent the workers in the "bargaining unit."

We were particularly offended by the comments of Michael Schaller. His negative effect was compounded by the editorial choice to highlight the cheapest of many cheap shots: "The pallor of the walls seems to rub off on many of the employees, giving the institution the atmosphere of a lesser

Dickens novel." (OAH does sound bites now?) We are used to these *ad hominem* cracks—you should hear the ones that circulate in NARA about college professors. But trying to pass them off as analysis of an important situation is irresponsible.

Much has changed in NARA over the past twenty years. There are fewer archivists and more managers. Instead of doing work, many staff are assigned to decide how to do work. The staff has been told to spend a limited amount of time on each reference request because there are fewer archivists and more work. No one thought about getting more archivists. The staff has also been subjected to "Taylorism" and received awards for high "productivity" based on time and motion studies. The union believes these are some of the reasons for morale problems here.

Sincerely,
Darryl W. Munsey, President
AFGE, Local 2578
Washington, DC

To the Editor:

The National Archives Assembly regrets that some researchers believe they have received inadequate assistance from the National Archives. Yet, the vast majority of our users are positive in their evaluations of our service. Reference branches regularly receive more expressions of appreciation than complaints. The Assembly is proud of every NARA staff member, and all staff are concerned when researchers are not happy about the assistance they receive.

The staff remains devoted to providing quality service to all users, but providing quality service is no small task. In FY92 the combined holdings of NARA totaled 20 million cubic feet of permanent

and temporary records. NARA staff answered 18 million requests from researchers who visited, wrote, or telephoned for information. Additionally, the staff is working extensively for the impending move to Archives II.

All of the work is accomplished by a dedicated staff of 2,640 persons employed at over forty operations from coast to coast and Alaska. The staff sincerely believes in the mission of NARA. This mission is to serve the needs of the permanently valuable records and information of the federal government, thereby enabling the National Archives to serve its diverse user communities.

The move to Archives II will continue to absorb staff energy until completed in 1996. We ask for the continued support of all users during this stressful period.

Sincerely,
Diane L. Dimkoff, President
National Archives Assembly
Washington, DC

searchers and archivists alike to carry out their work. Nevertheless, as an historian who depends on the National Archives, I felt it important to highlight the working problems associated with a trip to Washington. The difficulties are real and need to be addressed openly. I hope the *Newsletter's* forum and this exchange will move the debate forward.

Sincerely,
Michael Schaller
University of Arizona

Training Historians and Archivists

The Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists of the Organization of American Historians, American Historical Association, and Society of American Archivists has published *Historians and Archivists: Educating the Next Generation*. With support from the Mellon Foundation and the University of Michigan, the committee held meetings in 1991 and 1992 at the university's Bentley Historical Library to analyze future needs in the education of historians and archivists.

According to committee chair Robert Zangrando, the committee hopes that "historians and archivists interested in improving both the practice of their professions as well as the education of future members" will find these papers useful.

Copies are available for \$5.00 from the OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

Michael Schaller's Response

To the Editor:

I am a bit surprised by the strong reaction to my description of working conditions in the archives. My intended "target" was not the genealogists or the archives staff. I do not begrudge the former their vocation and avocation, nor question the ability or professionalism of the latter. Like the letter writers, I deplore the cumulative underfunding of NARA, the physical deterioration of the research facilities, and the staff shortage which makes it difficult for re-

OAH/NCPH Call for Papers, Washington, DC, 1995

The program committee for the 1995 annual meeting to be held in Washington, March 30-April 2, invites proposals for sessions, panels, workshops, and papers. The deadline for receipt of proposals is February 1, 1994.

Theme

The OAH in 1995 will meet jointly with the National Council on Public History. The theme is "American History as Public Discourse." The joint program committee seeks proposals that explore how the scholarship of American history informs, is informed by, and has come to constitute cultural and political discourse in many areas of public life.

Formats

The committee hopes to craft a balanced program reflecting the best of current scholarly practice and encourages proposals in all areas, periods, fields, and approaches to American history. Session and paper proposals need not necessarily be directed to the theme.

We expect that the congruence between our theme and the opportunities offered by Washington, DC, will shape the program more than usual. The committee encourages off-site sessions utilizing the resources of the area and invites innovative proposals combining field explorations, hands-on workshops, or tours with reflective discussions. The theme allows a wider range of activities in the convention hotel, and we seek proposals or preliminary explorations for plenary events, demonstrations, screenings, performances, exhibits with associated discussions, and research-oriented panels.

We are particularly interested in introducing a format known as the "poster session." These large sessions, quite common in the sciences and some social sciences, take place in a ballroom or hall. Program-designated presenters display their work on large 4' x 6' posters, perhaps with handouts and/or table-top slide presentations. In other fields, such large sessions offer valuable opportunities for direct contact and focused discussion between presenters and those interested in their work.

The committee prefers, in the traditional formats, fully packaged proposals for sessions, panels, or workshops, but it will give full consideration to individual paper proposals.

Application Instructions

Fair evaluation of all proposals requires a standard submission format. Each proposal must include the following:

- ✓ Names, addresses, phones, and (if available) fax and e-mail for all proposed participants;
- ✓ A precis no longer than 500 words (one page single spaced, in the interest of copying and mailing economy) stating the focus, thesis, methodology, and significance of the session, panel, workshop, paper, or poster;
- ✓ A one page prospectus of each paper/presentation within a proposed group session, panel, or workshop;
- ✓ A short summary vita for each proposed participant. Important: spiraling costs mandate that these be single-page summaries, not entire c.v.s.

Requirements

It is OAH policy, and within NCPH guidelines, that the program committee actively seek to avoid gender-segregated sessions.

The joint committee likewise will work to follow the OAH policy and NCPH guidelines of having the program as a whole, and individual sessions to the extent possible, represent the full diversity of the OAH and NCPH membership. We strongly urge proposers of sessions to include ethnic and racial minorities, as well as junior academics, 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.

Please note, finally, that because this is a joint meeting all program participants who specialize in American history—practicing American historians, whether in academic or in other settings—are required to be members of the OAH or the NCPH.

Contact

All proposals should be submitted to the chair of the joint program committee:

Michael H. Frisch
Department of History
Park Hall
SUNY-Buffalo
Buffalo, NY 14260
Tel: (716) 645-2181
Fax: (716) 645-5954
E-mail: hismikef@ubvm.bitnet

Training TAs to Teach

by Michael Flamm

An OAH survey of how graduate departments train teaching assistants offers a gloomy picture with a few bright spots. Following a proposal offered by OAH executive board member Eric Rothschild, the OAH surveyed a number of departments regarding the methods they use to prepare teaching assistants for the classroom and for careers as scholars and teachers. The survey also asked whether departments evaluate the teaching abilities of their TAs. Questionnaires went to 161 M.A.-granting departments and 138 Ph.D.-granting departments, and results were mixed.

Most departments responded positively to evaluating their TAs. Over 90 percent of responding Ph.D.-granting departments reported that they take TA evaluation forms into consideration in recommendations sent to prospective employers. Almost 60 percent also indicated that they formally observe their TAs in the classroom. The comparable figures for M.A.-granting departments were considerably lower, perhaps because those departments offer their graduate students fewer opportunities to lead discussions.

