

OAH NEWSLETTER

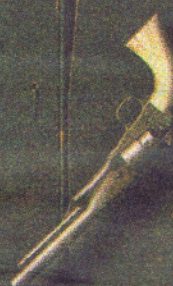
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 29, Number 4 / November 2001

Inside

Bellesiles Fires Back

ARMING
AMERICA



THE ORIGINS
OF A
NATIONAL
GUN CULTURE

MICHAEL
A.
BELLESILES



KNOPF

A War Like No Other

Richard H. Kohn

While the September 11 attack shocked and outraged Americans in its suddenness and destructiveness, it should not have come as a great surprise. The war actually began years ago, declared by Osama bin Laden.

Americans have long been aware of terrorist groups who oppose our foreign policies, despise our political and social values, and espouse a willingness to engage in the mass killing of civilians. Within the last few years, an attempt to destroy the World Trade Center build-



An F/A-18C Hornet is launched from the Arabian Sea onboard the aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson in a strike against al Qaeda terrorist training camps and military installations of the Taliban government in Afghanistan, 7 October 2001. (Department of Defense photo by Petty Officer 1st Class Greg Messier, U.S. Navy.)

ings in New York misfired; terrorists have been stopped at our borders; a plot to destroy American airliners over Asia was apparently foiled; and other threats certainly unknown to us have been delayed, disrupted, or aborted. American installations overseas have been attacked: an air base in Saudi Arabia in 1996; our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998; the USS Cole last year. In 1999 the United States Commission on National Security/21st Century, established by Congress to review holistically the nation's defense, concluded that "America will become increasingly vulnerable to hostile attack on our homeland" and that "Americans will likely die on American soil, possibly in large numbers." The very first recommendation in the final report published last March called for "the creation of an independent National Homeland Security Agency." Earlier government reports and much congressional testimony have attested to the essential vulnerability of our economic, cyber, and physical infrastructure.

The surprise was the simplicity of means and the magnitude of the catastrophe. The appalling death and destruction, combined with the prospect of repeats that might be even worse, forced the American government to change strategies and push the struggle to the top

"The Predicament of Aftermath": 19 April 1995 and 11 September 2001

Edward T. Linenthal

Some years ago, while I was working in the Oklahoma City National Memorial Archives, I came across a poem by a young woman in high school whose father, a Secret Service agent, had been murdered in the Oklahoma City bombing. She writes:

And I discover a dark
and lonely place
Where no person
should have to go
And I claw my way out
as best I can.

I am reminded yet again of these haunting words in the aftermath of the horrors of September 11. So much

reminds me of immediate reaction to the Oklahoma City bombing. In both New York City and Oklahoma City, for example, a progressive narrative—"yes, it was horrible, but . . ."—sought to contain the horror of the event by focusing on the courage and sacrifice of rescue and recovery workers, and proclaimed that the shock of mass murder brought communities and the nation together. In both places, part of this defiant response proclaimed the need to rebuild the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building and the World Trade Center twin towers as an act of protest against terrorism, refusing to allow the act to forever alter either city's skyline. In Oklahoma City, however, this

voice soon gave way to the conviction that the site was "sacred ground," and that to rebuild, to return to business as usual, would be an offense against memory.

These new toxic sites—New York City, the Pentagon, a field in rural Pennsylvania—are not Oklahoma City, of course, and it is too soon to be able to imagine how memorial sensibilities might develop. Within days of the attacks, however, a vibrant and ongoing conversation about memorialization began in New York City. And there is, in my opinion, no "should" in these conversations. Whatever happens at these sites, the process is at least as important as the end result. Who is enfranchised to make decisions about this? Given the scale of death in New York City, is the Oklahoma City process that privileged family member and survivor voices unworkable? Does an unprecedented act of terrorism call for an unprecedented use of some of the most valuable real



Crews begin to excavate debris at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in April 1995. (Oklahoma City Fire Department photo.)

estate in New York City or will the convictions of the progressive narrative carry the day?

I am reminded of the immediate aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing in the mindless use of debased terms from the rhetoric of pop psychology: "closure" and "healing process." Memorial services one month after Sep-

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OAH NEWSLETTER



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Disarming the Critics

Michael A. Bellesiles

Earlier this year the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture (OIEAHC) and the American Historical Association (AHA) councils passed an unusual resolution:

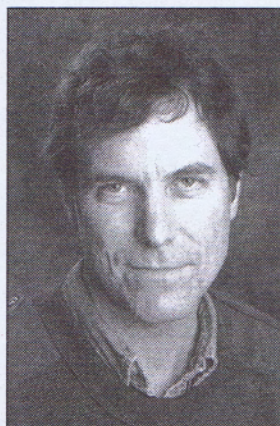
Although it is appropriate to subject all scholarly work to criticism and to evaluate that work's arguments and its sources, the Council of the American Historical Association considers personal attacks upon or harassment of an author, as we have seen directed at Michael A. Bellesiles following publication of *Arming America: The Origins of a National Gun Culture*, to be inappropriate and damaging to a tradition of free exchange of ideas and the advancement of our knowledge of the past.

As the author whose work occasioned this resolution, I would like to take this opportunity to explain its origins.

Several months before its publication by Knopf in September 2000, *Arming America: The Origins of a National Gun Culture* had already come under blistering attack. In November 1999, Charleton Heston, president of the National Rifle Association, charged that "Bellesiles had too much time on his hands," spending so much of it in the archives. Over the ensuing months, in e-mails, faxes, and on the web, I was castigated as "a paid agent of ZOG" (the Zionist Occupational [sic] Government, not King Zog of Albania), a "tool of the liberals (or state socialists, as they really are) seeking to steal my guns," and a "faggot feminazi." For fourteen months I have received hateful, threatening, and expletive-laced telephone calls, mail, e-mail, and faxes. Dedicated individuals flooded my e-mail with hundreds of copies of the same message. Others sent repeated viruses from anonymous web addresses that drove me from public e-mail and "hacked" my web site, altering and deleting material.

My employer, Emory University, has received repeated calls for my termination based on accusations that I had crafted a dangerously "anti-gun" vision of the past and falsified the historical record. Demands for my firing have been sent to the university's administrators, the board of trustees, my colleagues and those in other departments, and even to technical support staff. Interestingly, these letters tend to repeat the same language, as the senders appear to just download a model letter from an advocacy website. As a result, I have received dozens of messages beginning, "Emory should be ashamed to have a supposed historian like Bellesiles who commits massive fraud on its staff." However unpleasant and inaccurate many of these missives have been, I have, over the past two years, endeavored to respond to these accusations in a wide range of venues, despite the constraints of personal and professional responsibilities, and have set up a web site with further documentation <<http://www.emory.edu/HISTORY/BELLESILES/>>.

Arming America does not, to my knowledge, support any contemporary political position. Nor am I, as is often charged on the web, paid by any major gun-control group, political party, or secret conspiratorial organization. Briefly stated, *Arming America* examines the development of America's gun culture from the first European settlements until 1877. I argue that the gun culture—now so ubiquitous in the United States—has not always been a fixture of the nation's life but grew in response to increased production of firearms under federal supervision in the mid-nineteenth century and a dramatic rise in demand generated by the Civil War. A significant component of this research is the contention that the widely held view that all American men owned firearms and were crack



Bellesiles

Arming America aims to establish the broader historical context for our understanding of the role of guns in early America. It touches on contemporary debates in this effort to get beyond the immediate circumstances of the Second Amendment, devoting six chapters to presenting the historical background of the Constitution. Hopefully it contributes to our understanding of original intention by looking at a large company of people, well known and obscure, involved in this debate. I devoted ten years to researching and writing about the origins of America's national gun culture, examining a wide variety of sources—legal and legislative, military and business, literary and journalistic, artistic and musical, private and public, anything I could find—that touched on this fascinating story of the role of the gun in American history.

Arming America has been fortunate in receiving a number of insightful reviews from a long list of outstanding scholars. Edmund Morgan, Garry Wills, Fred Anderson, Roger Lane, Richard Slotkin, and many more offered gracious praise and informed criticisms of the book, always according to the highest standards of scholarly civility. I am also deeply honored that the book received Columbia University's 2001 Bancroft Prize. Obviously, however, the book has also been subject to many harsh and intemperate attacks. For the past year every conceivable accusation, and many inconceivable ones, have been made against the book and its author, many of these on the web, where normal standards of fair and civil have less application. I have devoted a great deal of time to demonstrating that I do not say some really outrageous things, and do address issues supposedly overlooked. Told that I do not discuss Daniel Morgan and his riflemen, I can only point to the six pages where I do so; charged with calling for the confiscation of all firearms, I can only ask for the page reference.

I hasten to add that not all of these criticisms have emerged from an ideological bias. No book is above criticism and correction. It is, I believe, the duty of any scholar to take responsibility for errors and to endeavor to correct them. I therefore thank the *OAH Newsletter* for giving me this unusual opportunity to address several specific issues. I must note immediately that I will not address the inaccurate accusations of error, those that put words into the book that are not there, or state that I do not discuss what is in fact covered. Nor will I address the cartoonish categorization of this book as "anti-gun."

One significant mistake in the original edition of *Arming America* occurs on page 230. In discussing the Militia Act of 1792, I quote the 1803 amendment to this act that "every citizen so enrolled, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition." The quotation and its citation are both correct. The error is in the context. In editing my 1,200-page manuscript to a more manageable length, I compressed two paragraphs into one, failing to keep the transition between Congress's ini-

shots needs revision. Starting with the first settlements in North America, every government had to confront the fact that a decided minority of American men owned firearms. In crisis after crisis, upon calling out local militia, governments found it necessary to supply guns to poorly armed and untrained units. As a consequence, from 1776 until 1865 Congress made the promotion of gun production and distribution a national priority.

tial wording and its amendment of that wording eleven years later. As soon as Ian Binnington of the University of Illinois made me aware of this error, for which I thank him, I contacted several historical listserves and posted the correction. Knopf corrected the passage in the further printings of the book. Ordinarily the story would end there. However, several ideologically-charged journals and web sites picked up on this error as proof that I deliberately sought to falsify the historical record. None of these accusations observes that on the next page I quote Secretary of War Henry Knox as stating that under the 1792 Militia Act the "militia are requested to arm and equip themselves." Nor do they mention that on page 262 I write, "In theory every member of the militia supplied his own gun, as the Militia Act of 1792 required."

Much of the effort to discredit *Arming America* has focused on the five paragraphs of the book addressing probate records (pp. 74, 109-110, 266-67, and 386). As I state in the book, probate records are limited in a number of ways—biased by class, race, gender, local standards, and the personalities of the executors. Although probate records offer a useful window on material culture, they constitute a small element within a larger analytical structure in a 444-page book (plus 125 pages of notes).

As I mentioned to many historians after my book appeared in September 2000, my notes on these probate records had been destroyed when the pipes in Emory University's Bowden Hall burst and flooded the building, doing serious damage to nearly every office (see, for instance, the *Emory Report*, vol. 52, 8 May 2000). The ceiling of my office collapsed and the ensuing flood turned most of the legal pads on which I had taken notes into unreadable pulp. At this point I suppose that I could have withdrawn *Arming America* from publication, since the notes for these five paragraphs were ruined. Perhaps I should have then removed those paragraphs from the text or devoted the ensuing summers to recreating the material before allowing the book to appear several years from now. I must admit that this thought never crossed my mind. I deeply regret losing this material in the flooding of my building, a contingency for which I was unprepared.

More recently critics have turned their attention from the book to information posted on my web site. On that site, I have tried to open a scholarly conversation about probate records. Going over this material in a new way, I have undertaken an extended project to not simply replicate my probate findings but to expand the evidential base. I have been persuaded by a number of scholars including Professors Randy Roth and Saul Cornell of Ohio State University, that the sample set method I employed in *Arming America* is insufficient. For my book I counted the presence of guns in the probate records for two-year periods from forty different counties. I am now researching and posting on the web ten-to-thirty-year periods from specific counties, reproducing every firearm and book listed in every probate file in those years. I have included books not only because I am interested in the subject of literacy and reading habits in early America, but also because these lists give a powerful sense of how different probate collections work. Probate records are very complicated and difficult to read in their original condition. Sometimes the executors are marvelously meticulous, recording every title in impressive libraries; sometimes they just write "books" and ascribe a value. I have invited other scholars interested in the subject to contribute materials and will post their findings on this site (three scholars have already sent material, for which I thank them). I am not trying to prove any argument with this site, but to

▼ Kohn / From 1

of the country's foreign and domestic priorities.

The war metaphor seized so quickly by George W. Bush has a number of important uses. War evokes powerful images and symbols; it reframes understanding and alters expectations. War focuses people's attention, steels determination, forces bipartisanship, justifies expending unlimited resources, and prepares the population for a long, costly, complex campaign that will subordinate American foreign and domestic policy to the struggle, necessitate changes in government organization, and result in some—perhaps substantial—casualties in the armed forces.

The metaphor focuses on the proper goals: not revenge or retaliation, but the necessity to defeat or wipe out an enemy to prevent future slaughter. No government can stand to absorb an attack of the immensity of September 11 and retain the confidence of its people unless it responds dramatically. Nor could the Bush administration afford to wait indefinitely to act. Another such attack before an American response would have caused irresistible pressure to lash out with a violence that might have alienated world opinion and thwarted the alliances necessary to combat the terrorists.

The war metaphor informs American allies that the country is serious and communicates American resolve. Most importantly, the use of the metaphor warns other governments, particularly in the Middle East and Asia, that the United States is determined, that if they choose not to cooperate, there are likely to be important—perhaps even dangerous—consequences for them over the long term. For thirty years the U.S., while not ignoring terrorism, has tried to meet the threat through law enforcement or diplomacy, and has refused to make anti-terrorism a priority of foreign policy. The war metaphor does not simply alter the discourse; it reframes the issues in ways that express the true intent of the government and the American people.

If this really is a war, who are the enemies and what are their goals? What is the cause of the struggle, and what are the United States's war aims? How will the war be fought and how will it end?

Most assuredly the enemy is not terrorism, for that is a strategy not a state, or a group of people, or even an idea, like communism. Apparently the enemy is a network of mostly Middle Eastern terrorist groups that are to some degree financed, trained, motivated, directed, or coordinated by Osama bin Laden and the al Qaeda organization he founded in the late 1980s. Bin Laden claims to want American troops and influence out of Saudi Arabia, and perhaps the entire Middle East. Conceivably his ultimate desire is the toppling of conservative, autocratic regimes throughout the Muslim world and their replacement with purified theocracies that can remake these countries into radical fundamentalist versions of their ideal Islamic society. Clearly globalization, market capitalism, political democracy, secularism, and the western (particularly American) popular culture flooding the globe—along with such social norms as gender equality—threaten longstanding values espoused by a group like the Taliban in Afghanistan, al Qaeda's current host government. Perhaps the attack aimed to provoke a reaction that would feed bin Laden's popularity in Islamic countries, even kindle a war between Islam and the West so that bin Laden's networks could unify the Muslim world in a holy war that could catapult them to power.

The American goal is protecting the United States, hopefully without undermining those foreign policies that promote American interests in various areas of the world. Simple protection requires new defenses (and perhaps legal measures) at home combined with the destruction of terrorist groups that threaten our homeland—but harmonizing a military offensive with diplomacy, financial pressure, law enforcement, and propaganda in such a way as to avoid inflaming Mus-

lim opinion against the West. The problem is that these groups lack a center of gravity: places or individuals whose elimination would spell victory for the United States and prevent further attacks. Apparently terrorists and their sponsors have been training succeeding generations in schools in Pakistan and elsewhere for some time. American military power has long concentrated on weapons and forces designed to destroy an enemy's military forces and the political, social, psychological, and economic infrastructure that supports them. Tailored, measured, proportionate force, or even the use of proxy forces—the intelligence services, legal institutions, and armed services of allies—may not eliminate terrorism directed against the United States. The struggle is triangular: America and friends against shadowy terrorist groups, in contest for sympathy and support in Muslim populations stretching from North Africa to Indonesia. As long as terrorism can recruit adherents willing to commit suicide, and use hatred of America to rally those who try to overthrow governments in the Islamic world, the threat will persist.

