

# OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 29, Number 2 / May 2001

## From the President

### An Invitation to Cross Boundaries

Darlene Clark Hine

Crossing boundaries" or "overlapping diasporas" are two phrases that best capture the central theme of my OAH presidential year. I use this presidential column to invite fellow historians to join me in a conversation about the way we teach and practice history. In other words, are there new developments in the organizing and teaching of history underway at various universities that may serve as models for the larger profession to consider? If so, I invite my colleagues to write and share their experiences with the establishment of new concentrations in American history. To launch this conversation I will briefly describe the Comparative Black History concentration at Michigan State University that I direct, and the Graduate Concentration on the History of Work, Race, and Gender in the Urban World at the University of Illinois at Chicago under the direction of Leon Fink.



Hine

There are many reasons to focus the presidential columns for 2001 and 2002 on new concentrations in history and innovations in graduate history education. Aside from an inherent interest in the prospect of reinvigorating graduate study, I do wish to encourage American historians to cross boundaries of specialties, engage in more collaborative and comparative work, experiment with new configurations of old fields, and advertise and promote the study and teaching of history whenever and wherever possible to diverse audiences.

I am not calling for us all to suddenly become generalists. But, of course, inasmuch as we are required to teach U.S. history survey courses covering issues, events, personalities, and themes that span periods from the colonial to the present, we are generalists. Our undergraduate teaching obligations dictate that we know a bit about a lot. In smaller departments, and increasingly in larger ones, we American historians are sometimes required to teach global history, and to internationalize American history. If this is what is expected of us, then perhaps we should devote more discussion to how best we should train our present and the next generation of graduate students and encourage them to become simultaneously specialists and generalists. How do we do this effectively to meet the exigencies of the twenty-first century? But this must not become a conversation exclusive to graduate history programs at the major research institutions. Our freshly minted Ph.D. graduates will seek employment in a wide spectrum of colleges and universities and historians at these institutions have thoughts and preferences as to the type of scholars best suited or prepared to meet pedagogical needs of their institutions.

Clearly, one of many challenges before us is to promote reading in areas outside of our intellectual comfort zones. One of the things that I did to further this process was to appoint members to the various prize and service committees with an eye towards field crossing. Who is to say that a specialist in Civil War military and antebellum southern history cannot be asked to read with a critical eye works in American intellectual history, or a specialist in African American in-

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## In Memoriam

### Francis Jennings

The irrepressible Francis Jennings, colonial historian and former Director of the Newberry Library's D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian History, died at the King Home in Evanston, Illinois, on 17 November 2000, after a long illness.

Jennings (friends and family always called him "Fritz") was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1918, a few weeks before the close of World War I. Because he grew up in a poor, coal-mining town, Jennings witnessed injustice and deprivation up close. This experience, together with an insatiable curiosity about books and ideas, quickly drew him to radical causes. By the time he enrolled at Temple University in the mid-1930s he was sure he wanted to be a teacher and, somehow, to change the world. After graduation he stayed in Philadelphia to teach high school English and social studies and to become a union activist. He also married Joan Woolcott and started a family.

World War II soon disrupted Jennings's teaching career. He spent four years in the army, two of them as the chief clerk of a headquarters unit in England. (That experience inspired Fritz to doubt the credibility of all official pronouncements, particularly those issued by high-ranking military officers.) When he returned home, he went back to his high school students and his teachers' union. He earned a master's degree in education and two more children were born. But events beyond the horizon intervened again. In 1951 the House Un-American Activities Committee began an investigation of labor activities in Philadelphia, and focused some of its attention on Jennings, now president of his union. Disgusted with those who questioned his radical past, Jennings resigned his teaching job and decided to become a professional historian. He enrolled in the graduate program at the University of Pennsylvania. The wonderful irony of Fritz's career shift, however, is that while federal authorities were responsible for chasing him from the classroom, federal dollars (in the form of the G. I. Bill) made his graduate studies possible.

With children to raise and bills to pay, Jennings spent more than a decade working towards the Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1965. Along the way he taught at a private prep school and a series of local colleges. These included the Camden campus of Rutgers, Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture, and Glassboro State in Glassboro, New Jersey. His relatively slow pace



Jennings

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### Measuring Performance in Graduate History Programs

Roark Atkinson

#### Enrollment in Ph.D. Programs Down 30% from Previous Decade

Enrollments in more than 150 universities and colleges with history graduate programs have declined significantly in the past decade, according to data compiled from the American Historical Association's *Directory of History Departments and Organizations in the United States and Canada*. Each year the directory tracks, among other data the number of incoming graduate students in universities across the country. Overall, in the 152 universities and colleges listed, the number of incoming history graduate students fell to 2,469 this year, down from a peak of 3,557 in 1991-1992, a decline of about 31%.

The declines were not experienced equally at all institutions. Top ranked universities showed smaller declines, and some even had slight increases. Among the top forty schools (as ranked by *U.S. News and World Report*), the top ten schools showed only modest decreases, and slight increases emerged in the next thirty schools ranked below them (See Table 1). Universities ranked below the top forty schools experienced the greatest ebb of new history graduate students, from a high of 2,325 in 1992-1993 to 1,648 in 2000-2001, its lowest point in the past decade. This pattern suggests that graduate history programs are taking steps to reduce the number of history Ph.Ds. flooding an already saturated (if slightly improving) job

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## OAH Newsletter



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# Focus on *Teaching*

## Senator Robert Byrd Speaks Out on the Teaching of American History

*The following is a speech made by Senator Robert C. Byrd on the floor of the U.S. Senate on 15 February 2001*

Mr. President, every February our Nation celebrates the birth of two of our most revered presidents—George Washington, the father of our Nation, who victoriously led his ill-fitted assembly of militiamen against the armies of King George, and Abraham Lincoln, the eternal martyr of freedom, whose powerful voice and iron will shepherded a divided Nation toward a more perfect Union. Sadly, I fear that many of our Nation's school children may never fully appreciate the lives and accomplishments of these two American giants of history. They have been robbed of that appreciation—robbed by a school system that no longer stresses a knowledge of American history. In fact, study after study has shown that any of the true meanings of our Nation's grand celebrations of patriotism—such as Memorial Day or the Fourth of July—are lost on the majority of young Americans. What a waste. What a shame.

In 1994, the National Assessment of Educational Progress assessed fourth, eighth, and twelfth-grade students' knowledge of U.S. history. The results of this study are deeply disturbing. The study divided students into three groups—advanced, proficient, and basic—based on their ability to recall, understand, analyze, and interpret U.S. history. Only 17 percent of fourth graders, 14 percent of eighth graders, and 11 percent of twelfth graders were judged to be "proficient." Over one-third of fourth and eighth graders failed to reach the "basic" level and more than half of the twelfth graders surveyed could not even achieve the "basic" category in the history of their own Nation.

The questions were not overly difficult, especially not for a twelfth grader. One question asked students to name the document that contains the basic rules used to run the Government of the United States of America. Only 27 percent selected the U.S. Constitution as the correct answer. Imagine that—27 percent! How can we ever survive as a country, if more than two-thirds of our high school seniors are so ignorant about our basic charter? This deplorable record indicates that too many American children lack even the most rudimentary grounding in U.S. history.

Even more disturbing were the results of a study released last year by the American Council of Trustees and Alumni that tested the knowledge of college seniors who were on the verge of graduation. The organization gave students from fifty-five of our Nation's finest colleges and universities a typical high school-level American history exam. Nearly 80 percent—80 percent!—of these college seniors—the future leaders of our Nation—earned no better than a "D." A mere 23 percent could identify James Madison as the principal Framer of the Constitution; more than a third did not know that the Constitution established the separation of powers in American government; a scant 35 percent could correctly identify Harry S. Truman as the President in office at the start of the Korean Conflict; and just 60 percent could correctly select the fifty-year period in which the Civil War occurred—not the correct years, or even the correct decade, but the correct half-century.

These results are shameful and appalling. Not only are our grade-school students ignorant about their own history, so are our college students. Our children are being allowed to complete their formal educations without

any semblance of historical context. To put it simply, young Americans do not know why they are free or what sacrifices it took to make us so.

An American student, regardless of race, religion, or gender, must know the history of the land to which they pledge allegiance. They should be taught about the Founding Fathers of this Nation, the battles that they fought, the ideals that they championed, and the enduring effects of their accomplishments. They should be taught about our Nation's failures, our mistakes, and the inequities of our past. Without this knowledge, they cannot appreciate the hard-won freedoms that are our birthright.

Our failure to insist that the words and actions of our forefathers be handed down from generation to generation will ultimately mean a failure to perpetuate this wonderful experiment in representative democracy. Without the lessons learned about the past, how can we ensure that our Nation's core ideals—life, liberty, equality, and freedom—will survive? As Marcus Tullius Cicero stated, "to be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to remain always a child. For what is the worth of human life, unless it is woven into the life of our ancestors by the records of history?"

Last session, fearing that our children were being denied any sense of their own history, I added an amendment to an appropriations act that I believe will be a starting point for a partial solution to this egregious failure of the American educational system. This amendment appropriated \$50 million to be distributed as competitive grants to schools across the Nation that teach American history as a separate subject within school curricula—no lumping of history into social studies. Schools that have previously sought to teach American history should be commended, and schools that wish to add this critical area of learning to their curricula should be helped to do so. It is my hope that this money will serve as seed corn, and that future funding will be dedicated to the improvement and expansion of courses dedicated to teaching American history on its own, unencumbered by the lump sum approaches of "social studies" or "civics."

The history of our Nation is too important to be swept under the bed, locked in the closet, or distorted beyond all recognition. The corridors of time are lined with the mistakes of societies that lost their way, cultures that forgot their purpose, and Nations that took no heed of the lessons of their past. I hope that this Nation, having studied the failures of those before it, would not endeavor to test fate's nerve.

Thucydides, the Greek historian, understood that the future can sometimes best be seen through the prism of the past. The following is an excerpt from the funeral oration of Pericles as reported by Thucydides in his "History of the Peloponnesian War."

Fix your eyes on the greatness of Athens as you have it before you day by day, fall in love with her, and when you feel her great, remember that this greatness was won by men with courage, with knowledge of their duty, and

with a sense of honor in action. . . So they gave their bodies to the commonwealth and received, each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchers, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by.

For the whole earth is the sepulcher of famous men; and their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives. For you now it remains to rival what they have done and, knowing the secret of happiness to be freedom and the secret of freedom a brave heart, not idly to stand aside from the enemy's onset. □

Robert C. Byrd (D-WV) has served in the United States Senate since 3 January 1959. In 1994, Senator Byrd was elected to a seventh consecutive six-year term in the Senate, making him one of only three U.S. Senators in American history to achieve that milestone. In April 2001, Senator Byrd introduced an amendment to "increase discretionary education funding by \$100 million to improve the teaching of American history in America's public schools."

## 2001 OAH Election Results

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## ▼ Hine / From 1

tellectual history to assess dissertations in women's history? What is to prevent a specialist in Labor History from being able to evaluate and recommend the best applications for travel awards in political history? To be sure, this experiment with boundary crossing may rankle some colleagues deeply invested in field specialization. After all, we do spend years, decades, even lifetimes trying to master an area. In our field, as is true across the academy, command of a topic deserves recognition and respect. Thus, I hasten to assure one and all that the experiment probably does not signal a permanent disruption in the profession. Nevertheless, I believe that the more we know about each other's specialties and fields the better off the profession and the more exciting our graduate student training will be. Let us turn to the two institutions pursuing efforts to develop new Ph.D. concentrations in history.

In 2000, the University of Illinois at Chicago launched a new Ph.D. concentration in the History of Work, Race, and Gender in the Urban World (WRGUW pronounced "argue"! ). When Leon Fink joined the department he was impressed by the uncommon gathering of scholars with overlapping interests and the remarkable research resources located in the city of Chicago. The new program is framed around a United States history core but offers four graduate seminars linked each year to the concentration, with one addressing a topic in comparative or global scope. Students pursuing a concentration in this field must select three minor areas, two of which should focus on non-U.S. or comparative topics. A regular lecture series sponsored concurrently facilitates conversations and discussion across the department and the university. The printed description pledges, "Among participating faculty and students alike, we aim to build a supportive but critical community of colleagues." Among the twenty-six

scholars participating in the concentration are: Eric Arnesen, race and labor; John D'Emilio, gay and lesbian, sexuality, and civil rights; Leon Fink, U.S. labor, occupational culture, comparative labor and immigration; Sonya Michel, U.S. women's history, gender and the welfare state; Michael Perman, U.S. race relations, history of disfranchisement; Barbara Ransby, African-American history, women, and the history of the civil rights movement; and Daniel Scott Smith, comparative demographic and family history. Both Leon Fink and history department chair Eric Arnesen welcome inquiries about the new Ph.D. concentration.

The Comparative Black History (CBH) Ph.D. program or concentration at Michigan State University will graduate its first two students, Jacqueline McLeod (assistant professor of history at Western Illinois University) and Matthew Whitaker at the spring 2001 ceremonies. When I joined the history department at Michigan State University in 1987, I, like Leon Fink, was struck by the overlapping interests and depth of faculty teaching and researching in the history of diverse regions of the African diaspora. After five years of conversations a group of us mapped out the contours of the program.

Today, the Department of History at Michigan State University has a dozen participating faculty and over a dozen majors and minors in Comparative Black History. The program offers an annual Comparative Black History foundational seminar usually organized by one faculty member but is attended by all who have interest or time. The coordinator invites or selects individual fellow faculty to lecture on specific topics or ongoing research. Our graduate students are encouraged to take at least three CBH seminars and majors in CBH must have at least two minors in different regions of the diaspora.

The objective of Comparative Black History is to prepare students who have teaching competency in at least

three areas, along with a specific research focus grounded in one of the fields. Students and faculty are encouraged through formal and informal seminars and special symposia to cultivate comparative analysis skills deemed essential to the development of a diasporic perspective. These events help to cement relations between faculty and students and to foster the development of, as the U.I.C. example illustrates, a "critical community of colleagues." One of the benefits of the program is that it has enabled M.S.U. to recruit a national and international graduate student population. These students have in turn created a dynamic critical community among themselves. Among the United States history faculty participating in CBH are: Christine Daniels, colonial U.S.; David Bailey, southern U.S.; Daina Ramey, African American, U.S. southern; Richard W. Thomas, African American urban history; Darlene Clark Hine, African American women and history of the professions (medicine, law, nursing). In other regions of the western hemisphere we have coverage by Laurent DuBois, the Caribbean; and Peter Beattie, Brazil. The Africanists include: David Robinson, West Africa; Harold Marcus, Ethiopia; and Elizabeth Eldredge, Southern Africa.

I would appreciate hearing from others who are considering, or have tried to develop new graduate history concentrations that take advantage of unique institutional strengths and resources. How are we faring in the effort to internationalize American history? How do we best prepare our American history graduate students to teach global history courses? We will all benefit from knowing what works and what we should perhaps avoid. □

*Darlene Clark Hine is the John A. Hannah Distinguished Professor of History at Michigan State University. Hine has edited and written widely on African American history, particularly on black women in the nursing profession and in the Midwest.*

## ▼ Jennings / From 1

through the Penn program gave him a chance to work closely with Richard Dunn and anthropologist Anthony Wallace, and to reflect on the kind of contribution he might want to make to scholarship. Sometime during the 1950s he discovered American Indian history and the appalling way historians had treated native people. Fittingly, his first published article, "Francis Parkman versus his Sources," was a meticulous dismemberment of the nineteenth-century historian's description of Native Americans (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 87:3 [1963], 306-23). Encouraged by Dunn and Wallace, Jennings persisted. His dissertation, "Miquon's Passing: Indian-European Relations in Colonial Pennsylvania, 1674-1755," was a tour de force. It demonstrated the centrality of Indian people and Indian diplomacy in eighteenth-century colonial life, and poked large holes in the reputation of more than one of Pennsylvania's founding generation.

Despite his innovative scholarship, Jennings was not embraced by the academic establishment. As he continued to teach at local, undergraduate institutions—Moore College of Art (1966-1968), and Cedar Crest College (1968-1976)—and to write in relative obscurity, he published essays in *Pennsylvania History*, the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, *American Quarterly*, and *Ethnohistory*. The latter journal, and the organization that supports it, the American Society for Ethnohistory, became a central focus for him. Jennings served on the executive board of the society and was its president in 1973. (He always loved to relate that he delivered his presidential address at the Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City.)

Jennings's career took another unexpected turn in 1975 when, at the age of 57, he published his first book, *The Invasion of America: Indians, Colonialism, and the Cant of Conquest*. A collection of essays on specific topics in colonial history—Indian population, the Pequot war, popular images—the book was a frontal attack on the generations of scholars who, he argued, had internalized the racist language of the seventeenth century and overlooked the violence and brutality of European settlement. By in-

sisting that America began not with "discovery" but *invasion*, Jennings set himself apart from those who viewed the fate of the continent's indigenous people as somehow inevitable or natural. Jennings's angry, forceful prose still touches readers a quarter century after its publication. And once again, the outside world intervened. His journal articles and his pathbreaking book attracted the attention of Newberry Library officials Lawrence W. (Bill) Towner, the president, and Richard H. Brown, head of the institution's rapidly expanding academic programs. Jennings was unaware that the library had recently teamed up with Native American anthropologist D'Arcy McNickle to launch a research center on American Indian history at the library. They needed a director, and in 1976 they persuaded Jennings to take the job. Fritz enjoyed recalling his meeting with Towner to discuss the offer. Because he did not want to get the institution in trouble with its donors, he told Towner about his radical past. He loved to repeat Towner's reply: "Don't worry about all of that. You come up with the ideas and I will raise the money."

The five years Jennings spent as McNickle Center director were exciting and productive. A steady stream of young fellows came through the center; he began the Documentary History of the Iroquois project with the assistance of William Fenton; and another major project, the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History, set up shop down the hall. At the same time summer institutes for high school teachers took place every summer, and older scholars visited to give seminars and lectures. Prodded by D'Arcy McNickle and Alfonso Ortiz (who succeeded McNickle as chair of the center advisory committee after the latter's death in 1977), Jennings also struggled to reach out to Native American communities. These efforts were sometimes clumsy, but they began a tradition of collaboration that has become a hallmark of the "new" Indian history. While at the Newberry, Jennings was also elected to a term on the executive board of the OAH (1978-1981).

Joan Jennings's struggles with rheumatoid arthritis prompted Fritz to retire in 1981. They moved to Martha's Vineyard to be close to family, and Jennings embarked on what is probably the most productive retirement in our

field. He first completed two books on the Iroquois in the eighteenth century which he believed with *Invasion* completed what he called "the Covenant Chain Trilogy": *The Ambiguous Iroquois Empire* (1984) and *Empire of Fortune* (1988). Following his wife's death in 1989, he returned to Chicago to become a Senior Research Fellow at the Newberry. From that perch he wrote *The Founders of America*, and *Benjamin Franklin, Politician*. He tried moving south for a time, but he missed his Chicago community too much. In 1995 he returned to take up residence at the King Home, a unique retirement residence for men, in Evanston. Despite occasional ill health, Fritz quickly settled in and became a leader in his new home. He interspersed trips down to the Newberry with a growing list of King Home activities: a daily crossword puzzle group, a play reading group, and conversations with new friends. They called him "the professor" and watched in awe as he sat in the common room, working on a new book. *The Creation of America: Through Revolution to Empire* was published a few months before his death. No less polemical than any of his previous work, *Creation* drew from the same well of research and argument as its predecessors. Despite his disagreements with other scholars, Jennings never questioned their common bond. "My work," he noted in this last book, "was made possible by traditions of dedicated scholarship and freedom of discussion that have evolved in my native country."

The week after his death, the King Home held a small memorial service for Fritz. It featured some of the music he loved and—recalling Alice Roosevelt's comment that her father the president loved the limelight so much that he envied the corpse at a funeral—a recorded eulogy by Jennings himself. He noted that the group would be spared clergy and a reading of the Twenty-Third Psalm ("Who would want a lord who does nothing but protect sheep for future slaughter?"), promising champagne for all who remained to the end of the ceremony. Characteristically, he delivered. □

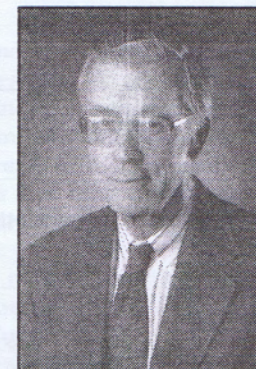
Frederick E. Hoxie  
University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign



## Opinion

# Who Wins in *Tasini*? Authors, Publishers, Researchers?

David Montgomery



Montgomery

Historians and other freelance authors who contribute to public discussions by submitting their writings to commercial newspapers and magazines have much at stake in a case that is currently before the United States Supreme Court. So do all historians who use newspapers in their research.

The case is *The New York Times Company, et al. v. Jonathan Tasini, et al.* It involves the right of freelance authors under the 1976 copyright act to be compensated for commercial reproduction of their work in electronic form. The case was initiated by the National Writers' Union, whose membership includes many freelance writers. It argued that under the 1976 law authors retained control over subsequent commercial exploitation of their work after its initial publication by a newspaper or magazine. The question at law was whether reproduction of the articles in LEXIS/NEXIS and other electronic databases represented a new use of the article or (as the publishing companies argued) merely reproduction of the original newspaper or magazine in which it had appeared, and consequently requiring no additional consent or compensation.

When the Second Court of Appeals ruled unanimously in favor of the National Writers' Union, the *New York Times*, *Newsday*, LEXIS/NEXIS, and University Microfilms International appealed to the Supreme Court. Those publishers evidently thought the stakes were high for them, because they hired Laurence H. Tribe and Kenneth Starr to represent them before the Supreme Court and solicited two amicus briefs. One was endorsed by some fifty publishing and database companies.

The other amicus brief was signed by filmmaker Ken Burns, speech writer Richard N. Goodwin, political scientist Jack N. Rakove, and four historians: David M. Kennedy, David McCullough, Doris Kearns Goodwin, and Gordon S. Wood. It has received considerable attention in journals covering the academic world, as well as in the *New York Times*. The brief argued, first, that electronic publication has become an indispensable research tool which is "increasingly replacing, rather than supplementing, traditional methods of recording and accessing the nation's historical record" (1). Its second and more famous argument was that the "threat of a tidal wave of lawsuits brought by freelance writers" would force publishers to delete hundreds of thousands of articles from electronic publications, thus "irreparably undermining the integrity of the nation's electronic archives and the progress of historical research and scholarship" (2).

I consider those arguments specious, as do twelve other historians with whom I have joined in submitting an amicus brief in support of the appeals court ruling, arguing that nothing will be "lost to history" by upholding the copyright entitlements of freelance writers. The other participants in the brief on behalf of authors' rights are Stanley N. Katz, Leon F. Litwack, William R. Taylor, Ellen Schrecker, Blanche Wiesen Cook, Pete Daniel, Linda Gordon, Marilyn B. Young, Alan Trachtenberg, Peter Rachleff, Lawrence S. Wittner, and David L. Shalk.

We have argued that, although NEXIS and other commercial electronic databases are extremely useful tools for historical research, no serious historian would imagine

that the full historical record can be found there. What is there represents at best a convenient starting point for historical investigation. Even newspapers are reproduced there in highly fragmented form, leaving the reader unable to see the context in which articles or what letters or articles supporting or opposing the author's point of view appeared. Nor can the electronic researcher scrutinize the advertisements, which social historians have found revealing. NEXIS republication, in other words, is very different from a simple recreation of the original work. Moreover, journals with only local circulation, representing sharply different political or religious viewpoints and interests, or published in languages other than English will not be found there at all. If censorship or distortion is involved in digital reproduction, it has already taken place before the researcher turns on the computer. In short, NEXIS does not simply reproduce yesterday's journalism, but rather publishes separate articles from selected newspapers.

The ominous predictions made by Ken Burns and his associates rely heavily on a survey of the Yale library, which argued that books, serials, and microfilm publications are decaying at a dangerous pace, prompting libraries to transform themselves from places for reading and research into theaters of information management and retrieval (3). There is no doubt that our libraries and archives face major problems in preserving their collections and are often woefully underfunded. Much the same problem, however, exists with electronic preservation. As a special committee examining the future of the Library of Congress observed: "Digital materials are especially vulnerable to loss and destruction because they are stored on fragile magnetic and optical media . . . [and they] become unreadable and inaccessible if the playback devices necessary to retrieve information from the media become obsolete or if the software that translates digital information from machine-to human-readable form is no longer available" (4).

The exaggerated nature of the claims for digital forms of storage and research made by the Burns amicus brief helps explain why the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries after extensive discussion decided to file their own amicus brief in support of the freelance writers. The librarians argued that most research can be and still is done through books, archives, and microform. More important, they added that rather than forcing libraries to pull CD-ROMs off their shelves or negotiating each article individually, the courts could require electronic publishers to set up a fund from which freelance writers would be paid each time their work was reproduced (5).

That proposal was seconded by Marybeth Peters, the Register of Copyrights, who said bluntly: "I believe that the Supreme Court should affirm the decision of the court of appeals." She noted that the case involved primarily the NEXIS database, to which the *Times* and other publications sell articles, so that NEXIS can in turn make them available to its subscribers. Section 201(c) of the copyright law, adopted in 1976, "was intended," Peters wrote, "to ensure that authors retained control over subsequent commercial exploitation of their work," so that if the *Times* argument were upheld, the result would be not only a violation of the purpose of the law, but also "an unintended windfall for publishers of collective works" (6).

The National Writers' Union, the Writers' Guild of America (East), PEN Center West, and several other writers' organizations have for almost a decade participated in the Publication Rights Clearinghouse, through which writings of authors can be licensed to database companies, somewhat in the manner ASCAP has done for the music industry since 1910. It is not my purpose here, however, to advocate any specific mechanism for acknowledgment of copyright entitlements, but simply to indicate that there is absolutely no good technical or legal reason for freelance articles to be pulled from the copy sold by publishers to NEXIS, much less to fear "a tidal wave," or even a dribble, of lawsuits.