Few departments responded as positively about TA training. Only a handful of Ph.D.-granting institutions make a priority for specific, semester-long courses in teaching methodology. Less than one-fourth of Ph.D.-granting schools and less than one-tenth of the M.A.-granting schools place emphasis on specialized training and offer occasional workshops or seminars. Moreover, this figure probably includes numerous sessions more aimed at orientation than instructional development.

The most common form of TA training is practical, hands-on assistantships involving grading and leading discussions. It is not clear, however, whether TAs received preparation prior to assuming these duties. Nevertheless, over half of Ph.D. and M.A.-granting departments said that the grading assistantships were the most or second most important part of their training program. Far more of the Ph.D. institutions offer their TAs a chance to lead discussions, again perhaps because M.A.-granting schools limit the teaching opportunities of their graduate students.

The survey's results are not encouraging. The overall response rate was only 40 percent, thus the

situation may be bleaker than the survey suggests because many schools which did not respond probably have no formal evaluation procedures or training programs. In 1986, Charles Bonwell reported from a similar survey with a 90 percent return rate that only half of the schools provided some TA training. Furthermore, the OAH survey did not ascertain how graduate students assess their preparation for teaching, but anecdotal evidence suggests that they are not enthusiastic. For example, one student wrote that her history department does little or nothing to train graduate student instructors because undergraduate education is a low priority and the professors are too busy with research to act as mentors. Another student stated that "we are thrown into the fray and expected to emulate the best (or worst) we ourselves have experienced in the classroom."

Support for these impressions again comes from Bonwell, who in 1985 conducted a survey of 1700 students. The results were startling. Many students expressed bitterness and anger over the poor quality or lack of guidance they had received. Even more disturbing was that over two-thirds of the respondents from schools which claimed to provide both training and systematic evaluation reported that no one had ever visited their classroom to observe them teaching. "There was," observes Bonwell drily, "a significant difference in perception between the department's view and that of the TAs themselves."

There are exceptions to this grim situation. Some schools are pursuing initiatives of their own, and this presents the OAH with the opportunity to act as a coordinator, advocate, and clearinghouse for these efforts.

Syracuse University has developed a model, three-phase TA training program with the aid of generous Pugh and FIPSE grants. At the start of the fall semester the department offers all TAs an in-depth orientation session. Then, during the year it honors outstanding TAs and organizes seminars led by graduate teaching consultants. At the same time it provides staff development for faculty mentors, who help their students earn Certificates in University Teaching and construct a portfolio describing their accomplishments and documenting their effectiveness. "We have a unique and distinctive approach," says Leo Lambert, Acting Dean of the Graduate School, "and we have shown that mentoring can be

an exciting and vital part of graduate education."

The history department at the University of Colorado-Boulder participates in a structured, university-wide graduate teaching program. For the past two years, the department has required history graders, TAs, and graduate part-time instructors (GPTIs) to pursue graduate teaching certification. The process includes 40 hours of training at both university and departmental levels, videotape sessions, classroom observation, and written evaluations. One exceptional GPTI is given a fellowship and training to act as the Lead GPTI responsible for liaison activities, consultations with graduate teachers, workshops, and roundtables.

Indiana University is creating a structured, history specific program for TAs. Training begins each semester with an orientation workshop that is augmented throughout the year with biweekly discussions led by a faculty advisor and continued from day to day over an electronic mail network. The department also encourages TAs to take "The Teaching of College History."

Former OAH and AHA president Carl Degler recommended in an article two years ago that TA training programs become "as fixed a part of graduate training as the research paper." Why have so few schools adopted such programs? In general, many faculty view TA training as either unnecessary, untraditional, a distraction from research, a ploy by professional educators, or a threat to their academic independence. According to Noel Stowe, associate dean of the graduate college at Arizona State University, it is also a matter of resources. Few schools have the funds that Syracuse has, although such programs can operate with only modest budgets. Furthermore, departments need substantial numbers of TAs to justify creating new programs. But the biggest hurdle, Stowe says, is obtaining a commitment to TA education from faculties, departments, universities, and professional organizations. OAH

Michael Flamm, a graduate student at Columbia University, acknowledges the assistance of Betty Desants in the preparation of this article. Readers interested in sharing materials or experiences about TA training with the OAH are encouraged to send them to John Dichtl, OAH, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN, 47408-4199.

New Data on History Doctorates

The number of history doctorates has increased modestly over the last decade, but the 725 awarded during 1991-92 for all fields remains well below the 1,186 produced twenty years ago. The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences recently released this data in its 1991-92 survey of earned doctorates. A record 38,814 Ph.D.s were awarded, of which 4,444 were in the humanities. The time of actual enrollment in graduate school (registered time to degree) is now 8.3 years for the humanities, the longest for any field.

Of history doctorates, 277 were in American history and of those 96 were earned by women. At 34.7%, women's share of doctorates in American history was lower than for all humanities fields (46.3%) or for social sciences (47.4%) and life sciences (39.3%). Percentages of women doctorates varied considerably by field. In some fields, such as

English and American language and literature (57.3%) and foreign languages and literature (59.4%), women doctorates constitute a majority.

Seventeen (6.5%) of American history doctorates identified themselves as members of minorities: Native American, 4; Asian, 2; Black, 10; Other Hispanic, 1. Just over 10% of all Ph.D.s awarded to U.S. citizens in 1992 were earned by racial/ethnic minorities for all fields combined. Of the minority groups, only Blacks earned a smaller share of doctorates in 1992 than did their predecessors 15 years ago.

The University of California-Berkeley was the largest producer of historians. More than half, or 53.3% of history doctorates were awarded by universities which produced no more than 10 Ph.D.s. The 12 universities awarding the highest number of Ph.D.s in fields of history combined were as follows:

Univ. of California-Berkeley	32
Univ. of California-Los Angeles	29
Yale University	23
Johns Hopkins University	23
Columbia University	23
University of Wisconsin-Madison	22
Indiana University	18
University of Chicago	17
Harvard University	17
University of Michigan	16
Princeton University	16
Duke University	15

These data were drawn from *Summary Report 1992*, which is published by the National Academy Press, Washington, DC, and available from the Doctorate Records Project, OSEP, National Research Council Room TJ 2006, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20418.

Organization of American Historians
Eleventh Annual
Focus on Teaching Day

The Organization of American Historians' Annual Meeting presents a day of sessions especially for junior and senior high school teachers of American history. OAH has a commitment to secondary history education and encourages participation in this exciting day of professional activities.

Each session will offer presenters from the high school and university level.

- * Working Together: The Ohio Academy's Model for Collaboration
- * Teaching with Humanities Time Capsules
- * Building Cultural and Academic Bridges to the Inner City: The Temple University-Strawberry Mansion High School Collaboration
- * Pilgrims in a Strange Land: Historians in the Curricular, Credentialing, and Educational Process
- * Reconstructing the Pre-collegiate History Curriculum: University-School Collaborations as Continuing Initiatives
- * "Within a Day's Ride of Every Man": Localizing University-School Collaboration to Teach Grassroots History
- * Focus on Teaching Day Luncheon and Keynote Address featuring Clayborne Carson, Editor and Director, Martin Luther King, Jr., Papers Project, Stanford University (Note: There will be a \$22.00 charge for the luncheon ticket. You may attend the speech without attending the luncheon.)