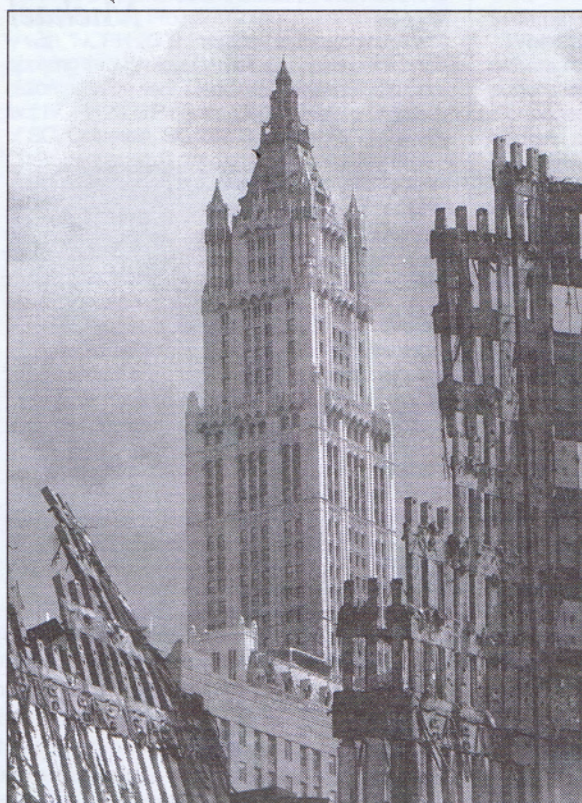
For these reasons this war is likely to differ from any the United States has fought in its history. Like the Cold War, it has begun almost imperceptibly over time, and may end not suddenly but gradually, as these groups are disrupted, forced onto the defensive, or destroyed, and their successors dissuaded from continuing the struggle.

There promises to be no large-scale mobilization of people or resources save some increased, and reallocated, government spending. Indeed the Administration told Americans not to sacrifice or scale back but to go back to normal: travel, buy, spend, recreate, and return as much as possible to "business as usual." The Bush administration seems unconcerned about deficit spending or inflation, both of which normally accompany war. Instead of a wartime boom, September 11 has thrown the economy into a contraction, one that may last just as long as terrorist attacks and general uncertainty depress consumer confidence.

Except for the creation of a homeland defense organization of some kind, there seems little prospect of a massive government reorganization as in previous conflicts. Even the attack on civil liberties that normally tarnishes American wars has been so far limited, as the Administration has acted to combat the upsurge of racism and "othering" arising out of the identification of the enemy with a particular religion and set of ethnic and national groups. Likewise left and right in Congress have joined to oppose the harsher proposals of the Justice Department to expand government powers in the areas of privacy, detention, and immigration control.

The greatest change in the near term is to American foreign policy, as every relationship is subordinated to the fight against terrorist groups. The Bush administration gives every sign of wanting to attack governments that harbor or cooperate with those terrorists who have attacked or intend to attack us, unless these governments stop providing aid or asylum.

Just how much the war will realign the United States's relationship with the rest of the world will depend on the course and duration of the struggle. The longer it goes on, and the more bin Laden and his allies wreak death and destruction on the United States, the more lasting and trans-



The Woolworth Building overshadows the remains of the World Trade Center on 29 September 2001. (U.S. Air Force photo by Gary Ell.)

forming the effects.

The same will be true at home. Although the tragedy in New York and Virginia shocked and outraged the nation, and will undoubtedly leave lifelong emotional scars, the changes of these last few weeks may not recast the country's basic institutions and way of life. But if onslaughts anywhere near the magnitude of September 11 reoccur over time, then American civil liberties, immigration policies, racial tolerance, public institutions, and the very sense of optimism and autonomy that have infused the American spirit for much of our history, will come under great strain.

The military dimensions of the conflict will also differ from typical wars. Combat will be episodic and fought alongside allies in those countries, like Afghanistan, that openly harbor al Qaeda or refuse to move against it inside their own borders. It will be a war without "fronts" because the actual enemy is

small in numbers, stateless, and scattered. The destruction of things will be less effective than the killing or capture of individuals and the forcing of countries to stop harboring or aiding groups that are recruiting, training, and launching terror. Economic, legal, political, diplomatic, and psychological efforts against these groups will precede military force and perhaps render it unnecessary. The administration might go after Saddam Hussein—but at the risk of fracturing the coalition and inflaming anti-Americanism elsewhere in the Muslim world—unless there is direct evidence linking Iraq to September 11 or subsequent attacks, or indications that Iraq is planning to attack us. If the violence we ourselves unleash kills numbers of innocent people or seems excessive in scale and scope, we will be recruiting new terrorists. We will need to isolate these fanatical and extremist groups from the people of the Muslim world who reject violence and have no connection to terrorism. The United States must take care not to act or appear to be the dominating, domineering, arrogant, rogue predator these groups accuse it of being.

The challenge for Americans in what may be a long, tedious, dangerous, and mostly covert struggle will be to recognize our essential vulnerability, remain calm, remember the goal, and understand that strategy and methods will differ from other wars. Abroad we need to eradicate this enemy in such a manner as not to increase its strength. At home we need to conserve our institutions, maintain our morale, and champion the liberties we seek to protect. Our government will have to restrain itself—even under great public pressure—from military operations that will not further our goals or internal security measures that violate our ideals. And the American people will have to exhibit a patience they have not always demonstrated in previous war-making experiences. □

*Richard H. Kohn is professor of history and chair of the Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Most recently, he coedited *Soldiers and Civilians: The Civil-Military Gap and American National Security* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2001).*

Focus on *Teaching*

Implementing The La Pietra Report: Globalizing U. S. History Instruction in Birmingham, Alabama

Robert Cassanello
Daniel S. Murphree

In January 2001, faculty of the Social and Behavioral Sciences division at Miles College, a historically black college located in Birmingham, Alabama, received a National Endowment of the Humanities (NEH) Extending the Reach grant for the purpose of creating a history major. Prior to the project, Miles College had no major in history and only offered students freshman survey courses and those required for the social studies education certification. These required classes essentially consisted of standard survey courses and a few upper division classes modeled on traditional, and in some cases, outdated historiographical and pedagogical paradigms.

To many it was clear that the history curriculum at Miles required a major overhaul, both to modernize existing course content and to meet the instruction expectations of students. Equipped with the necessary funding to address these issues and the administrative support of the college, we decided to not only correct past deficiencies, but to also develop a new curriculum that fulfills the needs and captures the interests of Miles students while distinguishing the program from those of other local and regional educational institutions.

For these reasons, two questions stood out above all others as we began the planning phase of the project: How should we allocate our resources? What model should we use to best meet our goals? Fortunately, at the time that these issues were being contemplated at Miles, the Organization of American Historians published the *La Pietra Report*, "Internationalizing the Study of American History." The stated goal of the scholars who compiled the *La Pietra Report* became the guiding principle by which we proceeded to develop the curriculum for the new history major. Certain faculty members at Miles had long championed the need to deviate from traditional patterns of Eurocentric, Afrocentric, and national bounded courses and instruction, key points advocated in the report. Like those involved in the OAH project, we placed primary emphasis on incorporating instructional models based on transnational, multicultural, and comparative themes. While not totally abandoning national and geographically defined topics, new courses designed according to the *La Pietra* model placed a special focus on subjects that transcended political boundaries. Specifically, United States history, in both surveys and specialty courses, will now be taught according to an Atlantic World, Pacific Rim, or Americas perspective in hopes of introducing our students to a wider, more encompassing, understanding of their communities, both past and present. The African American history course, for example, which is a popular mainstay at Miles, will incorporate themes of the Atlantic World as well as the African Diaspora. To a limited extent, we have also found ways to incorporate global themes in the Alabama history class.

As a result, the still evolving curriculum of the new major represents a marked departure from past models utilized at Miles College, as well as from current paradigms employed at neighboring institutions. Existing surveys on U.S., African, and world history have been redesigned to present the regions and their peoples as

integral participants in global events, movements, and trends, rather than as insulated entities isolated from external factors. In addition to requiring students to enroll in the same number of Western and Non-Western subject courses, all majors must also participate in a series of lectures, seminars, and symposia dealing with comparative history topics. Sample courses to be introduced to this curriculum include, "Colonization in the Americas," "Race in an Atlantic Context" and "Industrialization in the Pacific Rim." Moreover, history faculty will conduct upper division seminars and encourage senior theses that deal with global topics and involve a considerable degree of group and individual research in sources that necessitate interpretative thought, or at least consideration of an international perspective.

Our ability to devise and implement such a curriculum stems in large part from the funding and resources we have obtained. The NEH grant that we received to initiate the history major also enabled us to purchase hundreds of new monographs and journals for our campus library, many of which promote new comparative and/or global interpretations of U.S. and world history. For the upcoming year, we have applied to NEH for supplementary funding to purchase additional materials with similar applications in order to provide greater research avenues for our history majors.

In this second acquisition phase, we plan to expand our holdings to include substantial microfilm collections containing newspapers and other primary documents dealing with African, Asian and Latin American history. Additionally, with this funding we intend to develop a public history component for our major. Consistent with the global and comparative focus, instructors will train students in traditional skills and knowledge needed in public history settings (oral history, document preservation, administration, etc.) while encouraging them to apply their skills in the presentation of international themes. Arrangements have been made with the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute and Berman Museum of World History in Anniston, Alabama, to provide consultations, instruction, and internships for eligible students and provide further venues for undergraduate learning. By expanding and diversifying our students' research materials while providing them alternative career paths involving the study of global and comparative history, we hope to encourage greater undergraduate interest in the program and to highlight the region's historical resources.

As part of this curricula transformation and in accordance with guidelines promoted in the *La Pietra Report*, we recognize the need to improve our own instructional

techniques and areas of expertise. Through the assistance of an NEH Focus on Teaching Grant, history faculty at Miles College will engage in a series of intensive professional development seminars over the course of the 2001-2002 academic year. The purpose of these seminars will be to design a standard rubric and course outline for the inclusion of global and comparative themes in our World Civilization and U.S. History surveys. Themes we wish to examine include: manifestations of identity, the structure of inequality, migration of peoples, environment, disease, zones of contact, technology, and how to integrate these topics into course instruction.

Assisting us in developing new strategies will be scholars already well established in this area of history instruction. Peter Stearns, the author of the global themed textbook *World History in Brief*, recently adopted for use in World Civilization surveys at Miles College, will preside over our first workshop and assist us in future course design and curriculum refinement. Another key goal of the seminars is to incorporate Internet technology into the classroom. Patrick Manning, director of the World History Resource Center at Northeastern University, will conduct a workshop on how to best incorporate the web and online research materials into global history instruction. With his assistance we hope to develop Internet-based World and U.S. history projects

in which history majors must participate before graduation. Through this process, students will develop greater insight into historical research, obtain additional access to international research materials, and acquire extensive Internet familiarity that they may not obtain through conventional history curricula.

Much work still needs to be done before the history major at Miles College is established and the curricula shaped around *The La Pietra Report*. Yet, in an era when many history programs across the nation are in need of more funding and support, the circumstances leading to the establishment of this curriculum provide reason for optimism among members of our profession. Innovative, relevant, externally-funded improvement of history instruction at the post-secondary level can still take place. Perhaps more important, new paradigms on history instruction need not remain in theory only. As evidenced through the situation at Miles College, ideas such as *The La Pietra Report* can become reality. □



Robert Cassanello and Daniel S. Murphree are Assistant Professors of History at Miles College in Birmingham, Alabama. Read the *LaPietra Report* online at <<http://www.oah.org/activities/lapietra/>>.

▼ Linenthal / From 1

tember 11 sometimes assured listeners that the "mourning" was over, and that it was time to "get back to business." The desire to regulate and make predictable healing by envisioning it as a "process," to proclaim mourning "over" while thousands of bodies are still in the rubble reveals an enduring cultural conviction that one can "get over" any event, that trauma is an "illness" to be "cured," not a reality to be gradually incorporated into what people in Oklahoma City came to understand as a "new normal."

I am also reminded of how the shock of the Oklahoma City bombing engendered a vibrant cultural conversation about American identity. Were we, as was widely assumed in the forty-eight hours following the bombing, an innocent nation in a wicked world, besieged by foreign terrorists? Oklahoma City, so many observed, looked like Beirut, and the imposition of this alien landscape into America's "heartland" was, as so-called terrorism experts told the nation, the fault of Islamic terrorists.

After the arrest of Timothy McVeigh, and the realization that white male Gulf War veterans were responsible, there was an immediate shift in focus. No longer did public rhetoric envision an innocent nation in a wicked world, but a diseased nation with a rich history of violence, mass producing home-grown terrorists.

The events of September 11 have also sparked discussions about American identity. How should we balance our tradition of sacred civil liberties and the desire for security? Will the sudden global consciousness, represented by a military coalition underwritten by a nation that

had, been pilloried for its neo-isolationism before September 11, be sustained beyond military imperatives? Can the enduring conviction of American innocence—expressed so clearly by President Bush's questioning of how anyone could hate America because we are so "good"—allow for sober reflection on the wisdom, folly and immense impact of American foreign policy decisions? Will the domestic impact of war transform the nation in ways yet unimaginable? As during past wars, will intolerance of voices seemingly out of step with martial enthusiasm constrict and impoverish civic argument?

Like so many others, I sought refuge in the immediate hours and days after September 11 in the rhetoric of the new and the unprecedented. In some ways, of course, it is an accurate assessment. But we bring to this new and dark landscape predictable habits of mind that seek out historical analogies—be they appropriate or not. We respond through predictable human emotions often at war within each of us and often seek resolution in the military resources of the nation and the recognizable if not altogether comforting myths, rituals and symbols of a nation at war. We even proclaim, though the term is not often used because of fear of its impact in the Muslim world, the necessity of a righteous "crusade" against clear and recognizable forces of evil.

I am not a fan of the term "lessons" of history. The aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing does, however, at least offer some guidelines as we seek to understand the embryonic stages of the "new normal." In addition to the progressive narrative that celebrates heroism and courage and envisions a nation brought together through tragedy, there will soon be a toxic narrative that focuses not on the saga of rescue and recovery and the solace of belonging to an imagined nationwide bereaved community. It will tell of the enduring impact of the event itself on the bodies, minds, and spirits of family members, survivors and rescue and recovery workers. It is a narrative that sadly observes that cities and nations are both brought together and torn apart by such events.

Oklahoma City helps us understand that there is no "old" self to put back together after an act of violence, only a new self to incorporate, the event in one's life, sometimes creatively, sometimes destructively. As for individuals, so for nations. We will all play a role in creating the social tissues of the "new normal" as we "claw [our] way out as best [we] can."

□

Edward T. Linenthal is the Edward M. Penson Professor of Religion and American Culture at the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh and the author of *The Unfinished Bombing: Oklahoma City In American Memory* (Oxford University Press, 2001).

▼ Bellesiles / From 3

provide information.

Of special interest recently have been the findings of the Boston *Globe* reporter David Mehegan, who found "several" errors on one of these web listings. There are currently 1,449 probate files recorded on the site; Mr. Mehegan discovered discrepancies in three of these files from Vermont. (The year refers to the date of the first inventory.)

Bellesiles: Asher Culver, 1776, Castleton, 2 guns valued at £2.

Mehegan: "firearm"

Bellesiles: Abel Moulton, 1776, Castleton, 5 guns £2, 8,

Mehegan: "Fire Arms, 2 [pounds] 8 s."

Bellesiles: Jonathan Mayo, 1781, of Tinmouth, gun 6s

Mehegan: no gun, but "1 lb. gunpowder 6 s., 3 lbs leads 3 s."

I assume that with Mayo's inventory I read "gunpowder" as a "gun." There are instances of initial inventories in the *Probate District Records* that are corrected in the *County Probate Records*, which may explain the other two disagreements. These may be errors; if so I stand corrected. But I certainly did not seek to mislead anyone with these mistakes, and am uncertain just what form this misleading takes since I noted more guns than Mr. Mehegan found. There are those who insist that there are "many more" errors on this site, but I cannot answer innuendo. These inventories have a wonderful phrase before the appraisers' signatures, which might serve as a useful guide when using probate materials: "Errors excepted."