The *OAH Newsletter* has often encouraged historians to contribute their expertise to public discussions of history and of current affairs. Those who do so by submitting articles to newspapers and commercial magazines should not be deprived of the rights and entitlements guaranteed by the 1976 copyright act. Nor should users of electronic databases be deprived of those historians' contributions. □

## Endnotes

1. *Supreme Court of the United States, New York Times Company, et al. v. Jonathan Tasini, et al., Brief Amici Curiae of Ken Burns, et al.* (Washington, D.C., 2001), 9.
2. *Ibid.*, 11, 12.
3. Guy Walker, Jane Greenfield, John Fox, and Jeffrey S. Simonoff, "The Yale Survey: A Large-Scale Study of Book Deterioration in the Yale University Library," *College and Research Libraries*, March 1985; Richard C. Rockwell, "Gateway Library: A View from the Periphery," in Lawrence Dowler, ed., *Gateways to Knowledge* (Cambridge, MA, 1997), 109.
4. Quoted in *Supreme Court of the United States, New York Times Company v. Tasini, Brief Amici Curiae of Ellen Schrecker, et al.* (Washington, D.C., 2001), 24.
5. *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 9 March 2001, A41.
6. Marybeth Peters to Congressman McGovern, "Statement to Congress, U.S. Copyright Office," <<http://www.nwu.org/tvt/sc-copy.htm>>.

David Montgomery is Farnam Professor of History Emeritus at Yale University and is past president of the Organization of American Historians.



## For Further Reading

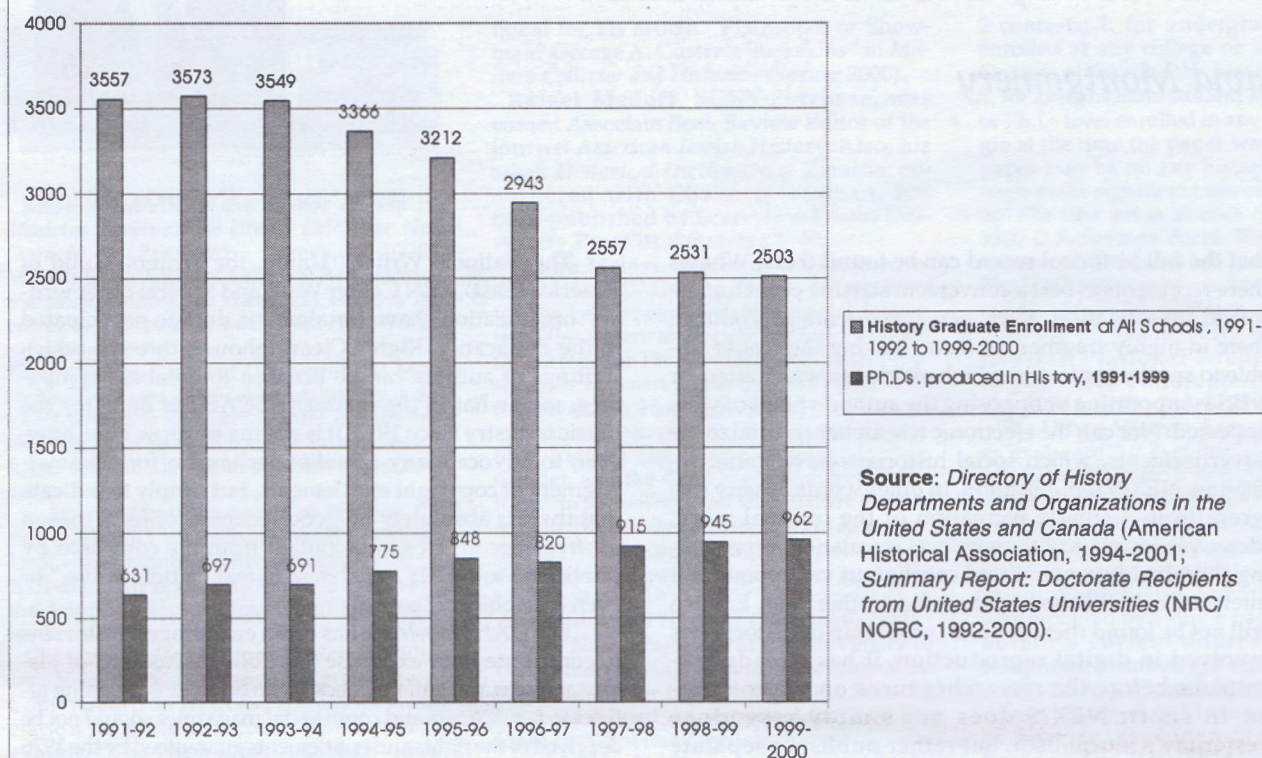
For full-text editions of the briefs filed in this Supreme Court case (#00-201, 28 March 2001), point your web browser to the findlaw.com website at:

<[http://supreme.lp.findlaw.com/supreme\\_court/docket/2000/mardocket.html#00-201](http://supreme.lp.findlaw.com/supreme_court/docket/2000/mardocket.html#00-201)>



▼ Atkinson / From 1

Figure 1: History Enrollment and History Ph.D. Production, 1991-1992 to 1999-2000



market, though it is also possible that the strong U.S. economy of the late 1990s pulled many graduate student prospects away from academe.

#### History Ph.D. Production at All-time High

It is interesting to note, however, that the overall decline in graduate enrollment comes at a moment when history Ph.D. production remains high (See Figure 1). While the number of Ph.D.s. in all academic disciplines has declined for the first time since 1985, according to a recent Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) *Communicator* report (see <<http://www.cgsnet.org/PublicationsPolicyRes/index.htm#communicator>>), the humanities have seen only modest decreases. Indeed, history Ph.D. production actually increased slightly in 1999, according to data from the *Summary Report: Doctorate Recipients from*

*United States Universities* issued by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). [Note: NORC classifies history as a humanities discipline]

Due to the significant time lag between the beginning and end of the typical history graduate's training, as well as the attrition/completion rates experienced in many departments (which may in any case remain unchanged), we are unlikely to see a decrease in history Ph.D. production for another several years as a result of this widespread reduction in enrollment.

#### Women Gaining Little Ground in History

Another interesting trend is the static production of women Ph.D.s. in history. As Peter D. Syverson of CGS has noted for all academic fields, 1999 saw the first decrease in the number of women Ph.D.s. in forty years, but

the percentage share of newly minted women doctorates increased to 43%—the highest ever. According to NORC data from their *Summary Report* series (formerly published by the National Research Council), the humanities disciplines achieved parity in 1996, and have maintained a 49/51% gender split up to 1999. This pattern does not appear among history Ph.D.s., however (See Figure 2). Since at least 1987, women who received doctorates in history have never made up more than 42% of the total, lingering steadily around 36%. In the U.S. field, women have fared only a fraction of a percent better (about 37%). Among the humanities disciplines, only philosophy and religion produced lower percentages of women Ph.D.s. (25% and 24%, respectively, for 1999).

#### Graduate Training and Student Expectations Fail to Meet Job Market Realities

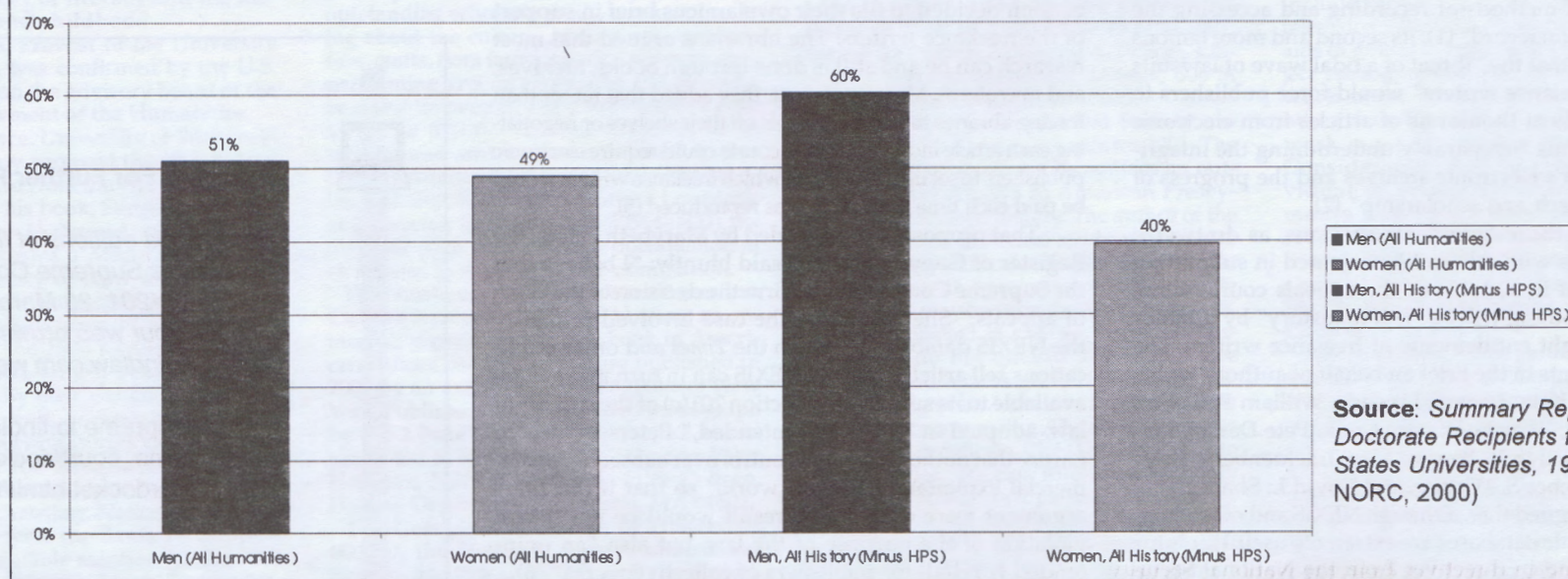
The quantitative data outlined above raise new questions about the future of the history profession that they cannot answer. Fortunately, a new survey funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts and conducted by Chris M. Golde and Timothy M. Dore offers a compelling look at the qualitative issues surrounding graduate education. The study surveyed 4,114 graduate students at twenty-seven universities. The students belonged to eleven major disciplines, including history, which was classified as a social science. Interestingly, history graduate students comprised the single largest number of respondents in the study (594). Women responded at a higher rate than men (more than 53%). Most were white (83%), partnered (55%), and between the ages of 26 and 31 (58.7%). Most had no children (83.6%).

In their press release, Golde said that doctoral education is "unnecessarily mysterious," noting that the study found that many students do not understand how the process of doctoral education works. Several key findings of the survey indicate that:

The training doctoral students receive is not what they want, nor does it prepare them for the jobs they eventually take. Many students do not clearly understand what doctoral study entails, how the process works, and how to navigate it effectively. Half to three-quarters of doctoral students say that they are not prepared for the various teaching and service activities that most faculty members spend the majority of their time doing. However, most say that they are prepared to conduct

See Atkinson / 11 ►

Figure 2: Ph.D. Production by Gender for History and Humanities Fields, 1999





## From the Archivist of the United States

# Declassifying the Secrets of War Crimes

*John W. Carlin*



Carlin

**M**ore than a half-century after the end of World War II, the demand for information to fill in many of the missing details of that era—and the Cold War era that followed—remains strong.

Although a huge body of information has become available, including wartime and postwar military and diplomatic records and captured Third Reich records, much information held by U.S.

intelligence agencies that could shed new light on events of the World War II and the Cold War has remained classified.

For several years, it has been one of the special concerns of the National Archives and Records Administration to work with other agencies in the Federal government to meet the demand for more information about Nazi war crimes and those who committed them. This has been done through our chairmanship of the Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group (IWG).

The IWG has a simple mandate: Declassify as much as possible the remaining classified U.S. Government records about war criminals and crimes committed by the Nazis and their allies, specifically including the Japanese, during World War II.

Its authority is derived from two acts of Congress: the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act of 1998 and the Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Act of 2000, which extended the life of the IWG another two years and confirmed that declassification of documents pertaining to Japanese war crimes is among IWG responsibilities.

The IWG, which NARA chairs, is made up of a group of private citizens and representatives of various government agencies. Thomas Baer of Los Angeles, Richard Ben-Veniste of Washington, DC, and Elizabeth Holtzman of New York are the public members. Representing other Federal agencies are John E. Collingwood, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Stewart Aly, Office of the Secretary of Defense; William H. Leary, National Security Council; David Holmes, Central Intelligence Agency; Paul Shapiro, Holocaust Memorial Museum; Eli M. Rosenbaum, Department of Justice; and Marc J. Susser, Department of State. NARA's representative, who is chair, is Steven Garfinkel, Director of our Information Security Oversight Office. The 2000 legislation extending the jurisdiction to Japanese war crimes also added a public member, who has yet to be named.

To date, the IWG has overseen the declassification of about 2.7 million pages, mostly from the Army's Counter Intelligence Corps, the Central Intelligence Agency (and its predecessor organization, the Office of Strategic Services), the State Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. An estimated 3 to 5 million more pages remain to be examined for declassification.

The actual declassification is done principally by the agencies that hold the records, except in the case of Army records that have already been accessioned by NARA—for which we have declassification authority. The guidelines for declassification were spelled out in the 1998 legislation and in directives from the National Security

Advisor. The IWG staff monitors the declassification work of the agencies and reports to the IWG. At the conclusion of its work, the IWG will produce a major report to Congress that will sum up the effectiveness of the declassification project and highlight lessons learned, both in terms of historical information and the usefulness of such topical declassification projects.

Not all classified material will be made public, because the legislation establishing the IWG in spelling out its mission also provided some exceptions. Generally, those exceptions allow material to remain classified if its release would impair U.S. national security and would compromise U.S. intelligence efforts by revealing human sources or intelligence methods. Other exceptions include material whose release would harm U.S. relations with other countries or would be a "clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Most of the records, however, are being released.

The IWG's biggest release to date was last June, when it opened about 400,000 pages of classified documents from the OSS that had been previously withheld by the CIA. This release made headlines around the world because, among much new information, it provided documentation that British intelligence had intercepted and decoded German messages relating to plans to round up Italian Jews and ship them to Germany for liquidation. The information was shared with U.S. intelligence at the time, and its discovery sheds some light on the abiding question of historians concerning what allied governments knew about the Holocaust as it was being perpetrated.

By the time you read this column, the IWG expects to have added to the trove of new information with the release of some CIA "personality files" on a variety of Nazi officials, ranging from Adolph Hitler and his top aides to obscure officials of the Third Reich. The CIA rarely releases its "personality files," and few exceptions, such as that of Lee Harvey Oswald, are made. These files, too, will fill in more details.

The work of the IWG is far from over, and the legislation last fall extended its life until December, 2003. It also explicitly added to the list of records to be examined and declassified those related to war crimes of the Japanese Imperial Government. These records are not expected to be as voluminous as the Nazi records; however, as always with archives, there are bound to be some surprises among records that have not been looked at closely since they were created.

As the IWG heads into its third year of operation, it will do so under new leadership. Dr. Michael Kurtz, who has been our NARA chair since the beginning, has stepped down to focus on his work as Assistant Archivist for Records Services-Washington, DC. He helped the IWG compile a remarkable record of success and raise the bar of public expectation for public disclosure and governmental accountability. He has been succeeded by Mr. Garfinkel, who will build on this foundation and bring his in-depth knowledge of classification and declassification to the job.

The IWG has millions of pages of classified material yet to examine. But before its work is done, we can expect to have deepened our knowledge and understanding of some of the darkest moments of the twentieth century. □

## Schedule for Renovation of the National Archives Building, Washington, DC.



National Archives Building, ca. 1930.

(Theodor Horydczak, photographer. Library of Congress image LC-H814-A04-015-A.)

**T**he National Archives Building, the home of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and millions of other historically-valuable documents, in downtown Washington, D.C., is undergoing a major renovation that began in February 2000. The research side of the building, located on Pennsylvania Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets, NW, will remain open for business throughout the renovation and while the Rotunda is closed. The exhibition side, on Constitution Avenue, will close for renovation on 5 July 2001 and reopen in 2003.

The renovation of the Rotunda and the surrounding exhibition space will include: restoring the two oversized murals by Barry Faulkner depicting the presentation of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; reconfiguring the display cases for the Charters of Freedom so that all four pages of the Constitution can be displayed (currently only the first and last pages can be displayed) and so that the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights will be accessible to handicapped visitors; and constructing new exhibition space to showcase some of the highlights from the National Archives collection. While the Rotunda is under construction, the Charters of Freedom will be removed from their current encasements, examined by conservators, and re-encased in new airtight containers made of aluminum, titanium, and glass that will be filled with argon gas.

The renovation of the building will include updating or replacing all of the major systems: HVAC, electrical, and plumbing; renovating the stack and research areas; creating a new genealogy and family history center; enlarging the microfilm research room; and building new conference and meeting spaces.

For more information, contact the National Archives Public Affairs Staff at (301) 713-6000 or visit them online at <<http://www.nara.gov/>>. □



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**Karl G. Gerth** (Harvard), modern China, consumer culture.

**Katherine C. Grier** (University of Delaware), museums and material culture, animals in 19th-century American households.

**Paul E. Johnson** (UCLA), 19th-century U.S. social and cultural history.

**Anna Krylova** (Johns Hopkins), modern Russia, gender and identity.

**Thomas M. Lekan** (University of Wisconsin-Madison), cultural history of modern Germany, environmental and urban history.

**Daniel C. Littlefield** (Johns Hopkins), Carolina Professor of History; American colonial history, plantation societies, African-American history.

**Valinda W. Littlefield** (University of Illinois), African-American history, education history.

**Page Putnam Miller** (University of Maryland), Distinguished Lecturer in Public History.

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## News from the NCC

# Capitol Commentary

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



Craig

### Education is Center Stage for Bush Administration: \$50 Million "History Education" Update

For years, the Department of Education (DOE) was one of a number of federal agencies that Republicans in Congress have wanted to eliminate. Today, the agency is a favorite with President Bush who has vowed to make education his administration's top priority. "Bipartisan education reform

will be the cornerstone of my administration," Bush stated during his first week in office. While the federal government only provides about seven percent of the total dollars spent nationwide on education, the DOE is viewed as pivotal in carrying out education reform throughout the country.

Bush's broad education proposal entitled "No Child Left Behind" was answered by Congress with a flurry of legislative proposals originating from both Republicans and Democrats (see *NCC Washington Update*, Vol. 7: 4; 26 January 2001). House Democrats, for example, recently proposed a \$110 billion school package that is 75 percent in agreement with the Bush administration's proposals. On 27 February, when the president addressed Congress, education reform was front and center in his speech. Then, with the submission of the president's budget proposal on 9 April Congress began to debate the size of the agency's budget in light of a \$5.6 trillion projected surplus.

In the meantime, DOE officials are working on the administrative details relating to the \$50 million earmark for history education in this year's Department of Education appropriations bill. According to recent DOE news postings: "The funds are designed to improve the quality of instruction in American History, as distinct from general social studies education. Grant awards will be designed to assist elementary and secondary schools in implementing research-based methods for improving the quality of instruction, professional development, and teacher education in American history. These funds will be used for competitive grants to local education agencies (LEAs) or consortia of LEAs where appropriate."

The Department has informed the NCC that 100 to 120 grants in the estimated range of \$300,000 to \$700,000 (with the average grant being \$500,000) will be competitively awarded. Grants will be available for up to three years (dependent upon the availability of funding after 2001). Applications should now be available with (at this writing) a 30 June 2001 anticipated closing date. For more information about the program contact Christine Miller or Gillian Cohen at (202) 260-8766.

### Congress Passes 2002 Budget Resolutions, Begins Agency Hearings

By early April, both the House and Senate passed the FY 2002 budget resolutions thus setting in motion the beginning of the annual appropriations process. The House voted 222-205 to endorse the Administration's budget request of \$1.98 trillion while in the Senate the vote was closer with Vice President Dick Cheney casting his first tie-breaking vote. The budget resolution provides a non binding framework for spending government-wide

and allocates funds by government function; the appropriations subcommittees often try to make spending decisions based on the allocations, however, Congress can, and often does, ignore the budget resolution.

Meanwhile, even before the president released his detailed budget for FY 2002, on 4 April the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies held its first hearing on the budget for the 2002 fiscal year. William Ferris, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities and Bill Ivey chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, both presented testimony on behalf of their respective agencies.

The president's budget seeks to freeze spending levels for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) at roughly their current levels - \$120.504 million for the NEH and \$105.219 million for the NEA. Ferris outlined his agency's priorities: "Knowing that educational reform is a high priority with the president, in FY 2002 the Endowment will pursue with renewed vigor its ongoing efforts to improve the quality of teaching and learning in the humanities in the nation's schools and colleges."

Democrats attending the budget hearing stated that they wanted to see enacted significant increases for the arts and humanities programs. Norm Dicks (D-WA), the ranking Democrat on the subcommittee, stated that he hoped that both endowments could receive \$150 million. David Obey (D-WI), one of the champions for funding increases for both the NEH and NEA, stated that he hoped that both agencies could receive more than the "token increases" that have been generated in the last two fiscal years (The NEH, for example, has received a \$5 million increase over the Administration's proposals in each of the past two fiscal years). Representative Joe Skeen (R-NM), the new chairman of the subcommittee (who is generally viewed by Hill watchers as sympathetic to the NEH in the past) did not state whether he would support or oppose funding increases.

During the hearing, discussion focused on the funding proposal for the Regional Humanities Centers—a favorite program initiative of NEH Chairman Ferris. The program seeks to establish ten university-based regional centers that would "use the humanities to explore regional cultures in the context of place." One Republican member, Representative Jack Kingston (R-GA), expressed concern that the initiative could draw funds away from the NEH's core programs. Ferris explained that it was hoped that a significant portion of the initiative would be funded through private sources and eventually each center would be associated with an endowment that would enable each to eventually be self-sustaining. The members discussed the possibility of mandating such a funding arrangement through the inclusion of legislative language in the appropriation.

### Jefferson Day Advocacy Wrap-Up

In anticipation of the release of the Administration's flat-level funding proposal for the NEH, on 26-27 March 2001, the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) conducted its annual Jefferson Day humanities advocacy effort. Some 140 congressional offices representing 33 states were contacted by over 130 humanists, all of whom came to Washington, D.C. to voice support to their congressional representatives for increased funding for the NEH. According to John Hammer, director of the NHA, "This year, more people visited congressional offices than ever before. Responses from both the Republican and Democratic offices suggest that there is considerable bipartisan support for increasing the appropriation for the NEH

above the President's recommended flat funding proposal of \$120 million."

A reception was also held in honor of Mississippi Senator Thad Cochran, the 2001 recipient of the Sidney Yates Award for Distinguished Service to the Humanities. About 300 people attended the function. The Jefferson lecture presentation followed.

### Arthur Miller's Jefferson Lecture Stirs Controversy

On Monday evening, 26 March 2001, 85-year old Arthur Miller, one of the country's best-known and prolific playwrights, delivered the National Endowment for the Humanities thirtieth Jefferson Lecture to a capacity crowd assembled in the Kennedy Center Concert Hall in Washington, D.C. Miller used the occasion to give what one press report called "a stinging attack" on George W. Bush, Al Gore, the Supreme Court, and the press. Another press report characterized the lecture as "a wicked analysis of the presidential election." In attendance were numerous members of the House of Representatives and Senate, representatives from the diplomatic community, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Miller's opening line was a dry statement, matter-of-factly delivered: "Here are some observations about politicians as actors." The lecture, aptly entitled, "On Politics and the Art of Acting," was a personal reflection of politicians as performers and how their action (and inaction) affects the body politic. He continued, "we are ruled more by the arts of performance, by acting in other words, than anybody wants to think about for very long."

It was obvious though that Miller had thought long and hard about his topic. For almost an hour, he criticized how both presidential contenders George W. Bush and Al Gore portrayed themselves (with the assistance of the press) to voters last year—both men, he said, tried to pretend that they were mere common folk when, in fact, they are part of the American political elite. Following the speech, a reception was held in the Kennedy Center's South Gallery where the room was abuzz about the lecture.

The next day, the conservative press weighed in and attacked Miller's lecture. The *National Review* for example, stated: "It wasn't an outright partisan attack, such as the kind found on the *New York Times* editorial page . . . [but] Miller played the part of an artiste above the fray, when in reality he made a series of anti-Republican comments that really have no place in a forum supposedly devoted to humane learning . . . The Jefferson Lecture should be removed from the swamp of politics, not knee deep in it."

Previously, in a column published the day that Miller was scheduled to deliver the Jefferson Lecture, *NR* editors called on the Bush administration to replace NEH Chairman William Ferris whom they described as a "Clintonite holdover." Hill insiders report, however, that Ferris has the strong support of Mississippi senators Trent Lott (the Senate Majority Leader) and Thad Cochran both of whom, in spite of Ferris being appointed by President Bill Clinton, are urging President George W. Bush to have him continue in his role as NEH Chair.

The more liberal *New Republic* (TNR) magazine, however, in its 2 April 2001 issue (also published prior to the delivery of the Jefferson Lecture) reports that the White House may indeed be considering candidates other than Ferris. "We are delighted to learn, that one of the leading candidates under consideration [to become the new NEH chair] is Peter Berkowitz, a TNR contributing editor and

See next page ►



one of the country's most distinguished authorities on the traditions of liberal democracy." Berkowitz is author of the book *Nietzsche: The Ethics of an Immoralist* and writes periodically for *TNR*. According to its editorial pages, "the NEH could do with a restoration of its intellectual heft."

By agreement with Mr. Miller who holds the copyright to the Jefferson Lecture, his speech will not be available in hard copy format or on-line until it is published in a NEH publication. It is expected to be posted on the NEH web page in a few weeks.

### NEH National Council Meets to Address Long-Term Projects

On the morning of 27 March 2001, the open session portion of the 134th meeting of the National Endowment for the Humanities National Council on the Humanities was held at the Old Post Office Building in Washington D.C. After making a brief report, NEH Chairman William Ferris, called on the various committee chairs to submit their own reports.

Peggy Prenshaw delivered the Research Programs Committee report that focused on the "Long-term projects" issue. During the council's previous meeting, the panel began to address the long term funding of scholarly projects issue by requesting the NEH staff to prepare a concept paper discussing several items of concern. For example, some council members in past meetings expressed concern over: a) the amount of money the NEH was investing in certain editing projects and b) dismay over the length of time sometimes needed to complete such projects. Likely to be impacted by decisions were the over forty ongoing editing projects relating to presidential papers, correspondence, and papers of important historical figures, as well as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and bibliographies. Ms. Prenshaw's draft report addressed these concerns.

Prenshaw stated that the committee had considered a "portfolio analysis" prepared by NEH staff that analyzed data relating to some fifty-eight scholarly edition projects. The analysis assessed average funding per project and projected funding needs for the future. The results surprised some: one finding is that about \$3 million is earmarked for scholarly editions projects each year and that the expenditures do not seem to detrimentally impact funding for new projects. Another finding was that about a quarter of the projects currently receiving NEH support are "new" efforts—having been funded since 1997. Finally, some concern was raised that the number of applicants is down. Committee members speculated that the controversy over the "long term project" issue may have served as a deterrent to institutions to take the time to submit an application to the NEH.