The 1994 OAH Focus on Teaching Day will be held Saturday, April 16, 1994 at the Atlanta Hilton and Towers. There is no charge to register for Focus on Teaching Day sessions, however if you wish to attend other OAH sessions and activities you must remit registration fees for the OAH Annual Meeting. For more information and registration materials please contact Focus on Teaching Day, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.



presents a
National Conference on

Blacks and Jews

An American Historical Perspective

December 2-5, 1993

Opening talk by
Cornel West
Princeton University

For more information call 314-935-5690
or write

Washington University Conference on Blacks and Jews, Campus Box 1109,
One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899

In conjunction with African and Afro-American Studies, Jewish Studies and
Departments of Education, History and Political Science.

Harvard University
CHARLES WARREN CENTER
for Studies in American History

1994-95 FELLOWSHIPS

The Charles Warren Center invites applications for its 1994-95 fellowships from historians who are involved in research in American cultural and intellectual history, and for whom location at Harvard or in the Boston area would be particularly useful. Scholars who are not citizens of the United States are eligible. 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 have received their Ph.D. degree or have otherwise completed their professional training since 1980 and who can accept a full-year fellowship.

Fellows will share in a biweekly Warren Center colloquium, open to all students of American cultural and intellectual history at Harvard and in other universities in the Boston area, and in the course of the year present some aspect of their own work informally to the group.

Fellows are members of the University, with access to the Harvard libraries and other facilities. They have a private office in the Center, and photocopying and postage privileges. Fellows must remain in residence at the Center for the nine-month academic year (or four months in the case of one-semester fellows). Where financial support is necessary, fellowships will carry stipends, with a maximum of \$25,000 each.

Application forms, due in the Center by January 15, 1994, may be obtained by writing to the Administrator, Charles Warren Center, 118 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Amy Louise Hunter Fellowship

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is offering the Amy Louise Hunter Fellowship, which carries an outright grant of \$2,500. The fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years at the graduate level and beyond for research on topics related to the history of women and public policy, broadly construed, with preference given to Wisconsin topics and/or for research using the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The deadline for applications is May 1, 1994.

FOUR COPIES of a letter of not more than two pages, describing the applicant's background and training in historical research and a description of the research project should be addressed to: Dr. Michael E. Stevens, State Historian, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-1488.



Wayne State University

ASSOCIATE or FULL PROFESSOR COLLEGE of URBAN, LABOR, and METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Wayne State University's College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs (CULMA) seeks a scholar for the position of Urban Research Professor. Candidates should have a distinguished record of research and scholarship in the area of urban public policy and policy analysis with a continuing interest in one or more substantive areas such as urban employment and labor markets, economic development, community development, housing poverty and income support, education, crime, etc.

The position will be at the tenured associate or full professor level and is among several research professorships in the recently created college. The occupants of these professorships are expected to maintain high levels of research productivity. Teaching loads reflect the College's emphasis on research and normally are one course per semester. Support is available for graduate research assistants and post-doctoral fellows.

Applicants are invited from candidates without regard to academic discipline so long as their research is urban focused. While the appointment will be made in CULMA, the chosen candidate will be tenured in the academic department or unit of his/her discipline.

Salary is negotiable, but will be competitive and commensurate with experience and qualifications. The position is assumable in September 1994 and will remain open until filled. Further information may be obtained from Elaine Driker at (313) 577-5071. Applicants should send a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of four references to:

Elaine C. Driker, Director of Searches
College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs
3198 Faculty/Administration Building
Wayne State University
Detroit, MI 48202

Wayne State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

WINTERTHUR Invites applications for . . .

NEH Fellowships: Scholars pursuing advanced research are eligible to apply with stipends up to \$30,000 for six to twelve months' work.

Winterthur Fellowships: Available to academic, museum, and independent scholars and to support dissertation research from one to six months with stipends ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per month.

Located near Wilmington, Delaware, Winterthur is a center for advanced study in America's artistic, cultural, social, and intellectual history.

Resources include a library of approximately half a million imprints, manuscripts, visual materials, and printed ephemera supporting interdisciplinary study of American life into the early twentieth century and a museum collection of 89,000 objects made or used in America up to 1860.

Scholars live in the Research Fellows Residence on the grounds at Winterthur. They have 24-hour access to the library's circulating collections and circulation privileges at the nearby Morris Library of the University of Delaware.

Former fellows have included academics, curators, and doctoral students in the following fields:

Advertising	Family Life
Anthropology	Folklife
Archaeology	Folklore
Architectural History	Food Ways
Art History	Historic Preservation
Celebrations and	Material Culture
Holidays	Preindustrial Technology
Children's Literature	The Shakers
and Toys	Travel History
Consumerism	Urban Studies
Decorative Arts	Women's History

Application deadline for the 1994/95

academic year is

December 1, 1993. For an

application packet, please write to:

Director
Research Fellowship Program
Winterthur Library
Winterthur DE 19735
(302) 888-4649

Announcements

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

Charges are \$65 for 100 words or less; \$90 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears. Send announcements to Advertising Director, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

Professional Opportunities

Newberry Library

Director, D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, The Newberry Library. The Director should have a Ph.D. in history or a related humanities or social science field, and a record of significant scholarly achievement. The search committee seeks candidates who have experience in administration and teaching, particularly in projects and settings that involve Native American groups, and is eager to identify Native American candidates. Please send nominations to Margret Curtis, Secretary to the Search Committee, D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL, 60610.

University of Tulsa

The Department of History at the University of Tulsa seeks applicants for a dissertation fellowship open to members of underrepresented groups. The Henry Kendall Fellowship applicants must have completed all Ph.D. requirements except the dissertation. Fellows receive one-year appointments to the history faculty, teach one course each semester, and receive a stipend of \$25,000. The field is African American history with a strong secondary interest in some regional or chronological aspect of African history. Send a vita, names of three references, and a letter describing the dissertation and its state of completion by February 15, 1994 to James P. Ronda, Department of History, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK, 74104-3189. EOE/AA. The University of Tulsa is committed to diversifying its faculty and staff.

East Carolina University

History Chair. East Carolina University invites applications and nominations for Department Chair. Candi-

date must possess Ph.D. in history and a scholarly record qualifying them for appointment at the rank of professor with permanent tenure. Preference will be given to candidate whose background, which must include prior administrative experience, indicates that he/she could provide strong academic leadership in planning, research, and teaching for a department targeted for further program development. Areas of specialization are open. Position begins August 1, 1994. Screening begins December 1, 1993. Send application letter, resume, transcripts, and three recent letters of recommendation to Fred Ragan, Chair, Search committee, Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. An EOE/AA University. Applicants must comply with provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act.