Mr. Mehegan also found an error in my web site bibliography for the probate records. Because of the flood, I had to reconstruct where I read the probate files from memory. Many of these records are on microfilm from the Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU), which is affiliated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Whenever possible, I went to the original documents, visiting numerous archives around the country. It appears that I correctly recalled thirty-nine of these forty locations. However, I completely forgot in which of several California archives I read what I recall to be twelve probate records from 1859 and 1860 with San Francisco as the stated location.

Certainly those who have misrepresented *Arming America*, accused me of omissions later discovered to be in the book, and of commissions that were not, and charged me with opinions and actions alien to my nature, will now do as I have and admit their errors. It is possible, as the AHA and OIEAHC resolution states with forceful clarity, "to subject all scholarly work to criticism" without launching personal attacks on the author. I hope that is the case by the time my next book appears. That book explores the long history of gun regulation in America, with particular attention to the interaction of law and culture.

I am gratified by much of the conversation about the origins of America's gun culture that has developed in the past year. In that regard, I particularly look forward to the forthcoming issue of the *William & Mary Quarterly*, which will explore many interesting criticisms of *Arming America* and alternative readings of the evidence. It is vital to acknowledge that fair-minded people can disagree on the meaning and interpretation of all historical documents, and that it is possible to respect the basic human dignity of a person with whom we disagree. The real test before our profession, it seems to me, is our ability to address an issue of contemporary concern in a scholarly fashion without evoking relentless denunciation and severe passions. As many historians have argued, we owe it to ourselves and our community to remain engaged with issues that carry political resonance. □

Michael Bellesiles is professor of history at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. At its fall meeting, the OAH Executive Board passed the OIEAHC and AHA resolution. See page 19.



MHS-NEH FELLOWSHIPS

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY will award either one long-term MHS-NEH fellowship of six to twelve months or two of a maximum of five months each in 2002–2003. MHS-NEH fellowships are made possible by an award from the National Endowment for the Humanities, an independent federal agency. The stipend, governed by an NEH formula, will be no more than \$40,000 for a term of six to twelve months and smaller amounts for shorter terms. Within the constraints of the NEH's guidelines, the Society will also supplement each stipend with a housing allowance of up to \$500 per month. MHS-NEH fellowships are open to U.S. citizens and to foreign nationals who have lived in the United States for at least the three years immediately preceding the application deadline. Applicants must have completed their professional training; NEH-sponsored fellowships are not available to graduate students. The awards committee will give preference to candidates who have not held a long-term grant during the three years prior to the proposed fellowship term.

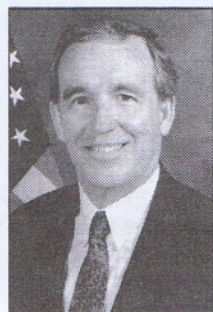
Application deadline: January 15, 2002.

For information about MHS-NEH fellowships and about the Society's other awards, including short-term grants and support through the New England Regional Fellowship Consortium, please check the Society's web site, www.masshist.org, or contact Jean Powers, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215 (e-mail jpowers@masshist.org).

From the Archivist of the United States

National Tragedy Reinforces Importance of Records

John W. Carlin



Carlin

On 11 September 2001, citizens of nations around the world were stunned and outraged at the acts of terrorism at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and the results have affected us all, some more directly and personally than others. As I write this, our nation, while still reeling from the assault, is beginning to heal and to rebuild, and as we begin to move forward, we are

now taking stock of all our losses. For along with the senseless loss of lives and livelihoods, countless vital records of public and private organizations, as well as of individuals were destroyed that terrible day. Not only did September 11 change history forever, but the attacks obliterated the records and historical documentation of many organizations.

At the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), we are doing everything in our power to assist agencies whose records were destroyed. In New York City and at the Pentagon, NARA staff has offered its assistance to assess the extent of records damage, stabilize damaged records, and reconstruct files, if possible. We have also scheduled a number of training workshops on vital records and disaster preparedness to be presented at Federal records centers.

More specifically, our New York Regional Archives is collaborating with other members of New York City's archival community to provide assistance during this period of recovery and rebuilding. Working together, this group is addressing both the immediate need for disaster assessment and recovery, and the longer-term initiative to document the people, organizations, and activities surrounding the World Trade Center attack. These efforts have only just begun and are expected to change and grow in the upcoming months.

Just as recent events have made us all more vigilant in regard to personal security, we have also become more aware of the safeguards that are necessary to protect our vital records. The records of any organization—whether it be a government agency or a private business—are key to its survival and success. For example, as consumers we expect our credit card companies to keep accurate information on our credit ratings and our insurance companies to protect our policy records. As patients, it is vital to us that our doctors, pharmacists and healthcare organizations safeguard our medical records. And as American citizens, we expect government agencies to keep records pertaining to military service, land rights, taxes, and much more.

Many organizations in New York City and Washington, D.C., did have vital records backups and recov-

ery plans—and therefore saved their records—and in many cases, their businesses. But sadly, this was not the case in most instances. For example, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has confirmed that the entire contents of the library stored in the sub-basement of the World Trade Center were destroyed.

In this time of increased national security, it is also important to remember that the records of any group of people, whether it be a nation, a government agency or a private business, are key to its survival and success and have historically been targets of aggression. For instance, you may recall that the Gulf War originally began when Iraq made an attempt to take over the nation of Kuwait. But it was more than the Kuwaiti borders that Iraq intended to erase—it was also the identity of Kuwait's people. One of the United Nations' resolutions that led to the Gulf War was a condemnation of attempts by Iraq "to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate government of Kuwait."

Simply put, Saddam Hussein understood that such records document the legitimacy of a government and whatever legal standing, rights, and entitlements the citizens of a country have. Destroying the national records of Kuwait would make it a lot easier to end that nation's independence and subjugate its citizens. The Serbs in the Bosnian War seem likely to have understood this too, when they shelled the National Library in Sarajevo along with other cultural institutions.

As a professional community we know and understand that records matter in people's lives, and records matter in the life of a nation. They document the identities, rights, and entitlements of citizens, and the actions for which officials are accountable. And they document historical experience and memory, so that it can be assessed and reassessed as historians continually seek better understanding of what has happened within the context of our communities, our nation, and our world.

While we do not yet know how history will remember the events of September 11—or how our future as a nation will be shaped by this tragedy, one thing is clear—the records we hold at the National Archives and Records Administration attest to the fact that our country has faced tragedy before and emerged even stronger. From the records of George Washington's bitter winter at Valley Forge, to the photographs of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fires, to the long lists of those killed at Pearl Harbor in 1941, the history of our country is one of courage and perseverance. Now, as in the past, we will unite to face the challenges that lie ahead. □

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

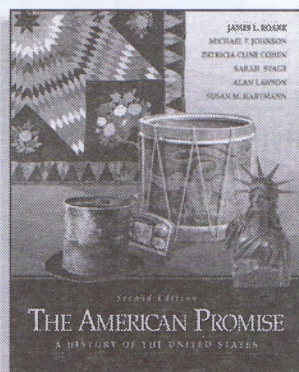
Focus on Teaching Sessions OAH Annual Meeting Memphis, Tennessee 3-6 April 2003

The Committee on Teaching of the Organization of American Historians invites proposals for Focus on Teaching sessions at its 2003 annual meeting in Memphis, Tennessee. 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). The committee especially invites sessions on the following: technology and instruction; National or State history standards; and the main theme of the annual meeting: "social justice and American history." That choice is centrally informed by the location of the meeting in Memphis and, particularly, by the coincidence of the meeting with the thirty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Topics on the conference theme may include, but are not limited to: issues related to the Civil Rights Movement and the exploration of the struggle for justice in American history, with respect to chronology, topic theory, and method; historical narratives our students learn; history and film; reconceptualizing textbooks and classrooms; and history museums and the classroom. Focus on Teaching presentations often involve the audience as active participants. 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 curricula vitae, an abstract of no more than five hundred words in length, and a brief prospectus of each paper/presentation proposed. Please send five (5) copies of each completed proposal by 15 January 2002 to: James A. Percoco, Chair, OAH Committee on Teaching, 7603 Seabrook Lane, Springfield VA 22153. Questions may be sent via e-mail to <teachcmte@lists.oah.org>.

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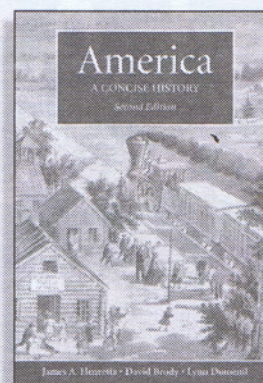
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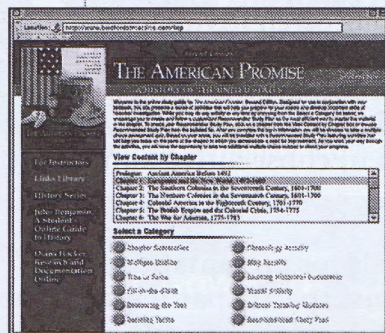
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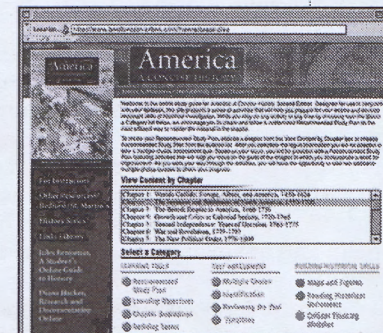
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Profiles

The Society for Military History

Robert H. Berlin

Established in 1933 as the American Military History Foundation, renamed in 1939 the American Military Institute, and renamed again in 1990 the Society for Military History (SMH), the SMH is devoted to stimulating and advancing the study of military history. Its membership (of more than 2,300 individuals) includes scholars, students, soldiers, and citizens interested in military history. Many members are historians at universities and public historians working for agencies of the federal and state governments and public and private institutions. Members are from all fifty states, U.S. territories and many countries, making the society an international organization.

The society's officers and twelve trustees are elected semi-annually. Currently, the President is Tim Nenninger of the National Archives, and Alex Roland of Duke University is the Vice President. Regional Coordinators work to encourage military history activities and panels at regional conferences and historical meetings. The society is affiliated with the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association and is an active member and supporter of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and contributes to National History Day.

Membership in the SMH comes with numerous benefits including a subscription to *The Journal of Military History*. Published quarterly by the George C. Marshall Foundation and the Virginia Military Institute and edited by Bruce Vandervort and Larry I. Bland with an Editorial Advisory Board headed by Ira Gruber, *The Journal of Military History* is the premier scholarly publication in the field and always welcomes article submissions covering all facets of military history. The current issue includes articles on: the Korean War by Allan R. Millett, the Allied Landings at Gallipoli by Tim Travers, memoirs, documents, nearly one hundred book reviews, an overview of articles published in other journals, and the annual index.

Members also receive the society's quarterly newsletter, *Headquarters Gazette*, edited by Kurt Hackemer of the University of South Dakota. Each issue provides society news, information on the activities of military historians, calls for papers, a meetings calendar, and articles relative to current events. The most recent issue, for example, includes a review of the film "Pearl Harbor" by Nicholas Evans Sarantakes.

The highlight of the year for society members is the annual meeting usually held in April or May. Hundreds of members and guests gather to hear a range of panels and papers in all fields of military history, to tour inter-

esting sites, see old colleagues and meet new friends, dine together, hear noted speakers, and examine the latest publications in the field. The 2001 annual meeting was held at and sponsored by the University of Calgary in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Thanks to the efforts of the University of Calgary's Centre for Military and Strategic Studies and the Department of History, society members experienced Canadian hospitality and scholarship. The Society for Military History's next annual meeting—its sixty-ninth—

will be held in Madison, Wisconsin, 4-7 April 2002 and is sponsored by the Wisconsin Veterans Museum and coordinated by its director Rich Zeitlin. The meeting will be held at the Frank Lloyd Wright designed Monona Terrace Convention Center. The theme for the meeting is "War and Remembrance, Constructing the Military Past and Future." For the first time the society is making available grants for graduate students whose papers are accepted by the program committee, headed by Jerry Cooper of the Department of History, University of Missouri-St. Louis. The society's seventieth annual meeting will be 1-4 May 2003 in Knoxville, Tennessee, and will be sponsored by the Center for the Study of War and Society at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

One of the highlights of the annual meeting is the awards lunch where the society recognizes outstanding military historians for their activities and publications. This year's winners included: John Whiteclay Chambers II for *The Oxford Companion to American Military History* (Oxford University Press); and Brian McAllister Linn for *The Philippine War, 1899-1902* (University Press of Kansas). The current awards committee is accepting book submissions and is headed by Jennie Kiesling of the Department of History at the United States Military Academy.

In cooperation with The George C. Marshall Foundation, the Society for Military History sponsors the annual George C. Marshall lecture presented annually at a prominent historical meeting. The next lecture will be held at the 2002 OAH Annual Meeting, 11-14 April, in Washington, D.C.

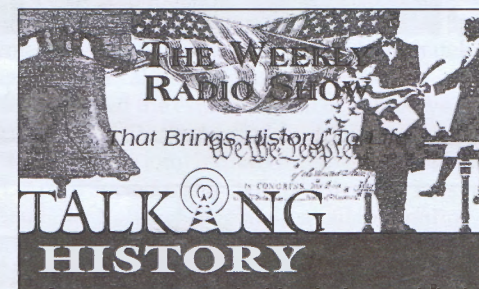
Anyone interested in military history is welcome and encouraged to join the society. For more information, visit <<http://www.smh-hq.org/>>. □

Robert H. Berlin is executive director of the Society for Military History.

Talking History Takes on the Greatest Generation

On 19 November, "Talking History" will begin a four-part series on American generations. There has been much talk and press about generations as of late, sparked in large part by Tom Brokaw's book *The Greatest Generation*. Often lacking, however, has been a sense of historical perspective—something *Talking History* will provide.

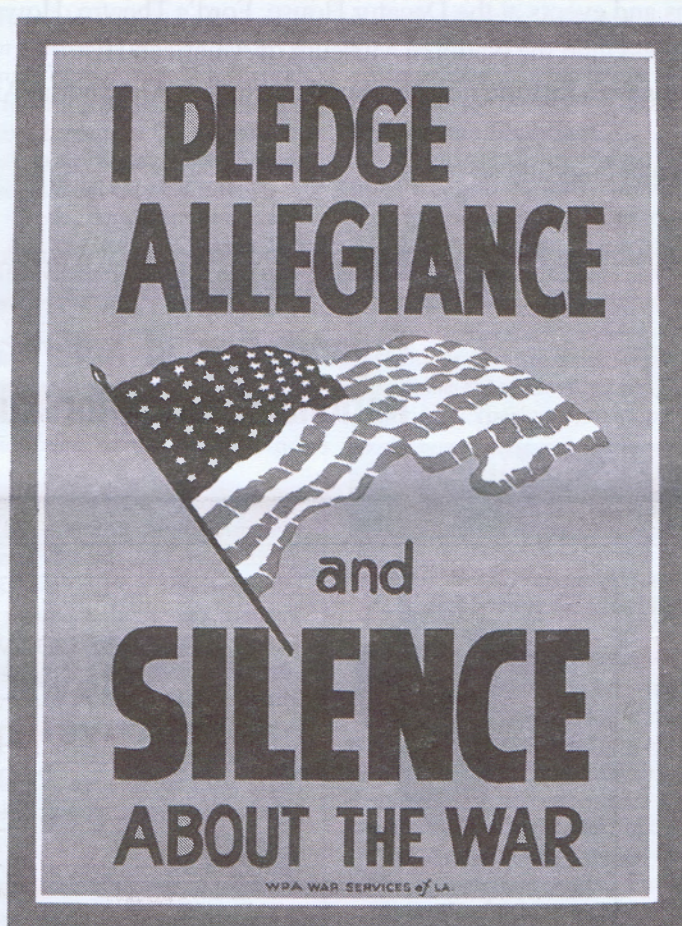
Historians Joyce Appleby, James McPherson, David Kennedy, David Farber, Stephanie Coontz, Char Miller, Robert Stinnett, and others will examine the generations of the early Republic, the Civil War, World War II, and the Baby Boom. These scholars will consider whether there is a "greatest generation." They will review the formative experiences of some of the most commonly cited generations, and offer their views as to whether generation, like class, race, and gender, is a useful category for understanding the past.