At the next National Council meeting scheduled for 12-13 July, the committee will consider a revised report that will include guideline principles for administering the scholarly edition projects program. Historian Ira Berlin, who sits on the Research Committee, stated he felt things were "moving in the right direction."

### Senate Holds Hearing on Copyright Harmonization Act

On 13 March 2001, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the Technology, Education, and Copyright Harmonization Act of 2001 (S. 487), legislation introduced 7 March by Orrin Hatch (R-UT), chairman of the Committee and cosponsored by the committee's ranking Democrat, Patrick Leahy (D-VT). The objective of the bill is to make it easier to use copyrighted material in online instruction. The bill incorporates the recommendations made by the United States Copyright Office in a 1999 report and suggestions advanced by the Congressional Web-based Education Commission.

Under current law, copyrighted material used under "fair use" provisions in a classroom often cannot be included in an online course; securing copyright permission can be a lengthy and at times expensive process. The

legislation is designed to correct this. Presently, distance educators can only make fair use of complete versions of non-dramatic literary and musical works. This legislation seeks to enable educators to use limited portions of dramatic literary and musical works as well as audiovisual works and sound recordings. The legislation relies on safeguards (such as passwords) to ensure that only students have access to the copyrighted material.

Testifying in support of the measure was Gerald A. Heeger, president of the University of Maryland University College, an institution that specializes in providing distance education for students worldwide. This legislation, he said, "will move the copyright law in accordance with the educational reality of today."

The Association of American Publishers, however, testified in opposition to the bill. The association's objections were that the language may be too broad and that the potential for misuse by students was great. "We don't believe the Copyright Act is holding back distance education in any serious way," said Allan Robert Adler, a vice president of the association.

Another witness, Marybeth Peters, Register of Copyrights, spoke in favor of amending the bill to extend the fair-use exemption to for-profit colleges and universities so that they, along with nonprofit educational institutions, could benefit from the exemptions. Because of the strong bipartisan support for the bill, it is expected to clear the Senate Judiciary Committee fairly quickly.

### Kate Mullany National Historic Site

Representative Michael McNulty (D-NY) has introduced legislation (H.R. 464) to establish the Kate Mullany National Historic Site in Troy, New York. This legislation has been several years in the making. It is based on the findings of a National Historic Landmark theme study on American labor history that concluded that the Mullany house meets the criteria of "national significance, suitability, and feasibility" for inclusion as a unit of the National Park System. Mullany's house was the home of the first women's labor union.

The legislation focuses on more than just the activities of labor leader/activist Kate Mullany. It recognizes the unique role that Troy, New York, played in the development of the iron industry as well as the "collar and cuff industry," and the rise of men's and women's worker and cooperative organizations. Today, parts of Troy are designated a state heritage area representing industrial development and labor themes. Establishment of the Mullany House NHS, which is located at 350 Eighth Street in Troy, would be the catalyst for a cooperative interpretive/preservation endeavor between the National Park Service and the Hudson-Mohawk Urban Cultural Park Commission. The legislation authorizes the NPS to acquire the property "by donation, purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds or exchange." No hearing date for the legislation has been set.

### Vietnam Memorial Education Center

On 7 February 2001, legislation was introduced in both the House (H.R. 510) and Senate (S. 281) to authorize the design and construction of a temporary education center at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. The House bill was introduced by Representative John Murtha (D-PA) and the Senate bill by Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE). The legislation seeks to authorize the construction of a 1,200 square foot "temporary" structure (the building would remain for ten years at which time Congress would reevaluate the continuing need for the center) to replace an aging National Park Service visitor center presently located on the site. Funds for the structure would be provided by The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc.

### Army Museum

On 20 March 2001, several members of the Virginia Congressional delegation (joined by other members of Congress) introduced legislation (H.R. 1120 and S. 571) to require the Secretary of the Army to designate Fort Belvoir, Virginia, as the site for the planned National Museum of the United States Army. Both the House measure and Senate companion legislation seek to "enhance the knowledge of the American people to the role of the Army in United States history."

### Steel Industry National Historical Park

Representative Michael F. Doyle (D-PA) and Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA) have introduced legislation (H.R. 635 and S. 391) to establish the Steel Industry National Historical Park in the boroughs of Munhall, Swissvale, and Rankin, Pennsylvania. Among the sites included are the United States Steel Homestead Works, the Carrie Furnace complex, and the Hot Metal Bridge. Several of the sites possess national significance and, according to the legislation's sponsor, "may be lost without the assistance of the federal government."

If established, the park unit would commemorate a wide range of accomplishments and topics ranging from industrial process advancements to labor-management relations. The proposed unit includes the site of the Battle of Homestead, waged in 1892 between steelworkers and Pinkerton guards. With regard to the evolution of the workers rights' movement, this battle was an important event in labor history.

### Louisiana Purchase Commission

Senator Mary L. Landrieu (D-LA) has introduced legislation (S. 356) to establish a National Commission on the Bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1803, Congress paid France \$15 million for western lands that at the time virtually doubled the size of the United States. The legislation seeks to celebrate the event in 2003 by "enhancing public understanding of the impact of westward expansion on the society of the United States" and by "providing lessons for continued democratic governance in the United States."

As drafted, the legislation seeks to authorize a 24 member commission (12 Republicans and 12 Democrats) who would be appointed by the President and the majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate. The legislation does not specify that any member need have historical expertise but rather merely, "have demonstrated a strong sense of public service, expertise in the appropriate professions, scholarship and abilities likely to contribute to the fulfillment of the duties of the Commission." In addition, the governments of France and Spain would each have the right to appoint a non-voting member to the commission. The commission, may, however, appoint such advisory committees as it deems necessary.

The professionally staffed commission would be charged to plan, develop, and coordinate activities throughout the United States and internationally. It would coordinate activities developed by various federal departments and agencies; would consult with tribal, state, local and foreign governments; and work with schools and colleges and private organizations whose activities would: "commemorate or examine the history of the Louisiana Territory; the negotiations of the Louisiana Purchase, voyages of discovery, frontier movements, and westward expansion of the United States."

One year after the enactment of the legislation, the Commission would issue a report and make recommendations for the production of books, films, and other educational materials; suggest bibliographical and documentary projects, conferences, lectures and seminars, traveling exhibitions, ceremonies, and celebrations; and consider issuing commemorative coins, medals, and



## ▼ Atkinson / From 6

**Table 1.** Enrollments in History Graduate Programs at the top forty schools (as defined by *U.S. News and World Report*)  
**Source: Summary Report: Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities, 1999 (NORC, 2000)**

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Princeton University (NJ)	24	20	26	20	17	19	18	18	16	20
Yale University (CT)	37	23	25	25	26	40	20	19	25	19
Stanford University (CA)	25	35	22	25	24	25	19	25	21	21
University of California, Berkeley	37	42	50	38	50	35	47	37	32	31
Columbia University (NY)	50	59	60	50	52	50	45	35	40	25
University of Chicago	53	47	50	50	56	46	31	40	50	50
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	40	45	40	30	30	20	20	20	28	26
Harvard University (MA)	18	23	18	16	25	11	14	17	15	25
University of California, Los Angeles	100	75	78	55	50	50	35	40	40	36
Cornell University (NY)	12	24	15	12	14	12	8	13	10	10
Johns Hopkins University (MD)	5	20	25	20	15	25	23	20	14	17
University of Wisconsin, Madison	55	47	46	44	32	32	25	41	21	21
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	30	58	30	30	25	32	23	17	27	23
University of Pennsylvania	19	26	19	21	29	15	13	12	15	15
Brown University (RI)	18	19	12	23	14	22	21	26	7	16
Duke University (NC)	25	25	23	20	20	14	13	17	18	12
Northwestern University (IL)	20	15	20	15	18	14	16	16	18	14
University of Virginia	49	70	44	30	23	27	23	24	20	25
Indiana University, Bloomington	56	43	37	41	25	31	16	19	22	25
Rutgers State Univ., New Brunswick (NJ)	33	28	25	16	29	20	20	20	20	22
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	30	19	24	28	20	21	19	25	27	25
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	48	20	49	23	26	30	30	18	20	20
University of Texas, Austin	28	19	46	25	35	23	28	11	29	28
New York University	70	70	60	78	35	33	34	32	32	27
Emory University (GA)	13	20	16	17	17	15	14	12	7	12
Ohio State University, Columbus	45	35	63	54	36	28	18	24	27	30
CUNY Graduate School and University Center	27	40	35	37	41	30	30	33	31	31
Rice University (TX)	8	10	7	8	10	6	6	8	3	6
University of California, Davis	25	25	12	7	8	11	11	16	12	17
University of Maryland, College Park	52	51	50	41	35	26	32	28	28	40
University of Washington	26	19	16	16	17	17	15	16	20	14
University of California, Irvine	19	14	13	10	18	12	8	8	12	16
University of Iowa	33	24	16	15	12	12	14	19	15	15
Vanderbilt University (TN)	13	6	8	8	7	9	8	7	5	8
Brandeis University (MA)	13	19	18	25	18	16	13	13	6	8
Carnegie Mellon University (PA)	10	8	7	7	6	6	3	8	6	7
Claremont Graduate School (CA)	15	25	41	41	25	20	20	19	15	14
College of William and Mary (VA)	25	30	29	30	22	21	17	15	15	18
Georgetown University (DC)	10	25	30	28	17	17	18	11	15	22
University of California, San Diego	18	25	28	21	23	19	13	9	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>1248</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>821</b>

research. Another key point in the report is that most Ph.D. students—especially those in history and the humanities—want to become faculty members exclusively, even though other research shows that in most fields no more than half of the students will enter the professoriat. This finding has particular relevance to history, according to specific data not published in the report but provided to the OAH by Chris Golde. Despite the promotion of public history over recent years as a truly viable alternative career path—not merely a fallback plan when academic employment fails—history Ph.D.s. rated the appeal of nonfaculty careers lower than any other discipline besides philosophy. This point is made stronger when one looks at data on graduate students' exposure to other careers. History students showed one of the highest rates of awareness of alternative careers paths, but the impact of this knowledge only served to *increase* their interest in faculty careers. A mere 12.7% of history students indicated that this knowledge *decreased* their interest in faculty careers,

the lowest rate of all disciplines studied. As Golde put it, "This says to me that historians think that they have surveyed the terrain of other career options and REALLY want to be faculty."

Nevertheless, the report indicates that even the history graduate students themselves are aware of how unrealistic their aspirations to be faculty are. Of those who have considered a job as a university or college professor at any point (81.2%), only 51.5% indicated that they had a "realistic possibility" of attaining one.

Speaking generally of all disciplines, Golde recommended "These findings demonstrate that it is critical to offer and encourage doctoral students to take opportunities to broaden their skills and consider careers outside of academia. Furthermore, students and faculty need to work together to critically assess and change those aspects of the doctoral program that keep students from focusing on their education." □

#### For Further Reading

The report, "At Cross Purposes: What the Experiences of Doctoral Students Reveal about Doctoral Education" (by Chris M. Golde and Timothy M. Dore, January, 2001, a report prepared for The Pew Charitable Trusts, Philadelphia, PA) is available online at <<http://www.phd-survey.org/>>.

*The author would like to thank Chris M. Golde, University of Wisconsin; Joshua Walters, John Dichtl, and Nicholas Gawlikowski for their assistance in the preparation of this article. In the fall, Ms. Golde will assume a position as Senior Scholar at the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, serving as Research Director on the Rethinking the Doctorate initiative.*



# Congratulations OAH Award Winners!

The Organization of American Historians sponsors awards and prizes given in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. Please join us in congratulating the following 2001 OAH award and prize winners.

## OAH Distinguished Service Award

The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians has conferred its Distinguished Service Award upon **Richard Kirkendall** and **Maeva Marcus**.

**Maeva Marcus**, a native of New York, was educated at Brandeis University and Columbia University where she began her scholarly career in American and American legal history. After a brief stint as an instructor at the Waterbury Branch of the University of Connecticut, she became in 1977 the editor of the *Documentary History of the Supreme Court* and the research director of the Supreme Court Historical Society. In that position, she worked additionally with the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Park Service, and the NHPRC to further the interests of American historians in various agency undertakings. She has also been helpful to an entire generation of historians who have profited from her extraordinary access to information about the history of the Supreme Court or other aspects of American legal and political history.

As a scholar, Marcus's publications have ranged from her early book on *Truman and the Steel Seizure Case*, nominated for the Bancroft and Pulitzer Prizes, the Frederick Jackson Turner Award, the Albert J. Beveridge Prize and the David D. Lloyd Prize, to her more recent work in the legal history of the Early Republic. In addition to editing six volumes of the *Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800*, she has published a dozen and a half articles in law and historical journals as well as in essay collections published here and abroad.

Her service to the profession has been widespread. She chaired the Littleton-Grissold Prize Committee for the American Historical Association and served on the Board of Directors and several committees of the American Society for Legal History as well as on the editorial boards of *Law and History Review* and the *Journal of Supreme Court History*. She is Historian of the Historical Society of the District of Columbia Circuit and was appointed by President Bill Clinton to the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise.

Dr. Marcus has served the OAH in numerous ways including membership on the Louis Pelzer Memorial Award Committee, the Oversight Committee for the History Teaching Alliance, and the 1987 Program Committee. She was cochair of the 1992 Program Committee and chair of the Richard Leopold Prize Committee. She served on the Committee on International Initiatives and most recently on the International Committee, at a time when that committee was helping the organization to internationalize American history.

Maeva Marcus is an excellent example of a public historian who makes a difference through her scholarship and service to the profession. She is most worthy of the honor conferred on her by the OAH Distinguished Service Award.

**Richard S. Kirkendall** was educated at Gonzaga University in his native Washington and at the University of Wisconsin. During his long career he was professor of history at the University of Missouri and Indiana University before holding the Henry Wallace Professorship of History at Iowa State University and the Scott and Dorothy Bullitt Professorship of History at the University of Washington where he now serves as professor emeritus.

A distinguished scholar, Professor Kirkendall has written extensively on the Truman Administration and on government agricultural policy during the 1930s and 1940s. An authority on Henry A. Wallace, Kirkendall is currently writing a trilogy on Wallace's life.

Professor Kirkendall has served his profession through a number of organizations. He was vice president of the Professional Division of the

American Historical Association and has contributed his time and energy for many years to both the Agricultural History Society and the Truman Library Institute.

Professor Kirkendall served with distinction as executive secretary of the OAH from 1973 to 1982. He had previously served on the Membership Committee, chaired the Nominating Board and the Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee, and was a member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of American History*. As executive secretary, he initiated and directed a great expansion in the functions and activities of the organization. Very concerned about broadening the appeal of the organization, Kirkendall worked closely with other historical organizations and served as an advocate for the profession emphasizing the importance of both scholarship and teaching. His most recent OAH service has been as a member of the Development Committee.

Professor Kirkendall's service and the crucial leadership role he played in shaping the OAH, its publications, its programs, and its services to members and the profession, make him a worthy recipient of the OAH Distinguished Service Award.

## ABC-CLIO America: History and Life Award

The ABC-CLIO Prize Committee unanimously chose **Christopher L. Brown's** article, "Empire Without Slaves: British Concepts of Emancipation in the Age of the American Revolution" *William and Mary Quarterly* (April, 1999). Brown examines British abolitionist thought in the period between the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution, a time when the administration of Britain's colonial empire seemed ripe for reform. The increasingly diverse population of the empire after 1763 encouraged a small group of British thinkers to propose the abolition of slavery. Brown argues convincingly that the primary obstacle to emancipation was the deeply ingrained belief that imperial power and wealth depended on a coerced labor force—as the colony of Georgia's recent failed effort to forbid slavery seemed to demonstrate. The abolitionists' proposals for alternative forms of labor required, however, that policymakers rethink conventional attitudes toward property rights, racial stereotypes, imperial authority, subjectship, and social organization. And such challenges to the eighteenth-century British conceptual universe proved untenable as the American Revolution approached. Brown's learned, original, and gracefully written essay illuminates a range of significant issues regarding slavery, empire, reform, and historical contingency.

## Erik Barnouw Award

The committee selected *Freedom Never Dies: The Legacy of Harry T. Moore* as winner of the 2001 Erik Barnouw Award. The ninety-minute film was produced by **The Documentary Institute at the College of Journalism and Communications of the University of Florida**. The producer-directors were **Sandra Dickson** and **Churchill Roberts**. *Freedom Never Dies* is about Harry T. Moore,



Dickson

the NAACP's Florida executive secretary whose organizing strategies and advocacy of equal rights during the 1930s and 1940s presaged the activism of the 1960s. With his death in an unsolved Christmas Eve bombing in 1951, Moore (along with his wife Harriette) became the first martyr of the modern civil rights struggle, and yet his role in shaping the movement has been largely overlooked. Confronted by an enigmatic subject, an elliptical visual record, and the formality of public correspondence (Moore was a prolific letter writer), *Freedom Never Dies* nonetheless successfully conveys a three-dimensional portrait of an unusual man and his times. Using re-creations, archival footage and documents, testimony from local participants, commentary by scholars, and evocative a cappella



Roberts

music, this documentary breaks out of the traditional 1954-1965 narrative and dramatically restores Moore to the forefront of the struggle against racial injustice. The film also presents a more complicated picture of civil rights, portraying the tension between the agenda of the national NAACP and improvisational needs at the grassroots level. Finally, the film contributes to clearing up the mystery surrounding the Moores' assassination, pinpointing Ku Klux Klan members. *Freedom Never Dies* exemplifies the best in historical documentary, addressing a little-known piece of history and revealing its significance to a broad audience.

## Ray Allen Billington Prize

The members of the Billington Prize Committee were delighted with the vitality and creativity of work in Western and frontier history. From many books of value and note, we have selected **Gunther Peck's** *Reinventing Free Labor: Padrones and Immigrant Workers in The North American West, 1880-1930* (Cambridge University Press, 2000). By applying imaginative analysis to the results of vigorous research, Gunther Peck sharpens and freshens our understanding of the history of labor and immigration in the American West. He is especially impressive in balancing distinctively western experiences with patterns and forces transcending regions and nations; by "North America," Peck truly means Canada and Mexico, as well as the United States. This book weaves themes of mobility, rural experience, manhood, family, and power into an intricate whole. Variables of time and space receive equally thorough attention. With Greek, Mexican, and Italian case studies, *Reinventing Free Labor* gives us a dynamic model of the ways in which Western and frontier history can be enriched by an international context. Clearheaded in its overview of the workings of capitalism in North America, the book also offers memorable and moving portraits of the lives of immigrant workers. *Reinventing Free Labor* combines the best qualities of thorough research and innovative interpretation.

## Binkley-Stephenson Award

**Elizabeth A. Fenn** has given us a fresh look at a subject that has long captured the attention of colonial and Native American historians: the accusation that British General Jeffrey Amherst ordered the spread of small pox among rebellious Ottawa Indians who besieged Fort Pitt in 1763. In her *Journal of American History* article, "Biological Warfare in Eighteenth-Century North America: Beyond Jeffrey Amherst" (March 2000), Fenn reorients the debate by investigating many other reports of the use of small pox against enemies who were regarded as "savage," or rebellious. Combatants who fell into these categories were not protected by the rules governing "civilized" warfare in the eighteenth century and could be extirpated with any means at hand. The use of small pox as a weapon of war was horrifying and indiscriminate in its impact, but army officers had the motive, means, and ethical justification for ordering the infection of rebellious Indians in 1763 and the Continental Army during the Revolution. Fenn demonstrates that accusations of biological terrorism were common in the eighteenth century, even if those acts were carried out imperfectly or were merely fears in the imagination of those who were vulnerable to infection. Fenn's wide-ranging study reminds us that the reexamination of well-worked subjects from a new perspective can yield important and unexpected insights.



Fenn

## Avery O. Craven Award

**Lyde Cullen Sizer's** *The Political Work of Northern Women Writers and the Civil War, 1850-1872* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000) is the winner of the 2001 Avery O. Craven Award for the most original book on the Civil War era, with the exception of works of purely military history. An important contribution to expanding understanding of women's vision of the war and the impact of that vision on the wider polity, Sizer offers a fresh and compelling reading of traditional sources. Here is an intellectual history that is never divorced from social history, linking culture and politics. Sizer's analysis of class is finely rendered, a model in its treatment of middle class and working class actors. She provides revealing and careful attention to how women were enmeshed in the crises of the war era and how they learned to define new standards of womanhood in defining the meaning of the war.

## Merle Curti Award

In a book poised at the boundary between history and political theory, **Kimberly K. Smith** provides an original and probing inquiry into the forms of democratic speech in the antebellum North. As a contribution to political theory, her argument that democracies need more than passionless speech offers a striking challenge to the Habermasian ideal of purely rational discourse. To intellectual historians, *The Dominion of Voice: Riot, Reason, and Romance in Antebellum Politics* (University Press of Kansas, 1999) offers a reading of early-nineteenth century Americans' debates over their competing modes of public political expression—riot, rebellion, reasoned debate, affective oratory, and sympathetic narrative—that sparkles with insight and intellectual provocation. Smith shows how the ideal of rational debate rose out of the sociopolitical circumstances of the Revolution only to be challenged by rising social demands in the early nineteenth century. The book's analysis moves deftly from novels to moral philosophy, mobbing to slave narratives, and party newspapers to handbooks on eloquence. In each of these domains, Smith subtly peels back the competing and intricately layered meanings behind early nineteenth-century America's foundational cliché: that democracy is the arena in which the people's voice holds sway.



Smith

## Foreign-Language Book Prize

The committee selected **Claudia Schnurmann's** *Atlantic Worlds: English and Dutch People in the American-Atlantic Area, 1648-1713* (Bohlaus Verlag) as an exemplary international study that sheds important new light on trade between Europe and the Americas in the seventeenth century. Schnurmann's massive project examines official and unofficial trade relations among Great Britain, the Netherlands, and colonies in North America and the Caribbean from 1648 to 1713. Her extensive research in heretofore little-used sources in English, Dutch, North American, and Caribbean archives revises the widely held view of the decline of Dutch commercial influence in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Schnurmann's research reveals ongoing patterns of trade between merchants in the American colonies and the Netherlands based on personal and family ties and operating outside of official channels and in spite of laws to restrict or regulate such trade. The Atlantic world was marked by a continuing pattern of Dutch commercial activity with New Netherlands, after 1664 with New York, and with the Chesapeake. Networks of trade established by Jewish migrants from Brazil linked New York



Schnurmann



to Surinam and Barbados as well. By the end of the seventeenth century, American merchants had participated in these networks of trade and had established considerable commercial independence from the policies of both Great Britain and the Netherlands. The importance of this study arises from Schnurmman's insistence on viewing colonial America from a global perspective and from her attention to personal ties that sustained trade between colonies and European powers.

#### Ellis W. Hawley Prize

In *Ben Tillman & the Reconstruction of White America* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000), **Stephen Kantrowitz** presents a vivid, compelling, and ultimately



Kantrowitz

frightening account of the political making of white supremacy in the American South following the Civil War. Born in 1847 to a farm family in South Carolina, Tillman early learned what Kantrowitz labels "the language of defiance," which later matured into the language of the lynch mob. Whether as governor of South Carolina beginning in 1890 or as a U.S. senator up to his death in 1918, Tillman and like-minded colleagues used murder, control of political agencies, and threats of more violence to foster the idea and practice that white men—especially white-male farmers, by right—supervised their wives and ruled African-Americans. Out of the talk and action of men like Tillman and others emerged the image and sometimes the reality of the poor-white southern man whose violent nature could seem "almost a force of nature." Kantrowitz, then, links Tillman's reconstruction of race and gender on the one side with his reconstruction of politics, public policy, and American institutions on the other.

#### Huggins-Quarles Award

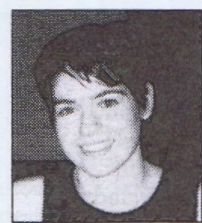
The OAH Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History evaluates the Huggins-Quarles award applications. The dissertation winners are: **Lionel Kimble, Jr.**, University of Iowa, "Combating the City of Neighborhoods: Employment, Housing, and Civil Rights in Chicago, 1940-1955"; and **Fay Ann Yarbrough**, Emory University, "An Interracial Love Triangle: Sex Between Cherokee Indians, African-Americans, and Whites, 1830-1866."

#### OAH-JAAS Short Term Residencies

The three two-week teaching residencies in Japan for 2001 were awarded to: **Katherine G. Aiken**, University of Idaho who will visit Rikkyo University in Tokyo; **James Barrett**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who will visit Osaka University of Foreign Studies in Osaka; and **Judith Stein**, The Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York who will visit Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo.

#### Lerner-Scott Prize

In her beautifully crafted Ph.D. thesis, "Tracking Public Culture: Women, the Railroad, and the End of the Victorian Public," (New York University), **Amy G. Richter** demonstrates the centrality of the railroad in forcing Americans to define the gender of new spaces. She does so by recasting the railroad as the public space in which



Richter

women and men encountered the modern conditions of anonymity, social diversity, and technological uncertainty in their most concentrated form. Through an imaginative analysis of design choices, company policies, social conventions, anecdotal accounts, and legal rulings, she recasts the debate in women's history over separate spheres by showing how a variety of actors struggled to draw the line between private and public on the rails. The result is a probing analysis of the interplay of gender, race, and class that clarifies a number of important issues in the creation of modern culture, including why the key

legal steps in the establishment of Jim Crow took place on the railroad. With the emergence of this modern space, one shared by women and men, the right to deference, privilege, and comfort came to be negotiated through commercial rather than personal relationships. In rich detail, Richter reveals how this process helped create a newly gendered culture.



Canady

**Merrill Travel Grants**  
This year five scholars have been awarded Merrill Travel Grants in American Political History. They are: **Nancy A. Banks**, Columbia University, for her work, "Workers Against Liberalism: The Struggle Over Affirmative Action in the New York City Building and Construction Trades, 1961-1976"; **Margot Canady**, University of Minnesota, for her work, "Good Citizens and the Straight State: Citizenship and Sexuality in the United States, 1917-1952"; **Daniel M. Cobb**, University of Oklahoma, for his work, "Encountering an Indian War: Culture, Poverty, and the Politics of American Indian Participation in Community Action, 1964-1973"; **Eric Fure-Slocum**, University of Iowa, for his work, "The Challenge of the Working-Class City: Recasting Growth Politics and Liberalism in Milwaukee, 1937-1952"; and **Neil M. Maher**, Federated History Department of Rutgers University, Newark-New Jersey Institute of Technology, for his work, "Planting More Than Trees: The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Roots of the American Environmental Movement." The range of topics, the creative



Fure-Slocum

approaches, and the thoughtful research strategies of these five scholars reflect the growing richness of political history. The projects are well-conceived, well-formulated, and demonstrate a firm sense of direction; all will clearly benefit from the opportunity to draw upon materials in the Washington, D.C., area's archives and collections.

#### Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

The 2001 Louis Pelzer Memorial Award goes to **Christopher Capozzola** for his essay, "The Only Badge Needed is Your Patriotic Fervor: Vigilance, Coercion, and the Law in World War I America." Capozzola uses four case studies—of volunteer policing, anti-labor leagues, anti-prostitution squads, and racist vigilance societies—to offer a strikingly fresh assessment of political coercion during World War I. The essay highlights the debated boundaries between "vigilance," which various public figures endorsed, and "vigilantism," which they denounced. In the postwar era, he concludes, wartime citizen vigilance served to legitimate certain forms of coercion even while it evoked the rejection of "mob violence." The Pelzer Prize committee was especially impressed with the originality of the argument and the breadth and depth of the research. Capozzola draws on a wide range of sources and knits together several



Cobb



Maher



Capozzola

historiographic threads. The article engages readers interested in politics and policing as well as those who work on issues of class, gender, and race. Capozzola's article will appear in an upcoming issue of the *Journal of American History*.

#### James A. Rawley Prize

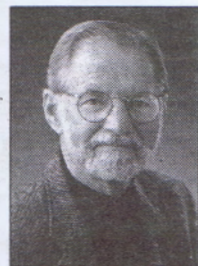
In this compelling book, *Reimagining Indians: Native Americans through Anglo Eyes 1880-1940* (Oxford University Press, 2001), **Sherry L. Smith** provides us with a collective intellectual biography of the major popularizers of Indian life and culture in the period, the men and women, many of them from the Northeast and Midwest, who chose to live among the Indians, and who, as a result, came to adamantly oppose the established wisdom that the future of the Indian was best secured by cultural decimation through assimilation. They were all committed to the notion that cultural pluralism had merit, and that Indian culture should be given every opportunity to prosper. Smith argues that the work of these intellectuals was influential in altering government policy from one based on assimilation to one that accepted the need for cultural independence. These works, she argues convincingly, hold up a mirror to American society and in so doing not only altered society's perception of the Indians but also affected changes in government policy.



Smith

#### Elliott Rudwick Prize

In *Lost Revolutions: The South in the 1950s* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000), **Pete Daniel** has written a remarkable work of both scale and analytical depth. The book is an achievement of both synthesis and deep research. With an engaging writing style, and with wit and seriousness, Daniel tells a story of what was and what might have been in the race relations of the South as a whole from the end of World War II to the early 1960s. Persuasively, Daniel illuminates several "revolutions" that swept through the South in the late 1940s and 1950s: the collapse of cotton culture and sharecropping, a massive rural to urban migration, the great challenge to segregation and the beginnings of integration, new technologies with environmental and social impact, the growth of cities, and the emergence of new forms of popular culture that often crossed racial lines. A signal achievement of the book is its fascinating examination of the growth of auto racing and the white working class culture that gave it birth, as well as the birth of rock and roll out of the rich, biracial musical culture of the region around Memphis, Tennessee. In the end, Daniel brilliantly links the stories of high politics, the Civil Rights Movement, and the South's new worlds of popular entertainment and expression. Most of these revolutions, Daniel demonstrates, persisted but were overcome by the "counterrevolution" of racism in the 1960s. As few other books have done, Daniel convincingly tells the story of the possibilities and failures of white-black working class unity tangled, and partly ruined, by the South's dilemma with racism.



Daniel

#### Tachau Precollegiate Teaching Award

The committee unanimously selected **Doris Marguerite Will Meadows** as the recipient of the Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Precollegiate Teaching Award. She excels in all six of the criteria set forth in the award standards. Dr. Meadows engages her students and teaches them important skills through research papers, role playing, class discussions and oral history projects. Last year she worked with students to pressure the city of Rochester, New York, to act on abandoned buildings near their school. She has also been actively involved in professional historical organizations. She is a founding member of the Organization of History Teachers, actively involved in OAH, served on the Advisory board

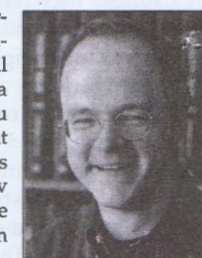
for *History Teacher*, and was a member of the Teaching Committee of the American Historical Association. Furthermore, Dr. Meadows has published a wide range of articles on history and history teaching and has made presentations at the OAH and AHA conventions. She has also been an active participant in the Nineteenth Ward Community Association in Rochester, New York, for which she wrote a history of the neighborhood, produced a history video and conducted public lectures. Doris Meadows is both a history teacher and historian.



Meadows

#### David Thelen Prize

This year's David Thelen Prize is awarded to **Axel R. Schäfer** for his article, "W.E.B. Du Bois and the Transatlantic Dimension of Progressivism, 1892-1909", published in Manfred Berg et al., eds., *Macht und Moral: Beiträge zur Ideologie und Praxis amerikanischer Außenpolitik im 20. Jahrhundert* (1999). The article traces German influence on Progressive social thought and reform, with a special focus on W.E.B. Du Bois. During his student years in Berlin, Du Bois studied with Gustav Schmoller and imbibed the teachings of the German historical school of economics. Schäfer suggests ways in which German historicism shaped Du Bois's understanding of race. Using German language sources, the article offers astute analysis of German historicism and its rejection of laissez-faire liberalism as well as fresh perspectives on the links between Du Bois's early years and his later social thought. It also points more broadly to the divergent ways in which German concepts of cultural and ethical development shaped Progressive Era reform. The committee admired Schäfer's transnational approach in which knowledge not only circulated among nations but also took on new meanings in new contexts.



Schäfer

#### Frederick Jackson Turner Award

In *Captain Ahab Had a Wife: New England Women and the Whaleship, 1720-1870* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000), **Lisa Norling** makes rich and creative use of letters, diaries, and selectmen's journals to explore the relations between women ashore in Nantucket and New Bedford and men at sea. After the Revolution, while whaling voyages lengthened, personal lives constructed around romantic domesticity began to displace an earlier pattern of women as "deputy husbands" in patriarchal homes. Beautifully written and illustrated, this book explores the changes that simultaneously raised the emotional stakes of marriage and made the romantic ideal more difficult to fulfill, while also masking the work and social networks within which women and men actually moved behind an ideal of the nuclear household, through which women defined themselves and their own aspirations. Norling offers a conceptually creative, yet jargon-free interpretation of the personal accounts and styles of expression in letters that she has discovered by means of a relentless quest for family papers and lost letters. Norling has persuasively recounted the ways in which religious reform, romanticism, revolution, and industrialization at the turn of the century made the personal lives of women married to career whaling officers more intense and more difficult.



Norling



## ▼ NCC / From 10

stamps. Total funding for the project is not to exceed \$4 million.

### "Peopling" Theme Study

On 14 February 2001, Senator Daniel K. Akaka (D-Hawaii) introduced legislation (S. 329) - "The Peopling of America Theme Study Act," directing the National Park Service (NPS) to conduct a theme study to identify, interpret, and preserve sites relating to the migration, immigration and settling of America. In the 106th Congress, the Senate conducted hearings and passed similar legislation (S. 2478). The Senate measure was referred to the House Committee on Resources but because of the press of business at the close of Congress, the House did not act on the measure.

Akaka introduced the legislation noting that "All Americans were originally travelers from other lands. Whether we came to this country as native peoples, English colonists or African slaves, or as Mexican ranchers, or Chinese merchants, the process by which our nation was peopled transformed us from strangers from different shores into neighbors unified in our inimitable diversity — Americans all." It is Akaka's hope that the study which will focus on immigration, migration and settlement of the United States will serve as a springboard for the preservation and interpretation of several significant properties. The National Park Service, supports the study and the enactment of the legislation.

In preparing the theme study, the legislation calls on the NPS to establish linkages to "maximize opportunities for public education and scholarly research" by entering into cooperative agreements with state and local governments, educational institutions, professional organizations, local historical organizations or other appropriate entities to prepare the study and/or preserve and inter-

pret key sites. These entities would assist the NPS to prepare the theme study in accordance with generally accepted scholarly standards.

### Controversial State Department Advisory Board Minutes Posted

Minutes for the April (updated version), July, September, and December 2000 meetings of the State Department Historical Advisory Committee (this advisory body oversees the production of the official Foreign Relations of the United States series), are now posted on the Internet.

The minutes of the April 2000 meeting includes an account of the closed session on "The CIA and the Foreign Relations Series." One topic that captured considerable attention in the nation's press (see, for example, Vernon Loeb's article on page A-31 of the 19 February 2001, issue of the *Washington Post*, "CIA Blocks History's Access to Briefings") was the discussion about the CIA's categorical refusal to declassify any issues of the President's Daily Brief even though they are in excess of 25-years old. In the July 2000 meeting, it is reported that "Director of Central Intelligence Tenet remains firm in his position that the President's Daily Brief may not be released for publication 'no matter how old or historically significant it may be.'"

To view the minutes discussed above, tap into the Federation of American Scientist's "Project on Government Secrecy" web site index for the Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes at: <<http://www.fas.org/sgp/advisory/state/index.html>>

### Number of Ph.D.s Drops

*The Chronicle of Higher Education* (9 February 2001, p. A-10) reports that the number of new Ph.D.s dropped for the first time since 1985. The report, "Survey of Earned Doctorates" conducted by the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center, states that the biggest declines did not come in the humanities fields but in engineering and the physical sciences. The social sciences,

humanities, and education showed the smallest decreases. A total of 41,140 PhDs were awarded by 392 American universities in 1999 - down 3.6 percent from the previous year. Of these, 5,435 were humanities PhDs; degrees in history accounted for 1,011 of this total. For the report tap into: <<http://www.norc.uchicago.edu/studies/sed/sed1999.htm>>

### "History of the House" Advisory Committee Meets

On 25 January 2001, the first meeting of the History of the House Advisory Board was held at the Library of Congress. The Board was formed pursuant to Congressman John B. Larson's (D-CONN) legislation (P. L. 106-99) that directs the Library of Congress to write a comprehensive history of the U.S. House of Representatives. Larson represents the First Congressional District in Connecticut and is a former high school history teacher.

Attending the meeting in addition to Representative Larson were several congressional members of the Board, James Billington (Librarian of Congress), political scientist Barbara Sinclair (University of California), and historians Robert V. Remini (University of Illinois), Joel Silbey (Cornell University), and G. Edward White (University of Virginia). The group discussed a number of matters including the number of authors needed to write such a book, who the author or authors would be, the general thrust of the book, matters relating to cost, and prospects for publishing.

This initial meeting of the Board was not open to the public. A spokesman for Representative Larson, however, stated that while discussions were very "preliminary," the general consensus of those attending was that the book probably would take a minimum of two years to research and write. Reportedly, the Board members concluded that the book must tell the "mega-story" of the history of the

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## La Pietra Dissertation Travel Fellowship in Transnational History

This newly created prize provides financial assistance to graduate students whose dissertation topics deal with aspects of American history that extend beyond U.S. borders. The fellowship may be used for international travel to collections vital to dissertation research. Applicants must be currently enrolled in a graduate program. One \$1250 fellowship will be awarded annually.

To apply, submit the following:

1. A 2-3 page project description indicating the dissertation's significance and including a statement of the major collection(s) to be examined abroad and their relevance to the dissertation.
2. Two letters of recommendation, including one from the dissertation advisor.
3. Current c.v. indicating language proficiency.

Send to: La Pietra Dissertation Travel Fellowship  
Organization of American Historians  
112 North Bryan Avenue  
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

Deadline: 1 December 2001

**Organization of American Historians**

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To learn more, visit us online: <<http://www.oah.org/pubs/magazine/>>



## From the Executive Director

# Glancing Backward: A Year-End Report

Lee W. Formwalt



Formwalt

**T**his past year has been one of many accomplishments, not the least of which is anticipating the end of FY2001 in June without a deficit. Perhaps our biggest accomplishment in the last twelve months was surviving St. Louis and learning a number of lessons from that experience. Some of those lessons we have implemented as we

prepared for this year's meeting in Los Angeles. We laid the groundwork for greater and more diverse attendance by reaching out to precollegiate teachers as well as historians at community and four-year colleges. OAH mailed 3,474 flyers advertising the meeting to Advanced Placement U.S. history teachers in southern California, members of the Southern California Historical Society, the California Association of Museums, history teachers in L.A.-area private schools, and historians in California community colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Social studies administrators in California helped by sending 1,500 flyers to teachers in the L.A., Long Beach, and San Diego public school systems. We estimate that we contacted through direct mail approximately 5,000 individuals. Not only have we enhanced the program with the addition of regional receptions and Sunday morning Chat Rooms, but we have totally redesigned the Annual Meeting Program making it much more user-friendly while reducing its cost over previous years' Programs.

Last year, we organized and held the first OAH Regional Conference at Iowa State University. Two hundred fifty-three historians attended the August conference, only nine percent of whom were from community colleges and high schools. Of the balance, forty-five percent of the attendees were from research universities, twenty-three percent came from four-year colleges, and twenty-three percent were public historians employed by historical societies, state and federal government, and other institutions. The numbers as well as the feedback from attendees demonstrate that the regional meeting met the needs of historians who have expressed their concern about being "lost" at OAH annual meetings where university professors seem to dominate. Some of the most popular panels at the Midwestern conference were state-of-the-art sessions where prominent scholars updated their audiences on the latest historiographical developments in various historical fields. So successful were these sessions that we added one to the Los Angeles annual meeting program and will have a dozen or so at the 2002 annual meeting in Washington, DC. The success of the Midwestern Regional Conference at Iowa State University led the OAH Executive Board at its fall 2000 meeting to endorse future regional conferences on a biennial basis at college campuses (appealing to four-year college professors) preferably near National Park sites (appealing to public historians). The next conference will take place in the summer of 2003. A request for proposals seeking possible campus sites appears on page 20 in this Newsletter.

This past year we made our debut in the world of electronic publication with the online *Journal of American History* available on the History Cooperative web site (<http://www.historycooperative.org/>) since March 2000 and the online *OAH Newsletter* on the OAH web site since last August. OAH involvement in the History Cooperative entails an annual \$25,000 payment to the Cooperative. This was a major factor that led to developing a new

dues structure that allows institutional subscribers to bear their fair share of the cost of the e-JAH. At the History Cooperative web site, after a year of free access to the JAH, the gate was lowered in March. Now only members and institutional subscribers can access the *Journal* without charge. The initial partners of the History Cooperative—OAH, AHA, the University of Illinois Press and the National Academy Press—have added four associates to the venture: *The William and Mary Quarterly*, *The History Teacher*, *Law and History Review*, and *The Western Historical Quarterly* and will gradually expand its offerings of high-quality historical journals.

Additional electronic initiatives more recently brought online include the JAH's *Recent Scholarship Online* (RSO) database now available on the OAH web site (<http://www.oah.org/rs/>) and "Teaching the JAH," a new Ameritech-funded teaching effort on the JAH web site (<http://www.indiana.edu/~jah/teaching/>).

While the History Cooperative may be our largest collaborative venture this year, OAH is working closely with other major history organizations to address professional needs. At the L.A. annual meeting a joint program committee consisting of representatives from OAH, AHA, and the National Council for the Social Studies will begin planning a new national, biennial history teaching conference. The first conference in Washington in late June 2002 will focus on teaching post-1945 history. Using funds from the now-dissolved National History Education Network office, OAH will hire a part-time graduate student in September to work with the program committee during the fall and to coordinate registration and the conference in the spring.

Another important collaboration in progress is the AHA-OAH Committee on Part-time and Adjunct Employment. This joint committee first met at the AHA annual meeting in Boston in January to address this major problem in the profession and has been communicating regularly via listserv. In addition to its meeting in Los Angeles, the committee sponsored a Sunday Chat Room as well as a session on the part-time situation in California, with special attention paid to community colleges.

Our oldest collaboration often goes unnoticed because it has worked so well for more than thirty years—our partnership with Indiana University. The editorial office of *The Journal of American History* has been on the Bloomington campus since 1963 and the executive office has been in the IU Foundation's antebellum Raintree House since 1970. *Journal* editor Joanne Meyerowitz and associate editor Steven M. Stowe teach half-time and I occasionally offer a course in the history department. Both the editorial and executive offices provide excellent opportunities for more than a half dozen IU graduate students each year who serve as editorial assistants for the *Journal* and associate editors of the *OAH Newsletter* and the *OAH Magazine of History*. Both the university and the organization are better institutions because of this partnership.

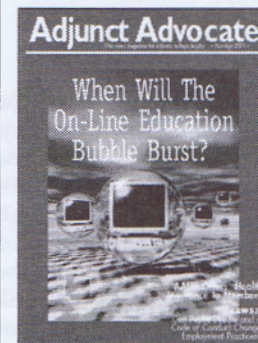
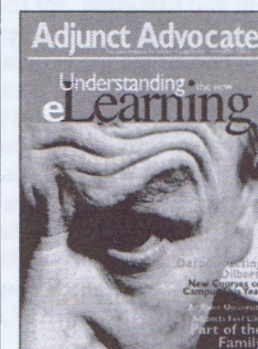
OAH's role as an advocate for the profession continued this past year with financial support for both the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (Bruce Craig, executive director) and the National Humanities Alliance (John Hammer, executive director). Last month two Indiana University professors joined me and 130 other humanists for the National Humanities Alliance's second annual Jefferson Day in Washington to lobby on Capitol Hill for increasing support to NEH. The Bloomington contingent visited the offices of eight of Indiana's ten congressmen. We met mostly with staffers, but also spoke with one congressman. We spent much of our time clarifying the difference between NEH and NEA and touting the editions of the Founding Fathers' papers, the

microfilming of newspapers, and the summer institutes and seminars. In several offices, staffers told us we were the first people promoting NEH that they had ever seen which demonstrated the importance of our advocacy role. If you wish to keep in close contact with developments relating to history on Capitol Hill, subscribe to NCC's free weekly *Washington Updates* delivered electronically to your e-mail address (see page 16). In the meantime, when particularly urgent measures demand your attention, such as the recent slashing by the Bush administration of the proposed National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) budget by a third, OAH will e-mail you as we did shortly before the L.A. meeting.

In L.A., we held a final session on La Pietra, the OAH-NYU initiative to internationalize the study of American history. Thomas Bender of NYU prepared a final report on the OAH-NYU four-year long effort which was published with Ford Foundation funds and mailed to all OAH members. One legacy of this very important initiative is the OAH's new La Pietra Dissertation Travel Fellowship in Transnational History which the executive board approved at its fall 2000 meeting in Baltimore. (See the announcement on page 14.)

We have indeed survived St. Louis, but it is not yet over. Adam's Mark has sued OAH for more than \$100,000 for taking its stand against racism and not fulfilling its contract. Efforts to settle with the hotel last month failed. The trial in federal district court in St. Louis has been scheduled for 15 January 2002—the 73d birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. □

## What do you Call a Magazine for Adjunct College Faculty?



*U.S. News and World Report* calls *The Adjunct Advocate* a "vital resource for the academic community." *The Adjunct Advocate* is read by over 60,000 college faculty nationwide. The magazine will connect you with colleagues, and help you manage both career and classroom more effectively. For a limited time, get a FREE copy of the grading program "Grade Machine" with your paid subscription. Six issue, one-year subs. are just \$25.00 (Library subs. are \$100.00).

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Offer expires: June 30, 2001



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House by bringing together both people and events. Rather than engage multiple authors, various members of the group stated their view that the book ought to be written by a single author, backed by a competent research team. Finally, discussion led to the conclusion that the book should not be specifically targeted just to new House members but should be written in such a way as to be appealing to both a scholarly and general audience.

**Women's History Reports**

The President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History has issued three publications: "Women's History is Everywhere: 10 Ideas for Celebrating In Communities," "Honoring Our Past," and a report issued in March 1999 entitled "Celebrating Women's History." "Honoring Our Past," is a year 2000 report and recommendations on how best to acknowledge and celebrate the roles and accomplishments of women in American history, and Celebrating Women's History is a similar report. For copies or more information, write: President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History, U.S. GSA, Department of Communications, 1800 F St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20405.

**State Department Historical Advisory Committee Issues Annual Report**

On 13 December 2000, the State Department Historical Advisory Committee issued its annual "Report of the Advisory Committee on Historic Diplomatic Documentation" for the year 2000. The report outlines ongoing efforts to redesign and modernize the Foreign Relations (FRUS) series, discusses the future of the series, and raises access concerns relating to various agency records, including the Library of Congress (Henry Kissinger papers). The report also laments that the State Department history division has experienced "a serious shortage of sufficient staff" but happily states that fourteen new positions have recently been authorized to be filled.

Most importantly, the report states that the CIA and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board have both exempted entire categories of documents from classification review including the CIA's Presidents Daily Briefs: "The Committee is gravely concerned that these blanket denials will set a dangerous precedent and compromise the historical record." The report is posted at <<http://www.fas.org/sgp/advisory/state/hac00.html>>

**Advisory Council Annual Report**

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has issued its "Report to the President and Congress" for fiscal years 1998-1999. The report chronicles the various approaches the Council has taken to encourage the Federal government to factor historic preservation into its decisions that affect historic properties. The report includes a detailed discussion about the diverse activities of the Council in setting and advocating national policy for the use of historic properties, improving Federal preservation programs, and advancing and educating the public about historic preservation. For a copy call (202) 606-8503. Additional information about the Advisory Council may be obtained by tapping into their web site: <<http://www.achp.gov>>.

**NARA Releases Freedman's Bank Records CDROM**

The Mormon Church has published records from the post Civil War Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, a bank established for newly freed slaves in 1865. The records of 480,000 black Americans that now are available in a searchable database have been available through the National Archives for years, but not in any organized form. The Mormon Church's eleven-year project links the names of former slaves who made deposits in the bank with other family information such as birth locations of freed slaves and names of former owners. The records are expected to help between 8-10 million African-Americans research their family histories. The records are available to

the public on CD-ROM and can be ordered for \$6.50. To order, phone: (800) 346-6044 and ask for transfer number 25274.

**Last Minute Clinton Action Opens Records**

The 19 March 2001, issue of "Secrecy News," an on-line publication of the Federation of American Scientist's Project on Government Secrecy, reports that on 19 January 2001, President Bill Clinton rejected an appeal by the President's Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) and ordered that hundreds of historical records related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy be released to the National Archives.

A number of years ago, the JFK Assassination Records Review Board identified seventeen PFIAB documents dating from 1961-1963, classified them as "assassination records," and decided that they were subject to the 1992 law requiring the release of JFK assassination records to the fullest extent possible. The PFIAB objected to the Review Board's actions and refused to release the records and waited until late in 1998 (when the Review Board was about to be disbanded) to file and appeal with the President in an effort to block disclosure of the records. Clinton, however, rejected the appeal the day before his term ended. The President also turned down an appeal by the Secret Service to withhold some of that agency's assassination records.

The records are now open to researchers at the JFK assassination records collection at Archives II in College Park, Maryland. Information about the records may be found at: <<http://www.nara.gov/research/jfk/index.html>>.

**CIA Declassifies Records on Ex-Nazis**

The CIA has located 251 boxes and 2,901 file folders and perhaps as many as 250,000 pages of documents relating to that agency's dealing with former Nazi spies after World War II. According to a Washington Post article (Sunday 18 March 2001; p. A-4) political writer and researcher Carl Oglesby has sought the records for over 13 years. His interest has focuses on General Reinhard Gehlen, head of a Nazi intelligence organization who apparently worked with the CIA after the war. It is expected to take about 2 years to process the collection.

**CIA Declassifies 19,000 Pages**

The CIA has declassified some 19,000 pages of its reports. Researchers familiar with the materials state that the documents contain extensive redactions to protect what the CIA characterizes as "sensitive sources and methods of intelligence gathering."

The collection was released in conjunction with a Princeton University conference on the CIA analysis of the Soviet Union from 1947 to 1991. The release sheds light on various Cold War incidents including U-2 spy flights, the Soviet's nuclear capabilities, the development of Stealth bomber technology, and the debate over whether President Reagan's large military buildup in the early 1980s and Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) had any real effect in pushing the Soviet Union over the brink and thus hastened its demise.

According to the electronic publication "Secrecy News" published by the Federation of American Scientists, Project on Government Secrecy, "depending on points of view, the release either demonstrated the Agency's commitment to declassification and scholarly research, or it was a rather cynical exercise in orchestrating public access to documents that were unilaterally selected, declassified and packaged by the Agency. Or some combination of the two." The released documents are posted at: <[http://www.foia.ucia.gov/net\\_princeton.htm](http://www.foia.ucia.gov/net_princeton.htm)>. "A Full Text Search" of the documents may be found at <<http://www.foia.ucia.gov/search2.htm>>. □

To subscribe to Bruce Craig's NCC announcements, and to receive other timely updates from the National Humanities Alliance and the OAH, send an e-mail message to <[listserv@oah.org](mailto:listserv@oah.org)> containing the line (no quotes): "subscribe advocacy"

**News of the Organization****Update on the Adam's Mark Case**

On 19 March 2001 OAH and Adam's Mark representatives met in St. Louis with a professional mediator in an effort to settle the dispute over last year's annual meeting. Both parties had been ordered a month earlier by U.S. District Court Judge Rodney Sippel into immediate mediation. Efforts to reach a settlement failed and the case will go to trial in federal district court in St. Louis in January 2002.

On 8 August 2000, Adam's Mark had filed a \$100,000 breach of contract lawsuit against the organization for moving the annual meeting out of its facility to the campus of Saint Louis University. OAH responded on 27 September with a countersuit for the \$90,000 it cost the organization to move the meeting on such short notice. OAH charged that the hotel breached the contract first because it had a duty to cooperate in making OAH members feel welcome and failed to do so. □

**Accessing The History Cooperative**

On 1 March 2001, access to The History Cooperative (<http://www.historycooperative.org/>) became restricted to both current individual members and institutional subscribers of the OAH. If you have not already done so, please take a moment and set up an individualized login for yourself at: <<http://www.historycooperative.org/adduser.php>>. You will need your OAH membership identification number to gain access to the electronic edition of the JAH. (You will find your OAH ID number near your name on the address label of this newsletter, as well as on any mailing labels generated by the OAH office.) □

**The Legacy of Korea**

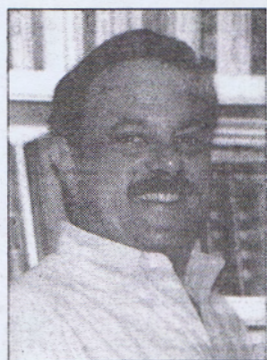
Lieutenant General Walton Walker, Commander of the Eighth Army, discusses operations along the Kum River line with his staff on 14 July 1950, the day after he established his headquarters at Taegu, South Korea. (U.S. Army photograph.)

In honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Korean War, the Truman Presidential Museum & Library and the University of Missouri-Kansas City will host twelve of America's most recognized scholars for an historic evening program and two-day conference to be held 25-27 October 2001 in Kansas City, Missouri. "The Legacy of Korea: A Fiftieth Anniversary Conference" will feature keynote speaker Bruce Cumings, the nation's leading historian and political analyst of contemporary Korea, on Thursday evening, 25 October. A two-day conference will follow on 26-27 October, featuring experts who will share experiences from both East and West perspectives. Events will be held at The Truman Presidential Museum and UMKC campus. For more information, please call (816) 833-1400, ext. 267, or visit <<http://www.trumanlibrary.org/>>.



# An American Historian in Japan

Michael A. Bernstein



Bernstein

Few experiences in my academic life have had the impact of my recent visit to Japan under the auspices of the Organization of American Historians (OAH) and the Japanese Association for American Studies (JAAH). In late November and early December of 2000 I began a two-week residency at Sophia University in Tokyo; there I was a guest of the University's Institute for American and Canadian Studies and of its wise, gracious, and urbane Director, Professor Kazuyuki Matsuo. During my stay I lectured to several undergraduate classes at Sophia University, met with students and colleagues, and also had the opportunity to offer seminars at other institutions such as Chiba University, the University of Tokyo, and Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto. One of the intellectual highlights of my formal work in Japan involved the opportunity to meet with Sophia University Honors Program undergraduates, during which I learned of their fascinating research projects in United States history. I was also honored with the opportunity to present a formal lecture before the senior membership of the Japanese Association for American Studies. All of these scholarly interactions were immensely stimulating and gave dramatic testimony to the vibrancy and energy associated with American Studies in Japanese higher education today.

Particularly striking in my meeting with students (particularly honors students) and colleagues in Japan was the intense interest that Japanese scholars have in modern American cultural and social history. Insofar as the problems of racism and ethnophobia associated with immigration restriction, are a central part of contemporary political debate in Japan, I found Japanese students and colleagues quite eager to discuss American experience in this regard. Affirmative action, civil rights reform, linguistic struggles, and changing gender relations in the United States were all very much on their minds. With respect to my own research on the economic history of the Great Depression in the United States, there was also a great deal of discussion of the impacts, during the interwar period, of declining birth-rates (now very much part of the Japanese economic landscape) and increasingly restricted immigration (also part of contemporary Japanese policy practice) on the slow rate of growth in major U.S. industries at the time. Many students and colleagues were also determined to focus their research on the American occupation of Japan in the wake of World War II. Here again was a remarkable point of intellectual connection for me, as many government officials who came to serve in the General Headquarters in Tokyo that oversaw the U.S. occupation were themselves "New Dealers" drawn from the American experience of depression and war.

Scholarly exchange and intellectual stimulation were, by no means, a "one-way" street. Japanese colleagues and students, in interactions both formal and informal, offered an array of insights, suggestions, and comments on my work that will frame much of my future research

and teaching in economic and political history. With respect to the history of the New Deal, they encouraged me to look at the postwar experience of Japan as a special "laboratory" within which questions concerning the "failures" of the "first" New Deal might be further addressed. The role of American economic expansion in Asia, during the first half of the twentieth century, was also a topic of great interest—and their reactions to my lecture and seminar presentations impressed upon me the need to more closely consider it as an animating force in interwar American economic performance. Finally, with respect to my more recent work on the impact of professional expertise on the formulation of American economic policy, my Japanese colleagues and hosts encouraged me to look at the experience of American social scientists in the Japanese occupation, and in the implementation of postwar foreign policy more generally, as a unique historical framework within which to understand their evolving perceptions and policy choices. Overall, the international dimension of my teaching and research was immeasurably broadened by the lessons afforded by my residency in Japan.

My two weeks in Japan were not, of course, completely occupied with work. I had the opportunity to tour within Tokyo itself and to take side-trips to Hiroshima and Kyoto. The day and one-half that I spent in Hiroshima was quite difficult but especially rewarding. Utterly exhausted emotionally by the poignant memories of that

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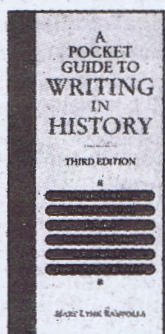
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The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars announces the opening of its 2002-2003 Fellowship competition. The Center awards academic year residential fellowships to men and women from any country with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international issues. Projects should have relevance to the world of public policy or provide the historical framework to illumine policy issues of contemporary importance.

Fellows are provided offices, access to the Library of Congress, Windows-based computers, and research assistants.

**The application deadline is October 1, 2001.** For eligibility requirements and application guidelines, please contact the Center. If you wish to download the application, please visit our Web site at <http://www.wilsoncenter.org>.

## Summer 2003 OAH Regional Meeting Request for Proposals

History departments, historical societies, and other institutions willing to cosponsor and host the second OAH Regional Conference are requested to send proposals. In 2000 the organization worked with Iowa State University Department of History on the first such conference, focusing on the Midwest. For this meeting, OAH is most interested in a location that will help reach members outside the vicinity of the 2003 Annual Meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, or the 2004 Annual Meeting in Boston.

Regional meetings of the OAH serve members and other historians, teachers, and graduate students who find it difficult to attend the national meeting held in the spring each year. Because these meetings are held during the summer and near a college or university campus with meeting and dormitory space, they are a less expensive and more relaxed alternative.

In a brief letter of proposal, please address the following:

- Available dates between 6 July and 10 August 2003 for this 2-3 day conference
- Meeting space facilities (for 300-500 registrants) on campus
- Lodging facilities, such as dormitories and hotels on or near campus
- Exhibition space (4,000 to 6,000 square feet)
- Diagrams or maps of the above-mentioned facilities
- Proximity of airport(s) and types of ground transportation available
- Potential for offsite sessions or tours using nearby historical/cultural resources
- National Park Service site(s) nearby with which we could work to incorporate public history into the program

Send letters outlining your department or institution's interest by 15 September 2001 to: Regional Meeting 2003, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

## Call for Proposals

### Focus on Teaching Sessions

*OAH Annual Meeting  
Washington, DC  
11-14 April 2002*

**T**he Committee on Teaching of the Organization of American Historians invites proposals for Focus on Teaching sessions at the 2002 OAH Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, 11-14 April. The committee prefers to receive proposals for complete sessions but will consider individual proposals as well. Sessions may deal with any pedagogical issue or technique relevant to teaching American history at any level, from K-12 through postsecondary (community college, college and university). We especially invite sessions on the following: technology and instruction; National or State History Standards; and the main theme of the Annual Meeting: "Overlapping Diasporas: Encounters and Conversions." Topics on the conference theme may include but are not limited to: issues related to cultural contacts and diasporas; historical narratives our students learn; history and film; reconceptualizing textbooks and classrooms; using serious, popular nonfiction in the classroom; history museums and the classroom. Focus on Teaching presentations often involve the audience as active participants. Proposals for poster sessions are welcome. In selecting proposals the committee normally discourages participation as a presenter in consecutive annual meetings.

All proposals for presentations/sessions must specify participants and include single-page curriculum vitae, an abstract no more than 500 words in length, and a brief prospectus of each paper/presentation proposed. Please send five (5) copies of each completed proposal by 20 June 2001 to: Peg K. Smith, Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching, 1477 Eagle Court, Arnold MD 21012. Questions may be sent via e-mail to: <teachcmte@oah.org>.



## Jamestown Scholars: New Dissertation Fellowships from the National Park Service and OAH

In preparation for the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Jamestown colony in 2007, and under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, OAH is pleased to announce the Jamestown Scholars dissertation fellowship program. Awards will be made to support Ph.D. research that contributes to our understanding of the development and legacy of seventeenth-century Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in North America, where diverse peoples from three continents came together.

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

Competition is open to U.S. graduate students pursuing Ph.D.s in history, American studies, and related fields. Proposals will be judged on potential scholarly contribution to our understanding of the history of seventeenth-century Jamestown, use of documentary evidence, and likelihood of successful completion by 2006.

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

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

Due dates for proposals are **15 June 2001** for the 2001-2002 academic year; **15 December 2001** for 2002-2003 academic year. Application materials may be sent in the body of an electronic mail message before midnight 15 June 2001 to <jamestown@oah.org>. Refer questions to Dr. Heather Huyck, National Park Service, at <Heather\_Huyck@nps.gov> or (757) 564-0896.



## Obituaries

### Stanley L. Harbison

Stanley Lincoln Harbison, long-time OAH member and resident of Ypsilanti, Michigan, for thirty five years, died in Ann Arbor on 2 October 2000 of cancer. Stan was born 30 January 1937 in Detroit, and delighted in sharing a birthday with Franklin D. Roosevelt. Stan's parents were Ocie Kelly Harbison, who survives him, and Winfred A. Harbison. Stan's father, a Wayne State University historian and administrator, co-authored the most widely used text in U.S. constitutional history. Stan is also survived by a son, David, of Houston, Texas, a daughter, Heather (Scheffers), of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and grandchildren Patrick and Emily Scheffers of Kalamazoo.

Stan attended the Detroit public schools, graduating from Cooley High in 1955. He then enrolled at Bethany College in West Virginia, majoring in history and political science and taking his B.A. magna cum laude in 1959. Three years later, Stan earned the M.Div. degree from Yale University, specializing in church history. At Vanderbilt University from 1962-1965, he focused on U.S. social, intellectual, and religious history. He launched work on his doctoral dissertation but did not complete his study of social gospel figure Alva W. Taylor until 1975, when Vanderbilt conferred the Ph.D.

Stan returned to Michigan in 1965, where for the next eight years he was a history instructor at Eastern Michigan University. Here he taught survey courses in U.S. history, western civilizations, and world religions, along with upper-level classes in religious history. When he did not complete his Ph.D. by EMU's deadline, he lost his teaching position. Stan then found part-time employment as education director at Westside Methodist Church, Ann Arbor; as associate director of the Wesley Foundation at the University of Michigan; and from 1979 to 1993 as coordinator of volunteers for the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court.

Meanwhile, Stan built an outstanding record of public service in the Ypsilanti-Ann Arbor area. He was a stalwart liberal in a conservative age, an optimist unfazed by cynics, and a voice for social justice, concerned about children, the poor, and the troubled. From 1977-1980, he served as a member of Ypsilanti City Council. Appointed to fill a vacancy, he won election on his own in 1978, the first Democrat from his ward. Defeated amid anti-property tax fervor in 1980, Stan rebounded to win two four-year terms on the Ypsilanti Board of Education (1984-1992).

Stan's devotion to nonelected community service was even more extensive. He held leadership posts in Friends in Deed (which gave emergency aid to the needy), Interfaith Council of Congregations, and Memorial Christian Church of Ann Arbor. Stan filled his schedule with meetings and events, often bringing a briefcase well-filled with notes, mailings, and flyers reflecting his many memberships. Into his final year, he remained a loyal Democrat, attending party meetings and fundraisers. He also maintained an active devotion to history, attending a number of OAH annual meetings, including that in St. Louis in 2000. His huge personal library reflected his love of learning and his wide range of interests, from personal relationships to travel to politics, from religion to U.S. and world history. Stan Harbison was warm, approachable, honest, humane, and generous; he deserved a longer life. □

—Michael W. Homel  
Eastern Michigan University

### Robert Rutland

Robert Allen Rutland, professor emeritus at the University of Virginia and research professor of history at the University of Tulsa, died at his home in Tulsa on 30 December 2000 at the age of seventy-eight. He made original contributions in several fields: early American politics, the Constitution, and documentary editing. As a mentor he inspired and encouraged his

colleagues, particularly those who worked with him on the Papers of James Madison.

Born on 1 October 1922 in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, he was the son of Stanley Allen Rutland and Beatrice Newman Rutland Degen. His father died when Bob was three years old. He grew up in Okemah and Tulsa during the Great Depression, an experience that he recounted in *A Boyhood in the Dust Bowl, 1926-1934* (University Press of Colorado, 1995). He enrolled at the University of Tulsa before the United States entered World War II. He then served in the Pacific Theater with the U.S. Army. In 1947 Bob graduated from the University of Oklahoma and married Peggy Marchant. He worked as a reporter for United Press International in Oklahoma City and later for the *Broken Arrow Ledger*. He earned his M.A. from Cornell in 1950 and his Ph.D. in history from Vanderbilt in 1953. Bob took pride in his first book, *The Golden Hurricane: Fifty Years of Football at the University of Tulsa, 1895-1945* (1953).

After experience as a research associate at the State Historical Society of Iowa, Bob taught journalism for fifteen years at the University of California at Los Angeles. Those years saw the publication of his *The Birth of the Bill of Rights* (Collier Books, 1955), *George Mason, Reluctant Statesman* (Louisiana State University Press, 1961), and *The Ordeal of the Constitution* (Northeastern University Press, 1966), which won the Commonwealth Club of California Silver Medal. He was a Fulbright Professor at Innsbruck University during the academic year 1960-1961. While coordinating bicentennial programs at the Library of Congress, 1969-1970, he completed his edition of *The Papers of George Mason* (3 vols., University Press of Virginia, 1970).

In 1971 the editorial office of *The Papers of James Madison* moved from the University of Chicago to the University of Virginia, and the project's advisory board appointed Bob as editor. Nine volumes were published under his supervision, and during his years at Virginia he wrote *The News mongers: Journalism in the Life of the Nation, 1690-1972* (Dial Press, 1973), *Madison's Alternatives: The Jeffersonian Republicans and the Coming of War, 1805-1812* (Lippincott, 1975), *George Mason and the War for Independence* (University of Missouri Press, 1976), *The Democrats from Jefferson to Carter* (Library of Congress, 1979), and *James Madison and the Search for Nationhood* (1981). Always a dedicated teacher, Bob taught in the History Department throughout his years at Virginia and was visiting professor of history at the University of East Anglia in 1980.

One of the founders of the Association for Documentary Editing, Bob edited the first issues of its Newsletter (the forerunner of *Documentary Editing*) in 1979. He retired from the University of Virginia in 1986 and divided his time between Charlottesville and Tulsa, where he held a visiting professorship. During an active retirement, he wrote *James Madison: The Founding Father* (Macmillan, 1987) and *The Presidency of James Madison* (University Press of Kansas, 1990). Charles Hobson noted that "The death of his beloved Peggy in 1991 was a shock to his system that propelled him to even greater activity writing books, traveling (he was the peripatetic wanderer, so it seemed, during his last decade), and otherwise keeping busily employed in countless other endeavors." He moved back to Tulsa, where he wrote *The Republicans from Lincoln to Bush* (University of Missouri Press, 1996) and edited *James Madison and the American nation, 1751-1836: An Encyclopedia* (Simon and Shuster, 1994) and *Clio's Favorites: Leading Historians of the United States, 1945-2000* (University of Missouri Press, 2000). A dozen of his books remain in print.

Bob is survived by his daughters, Nancy Allen Rutland and Mary Elizabeth Rutland Farley. In December 1999 he established the Stanley Rutland Endowed Professorship in History in honor of his father. His family has expanded the Professorship to honor both Robert and Stanley Rutland.

A man of indomitable optimism and determination, his energy was fathomless. Having written dozens of

books and edited volumes more, with his last one just published, he surely was dreaming up another one on the night he died. All who knew Bob were touched by his kindness, his enthusiasm, and his humanity and were the better for it. His zeal for history, and those who made it, endured to the last. May Clio favor him now with her embrace; the rest of us will remember him fondly and well.

Gifts in memory of Bob may be sent to the Office of Institutional Advancement, University of Tulsa, 600 South College Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104-3189. Checks should be made payable to the University of Tulsa, with a memo reference to the Rutland Professorship. □

—Thomas A. Mason, Fredrika J. Teute,  
and Charles F. Hobson

*Portions of this obituary were previously published in the Winter-Spring 2001 issue of Uncommon Sense, the newsletter of the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, and in The Madisons of Montpelier: The Keepsake of an Exhibition in Honor of Robert A. Rutland (Charlottesville: University of Virginia, 1986).*

### ▼ Bernstein / From 17

city's tragedy that were so vividly on display, I nonetheless found myself spiritually uplifted at the end—and greatly energized as an historian. The Peace Park and Peace Museum are striking examples of a living historical site at work—the exhibits are direct, disturbing, moving, and angry, but never shrill. The memorial evokes a profound sense of sadness and regret.

At Kyoto, in addition to my seminar presentation at Ritsumeikan University, I had the opportunity to visit the celebrated shrines of the area and to stay at a traditional Japanese inn. Kyoto was spared bombing in World War II, despite its brief consideration as a target for the first nuclear attack on Japan, and thus substantial parts of the city retain an old and traditional flavor that one seeks in vain in Tokyo or Osaka or other major cities in the southern part of Honshu which took the brunt of the 1940s United States Army Air Force offensive.

Food was, of course, another central part of my visit to Japan. My hosts seemed genuinely pleased and delighted to "take me up" on my expressed hope to try as assorted and varied a cuisine as possible during my stay. Needless to say, the result was a delight—not simply with respect to the sushi, which was remarkable, but also because of the opportunity to try more traditional Japanese dishes such as *shabshabu* (a kind of meat and vegetable fondue) and a delicious regional dish in Hiroshima—*okonomiyaki* (which reminded me of an open-faced quiche). I might add that Japan's cuisine—at least in major cities like Tokyo—has become increasingly cosmopolitan; I had a delightful French dinner with my colleagues at Chiba University and a superb Italian meal with my hosts in Kyoto.

I am left, in the wake of my residency in Japan, with a singular determination to return! Inspired by a fascination with Japanese culture and history, I am especially eager to sustain the intellectual stimulation that so many Japanese colleagues and students afforded me during my stay. Professor Matsuo and I hope to pursue some joint intellectual interests, and it is his hope, not to mention my own, that some of his undergraduates may be inspired to pursue graduate training in United States history and American Studies here in the U.S. In all these respects, I found my OAH-JAAH residency to be a wonderful moment in my career, one that has had and will have enduring personal, professional, and intellectual impacts. It was my privilege and honor to represent the OAH in this exchange program, and it is my sincere hope that the program will continue to flourish in the future. □

*Michael A. Bernstein is with the Department of History at the University of California at San Diego.*



## Announcements

### Activities of Members

**Brian Altobello** is the author of *Into the Shadows Furious: The Brutal Battle for New Georgia* (Presidio Press, 2000). **Martin Blatt**, Chief of Cultural Resources at the Boston National Historical Park, is co-editor of the recently published *Hope & Glory: Essays on the Legacy of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment* (University of Massachusetts Press, 2000). The anthology is derived from the 1997 centennial celebrating the Augustus Saint-Gaudens' monument to Robert Gould Shaw and the 54th Massachusetts.

**E. Wayne Carp**, Professor of History, Pacific Lutheran University, received a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship, 2001-2002, for his work, "Jean M. Paton and the Adoption Rights Movement: The Search for Identity."

**Chemung Valley History Museum** in Elmira, New York, received a Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History for its exhibit, "The High Line: A City Divided, A City United."

**Donald Fixico**, Professor of History and Director of the Indigenous Nations Studies Graduate Program at the University of Kansas, was appointed by President Clinton as a member of the National Council on the Humanities.

**John Hope Franklin** and **Loren Schweninger** won the 2000 Lincoln Prize at Gettysburg College for their book *Runaway Slaves: Rebels on the Plantation* (Oxford University Press, 2000).

**Gary Gallagher**, Department of History at the University of Virginia, won the 2000 Harold L. Peterson Award from Eastern National for his article, "An Old-Fashioned Soldier in a Modern War? Robert E. Lee as Confederate General," in *Civil War History: A Journal of the Middle Period* (December 1999).

**Harvey J. Graff**, Professor of History at the University of Texas at San Antonio, will be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy honoris causa, by the University of Linköping in Sweden in May 2001 for, among other things, his creation of bridges between various intellectual traditions and analysis of the history of literacy and the history of youth and childhood.

**Nathan Hatch**, Provost of the University of Notre Dame, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to serve on the advisory board of the National Endowment of the Humanities.

**James J. Lorence**, University of Wisconsin Marathon County, received the 2000 Robert G. Ahearn Award from the Western History Association for his book, *Suppression of Salt of the Earth: How Hollywood, Big Labor, and Politicians Blacklisted a Movie in Cold War America* (University of New Mexico Press, 1999). The award recognizes the best book on the twentieth century West. Lorence's book also won the 2000 Kenneth Kingery Award (for book-length scholarly writing) presented by the Council for Wisconsin Writers. As well, Lorence received the 2000 Wisconsin Humanities Council Governors Award for Excellence in Public Humanities Scholarship.

**Douglas McChristian**, National Park Service Historian with the Santa Fe Support Office, won honorable mention for the 2000 Harold L. Peterson Award from Eastern Na-

tional for his article, "Plainsman or Showman? George A. Custer's Buckskins" in *Military Collector and Historian* (Spring 2000).

**Rafael Medoff**, SUNY-Purchase, was named Associate Book Review Editor of the journal *American Jewish History*. Also, his work *Historical Dictionary of Zionism*, co-authored with Chaim I. Waxman, has been published by Scarecrow Press/University Press of America, 2000.

**Martin Melosi**, University of Houston, received the 2000 George Perkins Marsh Prize for the best book in environmental history from the American Society for Environmental History for *The Sanitary City: Urban Infrastructure in America from Colonial Times to the Present* (Johns Hopkins, 2000).

**Joanne Meyerowitz**, Department of History, Indiana University, published: "Sex, Gender, and the Cold War Language of Reform" in *Rethinking Cold War Culture* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 2001). Also, her article, "Sex Change and the Popular Press: Historical Notes on Transsexuality in the United States, 1930-1955," was reprinted in *American Sexual Histories* (Blackwell, 2001).

**Gary Nash**, Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles and co-director of the National Center for History in the Schools, has been named the winner of the 2000 Defense of Academic Freedom Award.

**Vicki Ruiz**, Professor of History and Chicana/Chicano Studies at Arizona State University, was appointed by President Clinton as a member of the National Council on the Humanities.

**William M. Tuttle, Jr.**, Professor of History and American Studies at the University of Kansas, was awarded the W. T. Kemper Fellowship for teaching excellence, and he was named winner of the Honor for Outstanding Progressive Educator (H.O.P.E.) Award by the UK Class of 2001.

### Awards, Grants and Fellowships

The Center for Louisiana Studies of the University of Louisiana invites nominations for the James William Rivers Prize in Louisiana Studies, to be awarded in November 2001. Nominations should be made by 1 June 2001. The prize was established to honor persons who have contributed or rendered, recently or over the course of their careers, outstanding scholarly study, work, or teaching about the culture, history, art, architecture, crafts, flora fauna, music, literature, law, performing arts or geography of Louisiana or about its people. The prize carries a cash award of \$1000. Nominations must be in writing and sent to: James William Rivers Prize Committee, Center for Louisiana Studies, P.O. Box 40831, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA 70504-0831; fax (337) 482-6028. Please include documentation or reasons in support of any nomination.

The Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) offers an annual \$200 prize for the best book in American culture or popular culture published in 2000 by an author in New England or New York. Publishers may nominate 1 monograph by the 1 June 2001 deadline for the award presented in November 2001. Contact Peter Holloran, NEPCA, Worcester State College, History Department, Worcester, MA 01602.

The Georgia Association of Historians (GAH), the National Archives-Southeast Region, and 750-AM, WSB Radio, announce

2 contests: 1. for undergraduate students enrolled at any college or junior college in Georgia at the time the paper was prepared; 2. for any graduate student at either the M.A. or Ph.D. level enrolled in any college in Georgia at the time the paper was prepared. The paper may be on any historical subject, but must make significant use of primary sources. The first prize in each competition is a \$200 U.S. Savings Bond. There is also a bonus award. Deadline is 8 June 2001. Contact: The National Archives-Southeast Region, (404) 763-7732. Entries should be addressed to: GAH/Nat. Archives Essay Contest, National Archives-Southeast Region, 1557 St. Joseph Ave., East Point, GA 30344; (404) 763-7732/7477.

The Urban History Association announces its Award for Best Book in North American Urban History in 2000. The prize is a \$500 award given to a book about North American urban history with a publication date of 2000. To be considered, please submit 3 copies of the book, each containing a complete publication criteria. Submissions must be accompanied by a single page providing the author's current address, e-mail, and telephone number. All materials must be received by 15 June 2001. Submit to: Professor Maureen A. Flanagan, Department of History, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

The Urban History Association announces its Award for Best Book in non-North American Urban History in 2000. The prize is a \$500 award given to a book about non-North American urban history with a publication date of 1999 or 2000. All works must be in English or English translation. To be considered, please submit 3 copies of the book, each containing a complete publication criteria. Submissions must be accompanied by a single page providing the author's current address, e-mail, and telephone number. All materials must be received by 15 June 2001. Submit to: Professor Mingzheng Shi, Department of History, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, 96822-2383.

The Urban History Association announces its Award for Best Journal Article in Urban History in 2000. The prize is a \$250 award given to a journal article in urban history, without geographic restriction, with a publication date of 2000. All works must be in English or English translation. To be considered, please submit 3 copies of the article, each containing a complete publication criteria. Submissions must be accompanied by a single page providing the author's current address, e-mail, and telephone number. All materials must be received by 15 June 2001. Submit to: Professor Dominic A. Pacyga, Liberal Education, Columbia College, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60605.

The Presbyterian Historical Society announces its publication awards for 2001. The Francis Makemie Award recognizes an outstanding contribution to American Presbyterian or Reformed history. The author of the best published historical study will receive \$500 plus a certificate. Books accepted for publication with a projected publication date of 2001 also may be submitted in page proofs. Unless published in a series, unrevised dissertations do not qualify. The Robert Lee Stowe Award honors the best published historical study of an American Presbyterian or Reformed congregation. The award includes \$250 and a certificate. The Woodrow Wilson Award honors the best published scholarly article pertaining to a topic in American Presbyterian or Reformed history. The author receives an award of \$100 plus a certificate. The Patricia Ann Burrus Spaulding Award recognizes the best published scholarly histori-

cal article pertaining to an American Presbyterian or Reformed woman or women. The author receives an award of \$200 plus a certificate. The nomination for the Stowe Award is usually made by the local church; submissions for the other awards are normally made by the author or publisher. 4 copies of each submission must be received by 1 July 2001. All submissions become the property of the Society. Submissions should be sent to Publications and Awards Committee, Presbyterian Historical Society, P.O. Box 849, 318 Georgia Terrace, Montreat, NC 28757. Awards will be announced at the Society's annual committee meeting in the fall. Contact: (828) 669-7061; <wbnum@history.pcusa.org>.