Trinity University

African American History. Tenure-track or tenured position beginning August 1994; rank open. Specialization in African American History or African American Studies; preferred focus on nineteenth-century U.S. history, history of South, and/or history of slavery (secondary fields may include sub-Saharan Africa), but Department will consider any field in African American History. Rank: assistant, associate, or professor (including, if warranted by standing in field, "Distinguished Professorship"). Applicants should have completed Ph.D. by time of appointment. Reception of applications by December 3, 1993. Curriculum vitae, transcripts (for recent Ph.D.'s), letter describing scholarly and teaching interests, and three letters of recommendation to be sent to John Martin, History Department, Trinity University, San Antonio, TX 78212-7200. EOE/AA. Trinity University is committed to racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity in faculty and student body. Minority and women candidates particularly encouraged to apply.

Department of the Army

Fellowships in Military History. The United States Army Center of Military History offers two fellowships each academic year to civilian graduate students preparing dissertations on subjects relating to the history of warfare on land, especially the history of the U.S. Army. Possible topics include military biography, campaigns, military organization and administration, policy, strategy, tactics, training, technology, logistics, and civil-military-social relations. Each fellow receives an \$8,000 stipend and access to the Center's facilities and technical expertise. Applicants must be American citizens and have completed by September 1993, all requirements for the Ph.D., except the dissertation. Interested candidates should contact Dr. Clayton Laurie, Executive Secretary, CMH Dissertation Fellowship Committee, U.S. Army Center of Military History, Franklin Court Building, 1099 14th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3402, tel

(202) 504-5364, fax (202) 504-5390. The deadline for applications and supporting documents is February 1, 1994. EOE.

Gallaudet University

American Social History. Gallaudet University is seeking an instructor or assistant professor for a tenure-track position in American social history, particularly the history of women or minorities, to begin in the fall of 1994. M.A. in history required; Ph.D. preferred. Ability to teach World Civilization is advantageous. Persons with hearing impairments and/or skill in American Sign Language, disabled individuals, women, and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. EOE. Send cover letter, c.v., and three letters of recommendation to professor J. V. Van Cleve, Department of History, Gallaudet University, 800 Florida Avenue, NE, Washington, DC, 20002. Applications received before December 15, 1993, will be considered for screening interviews at the January AHA meeting in San Francisco. Deadline for all applications is January 18, 1994.

Seattle University

United States History. Seattle University invites applications for a tenure-track appointment in United States history at the assistant professor level beginning September 1994. Fields of specialization: U.S. Colonial, Early National and Women's history with ability in comparative modern civilizations. Ph.D. required. Seattle University is a Catholic university in the Jesuit tradition; its student body is primarily undergraduate, urban and ethnically diverse. Send application letter, vita and references by December 31, 1993 to: Search Committee, History Department, Seattle University, Seattle, WA 98122. AA/EOE. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged.

Johns Hopkins University

U.S. Historian. The Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies invites applications for one history faculty position at the Hopkins-Nanjing Center for Chinese and American Studies in Nanjing, PRC for AY94-95, to teach two courses per semester from the following: American History Survey, American Social Movements and American Political Culture, Social and Intellectual Trends in Modern U.S. History, Topics in American History, and Historiography to Chinese graduate students with good English skills. Ph.D., significant teaching experience required. Research, publications desirable. Salaries, benefits competitive. Housing provided. Applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to Stephen Szabo, Academic Dean, SAIS; c/o Hopkins-Nanjing Program Faculty Search, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20036-2213, telephone (202) 663-5800. Deadline: December 1, 1993. Johns

Hopkins is an EOE/AA university. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Colorado State University

American West. Tenure track position for an American West specialist at the rank of assistant professor. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in United States history, preferred, ABD may be considered; willingness to engage in research, publications, and service; and an ability to teach American West courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Prefer a Western American environmental historian with additional capabilities in one or more of these areas: Western Immigration, Native American history; Western Women, Twentieth-Century West; Western Business and Industrial History. Participation in the U.S. history survey is also expected. Five courses a year. Salary is dependent upon qualifications. Send c.v. and placement files to: Liston E. Leyendecker, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO 80523. Application deadline: January 15, 1994. Search may be extended if suitable candidates are not identified. EOE/AA. Women and minorities invited.

Bentley College

Assistant Professor, non tenure-track position to begin September 1994. Completed Ph.D. in American History. Full-time teaching experience and evidence of research and publication preferred. Responsibilities will include teaching in colonial and early 19th century. Ability to teach courses in American society and culture. All history faculty members teach core courses in global history. Send letter of application, c.v., copies of syllabi, and at least 3 letters of recommendation to Dr. Joyce Malcolm, Department of History, Bentley College, 175 Forest St., Waltham, MA 02154. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1994. EOE/AA.

University of Pittsburgh

Colonial and Early United States. University of Pittsburgh Department of History invites applications for a tenure-track position in colonial/revolutionary era United States history. Appointment will be at the Assistant Professor level and begin September 1994, subject to budgetary approval. Exceptional candidates may be considered for appointment at higher rank. Evidence of outstanding scholarly and teaching ability essential; manuscripts or publications must be available on request. Responsibilities include undergraduate and graduate teaching and supervision of doctoral research. Ph.D. by June 1994 required. Send applications, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to Chair, Colonial and Early U.S. History Search committee, Department of History, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, by January 1, 1994. Applications from women and members of minorities are especially en-

couraged.

University of Illinois

Latino History. The Department of History, University of Illinois, invites applications for a historian of the Latino experience in the U.S. at the associate or assistant professor level, to begin August 1994. The appointee will form part of a nucleus of a developing Latino Studies interest at the University of Illinois, Urbana campus, and will regularly teach courses in the Latino experience. Completed Ph.D. required for tenure-track appointment; publications and teaching experience preferred. Salary competitive. Send vita, transcripts and three letters of recommendation to Professor Vernon Burton, Chair of the Latino history search, Department of History, University of Illinois, 309 Gregory Hall, 810 S. Wright St., Urbana, IL 61801, telephone (217) 333-4193 fax (217) 333-2297. Please indicate whether you expect to be at the AHA convention. All applications received by November 22, 1993 will receive full consideration. EOE/AA.

U.S. Air Force Academy

The Department of History anticipates a new teaching position at the rank of assistant professor beginning July 1, 1994. The initial appointment will be for three years. The Air Force Academy is an undergraduate institution which awards the Bachelor of Science degree. The successful candidate will have a strong commitment to undergraduate teaching and will teach electives in areas of specialization and survey courses in world and military history. Applicants must have an academic background in the Middle East or Asia. A Ph.D. in History is required. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Salary and academic rank will be commensurate with qualifications. Send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, transcripts, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the three references to: USAFA/ DPCS (Attn: Mrs. Den Herder, #94-01MS), 8034 Edgerton Drive, Suite 240, U.S. Air Force Academy, CO 80840. Deadline for application is December 1, 1993. The Federal Government is an equal opportunity employer.