Talking History, cosponsored by the Organization of American Historians (see the August 2001 issue of the *OAH Newsletter*), airs weekly on public radio stations across the country. Shows that aired in September and October featured interviews with Sarah Mondale on the history of public education; Steven Mintz on the American family; Nancy Cott on marriage; James Fisher on the Lindbergh baby's kidnapping case; Linda Gordon on "The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction;" Loren Schwenger on slave petitions; David Blight on race, reunion, and the Civil War; Michael Bellesiles on early American gun culture; and Nathaniel Philbrick on the tragedy of the whaleship *Essex*.

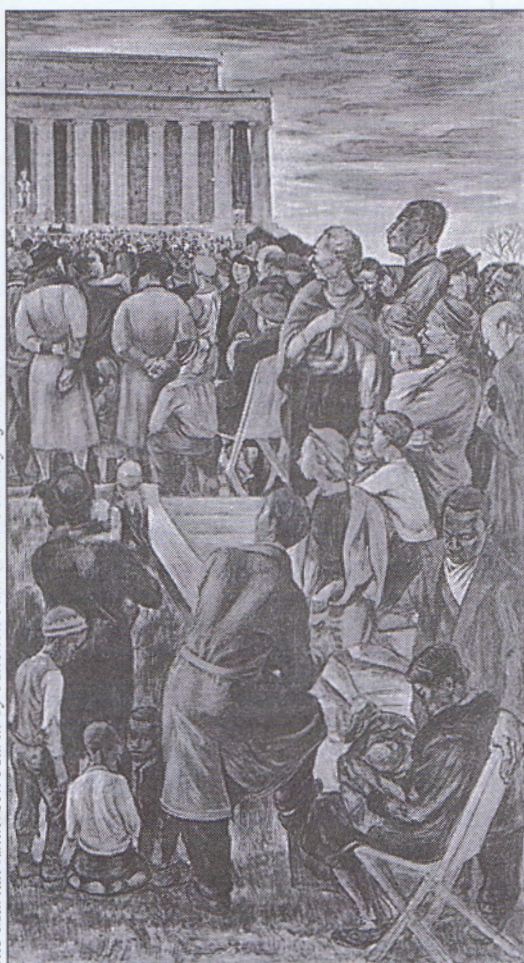
To listen to past shows, or for further information on the program, go to the *Talking History* website: <<http://cuwebradio.creighton.edu/history>>. If you have any ideas for future programs, or would like to get involved in *Talking History*, contact the host for the program, Bryan Le Beau, Department of History, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska 68178; <blbeau@creighton.edu>.

If *Talking History* is not being aired on your local public radio station, contact the station's program director and ask him or her to consider adding it to the station's lineup. *Talking History* is available to all public radio stations via the public radio satellite system. □



Works Progress Administration (WPA) Poster promoting patriotism and suggesting that careless communication may be harmful to the war effort. (WPA War Services of Louisiana, ca. 1941 and 1943. Library of Congress digital ID cph 3f05581.)

The Marian Anderson Mural by Mitchell Jamieson. Courtesy of the National Archives.



Come and join the crowd in Washington, D.C.

OAH-NCPH Annual Meeting

11-14 April 2002 • Renaissance Hotel

Featuring

- More than 100 panels, roundtables, and workshops, including a Focus on Teaching series and graduate student sessions
- State of the Art sessions on historiographical developments in eight subfields
- A history advocacy workshop
- A plenary session honoring John Hope Franklin
- A performance by Sweet Honey in the Rock
- Offsite sessions and events at the Decatur House, Ford's Theatre, Howard University, Library of Congress, and the National Museum of American History
- Tours of Washington's historic neighborhoods including Alexandria, Anacostia, and U Street
- Affiliate group meetings and sessions

Programs and registration forms will be mailed and posted on www.oah.org in February.

**Organization of American Historians
National Council for Public History**

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

www.oah.org Shaping the future of American history



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

In preparation for the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown colony in 2007, and under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, OAH is pleased to announce the Jamestown Scholars dissertation fellowship program. Two fellowships were awarded in 2001. Two more 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.

The 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:

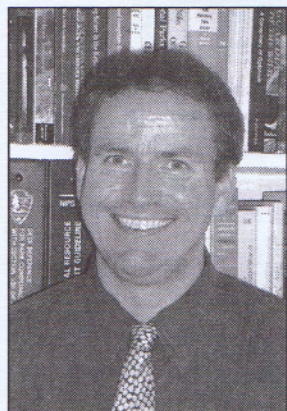
OAH-NPS Jamestown Scholars
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47408

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

News from the NCC

Capitol Commentary

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



Craig

Cultural Institutions Impacted by World Trade Tower Disaster

There can be little doubt that the recent terrorist attacks have dramatically changed the American political and cultural landscape. By some estimates, one out of every six Americans either knew or knows of someone who died in the attacks. Months have now passed, yet the cleanup continues as hundreds of workers and volunteers dig ever

deeper into the twin towers rubble. The good news is that most employees of lower Manhattan's cultural institutions, including museums and archives, have returned to work and are continuing to assess and address the damage.

By one count, in New York City there are 42 museums, 57 libraries and archives and some 245 outdoor sculptures possibly affected by recent events. Thankfully, for the most part, staff are accounted for and safe. At this writing, the news of physical damage from museums remains spotty. The greatest continuing threat in New York is the dust and ash from debris that still blankets much of the city. The National Museum of the American Indian (located just a few blocks from Ground Zero), for example, is covered in a few inches of ash. Reportedly, the dust is granular and greasy and may scratch delicate surfaces. Untold numbers of books, delicate fabrics, historic photographs and prints, as well as works of art may need careful cleaning and conservation. To this end, professional conservation advice is available through the Heritage Preservation <<http://www.heritagepreservation.org/>>. In addition, the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works has a free referral service at (202) 452-9545. Also, a useful brochure, "Resources for Recovery: Post-Disaster Aid for Cultural Institutions" is available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Small Business Administration, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and other organizations. For a copy call (202) 634-1422.

Appropriation Bills

House and Senate conferees hope to finalize the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill which will provide the funding for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) including the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). Most of the line items for NARA have already been decided but funding for the NHPRC still appears in limbo. The House of Representatives recommended a FY 2002 appropriation of \$10 million for the NHPRC, but earmarked \$2.7 million for special projects in Oklahoma and Massachusetts. The Senate put the NHPRC appropriation at \$6.46 million. We understand that Senate conferees are poised to support the House's higher number. This would be great news, as it means a net increase for the NHPRC of \$1.3 million.

On 10 October 2001, conferees for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation bill (H.R. 2217) reached agreement on what will be a \$19.1 billion Interior and Related Agencies bill. Of particular interest to the historical/archival community are the funding levels that the conferees agreed to for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and various historic preservation related programs. The House had approved \$123.5 million for the NEH and the Senate pegged the

agency's funding level at \$125.5 million. Conferees agreed on a \$4 million increase for the agency over the present budget (and the President's request) for a total of \$124.5 million. The funds of particular interest to the historical/archival community are to be distributed as follows: Federal/State Partnerships \$30.6 million; Education Programs \$12 million; Preservation and Access \$18.3 million; Public Programs \$12.5 million; Research Programs \$12.5 million; Program Development \$397,000; Challenge Grants \$10.4 million; Regional Humanities Centers \$1.186 million.

Under the terms of the conference agreement, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is to receive \$115.2 million (funding is at \$98 million with an additional \$17 million for the "Challenge America Arts Fund") and the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) will realize \$26.9 million. The Smithsonian Institution is funded at \$497 million, some \$43 million above FY 2001 and \$3 million above the President's request. The Interior bill also provides some \$30 million for the "Save America's Treasures" program. The National Park Service "Operations" are funded at \$1.5 billion, some \$91 million more than in FY 2001. A total of \$44.5 million is set aside for various National Park Service historic preservation activities.

Congress completed work on the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill. For the most part, the programs authorized in the President's "No Child Left Behind" Department of Education bill (S. 1/H.R. 1) are expected to be funded in the FY 2002 appropriation bill. In the FY 2001 Department of Education (DOE) appropriation bill, \$50 million was made available for American history education. In this next fiscal year, \$100 million has been allocated for the second year of the "Teaching American History" initiative spearheaded by Senate Appropriation Chairman Robert Byrd (D-WV).

While the DOE appropriations bill is finalized, the President's education reform bill, of which differing versions passed the House and Senate last spring, is still awaiting action by a conference committee. Hill insiders report that progress is being made slowly, and that closed-door discussions continue.

Personnel Changes for the Endowments

On 14 September 2001, by unanimous consent, the United States Senate approved the nomination of Bruce Cole to become the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Cole is a Distinguished Professor in the Henry Hope School of Fine Arts at Indiana University at Bloomington. He is expected to begin his term in early December. In a related development, Lynne Munson, who served as special assistant to former NEH chairwoman Lynne V. Cheney, will become deputy chair under Cole. The White House also announced that it intends to nominate Michael Hammond, dean of Rice University's School of Music, as the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. President Bush also selected Henry Moran, current head of the Mid-America Arts Alliance, a private, regional multistate arts organization, as the executive director of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities.

Leak Statute Provision Defeated

Owing to White House concerns, Justice Department objections and stiff opposition from media and historical organizations, on 4 September 2001, the controversial "leak statute"—a legislative provision that would have made it a felony to disclose certain types of classified governmental information—was withdrawn from further consideration as part of the FY 2002 Intelligence Authorization Act. If the measure had been enacted, it would have put in place a broad prohibition on the disclosure of "prop-

erly classified" information by government employees and sanctioned criminal prosecution. Historians and journalists would have been especially vulnerable to prosecution under the act, which allowed for interrogation, jail sentences, and stiff fines. The NCC, the AHA, and several other historical groups requested they be allowed to testify on the scheduled hearing before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in order to register concerns regarding the proposed statute. That request was never answered by the committee. Should the measure be resurrected, the historical community again will request that its views be heard.

Report Finds FRUS Fails to Comply With Law

According to a just-released Senate Foreign Relations Committee report (S. Rept 107-60), the State Department's "Foreign Relations of the United States" (FRUS) series (the official compilation of records and documents relating to U.S. foreign policy) is not being published in the timely fashion required by law. A 1991 law mandates that FRUS provide a "thorough, accurate and reliable documentary record of major U.S. foreign policy decisions and significant U.S. diplomatic activity" and that it be published not more than 30 years after the events described. Specifically, the Department has yet to publish 11 of the 34 volumes from the Johnson Administration, which ended in 1969. The main reason for the shortfall, says the Department, is the "time-consuming declassification process," which often requires the review of the same documents in each volume by several agencies. In its defense, the State Department informed the committee that part of the problem is that it has had difficulties in seeking cooperation from the Central Intelligence Agency, which imposes restrictions on research, and impedes the copying of documents and publishing of compilations by State Department historians. Excerpts have been posted by the Federation of American Scientists at: <<http://www.fas.org/sgp/congress/2001/frus.html>>.

White House Continues to Block Release of Reagan Papers

For the third time, the Bush Administration has delayed the release of some sixty-eight thousand pages of White House papers from the Reagan Administration. In an 31 August letter to the National Archives, White House counsel Alberto R. Gonzales stated that yet another delay was required "to review the many constitutional and legal questions raised by [the] potential release of sensitive and confidential Presidential records and to decide upon the proper legal framework and process to employ in reviewing such records on an ongoing basis." (Gonzales letter at <<http://www.fas.org/sgp/news/2001/09/presrecs.html>>.) The White House's actions apparently violate the spirit, if not the legislative language, embodied in the Presidential Records Act of 1978, which calls for the release of presidential papers twelve years after a president leaves office. Mr. Reagan's papers were to have been released in January, but the White House requested the National Archives and Records Administration delay the release initially until 21 June, then until the last day of August. The National Coordinating Committee's appeal to NARA for the records list portion of the letter of transmittal to the White House was denied and having now exhausted administrative remedies, the NCC is consulting with its legal representatives and other interested parties, including OAH, to consider what course of action is best to pursue in light of NARA's denial. □

For the latest news from NCC, point your web browser to <<http://h-net.msu.edu/~ncc/>>.

Explore our latest teaching resources

Since 1996, the OAH has worked with the National Center for History in the Schools at the University of California, Los Angeles to produce teaching units for secondary school educators. Written by teams of teachers and historians, each unit contains lesson plans, student handouts, and primary documents designed for classroom use. To read tables of contents and lesson plans online, visit <http://www.oah.org/pubs/teachingunits/>. To order, contact sales@oah.org or call 812-855-9851.

Recently published

U.S. Indian Policy, 1815-1860

Removal to Reservation

87 pages, \$11.50

Early Chinese Immigration and the Process of Exclusion

69 pages, \$11.50

Also available

§The Antebellum Women's Movement, 1820-1860

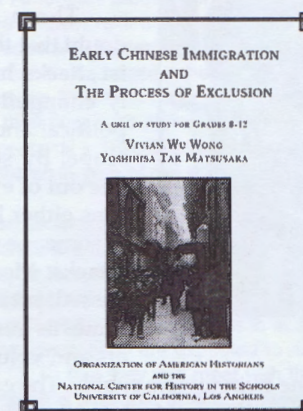
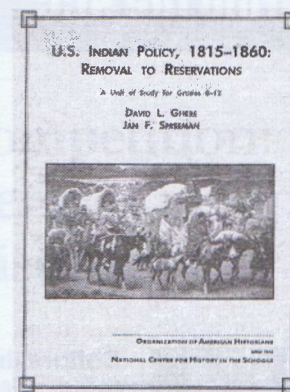
§Asian Immigration to the U.S.

§Causes of the American Revolution

§Commemorative Sculpture in the U.S.

§The Great Depression and the Arts

§World's Fairs and the Dawning of "The American Century"



Organization of American Historians

www.oah.org

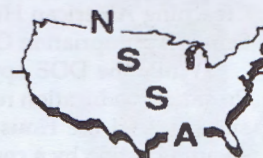


Grants for Research in the Collections of the Rockefeller Archive Center

The Rockefeller Archive Center invites applications for four competitive grant programs for the year 2002 from researchers who require use of the collections at the Center. The 2002 program includes general **Grants-in-Aid for Travel to and Research at the Center**, grants for research in the **History of the Cold War Era**, grants for research in the **Paul Ehrlich Collection**, and 1-9 month residencies for research in topics related to the **History of Basic Medical Research**.

Information about the collections, these programs, and the grant application can be found on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr> or may be obtained by contacting:

Darwin H. Stapleton, Executive Director
Rockefeller Archive Center
15 Dayton Avenue
Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591, USA
Tel: (914) 631-4505; Fax: (914) 631-6017
e-mail: archive@mail.rockefeller.edu



CALL FOR HISTORY PROPOSALS

National Technology and Social Science Conference

April 10-12, 2002
Las Vegas, Nevada

The National Social Science Association is accepting proposals for the Las Vegas national meeting. The program will feature two days of papers, discussions, workshops and technology sessions in all social science disciplines. Papers will be published in the **National Social Science Perspectives Journal** and can be submitted for publication in the refereed **National Social Science Journal**. Registrants receive Wednesday evening cocktail party, two Continental Breakfasts, Thursday luncheon plus coffee breaks to be held in a special exhibit area. A \$500 award will be given to the winner of the Student Paper Competition. Send proposal with 25-word abstract to:

NSSA Spring Meeting
2020 Hills Lake Drive
El Cajon, CA 92020-1018

E-mail: natsocsci@aol.com

Fax: (619) 258-7636

Association Phone: (619) 448-4709

For further information on the National Social Science Association visit our website at <http://nssa.apsu.edu>

CALL FOR PAPERS

2003 OAH Annual Meeting ■ Memphis, Tennessee ■ 3-6 April 2003

Social Justice and American History

The Ninety-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians will be held at the Memphis Cook Convention Center in Memphis, Tennessee, 3-6 April 2003. The program will be organized around the theme of Social Justice and American History. That choice is centrally informed by the location of the meeting in Memphis and, particularly, by the coincidence of the meeting with the thirty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. While the program will include a number of key sessions on the Civil Rights Movement and on Dr. King, the incoming president, Ira Berlin, and the program co-chairs envision the program as a broad and creative exploration of the struggle for justice in American history, with respect to chronology, topic theory and method. We also believe the theme can encompass traditional fields such as political, diplomatic, economic, and intellectual history, and we warmly welcome sessions inspired by those fields. In this spirit, the committee invites proposals for panels, workshops, roundtables, and performances, on-site and off-site.