The State Historical Society of Missouri seeks nominations for the Lewis E. Atherton Prize, to be awarded to an outstanding doctoral dissertation on Missouri history or biography. Nominations must be made by the department that granted the degree, and no more than 2 nominations are accepted annually from each department. Nominees must have completed the doctoral degree between 1 July 1999 and 30 June 2001. The recipient receives \$500 and a certificate to be presented at the Society's annual meeting in November 2001. 3 copies of the dissertation should be mailed to James W. Goodrich, Executive Director, State Historical Society of Missouri, 1020 Lowry, Columbia, MO 65201-7298. The deadline for receipt is 1 July 2001.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History invites nominations for the 2001 Homer D. Babbidge Jr. Award. The award is given to the best work on a significant aspect of Connecticut's history published in 2000. Types of works include monographs, articles, edited works, films, exhibitions, television programs, etc. To be considered a work must be nominated by someone other than the author and a copy of the work must accompany the nomination. Consideration will be given to individuals or organizations whose achievements as a whole, rather than a single specific work, merit recognition. Deadline is 31 August 2001. Nominations should be sent to: Patricia Bodak Stark, 84 Beaver Brook Road, Lyme, Connecticut 06371.

The Association for the Study of Connecticut History invites nominations for the 2001 Betty M. Linsley Award. The award recognizes the best work on a significant aspect of Connecticut history published by, for, or on behalf of a Connecticut historical society or organization in 2000. Types of eligible works include monographs, articles, exhibitions, television programs, cassette tapes, finding aids or guides to manuscript collections, subject bibliographies, etc. To be considered a work must be nominated by someone other than the author and a copy of the work must accompany the nomination. Consideration will be given to an individual or organization whose achievements over a number of years merit recognition. The deadline for nominations is 31 August 2001 and nominations should be sent to: Patricia Bodak Stark, 84 Beaver Brook Road, Lyme, Connecticut 06371.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical Corporation jointly sponsor 2 \$5,000 fellowships in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology each year. ACOG members and other qualified individuals are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships spend 1 month in the Washington, D.C. area working full-time to complete their specific historical research project. Although the fellowships will be



based in the ACOG History Library, the fellows are encouraged to use other national, historical, and medical collections in the Washington, D.C. area. The results of this research must be disseminated through either publication or presentation at a professional meeting. Deadline is **1 October 2001**. Contact: The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Mrs. Susan Rishworth, History Librarian/Archivist, 409 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20024-2588; (202) 863-2578 or (202) 863-2518; fax: (202) 484-1595; <srishwor@acog.org>.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)** announces its summer stipends to be used for 2 full and uninterrupted months between 1 May 2002 and 30 September 2002. In most cases, faculty members of colleges and universities in the United States must be nominated by their institutions for the Summer Stipends competition, and each of these institutions may nominate 2 applicants. 1 applicant should be a junior nominee holding the rank of instructor or assistant professor. Prospective applicants who will require nomination should acquaint themselves with the nomination procedures of their home institution well before the **1 October 2001** application deadline. Individuals employed in non-teaching capacities in colleges and universities and individuals not affiliated with colleges and universities do not require nomination and may apply directly to the program. Adjunct faculty and academic applicants with appointments terminating by the summer of 2002 also may apply without nomination. The stipend is \$5000. For more information, contact: (202) 606-8200; <stipends@neh.gov>; <<http://www.neh.gov/grants/onebook/fellowships.html>>.

The **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars** announces its 2002-2003 fellowships. Applications from any country and background (government, corporate world, academia, etc.) are welcome. However, for academic applicants, eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level. Normally it is expected that academic candidates will have demonstrated their scholarly development by publications beyond their Ph.D. dissertation. A similar level of achievement is expected of professionals. The appointment usually lasts 1 U.S. academic year and the stipend offered tries to allow for the fellow to receive an approximate amount consistent with their home school salary. Last year, awards ranged from \$20,000 to \$60,000. The Center holds one round of competitive selection per year. The deadline for receipt of applications is **1 October 2001**. Application forms may be downloaded from: <<http://www.wilsoncenter.org>>; or via mail at: Scholar Selection and Service Office, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20004-3027.

The **Herbert Scoville Jr. Peace Fellowship** is available to college graduates who have an interest in arms control and security issues and would like to work with a non-profit organization in Washington, DC. The fellowship lasts 6 to 9 months and provides a stipend, health insurance, and travel costs to and from Washington. The deadline for the Spring 2002 fellowship is **15 October 2001**. Application materials can be found at <[www.scoville.org](http://www.scoville.org)>. For more information, contact: Paul D. Revsine 110 Maryland Avenue N.E. Suite 409, Washington, DC 20002; (202) 543-4100; <scoville@clw.org>.

The **Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC)** of The Rockefeller University is accepting applications for grants for travel and research designed to foster, promote and support re-

search by serious scholars in the collections located at the Rockefeller Archive Center. Grants will be awarded to applicants in any discipline, usually graduate students or post-doctoral students, who are engaged in research that requires use of the collections at the Center. The amount of the award is based on the applicants budget for travel and lodging expenses and will not exceed \$2500 for those applying from the U.S. or Canada. For international applicants, the award will not exceed \$3000. The Center is also accepting applications for its grants-in-aid program for the year 2002 in the History of the Cold War Era. These grants will be up to \$2500 for U.S. and Canadian residents and up to \$3000 for residents of other nations. Scholarly researchers may apply; students preparing doctoral dissertations are particularly urged to consider this program that allows for research on the background of the Cold War, the development of Cold War policy and strategy, and the cultural and intellectual context of the Cold War. The deadline for both awards is **30 November 2001** and all questions about the center's collections, inquiries about the grant program, and requests for applications should be addressed to Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Ave., Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; <archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>.

The **Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC)** of The Rockefeller University is accepting applications for its continuing program of residencies for research at the Center on topics related to the history of basic medical research, a subject richly represented in the archival collections at the Center. Scholars conducting substantial research in any aspect of the history of basic medical research are urged to apply. Prospective researchers may apply for residencies of up to 1 month, 1 semester, or 1 academic year. Stipends at the rate of \$5000 per month will be awarded to cover all travel, food, lodging, and research expenses associated with the residency. The deadline for applications is **30 November 2001**. Applications are made by completing a brief form (not the general RAC research grant application) and by describing the research to be undertaken. 3 letters of reference will be requested. Information is available at <<http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr>> or you may contact the Center to ask for information: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Ave., Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; <archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>.

The **Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era (SHGAPE)** announces its biennial competition for the best published article dealing with any aspect of United States History between 1865 and 1917. The article must have appeared in a journal dated 1999 or 2000. Any graduate student or individual with a doctorate awarded after 1990 who has not yet published a book is eligible to compete for a \$500 award. An article may be nominated for consideration by the author or by others. The deadline for submissions is **1 December 2001** and submissions should have 3 copies of the article plus a copy of the table of contents of the issue in which it appeared. Questions should be directed to: Robert G. Barrows, SHGAPE Prize Committee, Department of History, Indiana University at Indianapolis, 425 University Boulevard, Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140.

An interdisciplinary program in **Agrarian Studies** at Yale University will be offering 4 to 6 Postdoctoral Fellowships tenurable from September 2002-May 2003. The program is

designed to maximize the intellectual links between Western and non-Western studies, contemporary work and historical work, the social sciences and the humanities in the context of rural life and society. Fellowships include a stipend of \$40,000 per academic year. Fellows must have finished the dissertation before taking up the fellowship. We also encourage applications from knowledgeable "activists" and "public intellectuals" whose work on rural life transcends the academy. They are expected to reside in New Haven, pursue their own research, and participate in a colloquium series on the broad theme: "Hinterlands, Frontiers, Cities, and States: Transactions and Identities." The deadline for receipt of the first stage of applications for 2002-2003 is **3 January 2002**. For more complete information, contact James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208300, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8300; fax (203) 432-5036, <<http://www.yale.edu/agrarianstudies>>.

The **American Philosophical Society** offers several fellowships and grants for research. Applicants may be residents of the United States, American citizens resident abroad, or foreign nationals whose research can be carried out in the United States. Deadlines vary. Contact: Committee on Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106; <eroach@amphilsoc.org>; <<http://www.amphilsoc.org/>>.

The **Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center** at the University of Oklahoma seeks applicants for its Visiting Scholars Program, which provides financial assistance to researchers working at the Center's archives. Awards of \$500-\$1,000 are normally granted as reimbursement for travel and lodging. The Center's holdings include the papers of many former members of Congress and also document government policy affecting agriculture, Native Americans, energy, foreign affairs, the environment, and the economy. The Center's collections are described at <<http://www.ou.edu/special/albertctr/archives/>>. The Visiting Scholars Program is open to any applicant. No standardized form is needed. Send a description of the research proposal in fewer than 1,000 words, a c.v., an explanation of how the Center's resources will assist the researcher, a budget proposal, and a letter of reference from an established scholar in the discipline. Applications are accepted at any time. Contact: Archivist, Carl Albert Center, 630 Parrington Oval, Room 101, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; (405) 325-5401; fax: (405) 325-6419; <kosmerick@ou.edu>.

The **Paul Ehrlich Collection** at the Rockefeller Archive Center announces available funds to support short-term research in the Paul Ehrlich Collection. Applications are accepted at any time. Contact: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax: (914) 631-6017; <stapled@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>; <<http://www.Rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>>.

## Calls for Papers

The **Gulf South History and Humanities Conference**, to be held 11-13 October 2001, is now accepting proposals for papers, panels, roundtables, performances, and workshops exploring Gulf South regional history and culture with special attention given to the

conference's theme: "Mobile's Tricentennial Legacy." Also, the William S. Coker Award will be given to the Best Graduate Level Paper presented at the annual conference. The prize-winning paper receives a \$250 cash prize and is eligible for publications in the Association's juried journal, the *Gulf South Historical Review*. All proposals must be postmarked by **15 May 2001**. To submit a paper, send a brief resume, the title of the paper, and a 50 word abstract. Those organizing panels must submit a resume, title, and a 50 word abstract for each participant. Those proposing roundtables, performances, or workshops must provide a short resume and topic for each participant. Proposal reviews will be completed by 15 June 2001. Please send proposals to: Dr. Michael Thompson, History Department, Humanities Building 344, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama 36688; (334) 460-6210; <jawa1@zebra.net>; <mthomaso@jaguarl.usouthal.edu>.

The **University of California, Santa Barbara** announces a call for papers for its Conference on the Reagan Presidency, 27-30 March 2002. Proposals, including a 1-2 page abstract and brief c.v. of biographical statement should be mailed no later than **15 May 2001** to: Prof. W. Elliot Brownlee, Department of History, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. Visit: <[www.ihc.ucsb.edu/reagan.html](http://www.ihc.ucsb.edu/reagan.html)>.

**Grand Valley State University** invites papers and arranged sessions in all areas of historical study for the 26th annual Great Lakes History Conference, 9-10 November 2001. Preference will be given to those who relate to the theme of the conference: "The History of the Great Lakes Region." The keynote speaker at the conference will be Dr. Robert P. Swierenga of Hope College. Those interested in presenting a paper should send a short abstract (200 words) and a short c.v. by **15 May 2001**. Those interested in chairing and commenting on a session should send a c.v. and indicate areas of expertise. Please address all inquiries and abstracts to Dr. Carolyn Shapiro-Shapin, Department of History, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401; <ShapiroC@gvsu.edu>; (616) 895-3445; fax: (616) 895-3445.

The **Graduate History Association** and the **University of Memphis Department of History** are pleased to announce a call for papers for the 3rd annual Graduate Student Conference in African American History. Any graduate student who wishes to present a paper may do so on any topic in African American history by submitting a c.v. and 1 page abstract which discusses the paper's thesis, sources, and conclusions. Submissions must be postmarked no later than **31 May 2001**. Abstracts should be directed to: Graduate Student Conference Center in African American History, Program Committee, 100 Mitchell Hall, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152. Inquiries should be sent to: <UMGradConf@aol.com>. Additional information can be found at: <<http://www.h-net.msu.edu/announce/show.cgi?ID=127292>>.

The **League of WWI Aviation Historians**, a non-profit organization chartered with furthering the study of aviation history encompassing the WWI period, invites undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at accredited institutions during the 2000-2001 academic year to participate in a student paper competition. Up to 6 monetary prizes will be awarded for the best original paper on any aspect of aviation during the 1914-1918 War. 1st prize will be awarded \$250, and up to 5 Honorable Mention awards shall receive \$100 each. Papers should be at least 10 typed, double-spaced, pages (8.5 x 11") in length. Bibliography and source notes are to



be placed, in the institution's accepted format, on separate pages at the end of the manuscript. Each submittal must include a reference to the academic institution in which the author is enrolled. Entries must be received by **31 May 2001**, and will be returned if accompanied by return postage. Papers are to be addressed to Mr. Noel Shirley, 727 Swanswood Court, San Jose, CA 95120.

The **American Society for Environmental History** requests papers for its 2002 Meeting to be held March 20-23 2002, in Denver, Colorado. The Conference seeks to explore the various ways humans have historically drawn nature into their lives. Papers are encouraged on the human history of nature as symbol as well as substance, in popular culture and consumption as well as production and extraction. Deadline is **1 June 2001**. Contact: Christopher Sellers (Committee Chair), Department of History, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794; (631) 632-7514; <csellers@notes.cc.sunysb.edu>; or Committee Members Dale Goble <gobled@uidaho.edu>, Don Hughes <d.hughes@du.edu>, Jennifer Price <jprice@ucla.edu>.

The **Center for Millennial Studies at Boston University** requests papers for its 3-6 November 2001 Conference, "Unbinding Prometheus to Build the New Jerusalem: Millennialism, Power and Technology" at Boston University in Boston Massachusetts. The foci of this year's conference are, results of the "successful" development of millennial movements and these movements as innovators of new technologies. The deadline for submissions is **1 June 2001**. Those interested in submitting individual papers of complete sessions should send a 1-page abstract and c.v. with fall and summer contact information to Beth Forrest, Center for Millennial Studies, Suite 205, Boston University, 704 Commonwealth Ave. Boston, MA 02215; fax (617) 358-0225; <cms@mille.org>.

The **Lewis and Clark Foundation** announces a call for papers for its upcoming meeting: The Quest for Knowledge: Lewis in Philadelphia. Papers will be expected to focus on Lewis' activities in Philadelphia before and after his expedition, as well as on the scientific and cultural life in the city of Philadelphia at the time. Abstracts need not exceed 1 page in length and the deadline for submission of them is **4 September 2001**. Each abstract should contain the title of the paper and the subject category in which the paper should be reviewed; name affiliation, mailing address of the author, e-mail address of the author; abstract of 200-300 words and a brief biography (100 words). Submit proposals and any questions to: <papers@lewisandclarkphila.org>; Philadelphia Chapter, LCTHE, P.O. Box 54803, Philadelphia, PA 19148, attn: Program Committee.

The **Rocky Mountain Interdisciplinary History Conference** announces a call for papers from graduate students to presented at the conference to be held 14-15 September 2001 at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Papers should have an historical focus, but the conference seeks papers from a variety of disciplines in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. Deadline for submissions is: **30 June 2001**. For more information: <http://www.colorado.edu/Conferences/RMIHC>, <RMIHC@ucsub.colorado.edu>; (303) 492-5845.

The **Forum for History of Human Science** invites submissions for its Article Award for 2001. Entries are encouraged from authors in any discipline as long as the publication is related to the history of the human sciences, broadly construed. Articles published be-

tween 1998 and 2000 may be submitted. The winner is announced at the annual meeting in Denver Colorado, to be held 8-11 November, 2001. Send 3 copies of the article by **1 July 2001** to Dr. Henrika Kuklick, Department of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania, Logan Hall, Suite 303, 249 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104-6304. More information can be found at the Forum's web site: <http://www.majbill.vt.edu/history/jones/fhhs/fhhs.htm>

The **Michigan Historical Review** announces its competition for the student essay prize. The *Review* will accept papers written by graduate students and undergraduate seniors relating to Michigan's political, economic, social, and cultural history. We also welcome essays on American, Canadian, and Midwestern history that directly or indirectly explore important themes related to Michigan's past. Submissions will be judged by a panel of professional historians, using the criteria of originality, research, writing style, and documentation. Manuscripts should not exceed 10,000 words and should be double-spaced, with endnotes double-spaced on separate pages. 5 copies and an original must be submitted. To permit anonymous reviewing, the author's name should not appear on the copies. Include a cover letter indicating the student's address, school, program, advisor, and stage in studies. Submissions must be postmarked by **16 July 2001**. The winning essay will be published in the *Michigan Historical Review* and will be awarded a cash prize of \$500. Submissions should be sent to: David Macleod, Editor, The *Michigan Historical Review*, Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859.

The **American Association for the History of Medicine** invites submissions on any area of medical history for its 75th annual meeting, to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, 25-28 April 2002. In addition to single paper proposals, the program committee welcomes proposals for sessions and luncheon workshops; individual papers for those sessions will be judged on their own merits. All papers must represent original work not already published or in press. Send 6 copies of a 1-page abstract (350 words maximum) to Prof. Nancy Tones, History Department, SUNY at Stony Brook, 11794-4348. Abstracts should clearly state findings and conclusions as well as research questions. They should also provide the following information on the same sheet: Name, preferred mailing address, work and home telephone numbers, e-mail address, present institutional affiliation, and academic degrees. Abstracts must be received by **15 September 2001**.

The **Journal of Policy History** issues a call for papers for a Conference on Policy History to be held in St. Louis, 23-26 May 2002. Program chairs are Jane DeHart and James Monroe. All topics concerning the history, development and implementation of public policy, as well as American political development, broadly conceived, will be considered. Complete sessions are encouraged, but individual paper proposals are welcome. Review of proposals will begin on **1 October 2001**. Send 2 copies of proposals, including a 1-page summary of each paper(s) and a c.v. of each panelist to: Policy Conference, Journal of Policy History, Saint Louis University, 3800 Lindell Blvd., P.O. Box 56907, St. Louis, MO 63156-0907.

**White House History** welcomes abstracts for papers for its upcoming edition. This bi-annual publication features articles on the historic White House, especially those that relate to the building itself and its uses and life as lived there through the years. Potential topics include: the Lincoln White House,

the White House landscape, the White House as a stage, and presidential transportation. Future topics include: presidential biography, first family biography, and studies of White House related texts. Authors interested in submitting an article are asked to send an abstract of no more than 500 words and a one page c.v. or biographical summary to: Publications Department, White House Historical Association, 740 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, D.C. 20503.

**Big Muddy: A Journal of the Mississippi River Valley**, welcomes submissions for its forthcoming edition. This biannual publication explores multi-disciplinary issues, people, and events concerning the 10 state area that borders the Mississippi River. Big Muddy is interested in essays, creative works, and book reviews. Manuscripts must be high-quality, original, previously unpublished, and in English. They must be double-spaced, page-numbered, typed or computer printed as letter quality, and include all necessary citations and documentation in MLA or APA format. Include a SASE if you wish your manuscript to be returned in the event we are unable to publish it. Please allow 8 weeks for a response. Payment to contributors is 2 copies. Send manuscripts to Dr. Susan Swartwout, Big Muddy: A Journal of the Mississippi River Valley, MS 2650, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

The **Platte Valley Review**, a biannual, peer-reviewed journal, is seeking inter-disciplinary submissions on Midwestern and Plains subjects, including articles, essays, short stories, poetry, non-fiction, photographs, and photo-essays. The Spring 2002 Special Issue will have as its theme "Music in the Midwest." For more information, check our website at <http://www.unk.edu/PlatteValleyReview/>.

## Meetings and Conferences

The **American Association for State and Local History (AASLH)** will begin the new workshop series "Not Your Ordinary Workshop Series" on 22 February 2001 and run through 28 July 2001 at multiple sites throughout the country. Information regarding the workshops, agendas, and registration can be found at <www.aaslh.org>. To register or receive a workshop brochure by mail, contact the programs department in the AASLH office at <history@aaslh.org>; (615) 320-3203.

The **Reynolda House, Museum of American Art** in Winston-Salem, NC will unveil a new exhibition, "Reading portraits Through Buttons and Bows," on 22 February 2001. The display will last until 3 June 2001. This exhibit will explore American portraits through their fashions, from the 18th through the 20th century. For more information contact the public relations office at (336) 725-5325; <www.reynoldahouse.org>.

The **Library Company of Philadelphia** announces the inaugural conference: "The Past and the Future of Early American Economic History: Needs and Opportunities" to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 20-21 April 2001. Deadline is **1 March 2001**. Contact: <cmatson@librarycompany.org>.

**Millersville University** will host the 21st Annual Millersville University Conference on the Holocaust from 22-23 April 2001. Contact: Prof. Tanya Kevorkian, Department of History, Millersville University, P.O. Box 1002, Millersville, PA 17551; (717) 871-

2338; fax: (717) 871-2485; <tanya.kevorkian@millersville.edu>.

The next **Dumbarton Oaks Symposium** in Studies in Landscape Architecture will be held on 11-12 May 2001. The topic is *Social Reception of Baroque Gardens*. The symposium takes as its topic the uses and social reception of gardens which have been created in order to inspire social deference. The symposium will draw examples from China, Italy, France, England, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Saxony and Poland, thus offering a broad comparative spectrum for discussions. Registration information will be available in March 2001 and can be obtained from: Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St., NW, Washington, DC 20007, or from <http://www.dobooks.org/LandscapeArchitecture.html>.

The **University of North Carolina-Greensboro and Old Salem: A Living History Town** are co-sponsoring "Mud, Sweat, & Cheers, an historical archeology summer field study to be held in the Moravian community of Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 29 May - 22 June 2001. The dig is open to undergraduate and graduate students and provides an opportunity to learn the basics of excavation, mapping, artifact analysis, photography, observation and measurement, and record keeping. The registration deadline is **11 May 2001**. For more information, contact: Division of Continual Learning, (336) 334-5414; (800) 306-9033; <http://www.uncg.edu/cex/oldsalem.html>. Online registration can be found at <http://www.uncg.edu/dcl>.

The **Agricultural History Society, the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), Department of History, University of Nevada, Reno and the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension** will hold a Water and Rural History Symposium, 31 May - 2 June 2001. In addition to the presentations, the symposium will include a 1-day field tour focusing on history and water issues in Nevada and the Sierra. For registration information please contact Professor William D. Rowley, History Department (308), University of Nevada, Reno NV 89557; (775) 784-6852; <rowley@scs.unr.edu>.

The **2001 German Script Seminar** will be held by the Moravian Archives 4-15 June. The seminar, led by Vernon H. Nelson, archivist, consists of intensive training in reading German script as used in America and in Germany. The cost is \$390 for tuition and materials. Room and board are extra; deadline for housing registration is **21 May 2001**. For more information contact Vernon H. Nelson at The Moravian Archives, 41 W. Locust Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18018-2757; (610) 866-3255; fax (610) 866-9210.

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

The fourth annual **Museum and Library Archives Institute**, sponsored by Monson Free Library and Reading Room Association, Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, the New England Archivists, the New England Museum Association, and the Worcester Historical Museum, will be held at Wilbraham & Monson Academy, Wilbraham,



Massachusetts, on 22-23 June 2001. Contact: Theresa Rini Percy, Director, Monson Free Library, 2 High Street, Monson, Massachusetts; (413) 267-3866; fax: (413) 267-5496; <tpercy@cwmmars.org>.

The National Archives and Records Administration announces its 22<sup>nd</sup> annual institute for educators in the summer of 2001. "Primarily Teaching: Original Documents and Classroom Strategies," will be held at the National Archives in College Park, MD (Washington DC area) 25 June 2001-3 July 2001. "Primarily Teaching" is designed to provide access to the rich resources of the National Archives for educators at the upper elementary, secondary, and college levels. Participants will learn how to research the historical records, create classroom materials based on the records, and present documents in ways that sharpen students' skills and enthusiasm for history, government, and the other humanities. The cost of the institute, including all materials, is \$100. Graduate credit from a major university is available for an additional fee. Contact: Education Staff, NWE, National Archives, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740; <education@arch1.nara.gov>; <www.nara.gov/education>.

Stratford Hall Plantation and Virginia Commonwealth University are sponsoring a 2-week Seminar on Slavery, 22 July-3 August 2001. The program is open to full-time classroom teachers of history and social studies grades 4-12 and museum educators employed in a public history setting. Virginia Commonwealth University will award 3 semester hours of graduate credit upon successful completion of the seminar. Tuition of \$300 will be charged. Room, board, and all course materials are included in the cost. Participants will receive a travel stipend after arrival at Stratford. Deadline was 26 February 2001. Contact Slavery Seminar, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, Virginia 22558; (804) 493-1558; fax: (804) 493-8006; <shpedu@stratfordhall.org>.

The Eisenhower Academy, an institute for middle and secondary school teachers, will be held 5-10 August 2001 at Gettysburg College and Eisenhower National Historic Site in Gettysburg, PA. The academy will focus on Dwight D. Eisenhower as president and world leader, as well as the events and lifestyle of the 1950s. Lectures, field trips, and interviews with Eisenhower friends and family members will be included at the Academy. Total cost, including field trips, special evening events, lodging and all meals, is \$425 per person double occupancy, \$460 single occupancy, and \$275 for day students. For more information contact: Eisenhower Academy, 250 Eisenhower Farm Lane, Gettysburg, PA 17325; (717) 338-9114; <eise\_site\_manager@nps.gov>; <http://www.nps.gov/eise/instit.htm>.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania announces plans to exhibit "Forging Freedom: the Influence of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society on Civil Rights and Humanitarian Movements." The exhibition will be held at the Society at 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia and will run from 25 April 2001 - 31 August 2001. Admission to the exhibit is \$1. For more information, visit the Society's web site at <http://www.hsp.org> or call: (215) 732-6200, ext. 246.

The 8th Biennial Symposium of the Textile Society of America (TSA) will be woven around the theme "Silk Road, Other Roads." Silk will serve as the primary thread of the conference, while other textile-related topics will be featured in concurrent sessions. TSA encourages presentations on textiles from all parts of the globe and from all disciplines including, but not limited to, anthro-

pology, archeology, art, art history, conservation, cultural geography, design, economics, history, linguistics, theater, and the physical and social sciences. Direct involvement in the program by ingenious scholars and textile producers/users is especially welcomed. The symposium will be held at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, from 26-28 September 2002. For more information contact co-chairs: Marjorie Senechal, Smith College, (413) 585-3862, <senechal@math.smith.edu>; Pam Parmal, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (617) 369-3707, <pparmal@mfa.org>; <http://textilesociety.org>.