Emory University

Department of Religion, Assistant Professor, tenure track (appointment at Associate rank may be considered). We invite applications and nominations for candidates with expertise in the interpretation of American religious communities, with an emphasis on twentieth century urban context. The appointee will teach undergraduate and graduate level courses on the diverse character of religion in the United States and develop a curricular liaison between the Religion Department and the Carter Center's Atlanta Project, a community-based effort toward the improvement of the quality of life in the Atlanta metropolitan area, through which students and faculty will have opportunities to conduct field studies on religion and its social contexts at the local level. Contact: Professor Deborah E. Lipstadt, Department

of Religion, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Consideration of candidates will commence November 1, 1993. Minority and women candidates are particularly invited to apply. EOE/AA.

Cal. State Univ., Long Beach

Opening in U.S. history at junior level possible; completed Ph.D., specializing in history of the southwest and western U.S., including California. Inquiries should be addressed to Sharon L. Sievers, Chair, Department of History, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840.

Activities of Members

Notices submitted for "Announcements" should be no more than 75 words and typed in double space. Include only information basic to the announcement's purpose. All copy is subject to editing.

Send to Editor, *OAH Newsletter*, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines are January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November.

Robert W. Fogel, University of Chicago, has been named a co-recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in economics.

Joanne E. Passet, Indiana University, has been appointed to the Indiana Library and Historical Board.

Anne C. Loveland, Louisiana State University, has been named T. Harry Williams Professor of American History.

Wayne A. Wiegand, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will be the William Rand Kenan, Jr. Visiting Professor at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Information and Library Science.

The Stetten Museum of the National Institutes of Health has awarded Caroline Jean Acker the first DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Memorial Fellowship for the history of 20th-century biomedical science and/or technology.

Ann Field Alexander, Mary Baldwin College, Roanoke, has won the 1992 William M. E. Rachal Award, presented annually for the best article appearing in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, for "Like an Evil Wind": The Roanoke Riot of 1893 and the Lynching of Thomas Smith."

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture has awarded fellowships to Venus Green, City College of New York, and Brenda Gayle Plummer, University of Wisconsin at Madison, to conduct research at the Center during 1993-94.

The Forest History Society has announced that William J. Cronon, University of Wisconsin, and Donald J. Pisani, Texas A & M University, will share the 1993 Charles A. Weyerhaeuser Award for best book on forest and conservation history published in 1991-92.

Awards, Grants, and Fellowships

The Pew Evangelical Scholars Program announces research fellowships for the academic year 1994-95. Fourteen scholars will receive \$35,000 grants to pursue research in the humanities, social sciences, or theological disciplines. Contact Michael S. Hamilton, Pew Evangelical Scholars Program, G123 Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 631-8347. Deadline is November 30, 1993.

The Winterthur Library will award a number of residential fellowships. Scholars pursuing advanced research are eligible to apply for NEH fellowships with stipends up to \$30,000 for six to twelve months. Short-term fellowships (\$1000-\$2000 per month) are available to academic, museum, and independent scholars, and in support of dissertation research. The deadline is December 1, 1993. Contact Director, Fellowship Program, The Winterthur Library, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 888-4649.

The Trustees of the Friends of New Netherland announce the 1994 Hendricks Manuscript Award for the best manuscript on the Dutch colonial experience in North America. Send three copies and a letter of intent to Hendricks Manuscript Award Committee, Friends of New Netherland, c/o The New Netherland Project, New York State Library-CEC 8th Floor, Albany, NY 12230. Deadline is December 1, 1993.

The Stetten Museum of Medical Research at the National Institutes of Health invites applications for its Stetten Memorial Fellowship in the history of 20th century biomedical science and/or technology. The fellowship will support either one year of dissertation research or up to one full year of postdoctoral work at the museum. The deadline is December 15, 1993. Contact Lois Kochanski, FAES Executive Director, 1 Cloister Court, Bethesda, MD 20814.

The Institute of United States Studies at the University of London will offer two John Adams Fellowships to established scholars on sabbatical or release-time leaves beginning October 1994 to conduct research at the Institute. Applications consisting of a brief summary of research, a c.v., and names and addresses of three referees should be sent to Director, Institute of United States Studies, Senate House,

Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU; 44-71-636-8000, ext. 5102. The deadline is December 31, 1993.

UCLA's Institute of American Cultures offers fellowships to postdoctoral scholars to support study of Afro Americans, Chicanos, or American Indians. The deadline is December 31, 1993. Contact fellowship director of the appropriate ethnic center: Center for Afro-American Studies, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1545; Asian American Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1546; Chicano Studies Research Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1544; American Indian Studies Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548.

The Minnesota Historical Society offers grants to support original research and interpretive writing on the history of Minnesota. Deadlines are January 1, March 1, and October 1. Contact Deborah L. Miller, Research Department, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Blvd. West, St. Paul, MN 55102.

The Newberry Library announces 1994-95 residential postdoctoral fellowships, including fellowships in American history. The deadline is January 10, 1994. Short-term residential fellowships are also available; deadlines are March 1, 1994, and October 15, 1994. Contact Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The California Council for the Promotion of History announces its annual competition for mini-grants. The program awards grants to California non-profit organizations and units of state or local government for projects involving historians and promoting quality history experiences for significant audiences. Applications are due January 14, 1994. Contact California Council for the Promotion of History, Attn: Jim Williams, 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, CA 95014.

The John Carter Brown Library will award several short- and long-term research fellowships for the year June 1, 1994-May 31, 1995. The deadline is January 15, 1994. Contact Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

The Virginia Historical Society announces its 1994 research fellowship program. Send applications (c.v., two letters of recommendation, research proposal) to Nelson D. Lankford, Research Fellowship Committee, Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, VA 23221-0311; (804) 358-4901. The deadline is January 15, 1994.

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture announces fellowships for its Scholars-in-Residence program. The fellowship is available to scholars studying black history and culture and to professionals in fields related to the collections and activities of the Schomburg Center. Contact Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-

1801; (212) 491-2203. Deadline is January 15, 1994.

The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Yale University offer short-term fellowships to support visiting scholars pursuing post-doctoral or equivalent research in its collections. Submit a c.v. and brief research proposal by January 15, 1994, to Director, Beinecke Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-1603.

Located in western Massachusetts, the Five College Consortium offers minority scholar fellowships providing a stipend of \$22,500, office space, housing assistance, and library privileges from September 1, 1994, to May 31, 1995. Deadline is January 15, 1994. Contact Carol Angus, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Inc., P.O. Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004; (413) 256-8316.

The University of Oklahoma announces an Andrew W. Mellon Post-doctoral Fellowship for research and teaching in the area of the historical intersections of the biological and social sciences. The fellowship carries a stipend of up to \$30,000, including a budget for travel and research. Deadline is January 17, 1994. Contact Gregg Mitman, History of Science Department, 601 Elm St., Rm 622, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019-0315; (405) 325-2213.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applications for its 1994-95 scholars-in-residence program. The program provides

\$1,200 per month for four to twelve weeks fulltime research between May 1, 1994, and April 30, 1995. The deadline is January 21, 1994. Contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 787-3034.

The Peabody Essex Museum offers fellowships for research and publication on New England history and culture. Stipend is \$750 for a month; studio apartment available. Applications due January 31, 1994 for projects beginning after June 1. Contact Fellowship Program, James Duncan Phillips Library, Peabody Essex Museum, East India Square, Salem, MA 01970; (508) 745-1876 ext. 3032.