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

Complete session proposals must include a chair, participants, and one or two commentators. All proposals must include five collated copies of the following information: 1) cover sheet, including a complete mailing address, email, phone number, and affiliation for each participant; 2) abstract of no more than 500 words (not required for single paper proposals); 3) prospectus for each paper of no more than 250 words; and 4) a single-page vitae for each participant. Proposals sent with less than five collated copies will be returned.

We also welcome volunteers to act as chairs or commentators to be assigned by the program committee. All proposals must be postmarked no later than 15 January 2002 and sent to:

2003 Program Committee
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Avenue
Bloomington IN 47408-4199

Participation in Consecutive Annual Meetings

The program committee discourages participation as a paper presenter in consecutive annual meetings. The 2003 program committee will try to avoid placing a presenter from the 2002 Annual Meeting program as a presenter on the 2003 program. A person may serve as chair or commentator one year and a presenter the other.

Affirmative Action and Membership Requirements

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

The committee likewise will work to follow the OAH policy and guidelines of having the program as a whole, and individual sessions to the extent possible, represent the full diversity of the OAH membership. We strongly urge proposers of sessions to include ethnic and racial minorities, as well as junior academics, independent scholars, public historians, and American historians from outside the U.S., whenever possible. The OAH executive board has set aside a small sum of money to subsidize travel to the annual meeting for minority graduate students appearing on the program. In an effort to address the concern that too many sessions consist of graduate students and junior faculty presenting papers while senior faculty are limited to the role of chair or commentator, the OAH strongly encourages the submission of session proposals that include presentations by a mix of graduate students or junior faculty and senior faculty.

All participants must register for the meeting. Participants specializing in American history and who support themselves as American historians are also required to be members of the OAH (by 1 October 2002). Participants representing other disciplines do not have to be members.

2003 Program Committee

David Blight, Amherst College, Cochair
Stephanie McCurry, Northwestern University, Cochair
Christy Coleman, Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History, Detroit
Lisbeth Haas, University of California, Santa Cruz
Ronald Hoffman, Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture
Elizabeth Kessel, Anne Arundel Community College
Waldo Martin, University of California, Berkeley
Christine Stansell, Princeton University
Thomas Sugrue, University of Pennsylvania

OAH

<http://www.oah.org/meetings>

Organization of American Historians

Awards & Prizes

2001 - 2002

ABC-CLIO Award

for scholarship in journal literature

Barnouw Award

for media production in U.S. history

Billington Prize

for outstanding book in American frontier history

Binkley-Stephenson Award

for best article published in the *Journal of American History*

Craven Award

for most original book on the Civil War era

Curti Award

for American social and intellectual history

Foreign-Language Book Prize

for U.S. history in a foreign language

Hawley Prize

for American political history

Huggins-Quarles Award

for minority graduate students' research

Jamestown Scholars Dissertation Fellowship

for research on 17th-century Jamestown

La Pietra Dissertation Travel Fellowship

for research that extends beyond U.S. borders

Lerner-Scott Prize

for best dissertation in U.S. women's history

Merrill Travel Grants

for young scholars in 20th-century political history

Pelzer Award

for best graduate student essay in U.S. history

Rawley Prize

for history of American race relations

Tachau Award

for excellent teaching in K-12

Thelen Prize

for best foreign language article on U.S. history

Turner Award

for best first book on American history

For 95 years, OAH members

have told America's stories.

Last year, we honored 28 historians

for their efforts in telling these stories.

Where is your application?

From the President

Portals of Entry

Darlene Clark Hine

In previous columns I have shared thoughts concerning graduate history training and highlighted new field configurations that meet, and anticipate, our profession's present and future needs. In this third column, written against the backdrop of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and the U.S.'s retaliation, I feel compelled to focus on the importance of public history and the public historian's challenge to provide access, to open new portals, and to invite students as well as the general public to study America's past in ways that fit specific—yet diverse—levels of knowledge, time, and interest.

Events of the past few weeks have pushed the work of academic and public historians to center stage as Americans try to make sense out of a world suddenly and irrevocably changed. The undergraduate students at Michigan State University wanted to know why the attacks happened and what could be done to prevent future assaults. My graduate students asked how to most effectively collect and analyze the facts, and remember and memorialize the September 11 tragedy.

We all seek the broader context, and yet we desire to access the meanings and significance that remain embedded in the rubble of wrecked buildings and shattered lives. Within this context, the demand for the historian's craft and ways of knowing has never been more urgent and necessary. Even prior to the events of September 11, I had numerous conversations with public historians about the important work being done in the public domain—at museums, local historical societies, national parks, historic homes, and governmental agencies among others—and would like to share a couple of examples of the crucial role played by public historians in capturing and passing along the events which make up a nation's past.

Historian Tracy M. Weiss at Millersville University of Pennsylvania brought to the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH) held this past September in Washington, D.C., a group of high school students who dramatized or performed stories of runaway slaves who pursued freedom on the Underground Railroad. Each student had researched in primary sources the life of a particular runaway slave. They drew upon newspaper advertisements, church records, and published oral histories. From such diverse research materials, the students wove select details of escapes into poignant vignettes. In conversations with the students, they revealed that this particular way of "doing" history made them want to learn more about slavery and the times in which slaves lived. It is worth underscoring that both the ASALH and the OAH devote considerable portions of financial resources, and rely upon the writings of many members of our profession, to publish *The Negro History Bulletin* and the *OAH Magazine of History*. These unique publications assist precollegiate history teachers in their efforts to help young students to seek and open their own window on American history.

On 5 October 2001 I had a conversation with historian Stephen L. Recken, coordinator of the public history program at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR). I was in Little Rock attending a press conference announcing the establishment of the William Jefferson Clinton Oral History Project, which is part of the plans

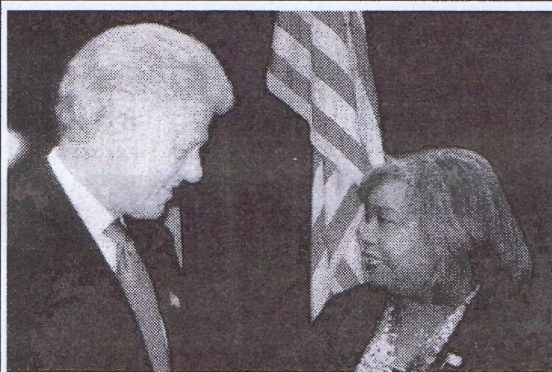
for the Clinton Presidential Library. This project is codirected by historian Jeannie Whayne of the University of Arkansas, and political scientist James Young of the University of Virginia. After the event I spoke with Recken about the thrust of his program—which is geared towards history museum and archival projects—as well as workshops to help community groups preserve their own history. The Public History Program at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, under the leadership of Johanna Miller Lewis, received a grant from the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation to plan a major exhibit on Japanese-American internment camps that were located in Arkansas. Lewis also coordinated the faculty and student research and exhibition design to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the 1957 Little Rock Central High School desegregation crisis. And just recently, the Central High Museum—housed in a restored Magnolia gas station across the street from the high school—has become a National Park site.

Public historians grapple continuously with the challenges of removing the veil of ignorance, giving voices to those long silenced, fashioning new tools with which to uncover hidden assumptions, acknowledging grievances, and helping us respect multiple perspectives as we seek to understand both the past and the present, and anticipate the future. So, while academic historians will write the books that explain these tumultuous times, our public historians will have to design exhibits, create programs and consult on films, documentaries, and media specials. And once the books and

monographs appear, our public historians will have to find ingenious ways to display and interpret the new knowledge.

The Organization of American Historians has long recognized the value of public history and valued the collaboration of academic and public historians. I am grateful and proud that the National Council on Public History (NCPH) has once again chosen to hold its annual meeting jointly with OAH in 2002. When we last held a joint meeting with NCPH it was at our 2000 annual meeting in St. Louis. Executive Director Lee Formwalt and I had the opportunity to talk about the St. Louis meeting and our continuing struggle with the Adam's Mark Hotel at the opening session of September's ASALH meeting in Washington. St. Louis demonstrated that you do not have to be labeled a public historian to do public history. In St. Louis academic and public historians brought the history of race in America to the people of St. Louis in the public square, on the candlelight march, and on the front page of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*. American historians meeting in St. Louis modeled how all historians can bring what they know, write, and teach about, to the larger public outside of the classroom. In some cases, like in St. Louis, we may feel a moral obligation to breach the walls of the ivory tower and address a wider audience.

Today especially, the public thirsts for a deeper understanding of how events came to be. For this reason, historians, more than ever, should share their insights and create portals of entry for the people in their communities who live beyond the walls of their campuses. Ever since September 11 people have been asking, "how can we help?" Reaching out to this broader community is one way historians can help. □



Darlene Clark Hine meets with Bill Clinton at a Little Rock press conference announcing the establishment of the William Jefferson Clinton Oral History Project.

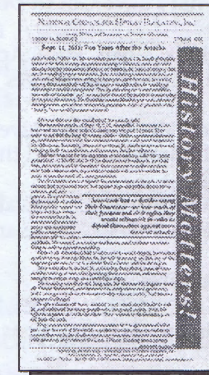
News of the Organization

OAH Members Now Receive *History Matters!* Newsletter from the National Council for History Education

In an ongoing effort to promote the teaching of American history, the OAH has joined forces with the decade-old National Council for History Education (NCHE), which has devoted

its energies to improving history instruction, especially at the precollegiate level. NCHE and OAH decided this year to share our important history teaching publications with each other's membership. In June, all OAH members began receiving a complimentary one-year subscription to the monthly NCHE newsletter, *History Matters!* And starting with this summer's issue, all NCHE members will

receive issues of the quarterly *OAH Magazine of History*. We know the *Magazine* has been a great resource for our members teaching at both the precollegiate and undergraduate survey levels. We ask our regular subscribers as well as our three thousand new NCHE readers to let us know how we can make the *Magazine* even more useful for their history classrooms. □



OAH / National Park Service Announce Jamestown Scholars

The National Park Service (NPS), in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians (OAH) announces the first two Jamestown Scholars: Michele Marie Hinton and Karen Bellinger Wehner.

Hinton's dissertation, "Jamestown Medicine: Old World Practices in a New World Environment, 1607-1666," will examine the sociocultural adaptations of medicine as a way of understanding cultural retention and change. This approach, argues Hinton, will lead to a better understanding of the reasons why Jamestown had such a high mortality rate. Hinton is a Ph.D. candidate at Saint Louis University.

Wehner's dissertation, entitled "Craft Production, Economy, and Society in Early Seventeenth-Century Jamestown," suggests that "Chesapeake scholars, focused on tobacco, have underestimated the economic and social importance of town-based manufacturing." Wehner is a Ph.D. candidate at New York University.

OAH Executive Director Lee Formwalt thanked the selection committee for its careful consideration of all the applications and noted, "The OAH always wants to encourage works by emerging scholars." The Jamestown Scholarship, established in 2000, provides support for Ph.D. candidates writing dissertations on Jamestown-related topics. Such research will assist as Jamestown, Virginia, the first successful English colony in the Western Hemisphere, prepares for its 400th birthday in 2007. The NPS and its partner at Jamestown, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, have already conducted extensive research in preparation for 2007. Archaeological, scientific, documentary and museum collections research have all contributed to the emerging new understandings of Jamestown as a complex cultural meeting place. "As a historic site, Jamestown continues to challenge us to understand its story. As it is an original place, a primary document written on and in the land, Jamestown's story continues to give tantalizing clues about peoples so close to us and utterly foreign from us."

Applications for two more Jamestown Scholars are due 15 December. For further information, see the announcement on page 10 or visit <<http://www.oah.org/activities/awards/jamestown/index.html>>. □

Upcoming in the December 2001 *Journal of American History*

Empires and Intimacies: Lessons from (Post) Colonial Studies: A Round Table

ANN LAURA STOLER	Tense and Tender Ties: The Politics of Comparison in North American History and (Post) Colonial Studies
RAMÓN A. GUTIÉRREZ	What's Love Got to Do with It?
LORI D. GINZBERG	Global Goals, Local Acts: Grass-Roots Activism in Imperial Narratives
DIRK HOERDER	How the Intimate Lives of Subaltern Men, Women, and Children Confound the Nation's Master Narratives
MARY A. RENDA	"Sentiments of a Private Nature": A Comment on Ann Laura Stoler's "Tense and Tender Ties"
ROBERT J. McMAHON	Cultures of Empire
ANN LAURA STOLER	Matters of Intimacy as Matters of State: A Response

Articles

ERIC RAUCHWAY	The High Cost of Living in the Progressives' Economy
AXEL R. SCHAFER	W. E. B. Du Bois, German Social Thought, and the Racial Divide in American Progressivism, 1892-1909
ANDREW R. HEINZE	Jews and American Popular Psychology: Reconsidering the Protestant Paradigm of Popular Thought
M. CATHERINE MILLER	Finding "the More Satisfactory Type of Jurymen": Class and the Construction of Federal Juries, 1926-1954

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THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA PROGRAM IN EARLY AMERICAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY BOOK SERIES

The Program in Early American Economy and Society, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Johns Hopkins University Press continue to seek manuscripts for the monograph publication series, "Studies in Early American Economy and Society." The scope of this series will encompass fields of scholarship including, but not limited to, commerce, finance, business, manufacturing, agriculture, and political economy of the American colonies and early nation down to about 1850. Work on the Atlantic world economy, the transformation of North American colonies into a rapidly ascending nation within the world economy, comparative regional and international development, the nature of population and migration patterns, popular perceptions of credit and debt in the early nation, and numerous other topics in the broad field of economic history which have flourished in recent years are within the compass of this series. The editors wish to consider manuscripts produced by both first-time authors and senior scholars. For additional information, please contact Cathy Matson, Series Editor, at cmatson@udel.edu.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA PROGRAM IN EARLY AMERICAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY 2001 ARTICLE PRIZES

The Program in Early American Economy and Society will make its annual award(s) to recognize the best journal article or articles published in 2001 relating to an aspect of early American economic history, broadly defined, to about 1850. The awards committee welcomes submissions in such fields as the history of commerce, business, finance, agriculture, manufacturing, technology, labor, and economic policy. The author(s) of the winning article(s) will each receive \$1,000. Nominations for the award should be made by someone other than the author; complete entries consist of three copies of the article and a nominating letter explaining its importance to the field of early American economic history.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE IS MARCH 15, 2002. Please send all materials to PEAES, The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Questions may be directed to Cathy Matson, Director of PEAES, at cmatson@udel.edu. For information about the Program in Early American Economy and Society, please visit the PEAES links on the Library Company's web page: www.librarycompany.org.

History of American Christian Piety and Practice Project

The History of American Christian Piety and Practice project, funded by the Lilly Endowment, invites applications from post-doctoral or dissertation-stage scholars in an open competition for three associates. Post-doctoral candidates need to have received their Ph.D. since June 1997, and pre-doctoral applicants need to be well into their dissertation research. Students of religion interested in a dialogue between communities of faith and the academy are particularly encouraged to apply. All applicants should demonstrate an ongoing interest in the history of American religious practices and devotions, such as prayer, fasting, moral discipline, missionary habits, spiritual retreat, Sabbath observance, liturgical life, healing, and so forth. The project will pay a total stipend of \$6500 for participation in three summer meetings (one each in 2002, 2003, and 2004), one winter meeting (in 2002-2003) and a concluding conference. Participants will also be expected to contribute a chapter to an edited volume on the history of Christian piety and practice in the United States. The project will gather together a working group of twelve scholars total from junior to senior ranks. The project is affiliated with the Center for the Study of Religion at Princeton University and is being directed by Laurie Maffly-Kipp (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Leigh Eric Schmidt (Princeton University), and Mark Valeri (Union Theological Seminary of Virginia).