Historic Deerfield continues its 2001 programs. Programs include the 15 September 2001 exhibition opening of "The Shape of Man: Men's Fashion, 1760-1860" and "Delicate Deception: Delftware at Historic Deerfield, 1600-1800" at the Flynt Center of Early New England Life; the 27 October 2001 symposium, "Hot Times in the Old Towns: Architecture and Fire in New England. The Deerfield/Wellesley Symposium on the History of American Culture" to be held at Wellesley College; the 30-31 October symposium, "The Shape of a Man: Men's Fashion, 1760-1860 with Edward F. Maeder, Curator of Textiles, Historic Deerfield, Peter Cook, scholar and craftsman, Al Saguto, Master Shoemaker, Colonial Williamsburg, Mela Hoyt-Heydon, Faculty Designer/Chairman, Fullerton College, Alicia Annas, Chair, Theatre Department, San Diego State University, Deborah Pulliam, Independent Scholar, Jim Liles, Professor Emeritus, University of Tennessee, and Nym Cooke, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.; and the 9-11 November 2001 Forum, "Made in America," with David Barquist, Associate Curator of American Decorative Arts, Yale University Art Gallery, Nancy Goyne Evans, Furniture Historian and Independent Scholar, Peter M. Kenny, Associate Curator, American Decorative Arts, and Administrator of the American Wing, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Thomas Michie, Curator of Decorative Arts, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Robert Mussey, principal, Robert Mussey Associates, and Philip Zea, Curator of Furniture, Colonial Williamsburg. Both symposiums and the forum require advanced registration. For additional information contact: Historic Deerfield Inc. (413) 775-7214; <http://www.historic-deerfield.org>.

Hoover Symposium XIII: Herbert Hoover: the Engineer as Educator, will take place 13 October 2001 at George Fox University, Newberg, Oregon. The program includes papers on Hoover's engineering and engineering education innovations, on his educational policies for Native Americans, and on his educational partnership at Stanford and nationally with Ray Lyman Wilbur. For more information, including a call for papers for the 2003 symposium, contact: Lee Nash, Department of History, George Fox University, Newberg, OR 97132; (503) 538-8132; <lnash@georgefox.edu>.

The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Federation of Historical Societies, North Carolina Society, North Carolina Collection, and Museum of History are cosponsoring "Imaging North Carolina: The Early Years of Photography" to be held at the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh on 9 November 2001. The conference will feature papers on the early technology and the photographers who helped shape the visual images of the state. For more information contact: Jo Ann Williford, Division of Archives and History, 4610 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699; (919) 733-7305; <jwilliford@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us>.

## Miscellaneous

The New Mexico State University Library has received an award for \$127,893 from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Division of Preservation and Access to create a comprehensive and current bibliography of almost 12,000 graduate theses and dissertations addressing American Indian topics. Dr. Charles T. Townley is the principle investigator.

A print from the sixteenth century by the French artist Jacques Tortorel will be the attraction at a private viewing and reception of the evening of 30 May. The event, one of a series of benefits for the historical organization Huguenot Heritage, will be held in the elegant Park Avenue showrooms of the New York dealer in antique silver and jewelry, James Robinson, Inc. James Robert Tanis, Director Emeritus of Libraries and Professor Emeritus of History, Bryn Mawr College, will briefly discuss prints of the sixteenth century and the historical importance of the event shown in the print.

The Library of Congress announces maps and photographs from the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg, and the Russian State library in Moscow are now available online at the Library of Congress "Meeting Frontiers" web site, <http://international.loc.gov>.

The Library of Congress announces the electronic availability of the papers of the author, educator, and political philosopher Hannah Arendt. The collection, now digitized, will be made available to researchers beginning this summer in reading rooms at the Library of Congress, New School University in New York City, and Hannah Arendt Center at the University of Oldenburg in Germany. Parts of the collection are now available on the Library's American Memory web site: <http://www.loc.gov>.

The Library of Congress announces that new stories have been added to its popular "America's Library" web site. The stories are featured in the "Amazing American" and "Exploring the States" sections of the web site. The site has also received numerous awards: the National Association of Government Communicators' Blue Pencil Award for Best Web Pages for 2000, *Forbes* magazine and *Forbes.com*'s "Best of the Web," "2001 Notable Children's Web Sites" from the American Library Association; "Best 'Hot Sites' of 2000" from *USA Today*, "Standard of Excellence Award" from the Web Marketing Association, "The 2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids," and "Gold Mercury Award" from MERCOM.

The New Jersey Historical Commission is undertaking a study of the operation of the Underground Railroad in New Jersey and is seeking information on this dramatic trail. In January 2000, the New Jersey State Legislature passed legislation requesting that the New Jersey Historical Commission undertake a project to study the history of and identify the location of the Underground Railroad in New Jersey. If you have any information regarding this subject — diaries, letters, oral traditions, for example — please contact: Edward Lama Wonkeryor, Coordinator, NJ Underground Railroad Project, New Jersey Historical Commission, PO Box 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6077; fax (609) 633-8168; <njhcc@sos.state.nj.us>.

The University of Minnesota announces the Immigration History Research Center

(IHRC) has been honored with a \$500,000 challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities Grant. The award is 1 of 26 challenge grants made nationwide by the NEH for the year 2000, including only 8 to colleges and universities. The University received the maximum amount provided to award recipients in this year's competition. As a result of the challenge grant, contributions to the IHRC's campaign for the next 3 years will be matched by federal dollars on a 4:1 basis. For more information contact: Joel Wurl, Immigration History Research Center, (612) 625-4800, <ihrc@tc.umn.edu>; Eugenia Smith, College of Liberal Arts, (612) 624-0812, <esmit@umn.edu>.

The Geogre C. Marshall Foundation announces the availability of A Guide to George C. Marshall Motion Pictures online and searchable at <http://www.marshallfilms.org>. The film guide provides nearly 600 descriptive citations to film footage of George C. Marshall (1880-1959) or events associated with his era from 1917 to 1964. Photographs with descriptions are available at the site by clicking on images to enlarge them.

The American Council of Learned Societies announces post-doctoral appointments of Research Fellows to work from the Council's New York offices on a variety of projects. Nominations and applications (including a c.v., a writing sample of no more than 20 pages, and the names and addresses of at least 3 references) should be sent to: Research Fellow Search 2001, American Council of Learned Societies, 228 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017; fax (212) 949-8058.

## Upcoming OAH Annual Meetings

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11-14 April 2002  
Renaissance Hotel

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
3-6 April 2003  
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Convention Center

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
25-28 March 2004  
Marriott Copley Place





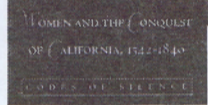
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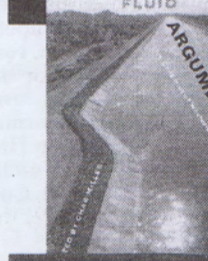


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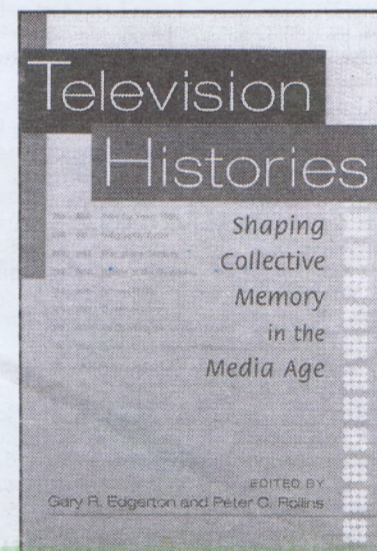
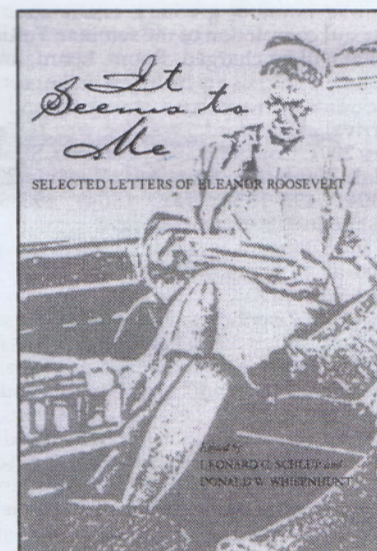
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The individuals listed in this program have agreed to give one lecture in the 2001-2002 academic year on behalf of OAH. Host institutions pay a \$1,000 lectureship fee directly to OAH, in addition to the speaker's travel and lodging expenses.

In some cases scholars may be willing to speak on topics other than those listed here. The earlier the arrangements are made the better chance you have of obtaining the speaker of your choice. Please do not contact lecturers directly.

If you, or an institution you know, would like to arrange a lecture please contact us:

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# OAH Lecturers



## Edward Ayers, University of Virginia

- Digital History and the American Civil War: The Valley of the Shadow Project
- The Future of Digital History
- Worrying about the Civil War

Edward Ayers is the Hugh P. Kelly Professor of History at the University of Virginia. He has written and edited seven books, including *The Promise of the New South: Life After Reconstruction* (1992), a finalist for the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize. Ayers's current work is a multidimensional effort called "The Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War." The World Wide Web version of the project has attracted over three million visitors. That site and a CD-ROM published in 2000 won the E-Lincoln Prize for best digital work on the era of the American Civil War.

## James M. Banner, Independent Historian, Washington, D.C.

- The Epochal Elections of 1800 and 1801: New Perspectives
- The Origins of the American Nation State
- Being a Historian: The Professions of History in our Time



## Thomas Bender, New York University

- De-Provincializing American History

Bender's work focuses on cities, intellectuals, and cultural history. He has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and general magazines as well as former chair of the New York Council for the Humanities. His recent work has focused on universities, artists and intellectuals, and the condition of contemporary academic culture.

## Ira Berlin, University of Maryland

- Emancipation and the Meaning of Freedom in Civil War America
- Rethinking the History of Slavery in Mainland North America
- Atlantic Creoles and the Origins of African American Society

Professor Berlin is the author of *Slaves Without Masters*, winner of the Best First Book Prize of the National Historical Society, *The Black Military Experience*, winner of the J. Franklin Jameson Prize of the American Historical Association, and *Free At Last*, winner of the prestigious Lincoln Prize. He has co-edited three volumes of documents in the Freedman and Southern Society Project and will be OAH President during 2002-2003. His most recent book, *Many Thousands Gone*, has become the standard account of the first two centuries of slavery in colonial America.

## Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki Reconsidered: the "Decision" to Drop the A-Bomb
- Contested History: The Enola Gay/Smithsonian Controversy
  - The Cuban Missile Crisis
- The Arms Race: Missed Opportunities?
  - The Road to Watergate and Beyond
  - The Korean War Reconsidered
  - The H-Bomb Decision
- The Quest for the Artificial Heart
- The Oppenheimer Loyalty Security Case

## David W. Blight, Amherst College

- Frederick Douglass and the Meaning of the Civil War
- Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory
  - Blue, Gray and Black: The Origins of Memorial Day, 1865-1885
- The Study of Historical Memory: Why, and Why Now?



Blight is a leading expert on the life and writings of Frederick Douglass and on the Civil War in historical memory. His book *Frederick Douglass' Civil War* (1989), and his edition of Douglass's *Narrative and W.E.B. DuBois's Souls of Black Folk*, are widely taught in college courses. Blight has appeared in several PBS films about African American history and works extensively with museums and other public history projects. His most recent work is *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory, 1863-1915* (2001).

## Alan Brinkley, Columbia University

- Legacies of the New Deal
- The Idea of the American Century

## Lonnie G. Bunch, III, Chicago Historical Society

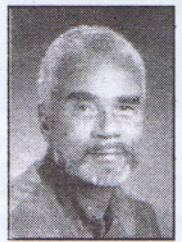
- Interpreting African American History in American Museums
- Race, Aviation, and Social Change: The African American in Early Aviation
  - Black America and the California Dream

## Albert Camarillo, Stanford University

- Perspectives on President Clinton's Initiative on Race
- Comparative Urban Histories of European Immigrants, Mexican Americans, and African Americans, 1900-1980
- Race and Ethnicity in Modern America
- Mexican American Life and Culture

## Clayborne Carson, Stanford University

- Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Malcolm X
- The Black Panther Party



At the invitation of Coretta Scott King in 1985, Carson directed a long-term project to edit and publish the papers of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Carson has written or edited numerous works based on the papers, including *A Knock at Midnight: Inspiration from the Great Sermons of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.* He has also served as senior advisor for the fourteen-part, award-winning public television series on the civil rights movement entitled "Eyes on the Prize," in addition to serving as on-screen contributor for "Freedom on My Mind," which earned an Oscar nomination.



## Dan T. Carter, University of South Carolina

- The Changing Role of Race in American Politics
- The Road to Oklahoma City: How Some Americans Come to Hate Their National Government
- George Wallace: "Settin' the Woods on Fire"

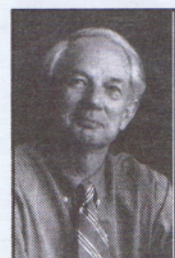
Dan Carter has written extensively on post-Civil War southern history and on politics and race relations in twentieth-century America. His book, *The Politics of Rage: George Wallace, The Origins of the New Conservatism and the Transformation of American Politics*, was an integral source for the three hour television documentary, *George Wallace: "Settin' the Woods on Fire."* Professor Carter's research also focuses on conservative politics in the American South.



### William H. Chafe, Duke University

- Contemporary Feminism and Civil Rights
- Changing Gender Roles from 1920 to the Present
- From Roosevelt to Clinton: American Politics in the Past Fifty Years

*Much of Chafe's professional scholarship reflects his long-term interest in issues of race and gender equality. He is co-director of the Duke Oral History Program and its Center for the Study of Civil Rights and Race Relations. Chafe also is Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Duke. He is author of several books, including Civilities and Civil Rights, which won the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award. He has received fellowships from NEH, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Guggenheim.*



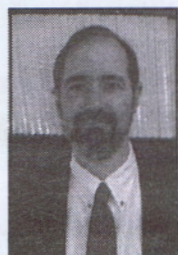
### William Cheek, San Diego State University

- Race, Gender and Evangelicals: Integrated Oberlin before the Civil War
- Blowin' in the Wind: Bob Dylan and the Dissenting Sixties
- Gods, Monsters, and P.T. Barnum
- The Ordeal of Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Final Years
- "Ashes and Blood": Abraham Lincoln's Civil War
- Mind and Body in Conflict: The Enigma of Thomas Jefferson
- Mark Twain: Nineteenth-Century Culture Hero

*Cheek is an acclaimed public speaker and classroom lecturer who has won more than twenty-five teaching awards from both undergraduate and graduate students. With his wife Aimee Lee, he wrote a prize-winning biography of a nineteenth-century black civil rights leader, John Mercer Langston. His lecture on P.T. Barnum was featured on The History Channel in 1996.*

### Peter Coclanis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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



### Lizabeth Cohen, Harvard University

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- Citizen Consumers Do Battle on the WWII Homefront
- Inequality in Post-WWII Suburbia
- The Political Significance of the Shift from Mass Markets to Market Segments in Post-WWII America

### Kathleen Neils Conzen, University of Chicago

- Beyond the Pluralist Synthesis: Studying Ethnicity in American History
- A Family Affair: Domestic Ecologies of the Nineteenth-Century American West
- Migration and the Nineteenth-Century American City
- Colonizers or Fillers-In: European Immigrants and Western Settlement



### Nancy F. Cott, Yale University

- Comparative Feminisms
- History of Marriage and the Nation
- Citizenship and Marital Status in U.S. History

*Cott was the first person to teach a course on U.S. women's history at Wheaton College, Clark University, and Wellesley College, and was one of the principal founders of the Women's Studies Program at Yale University, where she has taught women's history for twenty-five years.*

*She has been a member of the advisory board of the public television series "The American Experience" and also appears in the film "One Woman, One Vote." Cott has published many books and articles and has lectured widely on campuses in the U.S. and abroad.*

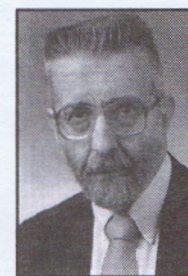
### Pete Daniel, National Museum of American History

- The South in the 1950's

*Pete Daniel is a curator in the Division of the History of Technology at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution. He specializes in the history of the twentieth-century South, in particular with agriculture, labor, culture, and civil rights. He has curated exhibits that deal with science, photography, and music. His most recent book, Lost Revolutions: The South in the 1950s, won the 2001 Elliott M. Rudwick Prize. Professor Daniel will be visiting distinguished professor at Emory University in 2001-2002.*

### Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati

- Incarceration of the Japanese Americans
- The Asian American Experience
- American Immigration
- American Immigration Policy



*Daniels teaches courses in modern U.S. history—The Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and modern America. He has served as president of the Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era and the Immigration History Society. Daniels served as consultant to the Presidential Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and as a member of the history committee which helped plan the immigration museum on Ellis Island. His many works include Prisoners Without Trial: Japanese Americans in World War II (1993) and Not Like Us: Immigration and Minorities in America, 1890-1924 (1997).*



### Cullom Davis, University of Illinois-Springfield, Emeritus

- Sensory History: A Critical Look at a Cultural Trend
- The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln

*Cullom Davis has combined conventional teaching and scholarship with public history throughout his career. In addition to teaching post-1865 American history at several universities, he founded a major oral history center and headed the Lincoln Legal Papers, a pathbreaking venture in documentary editing. He has served as treasurer of the OAH, and president of the Oral History Association, the Abraham Lincoln Association, and the Association for Documentary Editing.*

### Carl N. Degler, Stanford University

- Darwin and Darwinism in America
- The Uses and Limits of History
- The Impact of Darwinism on Religion in Nineteenth-Century America and Europe
- Why Evolutionary Theory Might Be Useful for Historians

*Carl Degler is the author of In Search of Human Nature: The Decline and Revival of Darwinism in American Social Thought, Out of Our Past, and Neither Black Nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States. He is a past president of OAH.*

### Philip J. Deloria, University of Colorado

- Facing East Toward Valmont: Environmental Imperialism in a Small Town
- Geronimo's Cadillac: Native People and the Technological Sublime

*Deloria serves on the American Indian Task Force at the Denver Art Museum and is a member of the American Studies Advisory Committee. He produced and directed Eyanopapi: Heart of the Sioux for regional PBS programming. He has written Playing Indian and coedited the Blackwell Companion to Native American History.*

### Robert A. Divine, University of Texas at Austin

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- Evaluating Recent Presidents: From Truman to Clinton

*Divine, Littlefield Professor Emeritus at the University of Texas at Austin, recently retired after teaching for 42 years. He has received awards for both undergraduate and graduate teaching. His interests range from diplomatic to political history, with a focus on Presidents Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson. His most recent book is Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace (Texas A&M University Press, 2000), an analysis of U.S. involvement in the wars of the twentieth century.*





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- American Historians and the Politics of Memory



**Eric Foner, Columbia University**

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- From Civil War to Civil Rights: The First and Second Reconstructions in the United States

*Foner is a past president of the OAH and the American Historical Association.*

**George Fredrickson, Stanford University**

- The Historical Construction of Racism: A Comparison of White Supremacy and Anti-Semitism

*Fredrickson is the Edgar E. Robinson Professor of U.S. history at Stanford University and a past president of OAH. His books, The Inner Civil War; The Black Image in the White Mind; and The Comparative Imagination: On the History of Racism, Nationalism, and Social Movements, are brilliant studies that remain staples for students of nineteenth-century American culture. He has become one of the outstanding comparative historians of his generation, examining the construction of racial identity in South Africa and the U.S. South in several major works, including White Supremacy and Black Liberation.*



**Estelle B. Freedman, Stanford University**

- No Turning Back: The Historical Case for Feminism
- Maternal Justice: The Female Reform Tradition in Modern America
- Intimate Matters: Exploring the History of Sexuality in America

**Larry Friedman, Indiana University**

*(unavailable Fall 2001)*

- Jewish Holocaust Exterminations and U.S. African American Lynchings: Comparing Two Barbarisms
- Reinventing Identity: Erik Erikson's Legacy
- The Intellectual Emigration from the Emerging Holocaust: From Berlin to New York



**Michael Frisch, State University of New York at Buffalo**

- Communities and the Contested Uses of History: Industrial Heritage Projects and a Response to Deindustrialization
- Workers' Life Stories in a Changing American Economy: Deindustrialization from the Bottom Up and Inside Out

**Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University**

- Vietnam: The Origins of Involvement, 1945-1956
- Vietnam: Why It Was So Hard to Disengage
- Vietnam: LBJ and the "Costs" of War
- Nixon and Detente: The Failed Vision
- Spheres of Influence: The Great Powers and the Partition of Europe, 1941-1945
- Richard Nixon and the "Silent Majority" Speech: A Commentary on the Modern Presidency
- The Bomb in Domestic Politics, 1945
- The "Idea of Progress" as an Interpretation of American Self-Understanding in the World

**John A. Garraty, Columbia University**

- Great Depression
- U.S. Constitution
- American National Biography

**Paul M. Gaston, University of Virginia**

- Reinterpreting the American Civil Rights Movement
- Comparative Freedom Struggles: The South and South Africa

**David A. Gerber, State University of New York at Buffalo**

- Disabled Veterans: Injury, Social Identity, and the State
- Immigrant Personal Correspondence and the Culture of Emigration in the Nineteenth Century
- Memory of Enlightenment: Accounting for the Contested Origins of the Civil Rights Politics of the Blinded Veterans Association
- Contemporary Immigrants in Historical Perspective; Past Immigrants in Contemporary Perspective
- The Resocialization of a Disabled Veteran of World War II: Harold Russell, Bilateral Hand Amputee

*Gerber is a professor of history at the State University of New York at Buffalo. He writes on a broad range of topics, such as race, ethnicity, disability, and gender, all of them bound together in his work by an interest in personal identity under circumstances of historical processes of social change.*





### Linda Gordon, New York University

- History and Politics of Family Violence
- Birth Control and Abortion: A Long Historical View
- Contributions of Women to the Welfare State
- Black and White Visions of Welfare
- History of the "Underclass"
- The Campaign Against Violence Against Women
- How "Welfare" Became a Dirty Word
- Race and Corporate Power in the Southwest: An Arizona Vigilante Story

### Jack P. Greene, Johns Hopkins University

- Transatlantic Colonization and the Redefinition of Empire in the Early Modern Era: The British American Experience
  - The British Revolution in America
- The Social and Cultural Functions of Law in Colonial British America

### Ramón Gutiérrez, University of California at San Diego

- Hispanic American History
- Race and Sexuality in American History



### Jacquelyn D. Hall, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

- Southern Labor History
- Southern Women Writers
- Southern Women on the Left
- Historical Memory
- Autobiography, History, and Social Critique

### Kermit L. Hall, Utah State University

- The Supreme Court in Historical Perspective
- The American Constitution in Comparative Perspective
- Open Secrets: The JFK Assassination Records Review Board

*President of Utah State University, Hall has written extensively about the history of American law, constitutionalism, and judicial behavior, especially the development of the Supreme Court. His Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States and the Oxford Guide to Supreme Court Decisions have won several awards. He is also an expert on openness in government, serving from 1994 to 1998 as one of five members of the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board.*



### Susan M. Hartmann, Ohio State University

- New Perspectives on Twentieth-Century Feminism in the U.S.

*Hartmann has taught U.S. history and women's studies for more than twenty years and has published extensively on women in the twentieth century, feminism, and women's rights movements. She has presented lectures around the world to community and government groups, women's organizations, and academic audiences. She has recently coauthored a U.S. history textbook and published The Other Feminists, a book on women's rights activism in the 1960s and 1970s.*

### Andrea Hinding, University of Minnesota Libraries

- Women's History Sources
- Nontraditional Uses of Archives
- Building Archives in Hard Times

### Darlene Clark Hine, Michigan State University

- Blacks in the Medical and Legal Profession, 1868-1950

*Hine is the John A. Hannah Professor of History at Michigan State University and OAH president for 2001-2002. She is an author and editor of numerous publications including A Shining Thread of Hope: The History of Black Women in America and Black Women in America: An Historical Encyclopedia.*



### Joan Hoff, College of William and Mary

- U.S. Twentieth-Century Diplomatic and Political History
- Modern Presidency
- U.S. Women's Legal Status
- The Nixon Presidency

*An occasional commentator on the presidency for the Newshour with Jim Lehrer, Hoff is a former executive secretary of the OAH.*

### James O. Horton, George Washington University

- The Tough Stuff: Confronting America's Heritage with American History
- Abolition and the Underground Railroad: An Interracial Alliance
- A Critical Decade: The 1850s, African Americans and the Coming of the Civil War

*James Oliver Horton is the Benjamin Banneker Professor of American Studies and History at George Washington University and Director of the African American Communities Project of the National Museum of American History at the Smithsonian. He has published many books and articles in U.S. Social and African American History, and has served as historical advisor to museums, the National Park Service, film and television productions, the White House, and the Disney Corporation. His latest book is Hard Road to Freedom: The Story of African America.*



### Frederick E. Hoxie, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

- Images of Native Americans in U.S. Historical Writing and Teaching
- Native American Views of American History
- Talking Back to Civilization: Indian Leaders in the Progressive Era

*Hoxie has served as a consultant both to Indian tribes and government agencies. His current research focuses on American Indian communities in the twentieth century. Hoxie has received fellowships from the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. His publications include A Final Promise: The Campaign to Assimilate the Indians and Parading Through History: The Making of the Crow Nation in America, 1805-1935.*

### Heather Huyck, National Park Service

- From Alcatraz to Yorktown: Teaching American History Using National Parks and Landmarks
- Historians Outside the Classroom: Choosing Public History as a Career
- Beyond John Wayne: Using Historic Sites to Interpret Women's History
- Jamestown's 400th: Planning for 2007

*Dr. Huyck's nearly thirty-year career as a public historian bridges academically-based history and place-based history, especially history as found in the National Park system (she has visited 264 of 379 parks). Now NPS Jamestown 400th Project Director, she has also applied her skills in writing, planning, training, and legislation as Congressional staffer and strategic planner. Her specialties are women's history, colonial history, and cultural resource management.*



### Harold Hyman, Rice University

- The Constitution's Bicentennial: Onward to a Tricentennial?
- The Civil War and Reconstruction: Constructive Revolutions?
- Civil Rights and Liberties in American History
- "Ollie" North and American Civil-Military Relationships
- Flag Burning and the First Amendment
- Abraham Lincoln: Race Equality and the Prices of Reunion
- Gun Control and the Second Amendment Reconsidered




**Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University**

(unavailable Fall 2001)

- Historical Literacy: The Case for History in American Education
- Metropolitan Sprawl in the United States: The Past and Future of Urban America
- The Road to Hell: Good Intentions and the Decline of American Transportation
- History as Destiny: The Influence of the Past on the Future of New York City

Jackson has been a television commentator on urban issues and is a dynamic speaker who has received several awards for outstanding teaching. His study of American suburbanization, *Crabgrass Frontier*, won the Francis Parkman and Bancroft prizes, and his acclaimed *Encyclopedia of New York City* is now in its fifth printing. Jackson is OAH president for 2000-2001.