The American Association for the History of Medicine announces the 1994 Shryock Medal Essay Contest. The award will recognize the best unpublished essay on any topic in the history of medicine by a graduate student. Contact Anne F. Laberge, 2814 Mt. Vernon Lane, Blacksburg, VA 24060. Deadline is February 1, 1994.

The Library Company of Philadelphia offers short-term fellowships for research in residence in its collections. Research on 18th and 19th century American history and culture is encouraged. The stipend is \$1,250 per month. Send four copies each of a c.v., a 2-4 page project description, and reference letter to James Green, Curator, Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 546-3181. Deadline is

February 1, 1994.

The American Council of Learned Societies announces a program of travel grants enabling scholars in all fields of the humanities to participate in international meetings held outside the U.S. Approximately 170 grants of \$500 each will be awarded. Application deadline is February 1, 1994, for meetings held between June 1, 1994 and May 31, 1995. Contact ACLS Fellowship Office, 228 E. 45th St., New York, NY 10017-3398; (212) 697-1505 ext. 136.

The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy is accepting applications for grants-in-aid to foster graduate research. Contact AIHP, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53706-1508; (608) 262-5378. Deadline is February 1, 1994.

The State of New Jersey offers up to \$8,000 to assist projects dealing with New Jersey history. The deadline is February 1, 1994. Contact Grants and Prizes, New Jersey Historical Commission, CN 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6062.

The Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison sponsors programs of small grants (up to \$15,000) and sabbatical grants (up to \$35,000) for research on poverty-related topics from June 1994, through May 1995. Researchers must hold the Ph.D. For information contact Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. The

deadline is February 10, 1994.

The American Historical Print Collectors Society announces the Newman Prize to be awarded to an undergraduate or graduate for the best unpublished essay on some aspect of American historical prints. Contact Georgia B. Barnhill, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609; (508) 755-5221. Deadline is February 15, 1994.

Applications are invited for the United States Capitol Historical Society Fellowship, which supports 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 one month to one year; stipend is \$1,500 per month. Applications are due by February 15, 1994. Contact Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; (202) 225-1222.

The Western Association of Women Historians makes annual awards to members for best monograph, article, and research guide; it also makes an annual graduate research award. All deadlines are February 15, 1994. For submission requirements and application information, contact Marguerite Renner, Department of Social Sciences, Glendale Community College, 1500 N. Verdugo Rd., Glendale, CA 91208-2894.

The Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine announce

Smithsonian Institution Fellowship Program

GRADUATE STUDENT, PRE-, POST-, AND SENIOR POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS in American history, history of science and technology, history of American art, twentieth-century American crafts and decorative arts, and social and cultural history of the United States. Tenable in residence at the Smithsonian and its research facilities. Stipends and tenures vary.

Deadline: January 15th annually
Contact: Smithsonian Institution
Office of Fellowships and Grants
955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7000, Desk H
Washington, DC 20560
(202) 287-3271

Awards are based upon merit without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or condition of handicap of applicant.

Call for Papers "TELLING ABOUT THE SOUTH"

The Southern History Program at the University of Virginia invites graduate students to submit papers for discussion at a student conference, "Telling About the South: The Construction, Deconstruction, and Reconstruction of the Southern Past." The conference will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 19-20, 1994, in Charlottesville; informal accommodations can be arranged. We are especially interested in the shaping of social memory, broadly defined. Papers should explore how people have related their understandings of the Southern past to their visions of the present and future. Any historical actors from any period are fair game.

Papers should not exceed 25 pages in length. Deadline: Feb. 1, 1994. Send papers to Southcon, Randall Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903. Contacts: Scot French (804/971-1228) and Phil Troutman (804/971-7899). E-mail: SOUTHCON@VIRGINIA.EDU

University of San Francisco College of Arts and Sciences

United States Women's History at the Assistant Professor level, anticipated to begin Fall 1994.

Teaching Responsibilities may include, courses on women, gender and family, 19th or 20th century United States history, and, periodically, an historical research methods course.

Qualifications. University teaching experience, evidence of scholarship, an earned doctorate by Fall 1994 with a concentration in United States Women's History, and an understanding and commitment to support the mission of the University are required.

Applicants should submit letter of application, curriculum vitae, transcripts, description of research plans, evidence of teaching ability, teaching evaluations, statement of orientation to history teaching, three letters of recommendation to:

History Search Committee
Department of History
University of San Francisco
2130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117-1080

Consideration of applications will begin on November 1, 1993.

Established as San Francisco's first institution of higher learning in 1855, the University of San Francisco presently serves 7,300 students in the arts and sciences, business, education, nursing, and law. The University is a private Catholic and Jesuit Institution and particularly welcomes candidates who desire to work in such an environment.

AA/EEO

the M. Louise Carpenter Gloeckner, Summer Research Fellowship. A grant of up to \$1500 for 4-6 weeks of research in the archives will be awarded. Contact the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, Medical College of Pennsylvania, 3300 Henry Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19129. Deadline is February 18, 1994.

The National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminars for College Teachers program will offer "Social Programs: The Constructionist Stance," June 13, 1994 to July 29, 1994. Participants will receive a stipend of \$3,600. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1994. Contact Joel Best, NEH Seminar Director, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4524; (618) 453-7615.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will award approximately 16 short-term fellowships providing \$1,500 stipends for four weeks of research at the MHS between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995. Application deadline is March 1, 1994. Contact Fellowships, Center for the Study of New England History, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy announces Fischelis Grants for Research in the History of Pharmacy. Projects by established scholars devoted to understanding the

modern practice of pharmacy will be considered for all or part of the \$5,000 awarded yearly. Contact AIHP, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53706-1508; (608) 262-5378. Deadline is March 1, 1994.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission will offer three historical editing fellowships in 1994. Fellowships include a stipend of \$27,500 and 10 months at a documentary project beginning summer 1994. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. or be ABD. Contact NHPRC (NP), National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5610. Application deadline is March 1, 1994.

The Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library has established a junior-scholar fellowship to support scholarly research related to the American Southwest prior to 1846. Send a c.v., research proposal, and letters of recommendation to Geiger Fellowship Committee, Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, 2201 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93105. The deadline is April 1, 1994.

The Wolfsonian Research Center announces the establishment of several residential fellowships from February 1, 1995, to July 15, 1995. Deadline is May 15, 1994. Contact Research Center Coordinator, Wolfsonian Research Center, 1001 Washington Avenue, Miami Beach, FL 33139; (305) 531-1001.

The League of World War I Aviation Historians is sponsoring a student

paper competition for the best original paper on aviation during WWI. Contact Noel Shirley, 727 Swanswood Court, San Jose, CA 95120. The deadline is May 31, 1994.

To mark the bicentennial of the USS Constitution, the Naval Historical Center plans to make an award of \$750 for an article and an award of \$2500 for a book related to a bicentennial theme and based on original research, published or accepted for publication between 1994 and 1998. Nominations are due by June 30, 1998. Contact Senior Historian, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, 901 M Street SE, Washington, DC 20374-5060.