Interested post-doctoral or pre-doctoral scholars should fax or mail their C.V. and a letter describing their interests to:

Kathryn Lofton
History of American Christian Piety and Practice Project
101 Saunders Hall, Campus Box 3225
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27599-3225
fax (919) 962-1567

Any questions about the application should be directed to Kathryn Lofton at practice@unc.edu. All applications should be postmarked no later than December 20, 2001.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA PROGRAM IN EARLY AMERICAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

2002-2003 Fellowships

The Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society will award one dissertation fellowship and one advanced research fellowship, tenable for nine consecutive months from September 2002 to May 2003 and carrying stipends of \$15,000 and \$35,000, respectively. The Program will also award four one-month research fellowships carrying stipends of \$1,600, tenable from June 2002 to May 2003.

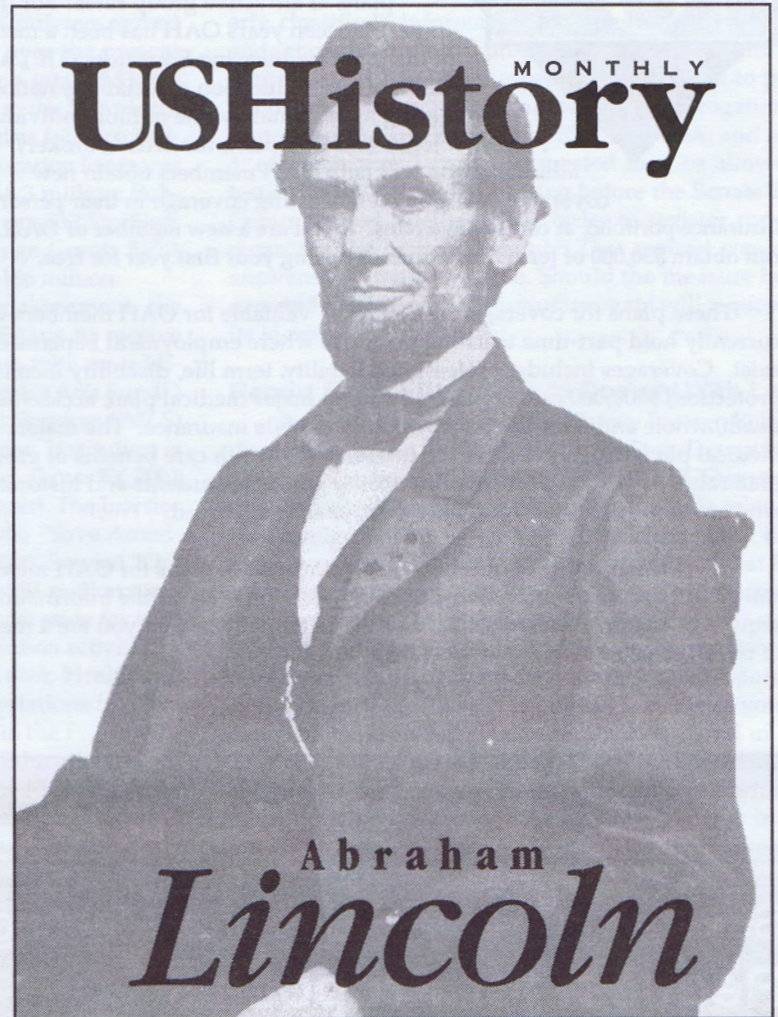
Designed to promote scholarship on the origins and development of early American business and the economy to roughly 1850, these fellowships will provide scholars the opportunity to use the extensive printed and manuscript collections related to the history of commerce, finance, technology, manufacturing,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

Application Deadline is 1 March 2002, with a decision to be made by 31 March. To apply, send four copies each of a c.v., a detailed description of the nature of the research to be undertaken during the fellowship period, a relevant writing sample of no more than 25 pages, and two letters of recommendation sent by separate mail to: The Library Company of Philadelphia, Program in Early American Economy and Society, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. (For one-month fellowships omit the writing sample and the second reference.) Applicants for the long-term fellowships should state whether or not they also wish to be considered for a short-term fellowship as a second choice. For more information about PEAES and its fellowships, contact Cathy Matson, Program Director, at cmatson@udel.edu.

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Full Coverage A Benefit of OAH Membership

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

These plans for coverage are especially valuable for OAH members who currently hold part-time teaching positions where employment benefits do not exist. Coverages include: professional liability, term life, disability income protection, \$500,000 cancer plan, \$2 million major medical plan, accidental death, whole and term life plans, and automobile insurance. The major medical plan, which provides the full range of health care benefits at group plan rates, may be of particular interest to graduate students and historians who are adjuncting, teaching part-time, or self-employed.

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

Summer 2004 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 the 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 2004 Annual Meeting in Boston, or the 2005 Annual Meeting in San Diego, California.

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 4 July and 8 August 2004 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's or institution's interest to: Regional Meeting 2004, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

OAH/JAAS Competition: Short-term Residencies in Japan For U.S. Historians

With generous support from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, each year the Organization of American Historians (OAH) and the Japanese Association for American Studies (JAAS) send three American scholars of U.S. history to Japanese universities for two-week residencies. There in English, the selected scholars give lectures and seminars in their specialty and provide individual consultation to Japanese scholars, graduate students and sometimes undergraduates studying American history and culture. Visitors also participate in the collegial life of their host institutions. The aim of the program is to contribute to the expansion of personal scholarly networks between the two countries. We are pleased to announce the sixth year of the competition.

The award covers round-trip airfare to Japan as well as housing, and modest daily expenses for the two-week residency. Selectees are also encouraged to explore Japan before or after their two-week residency at their own expense. Applicants must be members of the OAH and scholars of American history or culture. The committee invites applicants from previous competitions as well as new applicants to apply for this valuable and exciting program. Winners of the competition are expected to attend the 2002 OAH Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., so that they can meet with the OAH-JAAS Collaborative Committee. More information is available at <<http://www.oah.org/activities/japan/>>. Host institutions in Japan for 2002 will be:

I. Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture • <<http://www.tohoku.ac.jp/>>. **Subject Area: U.S. History as a Multi-Cultural Society, 1900-1948. When: Two weeks in October or November.** Tohoku University is one of the eight former Imperial Universities and is quite prestigious and strong in Humanities as well as Natural Sciences. Sendai, the largest urban area in the northern part of Honshu, is a heavily wooded traditional city rich with various products from the Pacific. It is located about an hour north of Tokyo by bullet train.



東北大学

TOHOKU UNIVERSITY



II. Keio University, Mita Campus, Tokyo • <<http://www.law.keio.ac.jp/>>. **Subject Area: Political History after the New Deal. When: Two weeks in early June.** Keio University, the oldest institution of higher education in Japan, was founded in 1858 as a Dutch Studies school and has always promoted exchanges with overseas institutions. Of its three campuses, Mita is the oldest and most central. It is located in the heart of the Tokyo metropolitan area.

III. Saitama University, Saitama City (former Urawa City), Saitama Prefecture • <<http://www.saitama-u.ac.jp/>>. **Subject Area: Gender history, racial history, or ethnic history. When: Two weeks in late May.** Saitama University is located on the northern edge of the Tokyo metropolitan area, about an hour's train commute to downtown Tokyo. Emphasizing open access for the local and business communities, the institution has grown since its establishment in 1949 to include five faculties and their respective graduate schools—Liberal Arts, Education, Economics, Science, and Engineering.



SAITAMA UNIVERSITY

EACH APPLICATION PACKET SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

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

Applications must be postmarked by **1 December 2001** and sent to: OAH-JAAS Selection Committee, 112 N. Bryan Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Applicants must be current members of the OAH. Application materials may be sent in the body of an electronic mail message before midnight **1 December 2001**, to <japan@oah.org>.

From the Executive Director

Voice

Lee W. Formwalt



Formwalt

It is difficult to begin almost any discussion these days without some reference to the horrible tragedy we have come to refer to by shorthand as "September 11." And, yet, one theme that has resounded across the land has been the need to return to normal routine. As I reflected on what that means for historians, it became clear to me that we must continue our traditional role of helping people understand the events of the day by putting them into their historical context. The Organization of American Historians continues to help historians do that in its role as a voice of the American history profession. This issue of the *Newsletter* is a good example of that role with several articles and columns on the meaning and significance of September 11. It also serves as a forum for the recent discussion of Michael Bellesiles's controversial book, *Arming America: The Origins of the National Gun Culture*.

We are more literally a voice for American historians through our radio program, *Talking History*. OAH began cosponsoring this weekly half-hour radio program in July and will begin producing some of the interviews at WFIU here in Bloomington on the Indiana University campus. Eventually, we hope to move the entire production to Bloomington and to more widely distribute the program by delivering segments to greater markets. We have, for instance, already had inquiries from *Voice of America* and Vatican Radio.

OAH is also helping American historians have a larger voice on Capitol Hill. On the opening day of our next annual meeting in Washington (Thursday, 11 April 2002), members can attend a workshop on how to effectively make your representatives aware of the issues that are important for historians and the profession. NCC executive director Bruce Craig will be joined by Heather Huyck, David Kyvig, Gail Leftwich, Page Putnam Miller, Linda Kerber, Jessica Jones, and John Hammer in presenting several sessions on the important legislative issues and how to approach your congressperson, senator, or their staff. Those who preregister for this workshop will be assisted before they come to Washington in setting up an appointment with their representatives or senators for the afternoon after the workshop or the following day.

President Darlene Clark Hine and I provided the OAH a voice at the recent annual meeting of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History in Washington in late September. There we recounted our recent history with the Adam's Mark Hotel. Even more recently, former OAH president David Montgomery, former OAH convention manager Sheri Sherill, and I traveled once again to St. Louis to be deposed by Adam's Mark attorneys in preparation for our trial next spring. As I reviewed the numerous documents relating to the move we made from the Adam's Mark Hotel to Saint Louis University for our 2000 annual meeting, I was reminded of the voice with which American historians spoke nineteen months ago—making a public stand against racism wherever it is practiced in America.

Last month, OAH used its voice to reach out to related groups both within and outside the profession. Deputy Director John Dichtl represented OAH at the National Council for History Education annual meeting in Washington, DC. There he spoke about our new radio program and our efforts to more widely disseminate the *OAH Magazine of History*. NCHE members, most of whom are precollegiate teachers, now receive the *Magazine* and, in return, OAH members receive the NCHE monthly newsletter, *History Matters!* (see page 15). NCHE continues to do an incredible job in bringing together college and university historians to talk with precollegiate teachers. While John was in Washington, I spoke to the Midwest Archives Conference fall meeting in Indianapolis. There I noted that

although archivists and historians clearly belonged to two different professions, it was imperative that we work together. Historians cannot interpret the past without documentary evidence and archivists are guided in their selection and preservation work by the deeper understanding of the past that historians provide them.

In the next few weeks the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and Oxford University Press (OUP) will be asking OAH members for their voice. ACLS and OUP will provide OAH members free online access to the new *American National Biography* for several months. This is not a marketing ploy. *ANB* editor Mark Carnes wants to hear from OAH members about the biographies related to their fields. Is a significant person missing? Does the biography of a significant person need to be corrected, improved, or even rewritten? There is no better group of experts for the *ANB* to draw on than the Organization of American Historians.

The OAH Distinguished Lectureship Program allows us to bring to various communities around the country the voices of some of America's most talented historians. Already this year we have thirty engagements for historians to speak on college and university campuses and elsewhere. I encourage you to help arrange a lectureship in your community. As we are learning in the wake of September 11, it is more important than ever for historians, those citizens with a longer and broader view of the American experience, to step forward and be heard. □

October 2001 Executive Board Meeting

At its 2001 fall board meeting at the Chicago Historical Society the OAH Executive Board took the following actions:

- Approved the minutes of the 26-29 April 2001 Executive Board meeting in Los Angeles.

- Agreed to develop a statement reaffirming OAH's commitment to the teaching of history and the importance of truth, honesty, and integrity in the classroom, and condemning lying and deception by professors and teachers as a serious violation of the ethics of the historical profession.

- Adopted unanimously the following statement: In response to recent harassment of Michael A. Bellesiles for his work, *Arming America: The Origins of a National Gun Culture*, and in conjunction with the statement made by the Council of the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the Council of the American Historical Association, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians endorses the following statement in support of academic freedom:

Although it is appropriate to subject all scholarly work to criticism and to evaluate that work's arguments and its sources, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians considers personal attacks upon or harassment of an author, as we have seen directed at Michael A. Bellesiles following publication of *Arming America: The Origins of a National Gun Culture*, to be inappropriate and damaging to a tradition of free exchange of ideas and the advancement of our knowledge of the past.

Moreover, in light of the intimidation faced by Laurence M. Hauptman, a history professor at the State University of New York at New Paltz, because of his testimony on behalf of the Cayuga Indians against the State of New York regarding alleged land treaty violations, the OAH Executive Board asserts that historians must be free: to conduct their research; to disseminate that research in publications and in the classroom; and to publicly express conclusions based on that research, whether it be in the courtroom or media.

In addition, government-employed historians should have the right to testify for compensation in

local, state, and federal court cases to which the state may be a party.

- Approved unanimously continuing the planning process for a proposal to create an OAH/Oxford Encyclopedia of American History and authorized the president to appoint a committee to select an editor(s)-in-chief who together with Oxford would appoint a 15-member Board of Associate Editors who would develop a proposal for the encyclopedia, a tentative list of entries, and a description of the publication by the end of 2002.

- Approved unanimously the following criteria for the OAH Distinguished Service Award:

The OAH Distinguished Service Award is given each year to an individual or individuals whose contributions have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American history. Those eligible for this award include scholars, teachers, writers, public historians and officeholders who have shaped or deepened our sensitivity to the past. Ordinarily, recipients of this award will be members of the OAH with long service to the profession, but in exceptional cases this expectation may be waived.

- Authorized the executive director to negotiate terms for restoration of the OAH/Indiana University Minority Fellowship Program.

- Directed the executive office to work with the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and others to analyze the sixty projects that received Teaching American History Grants from the Department of Education this year and to disseminate information, using the OAH Newsletter and the 2002 Annual Meeting, that will help OAH members seeking similar grants in 2002.

- Approved the request for OAH to become an official partner of Declaration of Independence, Inc., a project by TV producer Norman Lear and Internet pioneer David Hayden to raise civic consciousness in America by getting citizens engaged in community life and ultimately taking part in the political process through voting.

- Approved the establishment of a three-year term of service for OAH Distinguished Lecturers.

- Endorsed a joint initiative with the American Council of Learned Societies and Oxford University Press to make the *American National Biography* available online free to OAH members for a limited time so that OAH members can use this resource while offering advice to the editors about adding new figures, correcting errors, and modifying assessments of the past.

- Authorized the president to appoint an investment committee whose first task will be to examine various proposals for handling OAH investments and determine which bank or firm should be selected to do so.

- Approved proceeding with a philanthropic market study and removing \$10,000 from the general endowment to cover the fees of the fundraising consulting firm, Campbell & Company.

- Approved the San Diego Marriott Hotel and Marina as the site for the 2005 annual meeting in San Diego.

- Directed the executive director to write NCC executive director Bruce Craig and the OAH Committee on Research and Access to Historical Documentation expressing its concern about the Bush Administration's efforts to delay the release of papers from the Reagan Administration which appear to violate the spirit if not the legislative language of the Presidential Records Act of 1978.

- Authorized the OAH president to appoint two adjunct or part-time faculty who are OAH members to the joint AHA/OAH Committee on Part-time and Adjunct Employment.

- Requested the Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History to consider and recommend a new name for the committee.

- Changed the Merle Curti Award in American Intellectual History and the Merle Curti Award in American Social History from biennial to annual prizes so that each one will be awarded every year.

- Decided that books written by an eligible historian and one who is not eligible, would be eligible for OAH prizes.

- Authorized the executive office to work with the White House Historical Association, as requested by that organization, in establishing new joint fellowships for teachers, public historians, and academic historians studying life and work in the White House.

- Requested the executive office to bring to the next board meeting a proposal for improving the appointment process for the Membership Committee. □

2002 OAH Election

A Guide to the Candidates

In an effort to better familiarize OAH members with this year's slate of candidates, we present the abridged versions of their biographical information. The full biographies will be included in the ballot which will be mailed to all members in January.