**Jacqueline Jones, Brandeis University**

- Topics vary

A leading scholar in the field of social history, Jones' s most recent books include *A Social History of the Laboring Classes* from Colonial Times to the Present and *American Work: Four Centuries of Black and White Labor*. Her research interests also include African American, women's, southern, and labor history. She has received numerous awards and fellowships, and was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in American history.


**Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University**

- The Uneasy Case for Constitutional Equality
- Can We Export the U.S. Constitution? The Historical Case for American Uniqueness
- History and the Social Sciences
- Constitutionalism and Civil Society

Professor Katz is researching the behavior of non-governmental peace and conflict resolution organizations in Northern Ireland, Israel/Palestine, and South Africa. He is also an expert on American legal and constitutional history and is active in the field of arts and cultural policy. Katz has been President of the OAH and the Society for Legal History. In addition, he is President Emeritus of the American Council of Learned Societies and has been Vice President of the Research Division of the American Historical Association. He is currently the Director of Princeton's Center for Arts and Cultural Policy and a Lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

**Mary Kelley, Dartmouth College**

(unavailable Fall 2001)

- Women's Intellectual History: Sources and Strategies
- Reading Culture/Reading Books: Print Culture in Nineteenth-Century America

The president of the American Studies Association, Kelley has received numerous fellowships and awards, including the New Hampshire Teacher of the Year award from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. She is currently completing a book on the early generations of formally educated women in nineteenth-century America.


**David Kennedy, Stanford University**

- American Imagination—Past, Present, and Future
  - What the New Deal Did
- The Dilemma of Difference in American Democracy


**Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa**

- Gender and Inequality
- Women, Citizenship and Violence
- No Constitutional Right to Be Ladies: Women, Citizenship and Military Obligation

Kerber is the May Brodbeck Professor in the Liberal Arts and Professor of History at the University of Iowa and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She is the author of the prize-winning *No Constitutional Right to Be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship* (1998), *Toward an Intellectual History of Women*

(1997), and *Women of the Republic* (1980). A past president of the OAH and the American Studies Association, Professor Kerber also conducts workshops on the role of learned societies in the historical profession, developing manuscripts from dissertation to book, and other topics of professional interest. She has also worked on strengthening connections between secondary schools and academic historians and on academic exchanges between the United States and Japan.

**Alice Kessler-Harris, Columbia University**

- Equality and Difference: Historical Perspective on a Contemporary Problem
  - Women and the Labor Movement
- Gendered Interventions: Rethinking Issues of Social Policy

**Richard S. Kirkendall, University of Washington**

- Harry S. Truman: An Unlikely National Hero
- How Did Seattle Become Dependent on the Boeing Company?
- Ambivalent Revolutionary: Henry A. Wallace and the Transformation of Farming and Rural Life

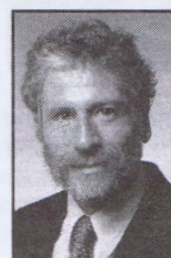


Referred to as "the dean of Truman scholars" in the *Kansas City Star*, Kirkendall has explored the life and career of Harry S. Truman for four decades. He has studied Henry A. Wallace for an even longer period and at present is devoting most of his research and writing to Wallace's participation in three major developments in twentieth-century American history, including the agricultural revolution. In addition, he has researched the political history of the Boeing Company. Kirkendall is a former executive secretary of the OAH.

**Richard H. Kohn, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill**

- Civilian Control of the Military in the United States

Kohn chairs the Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He has lectured at numerous universities and to a variety of academic and military audiences, and has served as an advisor and consultant to various academic and government organizations and agencies. A specialist in American military history and civil-military relations, he recently co-authored *The Exclusion of Black Soldiers from the Medal of Honor in World War II*.


**J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology**

- The Voting Rights Act and the Two Reconstructions
- "Colorblind" Injustice: The Supreme Court and the Counter-Revolution in Voting Rights
- Objectivity and History with a Purpose

Kousser's 1999 book *Colorblind Injustice: Minority Voting Rights and the Undoing of the Second Reconstruction* draws on testimony he has delivered as an expert witness in nineteen federal voting rights cases and before Congress. The author of more than 100 articles and book reviews, he has lectured extensively at universities in America and England.

**Karen O. Kupperman, New York University**

- Crossing Cultural Boundaries: Pocahontas, Manteo, and Squanto
- Beyond Encounters: Settling with the Indians
- The Founding of Jamestown in the Context of the Atlantic World

Kupperman's work focuses on the challenges and possibilities presented to American Indians and European ventures by the joining of the two sides of the Atlantic in early North America. Her books and articles probe the ways in which all parties tried to understand each other, and the way that assumptions shaped experience, including ideas about the relationship between environment and culture. The problem of recreating traditional social and political structures in novel situations forced people to think about their categories in new ways. Her book, *Providence Island, 1630-1641: The Other Puritan Colony*, won the AHA's Beveridge Prize in 1995. Kupperman's current work is on the founding of Jamestown in the context of the Atlantic World.





**Ann J. Lane, University of Virginia**

- Consensual Sexual Relations Between Faculty and Students: Gender, Power and Sexuality in the Academy
- Women's History—An Overview

*Lane is best known for her biography, To 'Herland' and Beyond: The Life and Work of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Turn-of-the-Century Feminist Writer and Critic. She has also written on the life and work of historian Mary Ritter Beard. Her work in progress, Gender, Power and Sexuality in the Academy: A Cultural History of 'Consensual' Relations, explores a central question currently confronting faculty, students, and administrators and reflects her thirty years as a feminist in the university.*

**Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin, Emeritus**

- Women's History
- Women's Education
- Feminist Theory
- African American Women
- Race, Class, and Gender

**Lawrence W. Levine, George Mason University**

(already committed 2001-2002)

- Contesting Culture: The Canon, the Curriculum, and the Crisis
- The Search for American Identity
- FDR and the American People: Responses to the Fireside Chats

*From his study of William Jennings Bryan and supporters, through his exploration of African American folk culture, highbrow and lowbrow culture and its audiences in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and popular culture in the Great Depression, Levine has attempted to help recover the voices of those rendered inarticulate through historical neglect. He was a MacArthur Foundation Prize Fellow from 1983 to 1988 and is a past president of the OAH.*



**Patricia Nelson Limerick, University of Colorado**

- Shifting Paradigms in Western American History
- Troubled Land: Western American History and Landscape Photography
- The Atomic West

*Patricia N. Limerick is a former president of the American Studies Association and the Western History Association. She is the author of The Legacy of Conquest: The Unbroken Past of the American West.*

**Edward Linenthal, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh**

- From the Holocaust Museum to Oklahoma City: The Construction of Public Memory
- Museums, Memorials, Historic Sites: The Problems and Promise of Public History

*Linenthal was the only historian to testify before the Senate on the Enola Gay controversy. He is a frequent consultant for the National Park Service on issues of interpretation of controversial historic sites. He has authored and co-authored several scholarly works, including Enola Gay and Other Battles for the American Past, which was cited by the Los Angeles Times as one of the ten most significant books of 1996. Linenthal is currently writing a book about the memory of the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.*



**Leon F. Litwack, University of California, Berkeley**

(unavailable Fall 2001)

- Pearl Harbor Blues: Black Americans and World War II
- Trouble in Mind: African Americans and Race Reflections from Reconstruction to the Civil Rights Movement
- On Becoming a Historian

- To Look for America: From Hiroshima to Woodstock (an impressionistic multimedia examination of American society, with an introductory lecture on American society after 1945)

*Leon Litwack is the A.F. & May T. Morrison Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley, and is a past president of the OAH. Among his books are North of Slavery: The Negro in the Free States, 1790-1860 (1961), Been in the Storm So Long: The Aftermath of Slavery (1980), winner of the Pulitzer and Francis Parkman prizes, and Trouble in Mind: Black Southerners in the Age of Jim Crow (1998). He is writing a sequel to Trouble in Mind that will focus on black southerners and race relations from the 1930s to 1955.*

**Richard Magat, Yale University, Visiting Fellow**

- Organized American Philanthropy (with an emphasis on foundations)
- The Nonprofit Sector, History and Current Issues
- Organized Labor and Philanthropic Foundations

*Magat has published numerous works on philanthropy in America. His most recent book is Unlikely Partners: Philanthropic Foundations and the Labor Movement (1998). He has delivered lectures all over the United States.*

**Gloria Main, University of Colorado**

- Child-Rearing in Colonial New England
- The Changing Dynamics of Family Life in Colonial New England
- "Rocking the Cradle:" Marital Fertility in New England, 1650-1850



**Waldo E. Martin, Jr., University of California, Berkeley**

- From Civil Rights to Black Power: Modern American Identity & Cultural Politics



**John C. McWilliams, Penn State University**

- Anticommunism and the Politics of Drugs, 1949-1971
- From Demon Rum to Crack Cocaine: A Social History of Drugs, Race, Class and Control
- Sex, Drugs, and Rock 'n Roll? The Sixties—Then and Now

*McWilliams has served as an expert witness on the history of drug control policies in two federal court cases and has given several interviews to various media, including an eight-part documentary on the mafia which appeared on A&E's American Justice. He has received numerous grants and honors.*

**Keith Miller, Independent Scholar**

- Are We Running Out of Oil?
- Putting Straws in the Cider Barrel: Petroleum Production in the Trans-Appalachian West
- Black Gold in Little Egypt: A Century of Illinois Petroleum, 1889-1989
- George Catlin: Artist of the American Indian

*For twenty years Keith Miller has specialized in American petroleum history, especially its production and geology. His latest publication on oil and gas is in the Journal of the West (April 1999). He has lectured in college courses in U.S. history and anthropology on the work of George Catlin for eight years.*



**Joanne Meyerowitz, Indiana University**

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

*Meyerowitz is the editor of the Journal of American History.*

**Linda Karen Miller, Fairfax High School**

- Put a Little Acting Into Your Teaching
- Reflections on Teaching in Russia and Armenia
- Teaching With Primary Sources: A Workshop
- Teaching in the New Millennium with the Millennium Series

*Miller is an award-winning teacher at Fairfax High School in Fairfax, Virginia. In 1996 she received the National Council for the Social Studies' Secondary Teacher of the Year and the OAH's Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau award for precollegiate teaching. In 1998 she traveled to Moscow as part of the "Celebrating Teaching Excellence" award sponsored by the American Council of Teachers of Russian.*

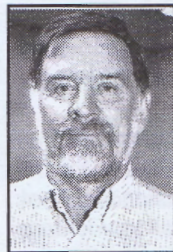
**David Montgomery, Yale University**

- The Role of Working People in the Civil War and Reconstruction
- Workers and the Struggle for Civil Rights in Birmingham, Alabama, 1940-1970
- Empire, Race, and Working-Class Mobilizations, 1870-1970

*Montgomery is proud to note that he was not always an academic. He has worked as a farm laborer, an army staff sergeant, a radio announcer, and a machinist. Over the years he has brought this unique range of experiences to his scholarship. His book, The Fall of the House of Labor: The Workplace, the State, and American Labor Activism, 1865-1925 (1987), became an instant classic. Montgomery has published many other books and articles dealing with workers' struggles and with nineteenth-century politics and citizenship. He is the Farnam Professor of History Emeritus at Yale University and is a past OAH president.*

**David Nasaw, City University of New York**

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

**Gary B. Nash, UCLA**

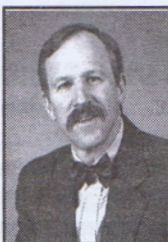
- Rethinking Why the Founding Fathers Did Not Abolish Slavery
- History and the Multicultural Debate
- The National History Standards Controversy
- The Hidden History of Mixed-Race America

*Nash is a past president of the OAH and cofounder of the National Center for History in the Schools at UCLA.*

**Donald G. Nieman, Bowling Green State University**

- African Americans and the Constitution in the Nineteenth Century
- Civil Rights in a Conservative Age, 1969 to the Present
- Black Political Power, Justice, and Social Change in the Reconstruction South
- *Brown v Board of Education*: Not-So-Simple Justice

*Nieman's scholarship has explored the relationship between African Americans and the Constitution and more generally, the role of common people in bringing about Constitutional and legal change. His books include Promises to Keep: African Americans and the Constitutional Order, 1776 to the Present, and The Constitution, Law and American Life. He has taught at Hunter and Brooklyn Colleges (CUNY) and Kansas State, Clemson, and Bowling Green State Universities.*

**Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University**

- Gender and Society in Seventeenth-Century America

*A Pulitzer Prize finalist, Norton is a specialist in early American history and American women's/gender history. She has lectured extensively in the U.S. and abroad. Norton is author of several books including Founding Mothers & Fathers: Gendered Power and the Forming of American Society (1997).*

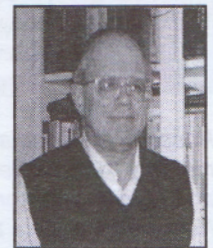
**Gary Y. Okihiro, Columbia University**

- Asian American History
- Asians and Africans in America

*Gary Y. Okihiro is professor of international and public affairs and director of the Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at Columbia University. He is author of books in ethnic studies and African history, including Margins and Mainstreams: Asians in American History and Culture, and Common Ground: Reimagining American History. He is a past president of the Association for Asian American Studies and a recipient of the lifetime achievement award from the American Studies Association.*

**James T. Patterson, Brown University**

- Poverty and Welfare in Modern America
- Cancer and Cancerphobia in Modern America
- American Expectations in the Postwar Era
- The 1960s: Politics and Culture
- The Legacy of the Brown v. Board of Education Decision on Race Relations and Schools

**James Percoco, West Springfield High School**

- American Public Sculpture/Monuments and Memorial Commemoration
- Teaching About the Civil Rights Movement
- Teaching About Vietnam
- Working with High School Students in Public History

**Lewis Perry, Saint Louis University**

- The Antislavery Origins of Disobedience
- Civil Disobedience as an American Tradition
- Other topics on American intellectual and cultural traditions

*A former editor of the Journal of American History, Perry co-holds the John Francis Bannon chair in History at Saint Louis University. He has previously taught at SUNY Buffalo, Indiana University, and Vanderbilt University. Perry's Intellectual Life in America is assigned in many classes. He recently coedited Moral Problems in American Life: New Perspectives on Cultural History.*

**Jack Rakove, Stanford University**

- What Did the Constitution Originally Mean?
- Declaring Rights: A Constitutional Dilemma
- Thoughts on Reading Madison's Mind

**Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois at Chicago**

- Jacksonian America
- Early National Period

**David R. Roediger, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (unavailable Fall 2001)**

- Incidents and Drama in the History of Working Class Whiteness
- All About Eve: Confronting the "Race is Over" Argument

*Roediger specializes in the history of labor, race relations, and the South. He won the OAH Merle Curti Prize in 1992 and has received fellowships from the American Council for Learned Societies, American Philosophical Society, Exxon Educational Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, and Newberry Library.*





**Emily S. Rosenberg, Macalester College**

- Financial Missionaries: Narratives of American International Lending in the Twentieth Century
- Consuming Women: Gender in Discourses of "Americanization" Abroad

*Rosenberg's books and articles have reflected her strong advocacy for broadening the field of U.S. foreign relations to include more economic and cultural analysis and greater attention to groups that operate outside the nation-state framework. She has called, especially, for exploring intersections between gender and international history. She has served as President of the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations.*

**Rosalind Rosenberg, Barnard College**

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



**Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason University**

- Digitizing the Past: U.S. History and New Media
- The Presence of the Past: How Americans Use and Understand the Past

*Rosenzweig is the author of prize-winning studies of Central Park and of popular memory in the United States. He has explored the possibilities of new technology and media for history as the founder and director of The Center for History and New Media and as the coauthor of the prize-winning multimedia CD-ROM, Who Built America? From the Centennial Celebration of 1876 to the Great War of 1914.*

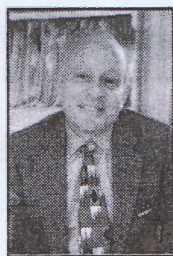
**Dorothy Ross, Johns Hopkins University**

- Gendered Social Knowledge: Domestic Discourse, Jane Addams, and the Possibilities of Social Science

**Eric Rothchild, Columbia University, Teachers College**

- Simulation: Stimulation for Scholarship in American history—A Workshop

*With more than thirty-five years in the classroom, Rothchild has made significant contributions to teaching U.S. history at the secondary level of education. He has been a member of the Test Development Committee in Advanced Placement United States and received the Presidential Scholars Teacher Recognition Award in 1998.*



**Joan Shelley Rubin, University of Rochester**

- American Middlebrow Culture
- Books and Readers in Modern America



**Vicki L. Ruiz, University of California, Irvine**

*(already committed 2001-2002)*

- Big Dreams, Rural Schools: Mexican Americans and Public Education, 1870-1950
- "La Nueva Chicana": Women in the Chicano Movement
- Comadres, Cowgirls, and Curanderas: Spanish/Mexican Women in the Southwest 1540-1900
- Portraits of the Past: Latina Political Leaders, 1920-1950

*An award-winning scholar, Ruiz is the author, editor, or coeditor of nine books. Her latest monograph is From Out of the Shadows: Mexican Women in Twentieth-Century America. She currently serves on the National Humanities Council and the National Council of the American Historical Association. She is a former executive board member of OAH. The Latina encyclopedia she is compiling with Virginia Sanchez Korral was recently featured in The New York Times, Hispanic Outlook, the Miami Herald, and Latina Magazine.*

**Mary Ryan, University of California, Berkeley**

- "A Laudable Pride in the Whole of Us": American City Halls as Sites of Public Life in the Nineteenth Century
- The Politics of the Streets in the 1870s
- Civic Wars: The Slide Show



**Thomas Schoonover, University of Louisiana at Lafayette**

- Columbus and Mao-Zedong: The War of 1898 in the Caribbean and Asia
- "Napoleon is Coming!": An International Perspective on the Nineteenth Century in the Caribbean Basin

*Thomas Schoonover has striven, in scholarship and oral presentation, to convince audiences that any field of U.S. history, and especially U.S. foreign relations, cannot be done authoritatively without drawing upon non-English linguistic and cultural records. Everyone in the U.S. is a hyphenated American. Both sides of the hyphen hold considerable significance.*

**Anne Firor Scott, Duke University**

- One History or Two?: Black and White Women in American History

*Anne Firor Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor Emerita at Duke University, is author of The Southern Lady (1970, 1995), One Half the People (with Andrew M. Scott), Making the Invisible Woman Visible (1984), Natural Allies: Women's Associations in American History (1992), and Unheard Voices: The First Historians of Southern Women (1993).*



**Michael S. Sherry, Northwestern University**

- The Fight over the Enola Gay Display: Patriotic Orthodoxy in the 1990s
- Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Marry: The Politics of Homosexuality in the 1990s
- "Wars" on AIDS, Drugs, Abortion, etc.: War as Metaphor in American History

*Sherry is a historian of twentieth century America, the place of war in it, and gay/lesbian culture. His books include Preparing for the Next War: American Plans for Postwar Defense, 1941-45, and The Rise of American Air Power: The Creation of Armageddon, which won the Bancroft Prize in 1988, and most recently In the Shadow of War: The United States Since the 1930s. He currently is working on a study of gay male figures in American culture during the Cold War.*

**Barbara Sicherman, Trinity College**

- Ida B. Wells and African American Women's Reading
- Literary Culture and its Discontents: The Education of Jane Addams
- New Books, New Lives: Reading and American Jewish Women's Identity

*Sicherman has taught women's history since 1970. Her publications on psychiatry, biography, and women's reading, though diverse, reflect a core interest in the ways emotion and intellect intersect with cultural trends in shaping aspirations and achievements. Sicherman, who lectures to nonscholarly and academic audiences, is writing a book on the relationship between women's reading and identity in diverse racial and ethnic communities.*



**Kathryn Kish Sklar, SUNY, Binghamton**

- Women's Activism and American Political Culture, 1890-1920
- The Multiple Discourses of Progressive Reform, 1900-1920

*Sklar has written about women's collective activism in American political culture between 1830 and 1930. She has twice won the prestigious Berkshire Prize awarded for the outstanding book by a woman historian in any field. Her recent book on Florence Kelley received the Distinguished Book Prize of the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action.*

**Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania**

- Constituting the New American: Political Rhetoric and the Popular Press in the New Nation
- Red Men, White Women, and the Birth of the Nation
- Wide-Eyed in the Battlefield: Eroticism and the Politics of Sexuality in Progressive America
- Federalist Capers
- Feminizing the Constitution
- Sex, Gender, and the Rise of the American Middle Class
- Making the New America
- The John Wayne-ing of America



**James Morton Smith, University of Delaware and the Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum**

- Madison, Jefferson, and the Bill of Rights

**David Thelen, Indiana University**

- Modern Consumer Movements and the Drive to Control Production in Twentieth-Century America
- Toward a Map of History-Making in American Culture
- Popular Response to the Iran-Contra Hearings in the Summer of 1987

*Thelen is the former, longtime editor of the Journal of American History.*

**George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill**

- U.S. History
- History of the South Since Reconstruction



**Robert Brent Toplin, University of North Carolina at Wilmington**

- History by Hollywood: The Use and Abuse of the American Past
- Bloody Screens: The Debate Over Violence in Film and Television, 1950s to the Present

*Toplin is the author of History by Hollywood: The Use and Abuse of the American Past and Ken Burns's The Civil War: Historians Respond. He has been a principal creator of historical dramas that appeared nationally on such networks as PBS and The Disney Channel, and include Denmark Vesey's Rebellion, Solomon Northup's Odyssey, and Lincoln and the War Within. He was the commentator on The History Channel's hour-long specials Titanic and Saving Private Ryan, in addition to serving as commentator on programs featured on C-SPAN and Turner Classic Movies. He is completing Reel History: Hollywood Interprets the Past.*

**Edgar Toppin, Virginia State University and Virginia Commonwealth University**

- Afro-American History
- Civil War and Reconstruction
- Twentieth-Century United States

**Joe William Trotter, Carnegie Mellon University**

- African American Early Twentieth Century
- African American Urban
- African American Labor

*Trotter is Mellon Professor of History and Director of the Center for African American Urban Studies and the Economy at Carnegie Mellon. He has been a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, where he worked on a synthesis of black workers from the early nineteenth century to recent times and completed a textbook, The African American Experience (2001). He is also the author of River Jordan: African American Urban Life in the Ohio Valley (1998).*

**Maris A. Vinovskis, University of Michigan**

- American Family History
- Adolescent Pregnancy
- History and Federal Policymaking
- History of Federal Compensatory Programs

*A recipient of numerous grants, awards, and fellowships, and author of several books, essays, and articles, Vinovskis is a leading authority on U.S. social and family history. His most recent book is History and Educational Policymaking (1999).*

**Mike Wallace, John Jay College of Criminal Justice**

- History of New York City

*Mike Wallace is the author of Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898 (1999).*



**Jannelle Warren-Findley, Arizona State University**

- International Public Historical Practice: Post-Colonial Models?
- American Cultural Institutions and the Issues of Public Historical Practice
- The Creation of a Public History Program: Problems and Opportunities
- Historians and Historic Preservation: Putting History back into Preservation

*Professor Warren-Findley specializes in the examination of history-making in museums, historical societies, federal agencies and national parks. Her work has ranged from a study of the New Deal era Federal Music Project to discussions of historical practice in postcolonial landscapes in New Zealand and Australia. She has written about the identification, interpretation, and preservation of historical sites, landscapes and associated documents for the U.S. government. She codirects the Graduate Program in Public History at Arizona State.*

**Richard White, Stanford University**

- Memory and History: Histories of Memories
- Environmental History: Walt Disney and Nature's Nation

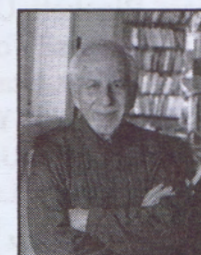
**Sean Wilentz, Princeton University**

- The Rise of American Democracy, 1787-1860
- Sex, Salvation, and Religious Movements

**Bertram Wyatt-Brown, University of Florida**

- Southern Writers and Alienation
- The Code Duello in the Old South
- Why Did Johnny Reb Fight So Hard?
- Death of a Nation: Southern Reactions to Defeat

*Wyatt-Brown is the President of the Southern Historical Association. He has won teaching awards at Case Western Reserve University and the University of Florida and has appeared in television documentaries for Discovery, A&E, and PBS. The Shaping of Southern Culture: Honor, Grace and War, 1760s-1880s, is one of many projects on which he is currently working.*



**Alfred F. Young, The Newberry Library**

- Artisans and the American Revolution: The Visual Evidence (slides)
- Masquerade: The Deborah Sampson Gannette in the Era of the American Revolution
- How Radical Was the American Revolution?

*Alfred F. Young is the winner of the 2000 OAH Distinguished Service Award and the author of the acclaimed and innovative work, The Shoemaker and the Tea Party:*

*Memory and the American Revolution (1999).*

**Mary E. Young, University of Rochester**

- U.S.-Indian Relations
- Cherokee Indians



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### ***New OAH Distinguished Lecturers for 2001-2002***

**Stephen Aron, University of California, Los Angeles**  
**Richard Blackett, University of Houston**  
**Eileen Boris, University of California, Santa Barbara**  
**Anne Butler, Utah State University**  
**Jon Butler, Yale University**  
**James C. Cobb, University of Georgia**  
**Michael Ebner, Lake Forest College**  
**Paul Finkelman, University of Tulsa**  
**Gary W. Gallagher, University of Virginia**  
**David Goldfield, University of North Carolina at Charlotte**  
**James H. Madison, Indiana University**  
**Maeva Marcus, Supreme Court History Office**  
**David Nord, Indiana University**  
**Anna Nelson, American University**  
**Elisabeth I. Perry, Saint Louis University**  
**Nina Silber, Boston University**  
**Allan M. Winkler, Miami University**

*OAH is pleased to include these scholars as distinguished lecturers and welcomes their participation in the program.  
Watch for the August issue of the OAH Newsletter for complete topics, descriptions, and photographs.*

*To arrange for an OAH speaker, contact the Lectureship Coordinator at  
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