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts announces the Madelyn Moeller Research Fellowship in Southern Material Culture which will provide travel funds, housing, and the use of its research center and collection to researchers. Applications accepted year-round. Contact Bradford L. Rauschenberg, Director of Research, MESDA, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108-0310; (919) 721-7366.

The Indiana Historical Society announces the IHS Director's Grant. This one year grant, of up to \$1500, aids researchers in gaining access to sources related to Indiana or to Indiana as part of regions with which it has been associated (such as the Old Northwest). Contact Robert M. Taylor, Jr., Educa-

tion Division Director, IHS, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202. (No deadline given.)

The Forest History Society announces Alfred D. Bell, Jr. travel grants for 1994. Those who study at the Society's library and archives may receive up to \$750 in support of travel and lodging expenses. Contact Bell Travel Grants, Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701; (919) 682-9319. (No deadline given.)

The Immigration History Society invites nominations for the Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award. The award is given to an outstanding 1993 book on U.S. immigration history. Contact Vicki L. Ruiz, Department of History, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, CA 91711. (No deadline given.)

The Textbook Authors Association announces the establishment of a series of awards for the best new works by its members. The first award will be for works copyrighted in 1993 and 1994. Contact Norma Hood, TAA Executive Director, P.O. Box 535, Orange Springs, FL 32182-0535; (904) 546-5419.

The National Endowment of the Humanities publishes an overview of all of its funding opportunities. For a free copy, contact NEH Overview, Room 407, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-8438.



FIVE COLLEGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR MINORITY SCHOLARS

The Five College Consortium is comprised of Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts.

The Five College Fellowship Program brings to the five colleges minority graduate students who have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation. The program's purposes are to: provide a supportive environment for the Fellow to complete the dissertation; encourage interest in teaching as a career; acquaint the Fellow with the five colleges. Each Fellow will be hosted within a particular department or program at one of the campuses. (*Fellows at Smith College will hold a Mendenhall Fellowship.*)

The one-year fellowship includes a stipend, office space, library privileges and housing assistance. Emphasis is on completion of the dissertation, although most Fellows do a limited amount of teaching, but no more than one one-semester course at the hosting institution.

Date of Fellowship:

September 1, 1994-May 31, 1995 (non-renewable)

Stipend: \$22,500

Application deadline: January 15, 1994

Awards will be announced by May 1, 1994

For further information and application materials contact:
Carol Angus

Five College Fellowship Program Committee
Five Colleges, Inc. PO Box 740 Amherst MA 01004
(413) 256-8316

NEW

BRITISH-AMERICAN JOINT M.A. AND Ph.D. PROGRAM IN HISTORY

**Central Michigan University
and the
University of Strathclyde
Glasgow, Scotland**

offer jointly-earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Fields include U.S., British Isles, Modern Continental Europe, and the Atlantic World, with options in transnational history. Training includes a minimum of one academic year on each campus. Fellowships and assistantships as well as multi-year funding packages are available. To be considered for financial aid for 1994, completed applications must be filed no later than February 7, 1994. For a program description and application materials, contact the History Department, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859 or call 517-774-3374.

The Naval Historical Center is offering several programs of fellowships, grants, and internships to encourage research and writing in United States naval history during the 1994-95 academic year. Contact Senior Historian, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, 901 M Street SE, Washington, DC 20374-5060.

The American Numismatic Society offers several fellowship opportunities. Contact the office of the Society, Broadway at 155th Street, New York, NY 10032.

Calls for Papers

The American Studies Graduate Student Conference, "Constructing a Dialogue: New Work on America(s)," April 1-2, 1994, seeks paper or panel proposals on any topic dealing with American culture. Send a one-page proposal and c.v. by **December 1, 1993**, to Program in American Studies, 104 Scott Hall, 72 Pleasant St., SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0225; (612) 624-4190.

The American Society for Legal History invites proposals for papers or panels at its meeting in Washington, DC, October 20-22, 1994. Proposals should be submitted by **December 1, 1993**, to Philip A. Hamburger, National Law Center, George Washington University, 720 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20052.

The 1994 Missouri Conference on History calls for papers on "Historical Frontiers," March 24-26, 1994, in St. Louis. Papers that address the frontier in geographic, historical, or methodological contexts are encouraged, but other topics may be proposed. Send a one-page abstract and a c.v. by **December 15, 1993**, to Research Center, Missouri Historical Society, P.O. Box 11940, St. Louis, MO 63112-0040.

Indiana State University invites proposals for its conference on the Pullman Strike centennial, "Labor, Politics, and the State in the 1890s," September 23-24, 1994. The deadline is **December 15, 1993**. Contact Richard Schneirov, Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

The Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis and the Council on Peace Research in History will sponsor a conference, "Peace and War Issues: Gender, Race, and Ethnicity," November 11-12, 1994, at Rutgers University. Proposals for papers or sessions are due by **January 1, 1994**. Contact Harriet Hyman Alonso, Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, 88 College Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (908) 932-8701, fax (908) 932-8708.

The Western Association of Women Historians seeks proposals for papers or panels for its meeting, May 20-22, 1994, at the Huntington Library. Send four copies each of a one-page abstract

and c.v., to Kathie Sheldon, 925 14th St., #24, Santa Monica, CA 90403. The deadline is **January 7, 1994**.

The California American Studies Association invites proposals for "Cities on the Edge," May 6-8, 1994, in San Diego. Possible topics might include conflict, violence, race, gender, and power. Send a 500-word proposal and a c.v. to David Peck, Department of English, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840; (310) 985-4226. The deadline is **January 15, 1994**.

The American Association for the History of Nursing invites abstracts for its annual conference September 23-25, 1994, in Chicago. Deadline is **January 15, 1994**. Contact Wanda Hiestand, Chair, AAHN Abstract Review Committee, 2 Revere Court, Apt. 2107, Suffern, NY 10901.

The Society for Industrial Archaeology seeks papers for its conference in Toronto, Ontario, June 2-5, 1994. Send abstracts by **January 15, 1994**, to Julie Harris, Program Chair, 1994 SIA Conference, 120 Sunnymede Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 0R1 Canada; (613) 730-0932.

The American Studies Association calls for papers or panels for "Borders and Bonds: Society and Customs in a World of Regions" to be held October 27-30, 1994, in Nashville. Send one original and six copies of abstracts (250 words for papers, 100 for sessions) to 1994 ASA Program Committee, c/o American Studies Association, 2101 South Campus Surge Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 405-1364. Deadline is **January 17, 1994**.

The New England American Studies Association seeks papers for its conference, "American Popular Cultures: At Home and Abroad," at Brown University on May 7-9, 1994. Contact Fritz Fleischmann, Babson College, Babson Park, MA 02157-0310; (617) 239-4400; fax (617) 239-4312. Deadline is **February 15, 1994**.

"The Common Laborer in Nineteenth Century America," a conference to be held in Fremont, Ohio, at the Hayes Presidential Center, September 16-17, 1994, seeks papers or panels. Send proposal (two-pages maximum) and c.v., to Roger Bridges, Hayes Presidential Center, Spiegel Grove, Fremont, OH 43420-2796. Deadline is **February 15, 1994**.