President-Elect

■ Jacquelyn Dowd Hall

Julia Cherry Spruill Professor of History and Director, Southern Oral History Program, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. **Personal Statement:** I treasure the vitality and diversity of the OAH and would be honored to play a role in its evolution. As director of a Southern Oral History Program, I have always valued collaborative scholarship and research strategies that takes me and my students outside the academy. I believe that it is of the utmost importance that we make our work engaging to a broad audience and reassert the critical importance of historical knowledge. I would like to see the OAH intensify its efforts to support public school teachers and revitalize public education, enhance the study of U.S. history abroad, encourage interdisciplinary scholarship, and improve the teaching and research lives of its members. I also believe that we need to maintain an activist professional stance in the larger world.

Executive Board (paired; you will be asked to vote for one person in each pair)

Pair One

■ Albert L. Hurtado

Paul H. and Doris Eaton Travis Professor of American History, University of Oklahoma. **Personal Statement:** I welcome the opportunity to serve the OAH. My qualifications include terms on the OAH Nominating Board, the Turner and Binkley-Stephenson Award Committees, and the committee that helped revise the National Park Service Thematic Framework for Historic Sites and Parks. I have also served in elected and appointed capacities in other professional organizations. My experiences as a professor and a public historian have convinced me that it is important to apply historical research to contemporary problems, and I have been particularly involved in finding practical applications for my work in American Indian history. Building bridges between historians and the larger community, as the OAH has done in recent decades, is crucial to the health of the profession. As a member of the Executive Board I will urge the OAH to continue its important work in public outreach, diversity, and teaching at all levels.

■ Julie Roy Jeffrey

Professor of History, Goucher College. **Personal Statement:** As a professor in a small liberal arts college, I have become a generalist, teaching a variety of American history courses as well as interdisciplinary classes in special programs. While these experiences have given me a broad perspective on American history and the demands of effective classroom teaching, they have also meant that, like many members of our profession, I have had to struggle to find time for research and writing. If elected, I will strive to continue the outreach to members engaged in balancing scholarship and teaching. Having taught in Denmark, Italy, and England, I also will work to support those who are practicing American history outside of the United States. I strongly support efforts to improve interest in and the teaching of American history in this country, both on national and local levels. Membership on the Executive Council of SHEAR provides experience for this position.

Pair Two

■ Mary Kelley

Mary Brinsmead Wheelock Professor of History, Dartmouth College. **Personal Statement:** Throughout my career as a historian, my own work in intellectual and in women's history has benefitted enormously from the imaginative expansion of historical analyses to ethnic and racial groups, social classes, gender and gender relations that previous generations of historians had given short shrift. I have long admired the role that the OAH has played in encouraging these developments, as well as in expanding its organizational umbrella to include historians in community colleges, secondary schools, museums, and historical societies. These aims provided the basic grounding for my efforts when I served on the Louis Pelzer Memorial Award Committee, on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of American History*, and as Co-Chair of the 1996 annual Program Committee, as well as when I was president of the American Studies Association, and will continue to guide my activities should I be elected to the Executive Board.

■ Laurel Thatcher Ulrich

Phillips Professor of Early American History and Harvard College Professor, Department of History, Harvard University. **Personal Statement:** For the last ten years, as a consultant and in my own work, I have been absorbed by visual and material approaches to history—in documentary film, on the web, and in museums. If elected, I would continue to encourage OAH involvement in those areas, with an emphasis on promoting the highest possible standards of scholarship. We need to advocate both for new technologies and for investment in research or the nation's "history producers" will be delivering thin and dated histories in increasingly sophisticated ways. I am also concerned about declining public support for preservation and archives. As I have pursued my own research in early American history, I have been struck by how much it continues to rely on the efforts of nineteenth-century antiquarians, genealogists, preservationists, and town historians. Although professional historians have done important work in encouraging open access to government documents, we might think harder about how to encourage similar activities in the present.

Pair Three

■ David M. Kennedy

Donald J. McLachlan Professor of History, Stanford University. **Personal Statement:** As an active member for more than three decades, I have applauded the evolution of the OAH into a robust organization, promoting the study and teaching of American history. I would welcome the opportunity to contribute whatever I can to the OAH's further development. I have particular interests in two areas: making sound historical scholarship available to the widest possible audience, through artful writing as well as through video and electronic technologies; and nurturing close professional collaborations between college- and university-based historians and their colleagues in elementary and secondary schools. My own experiences as a teacher, author and editor, consultant to the PBS *American Experience* series, regular presenter at workshops for high-school history teachers, frequent guest instructor in secondary school classrooms, and chair of the Test Development Committee for the Advanced Placement examination in U.S. History, will help me contribute significantly to the OAH's undertakings in those areas.

■ James Patterson

Ford Foundation Professor of History, Brown University. **Personal Statement:** As an enthusiastic, long-time member of the OAH, I have served on several of its committees (editorial board, program committee, Merrill prize committee), acted as a traveling lecturer, and participated in many of its programs. If elected to the executive board, I would energetically encourage the OAH to continue its excellent work in the promotion of scholarship and teaching of history at the secondary level (where I have taught), at colleges, and in a wide range of public forums, where I hope that the presentation and circulation of fine historical writing and thinking can better inform the American people.

Nominating Board (paired; you will be asked to vote for one person in each pair)

Pair One

■ Sylvia R. Frey

Professor of History, Tulane University. **Personal Statement:** Through training and intellectual inclination and by virtue of my tenure at a university situated in New Orleans, a crossroad of cultures, my research and teaching interests have focused on international interconnections. I have taught at several institutions within and without of the United States and have collaborated on research projects and organized conferences that link American and international scholars across traditional disciplinary lines. I would bring the same broad approach to the work of the Nominating Board. I would expand that perspective to encourage the academy to engage more actively in public education.

■ Peter S. Onuf

Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Professor of History, University of Virginia. **Personal Statement:** Trained as a colonial historian, I have taught at a variety of institutions across the country and have been active in the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic and other professional organizations. I am particularly proud of my many collaborative efforts with other historians, both as coauthor of articles and books and as editor or coeditor of volumes of scholarly essays. The officers of the OAH should be broadly representative of the group's membership. The proliferation of more specialist organizations, including SHEAR, represents a critical challenge to the OAH in the next gen-

eration. Through its slates, the Nominating Board will play a critical role in shaping the organization's future.

Pair Two

■ Dwight T. Pitcaithley

Chief Historian, National Park Service. **Personal Statement:** As a twenty-year member of the Organization of American Historians, I have participated in its activities with enthusiasm. In addition to presenting papers at its annual gatherings, I have served on its Committee on Public History and twice on its Program Committee and was instrumental in developing a cooperative agreement between the OAH and the National Park Service in 1994. Through this agreement, the OAH and the NPS have cosponsored numerous conferences, conducted research, and reviewed interpretive presentations at NPS historic sites. I believe that the continuing expansion of OAH activities into the realm of public history should continue and that scholars who are willing to engage the public in a discussion on the role of history and historians in a democratic society be encouraged. If elected, I will work to promote for election those members of our organization who strive to balance the thrill of scholarly research with the obligation to share as broadly as possible the insights gained through that research.

■ James B. Gardner

Associate Director for Curatorial Affairs, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution. **Personal Statement:** Having spent most of my career working in professional associations (the AHA and the American Association for State and Local History), I know first-hand the central role played by a nominating committee in the life of an organization and am honored to be a candidate for this position. In putting together slates of candidates, the Nominating Board makes the first critical choices in determining the OAH's future leadership. As a member of the board, my goal would be to continue its efforts to provide the organization with the strong and able direction it needs. I would use the networks that I have developed over the course of a rather unique career spanning the academic and public history communities, recruiting candidates who reflect the diverse backgrounds and viewpoints that distinguish our discipline today. As a specialist in American history, I know how important this is—no one speaks for us as the OAH does, and its future is critical to the work we share.

Pair Three

■ Merline Pitre

Interim Dean of College of Liberal Arts, and Professor of History, Texas Southern University. **Personal Statement:** Historians come from a variety of groups and the number of historians has grown significantly since the 1960s with the trend expected to continue in the future. The OAH has played an important role in accommodating and obliging this diversity. With publications and specialization in the field of African American history, I believe that my presence on the nominating board can only add to this diversity. I would like to help the OAH shape the future of the profession by strengthening its link not only to smaller state, regional and thematic historical associations, but also to historically black colleges and universities.

■ Carlton E. Wilson

Associate Professor, Department of History, North Carolina Central University. **Personal Statement:** As an Associate Professor of Modern European History at North Carolina Central University, my speciality area is Modern Britain and my research interests are centered around the Black presence in Britain. I am also the director of the University's Undergraduate Core Curriculum. I am active in several national and international organizations. I am a member of the American Historical Association's Committee on Minority Historians. As a member of this Committee I have become active in promoting an increase in the number of minority students in graduate history programs. My participation on this Committee and in other organizations exemplifies my dedication and commitment to service within the historical profession. If elected as a member of the OAH Nominating Board one of my goals would be to ensure that various nominees represent the interests or views of the OAH's diverse membership. Also, nominees should possess the foresight to move the organization forward in promoting the study of history at all professional levels.

Obituaries

Robert Wiebe

This past year the history profession lost one of its most influential scholars with the death of Robert Wiebe. An accomplished and highly regarded author and teacher, Wiebe studied the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, focusing his most significant efforts in understanding the meaning of "democracy" in America. His most well known book, *The Search for Order*, examines the political changes that occurred between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His work expressed the concern that with the transformations of the Progressive Era, Americans largely abandoned control of democracy. In subsequent material, he continued to examine similarly important issues, calling on citizens to recognize their responsibility in the process of democracy. Authoring a total of six elegantly penned books, Wiebe's most recent—released in late October of this year—is an exploration of nationalism entitled *Who We Are: A History of Popular Nationalism*. Wiebe's exceptional research has permeated much of the current study of American history and his work has become highly regarded by both scholars and critics alike.

After receiving a B.A. from Carleton College in 1951, Wiebe earned a Ph.D. from the University of Rochester and taught at Michigan State and Columbia University before settling at Northwestern for thirty-seven years. In addition to his important contributions to the profession, Wiebe was recognized as an excellent teacher. Highly regarded by both his students and colleagues at Northwestern, Wiebe's lectures were punctuated by the enthusiasm, passion and knowledge necessary in an effective teacher. A popular and influential professor, he was not only well liked, but respected as a man of great intellect and incredible personal discipline.

An Illinois native, Robert Wiebe died of a stroke on 10 December 2000 in Evanston. He is survived by his wife, Penny Whiteside, and three sons, Douglas, Eric and Patrick. □

Robert A. East

Professor Robert A. East, long-time specialist of economic, colonial and revolutionary history at Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, died at York, Maine, on 28 July 2001 after a brief illness. Born in Lima, Ohio, in 1909, he was married to the late Elizabeth Paddock, and is survived by a son, Frank Paddock East, of Essex, New York; a daughter, Elsie East Mooney, of Southbury, Connecticut; and three grandsons. After earning a B.A. at Williams College in 1931 and his doctorate at Columbia University in 1938, East was the winner of the Dunning Prize of the American Historical Association in 1938 for his book *Business Enterprise in the American Revolutionary Era*. East's other works include *John Quincy Adams, the Critical Years, 1785-1794* (1962) and *Connecticut Loyalists* (1974). He was also the founder of the Program for Loyalist Studies and Publications, an international organization sponsored by the American Antiquarian Society, the City University of New York, the University of London, and the University of New Brunswick. After teaching at Columbia University from 1934 to 1936 and Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia in 1937, East joined the specialist staff of the newly founded National Archives (1937-1940) before starting his decades long career (instructor-professor of history) at Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. As a member of the personnel committee of the Department of History at Brooklyn College, he played an important role in the selection of John Hope Franklin as the first African American to head a predominately white department. After retiring in 1977, he continued to supervise the work of the Loyalist program from his home in Ogunquit, Maine, where he resided until his death.

A most amiable teacher, loyal colleague, and stimulating author, Robert A. East will be missed by all who knew him. □

Hans L. Trefousse
Brooklyn College and Graduate Center, CUNY
Emeritus

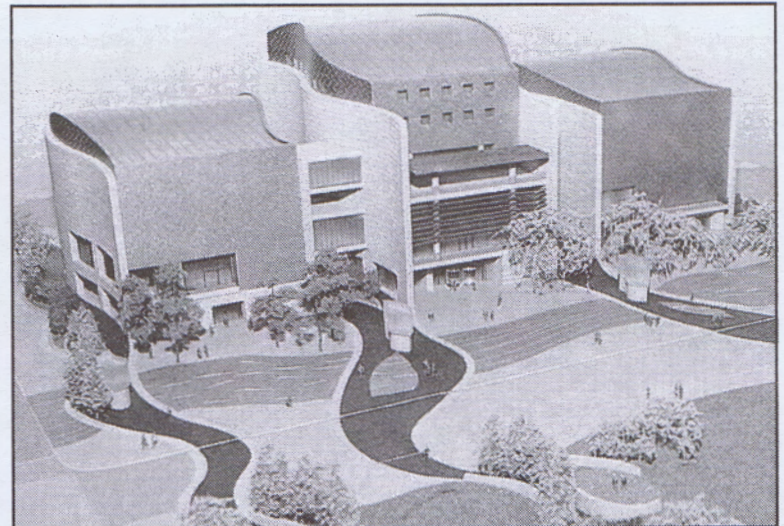
News of the Profession

Spencer Crew to Head National Underground Railroad Freedom Center

After nine years as director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History (NMAH), Spencer R. Crew will be leaving in mid-November to become executive director and CEO of the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. Marc Pachter, currently the director of the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery, will serve as acting director of NMAH.

First joining the Smithsonian twenty years ago, Crew was instrumental in opening many of the Museum of American History's major exhibitions, including the current display, "The American Presidency: A Glorious Burden," which opened last year. Additionally, Crew's influence can be seen in the museum's virtual exhibition, "History Wired: A Few of Our Favorite Things," and in the acquisition of many important objects and artifacts, such as a section of the Greensboro, N.C. Woolworth's lunch counter that was the site of a 1960 sit-in. Despite his departure, Crew will remain involved at the Smithsonian. As a member of the Blue Ribbon Commission, his recommendations will help shape the National Museum of American History well into the twenty-first century. Additionally, the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center is part of the Smithsonian Affiliations Program.

While Crew stated that leaving the Smithsonian was "one of the hardest decisions I have ever made," his role as head of the Freedom Center will see him returning both to his native state and to his academic concentration in African American history. Crew explained that "the focus of the Freedom Center is a very exciting one; it uses the stories of the Underground Railroad to create an understanding not only about the past but what our values of freedom, justice and equality mean today." Overall, Crew wishes to emphasize his strong feelings about the importance of the work that he will be doing at the Freedom Center and the tremendous opportunity it provides him in having a hand in shaping what he believes will be a major institution in this country in the next few years. Situated on the banks of the Ohio River in Cincinnati, the Freedom Center is currently scheduled to open its doors in 2004. For more information, visit its website at <http://www.undergroundrailroad.org/>. □



Situated at the foot of the Roebling Suspension Bridge on Cincinnati's Riverfront, the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center will document and commemorate the history of the network of South-to-North routes for individuals escaping the bonds of slavery in the mid-1800s.

Ellis Suspended For One Year

The President of Mount Holyoke College released a statement in mid-August addressing the disciplinary decisions that had been reached in regard to the misconduct of professor Joseph J. Ellis. In a class entitled, "The Vietnam War and American Culture," Ellis falsely claimed to have served in the military during the war (see August OAH Newsletter). The college's Faculty Advisory Committee on Appointments, Reappointments and Promotions made a detailed inquiry into the matter, reviewing numerous documents and other sources of information. As a result of their findings, the college recognized that Ellis's falsification of facts violated the ethics of his profession and the integrity expected from members of the educational community. In an effort to give both the college and Ellis time for reflection and repair, he has been suspended for one year without pay and has also agreed to step down from his endowed chair indefinitely. Offering its apologies for the disrespect that Ellis showed to Vietnam veterans, the college condemned his actions, but at the same time acknowledged acceptance of his apology and a desire to make room for his return and future service to Mount Holyoke. □

Documenting September 11

"September 11, 2001 Documentary Project"

In the wake of September 11, the American Folklife Center and the Library of Congress are taking steps to ensure that the American public's initial reactions to the terrorist attacks do not go unheard. Folklorists across the

nation have been called upon to audio tape the thoughts and feelings of citizens for what has been termed the "September 11, 2001 Documentary Project." Following a precedent set by the center directly following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the experiences of average Americans will be collected in the Archive of Folk Culture where they will be preserved and made available for future generations. To receive copies of interview release forms or for further information on the documentary project, contact the American Folklife Center at (202) 707-5510 or folklife@loc.gov.