The Conference on Faith and History seeks papers for its meeting October 6-8, 1994, at Messiah College, Grant-ham, PA. Proposals related to the theme "Religion in Its Social Context" should be sent by **March 1, 1994**, to Jacob H. Dorn, Department of History, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435.

Papers are solicited for an interdisciplinary conference, "After the Backcountry: Rural Life and Society in the Nineteenth-century Valley of Virginia," in March 1995 at the Virginia Military Institute. The deadline is **March 15, 1994**. Contact Kenneth E.

Koons, Department of History and Politics, VMI, Lexington, VA 24450; (703) 464-7338.

The National Coalition of Independent Scholars seeks papers for its conference, "Independent Scholars: Finding an Audience," October 21-23, 1994, at Mills College. Contact Alice Marquis, 8963 Caminito Fresco, La Jolla, CA 92037 by **April 1, 1994**.

"Rewriting the Pacific: Cultures, Frontiers, and the Migration of Metaphors," an international conference at the Davis Humanities Institute, UC Davis, October 18-22, 1995, solicits paper proposals. Send one-page proposals by **April 30, 1994**, to Kay Flavell, Critical Theory, University of California, Davis, CA 95616; fax (916) 752-8630.

Louisiana State University, Shreveport, seeks papers for a multidisciplinary conference "FDR After 50 Years," September 14-16, 1995. Deadline is **October 1, 1994**. Early submission is recommended with decisions made on a rolling basis. Contact William D. Pederson, History and Social Science Department, Louisiana State University, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115-2301; (318) 797-5337.

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic solicits proposals for panels or individual papers for its meeting, July 14-17, 1994, at Boston College. Submit a brief abstract and a c.v. to David Moltke-Hansen, SHEAR, CB #3926, Wilson Library, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890; fax (919) 962-0484. (No deadline given.)

The George Meany Memorial Archives seek papers for the symposium, "American Labor and Politics," November 13-14, 1994. Send proposals to Stuart Kaufman, George Meany Memorial Archives, 10000 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20903; (301) 431-5450. (No deadline given.)

Meetings and Conferences

The United States Holocaust Research Institute will hold an invitational conference **December 5-8, 1993**, "The Holocaust: An International Scholars' Conference on the Known, the Unknown, the Disputed, and the Reexamined." Contact Scott Miller, U.S. Holocaust Research Institute, U.S. Holocaust Museum, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Pl., SW, Washington, DC 20024-2150; (202) 488-6115.

The Graduate Seminar in Numismatics will be held at the Museum of the American Numismatic Society from June 14, 1994, to August 13, 1994. Application deadline is **March 1, 1994**. Contact the Society, Broadway at 155th Street, New York, NY 10032.

The Woodrow Wilson Museum will sponsor a symposium **March 4-5, 1994**, "The 75th Anniversary of the

League of Nations and its Legacy." Contact Sina Dubovoj, Woodrow Wilson Museum, 2340 S St., NW, Washington, DC 20008; (202) 387-4062; fax (202) 483-1466.

The Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for June 19-30, 1994, in Madison, WI. Application deadline to attend is **March 15, 1994**. Contact National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5610.

EducArt Projects will sponsor a multi-discipline conference, "Icons of Popular Culture I: Elvis and Marilyn," on **April 22-24, 1994**, at Georgetown University. Contact EducArt Projects, P.O. Box 267, Davis, CA 95617-0267; (916) 757-1829.

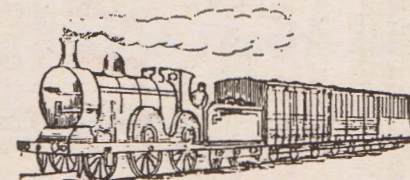
The National Archives is offering the course "Going to the Source: An Introduction to Archival Research," **May 17-20, 1994**, at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. Independent research may be conducted when the course is not in session. Enrollment is limited. The fee, including cost of all materials, is \$125. Contact Paula Nassen Poulos, Education Branch (NEEE), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5210.

The Center for the Study of New England History of the Massachusetts Historical Society will hold a conference on **May 20-21, 1994**, "Entrepreneurs: The Boston Business Community, 1750-1850." Registration is limited (fee \$45; \$35 for students). Contact Barbara A. Mathews, Center for the Study of New England History, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

The North American Society for Sport History will hold a conference at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, **May 27-30, 1994**. Contact Nancy L. Struna, Department of Kinesiology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-2611.

Hagley Museum and Library is sponsoring a summer institute in primary research skills for exhibit curators at small and mid-size history museums and historical societies **July 11-22, 1994**. Contact Carol Ressler Lockman, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society; (302) 658-2400, ext. 243.

The 1994 NEH Summer Seminar for College Teachers "American Song and American Culture in the 19th Century," will be at the Peabody Institute of Johns Hopkins University. Contact John Spitzer, Peabody Conservatory, 1 East Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, MD 21202. (No dates given.)





Council of Chairs to meet at AHA

The Council of Chairs will have a luncheon meeting at the American Historical Association's 1994 annual convention, Saturday, January 8, 1994. The luncheon will be held at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel, in Continental Parlor 7 at 12:15 p.m. Dr. Clara Lovett, Director of the Forum on Faculty Roles and Rewards at the American Association for Higher Education will be our guest for a discussion on *Faculty Roles, Past, Present, and Future: Implications for Academic Historians*.

If you would like to attend this luncheon, please send a check for \$30.00, made payable to OAH for the cost of the meal to:

Michael Regoli
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47408

A luncheon ticket will be sent to you in return mail. If you have questions, please call (812) 855-7311 or drop an e-mail note to oah@indiana.edu. Please send your check no later than December 1, 1993. A limited number of tickets may be available at the meeting. However, we encourage you to purchase them in advance mail.

Join us at the AHA in San Francisco!

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OAH
NEWSLETTER
Organization of American Historians

Announcing the 16th Annual Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association Fellowship & Grant Program

Purpose: To fund research trips to the Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch, Iowa

Eligibility: Current graduate students, postdoctoral scholars and other qualified researchers

Awards: Generally up to \$1,200, although requests are considered for extended research

Deadline: March 1, 1994

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Fellowship and Grant Committee
Hoover Presidential Library Association
P.O. Box 696
West Branch, Iowa 52358
319-643-5327

MIXING THE WATERS

ENVIRONMENT, POLITICS, AND THE BUILDING
OF THE TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY

Jeffrey K. Stine

The past 25 years have witnessed profound changes in American life, much of it represented in changes associated with the environmental movement: increased public scrutiny and participation in government actions and policy making, greater public accountability of government agencies and corporate concerns, and a critical shift in public attitudes and values concerning quality-of-life issues.

Jeffrey K. Stine tackles many of these important changes during the 1970s and early 1980s through his examination of the controversy surrounding the largest, most costly public works project ever undertaken by the Army Corps of Engineers within the U.S.—the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. *MIXING THE WATERS* explores the intersection of environmental history, the history of technology, and U.S. political history. It chronicles the significant changes introduced by the environmental movement and addresses the importance of changing societal values, an issue at the heart of understanding the evolving relationship between technology and the environment.

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