"Narrative Networks: The World Trade Center Tragedy"

The National Science Foundation has awarded Columbia University a \$90,000 grant to conduct an oral history project on the World Trade Center attacks of September 11. Called "Narrative Networks: The World Trade Center Tragedy," researchers will collect and analyze the life-stories of individuals in New York and around the country who were affected directly and indirectly by the attack. Using video clips and sound recordings, researchers intend to investigate the extent to which individuals' life-stories are shaped by the tragedy, giving special attention to how the event emerges as a turning point. In addition, they hope to understand how narratives of September 11 shape and are shaped by understandings of immigration status, race, social class and ethnicity. For more information, contact Caroline Ladhani at (212) 854-6581 or CL2059@columbia.edu. □

The Adjunct Advocate Magazine Packs A Real Punch!



Thank God for your magazine.--Dr. Melissa Antinori, Chair, Department of English, Long Island University

The Adjunct Advocate is a wonderful publication.--Dr. Wendy F. Weiner, Chair, Division of Arts & Sciences, John Tyler Community College

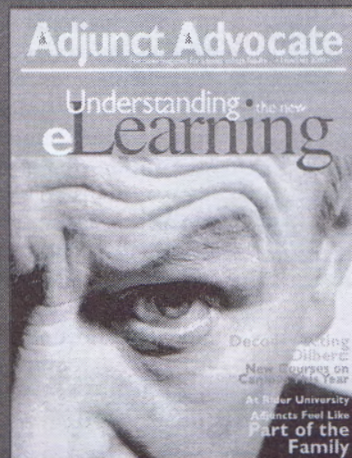
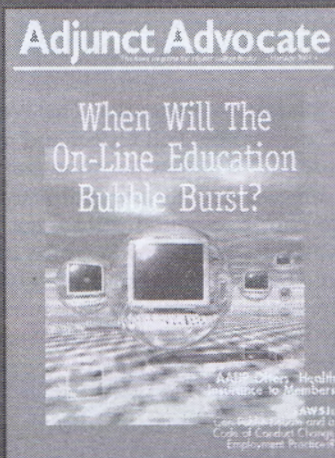
The adjuncts in our program really appreciate the magazine, and we're trying to strengthen our adjunct involvement. This will help.--Dr. Patricia Adelekan, Evening Program Director, Long Beach Community College

Thousands of deans and department chairs all over the United States call the *Adjunct Advocate* one of the most important professional publications they read. *U.S. News and World Report* calls it a "vital resource for the academic community." Shouldn't the *Adjunct Advocate* have a place in your department's collection of periodicals? Here's what each institutional subscription to the *Adjunct Advocate* includes:

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Professional Opportunities

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

Brigham Young University

United States. Rank and specialty open. Tenure track appointment to begin August 2002. PhD required. Will teach three sections a year of "American Heritage," a large, interdisciplinary general education course in American history and the foundations of American government, as well as upper-division and/or graduate courses in his or her specialty. The history department particularly encourages applicants with exceptional interest and ability in teaching. Strong scholarly productivity will be required. BYU, an equal opportunity employer, is sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and requires observance of church standards. Preference is given to qualified members of the sponsoring church. Salary commensurate with rank. Send letter of application, CV, transcript, and three letters of recommendation to American Heritage Search Committee, c/o Julie Radle, Dept. of History, Brigham Young University, 323 KMB, Provo, UT 84602. Direct questions to <Gary_Daynes@byu.edu>. A representative will be at the AHA meeting in January. Application deadline **15 December 2001**.

Ball State University

The Department of History at Ball State University invites applicants for a tenure-track position in elementary social studies education. Teaching responsibilities will include undergraduate and graduate courses in social studies education for early childhood/elementary school preservice and inservice teachers. Minimum qualifications: ABD in social studies education or curriculum and instruction at time of application with doctorate completed by 16 August 2002; graduate study in social science content fields; teaching experience at the elementary level; certification as an elementary school teacher. Preferred qualifications: completed doctorate at time of application; elementary certification specialty in social studies; teaching experience at the college or university level; ability to guide students in service learning and preparation for performance-based assessment. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, graduate transcripts, three letters of recommendation, sample of written work, course syllabi, and sample of teaching evaluations to: Dean Cantu, Department of History, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. The appointment begins 16 August 2002. <<http://www.bsu.edu/>> AA/EOE

Cornell University

Assistant Professor/Film Studies and American Studies. Main teaching responsibility would be undergraduate survey courses in the history of American film. Other desired areas of teaching concentration include courses in film genres; early cinema; screen writing; media production in 16mm., digital or video; and the comparative study of American cinema. The candidate should have a strong commitment to both undergraduate teaching and scholarly research. Additional responsibilities include committee service

and advising. This is a tenure track position with an initial appointment for 1-3 years depending on qualifications. Competitive salary. Start date 1 July 2002. Qualifications: Ph.D.; previous teaching experience at the college level. A strong commitment to liberal arts education; the ability to establish rapport with undergraduates and an interest in working with students from all areas of the University are essential. If media production is one of the areas of instruction, then an M.F.A. and/or professorial experience is a qualification. Applicants should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae and dossier. Contact: David Bathrick, Dept. of Theatre, Film & Dance, Schwartz Center for the Performing Arts, Cornell University, 430 College Ave, Ithaca, NY 14850-4696. Application deadline: **15 November 2001** or until a suitable candidate is found. AA/EOE

Duke University

Women's Studies invites applications and nominations for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level to begin 1 September 2002. We seek a scholar trained in interdisciplinary feminist studies whose work focuses on historical, political, economic, and cultural analyses of gender, nation, imperialism, colonialism, and post-coloniality. Research areas might include: international law; world monetary systems; migration; labor and globalization; colonial science; environmental policy and disease; media and technology; sexual regulation; social movements; subalternity; and slavery, trade, and tourism. Strong expertise in postcolonial feminist theory required. Candidates should be prepared to teach interdisciplinary courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Send application letter, C.V., writing sample (30 pages), and three letters of recommendation to Robyn Wiegman, Director, Women's Studies, Box 90760, 210 East Duke Building, Durham, NC 27708. Applications received by **15 November 2001** will be guaranteed consideration. <<http://www.duke.edu/womstud/>>. AA/EOE

Johns Hopkins University

The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies invites applications for one visiting faculty position in U.S. History at the university's innovative joint-venture campus in Nanjing, China. This is a one-year appointment for the academic year 2002-2003 and may be renewable. A major field in the history of post-19th century American politics and diplomatic history is preferred, with a secondary interest in 20th century American cultural and social history. This faculty member will teach two courses per semester. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. or equivalent degree and have significant postdoctoral teaching experience. Substantial research and publication record is highly desirable. Chinese language ability is not required. Salaries and benefits are competitive. Housing is provided. Funding may require U.S. citizenship. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of 3 references by **1 December 2001**. E-mail applications are accepted and preferred. Contact: Daniel Wright, Executive Director, Hopkins-Nanjing Center Faculty Search 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 663-5802; (202) 663-7729 (fax). For additional information, contact <snewman@jhu.edu>. AA/EOE. Visit our <<http://www.nanjing.jhu.edu/>>. AA/EOE

Stony Brook University/SUNY

Department of African Studies invites nominations and applications for the position of Chair of the Department. The successful candidate for this tenured position will be a senior academic of substantial scholarly reputation in any discipline within the field of African studies—including, but not limited to, the traditional disciplines embraced by the humanities and the social sciences—and with demonstrated administrative ability. Stony Brook's department is comprised of faculty working in a variety of disciplines, and it

maintains strong ties with faculty and programs across the full spectrum of the University's involvements: the humanities, the social and natural sciences, social welfare, and medicine. Among other initiatives, the new chair is expected to oversee the development of the department's proposed interdisciplinary MA program. Ph.D. Required. Send full dossier (C.V., three letters of recommendation) to Lorenzo Simpson, Chair of the Search Committee, c/o Janet Vincent, Office of the Provost, Stony Brook University/SUNY, Stony Brook, NY 11794-1401 or by email to: <Jvincent@notes.cc.sunysb.edu>. Dossiers received by 3 December 2001 will receive priority, but the search will be kept open until a suitable candidate is selected. EOE/AA

University of Southern California

The History Department invites applications for a senior position in the history of the United States. The Department is searching for an outstanding scholar and teacher. All subjects and time periods will be considered, although the Department is particularly interested in those specializing in the first half of the nineteenth century. A letter of interest with a CV should be sent to Professor Steven J. Ross, History Department, USC, Los Angeles CA 90089-0034. The search continues until the position is filled. AA/ADA/EOE

Activities of Members

Janice Andrews, University of St. Thomas, received a "Works in Progress" grant from the Minnesota Humanities Commission for "Champion of Social Justice: Biography of Gisela Konopka," a biography of the distinguished University of Minnesota professor of social work.

Anna Arnar, Minnesota State University, Moorhead, was awarded a Minnesota Humanities Commission "Works in Progress" grant for her study, "The Popular Modern Poem: Stephane Mallarme and Mass Media," on the influence of contemporary mass media on the poetry of Mallarme.

Karen Blair, professor of history at Central Washington University, has been awarded the Hagley-Winterthur Fellowship for her project, "Men's and Women's Voluntary Associations in America, 1875-1990."

Anne Boylan of the University of Delaware has been awarded a research grant from the Hagley Museum and Library for her work, "The Oil Field Waste History of Early Twentieth Century Flush Production Regions."

Themis Chronopoulos, Brown University, has been awarded a fellowship by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. He has also been appointed to the Students' Committee, American Studies Association.

Luca Codignola of the Universita di Genova, Italy, has been awarded an Andrew W. Mellon postdoctoral Research Fellowship.

Lizabeth Cohen, the Howard Mumford Jones Professor of American Studies at Harvard, has been awarded a 2001-02 fellowship by the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University. During her fellowship year, Cohen will complete her book, *A Consumers' Republic: The Politics of Mass Consumption in Postwar America*.

Jan Doolittle of SUNY at Binghamton has been awarded a Henry Belin du Pont Dissertation Fellowship from the Hagley Museum and Library for her work, "Citizens with Unselfish Aim: The Women's Joint Congressional Committee and its Campaign for Progressive Legislation, 1920-1930."

Thomas Farrah, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, received a Minnesota Humanities Commission "Works in Progress" grant for his translation of the journal of a Chaldean priest who traveled to the Americas under the auspices of the pope and king of Spain, entitled "Elias al-Musili: The First Arab Traveler to the Americas, 1668-1680."

William Green, Augsburg College, received a "Works in Progress" grant from the Minnesota Humanities Commission for his study of the history of civil rights in the state, "The Liberal Civilization: Civil Rights and the Politics of Race in Minnesota, 1849-1902."

Joseph Hart, Minneapolis, was awarded a Minnesota Humanities Commission "Works in Progress" grant for an oral history of the Gateway district of Minneapolis.

Holly Heinzer, a doctoral candidate at Yale University, has been awarded a McNeil Dissertation Fellowship for her project entitled, "On the Move: The Means and Meanings of Travel in Northeastern America, 1780-1860."

Joseph M. Henning of the St. Vincent College History Dept. has been awarded the prestigious Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. The book, published by New York University Press in 2000, is titled *Outposts of Civilization: Race, Religion, and the Formative Years of American-Japanese Relations*.

Michael W. Homel, professor of history at Eastern Michigan University, has published *Unlocking City Hall: Exploring the History of Local Government and Politics*, as part of the Krieger Publishing Company's Exploring Community History Series.

Brian Horrigan, Lindbergh Foundation, was awarded a "Works in Progress" grant from the Minnesota Humanities Commission for his study of the correspondence of Lindbergh that will result in an introduction to a new edition of *Lindbergh's Boyhood on the Upper Mississippi*.

Karen Nelson Hoyle, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, was awarded a Minnesota Humanities Commission "Works in Progress" grant for her production of a reference work listing Kerlan acquisitions since 1985, "The Kerlan Collection Manuscripts and Illustrations: A Checklist, Volume II."

Gwen Kay of Ohio State University has been awarded a research grant from the Hagley Museum and Library for her work, "Dying to be Beautiful: Cosmetics and Consumer Safety, 1900-1950."

Richard P. Kollen, a history teacher at Lexington High School in Lexington, MA, is one of four winners of the Williams College George Olmsted, Jr., '24 National Prizes for Excellence in Secondary School Teaching competition.

Kenneth M. Ludmerer of Washington University received the Distinguished Alumnus Award of The John Hopkins University for his scholarly contributions to the history of science and medicine, and for his recent book, *Time to Heal: American Medical Education from the Turn of the Century to the Era of Managed Care*. Ludmerer also received the inaugural Daniel Tosteson Award for Leadership in Medical Education from Harvard Medical School for *Time to Heal*.

Molly McCarthy of Brandeis University has been awarded a Henry Belin du Pont Dissertation Fellowship from the Hagley Museum and Library for her work, "Re-deeming the Day: The History of the Daily Diary in America."

Sonya Michel of the University of Illinois has been awarded a research grant from the Hagley Museum and Library for her work, "The Benefits of Race and Gender: Democracy and Equity in the Public/Private Welfare State of Postwar America."

Krystyn Moon of Johns Hopkins University has been awarded a Henry Belin du Pont Dissertation Fellowship from the Hagley Museum and Library for her work, "From 'John Chinaman' to 'Japanese Sandman': China and Japan in American Music, 1850-1920."

Sarah Mullen, a doctoral candidate in American studies at the University of Texas, Austin, has received a Winterthur Fellowship for her work, "Building the Boom: American Domestic Architecture since the Civil War."

Thomas Peacock, University of Minnesota, Duluth, has received a Minnesota Humanities Commission "Works in Progress" grant for his history of the Ojibwe people, "Ojibwe: We Look in All Directions."

Patrick Reagan, Tennessee Technological University, published *Guide to History on the Internet*. His work, *Designing a New America: The Origins of New Deal Planning, 1890-1943*, a volume in the Political Development of the American Nation: Studies in Politics and History series, tied for second place for the 2001 Ellis W. Hawley Award of the OAH.

Seth Rockman, Occidental College, received a postdoctoral fellowship from the Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society.

Patricia Ross, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, has been awarded a Minnesota Humanities Commission "Works in Progress" grant for "The Development of Psychiatric Nosology in Minnesota's State Hospitals: 1885 to 1910," a study of the diagnostic language used in describing mental illness.

Carol Williams has been awarded a 2001-03 postdoctoral fellowship from the Women's Studies Department at the University of Houston, Texas.

James C. Williams of De Anza College was elected Vice President of the International Committee for the History of Technology (ICOHTEC).

Awards, Grants and Fellowships

The **Ford Foundation** announces approximately 60 predoctoral, 40 dissertation and 30 postdoctoral fellowships for minorities. Complete eligibility information as well as web-based applications are available online. Deadlines: **19 November 2001** (Predoctoral); **3 December 2001** (Dissertation); **7 January 2002** (Postdoctoral). Contact: Fellowship Office, TJ-2041; National Research Council; 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, DC 20418; (202) 334-2872; fax (202) 334-3419; <infofell@nas.edu>. Visit <<http://national-academics.org/fellowships>>.

The **International Research and Exchange Board** announces nearly 400 fellowships for American and international students, scholars and professionals. Awards of various tenure, stipend and with emphases on a number of different topics are available in the U.S., as well as the countries of Eastern Europe, the New Independent States, Asia and the Near East. Additionally, with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, a number of programs for international participants will be offered. Detailed information may be obtained online. Deadlines: **23 November 2001-1 May 2002** (depending on the grant). Contact: IREX, 1616 H St. NW, 6th Floor, Washington, DC 20006; (202) 628-8188; <irex@irex.org>. Visit <<http://www.irex.org>>.

The **Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC)** of Rockefeller University is accepting grant applications from applicants in any discipline who are engaged in research that requires use of the collections at the Center. The Center is also accepting applications for its 2002 grants-in-aid program on the history of the Cold War era. Scholarly researchers may apply; students preparing doctoral dissertations are particularly urged to consider this program. Deadline: **30 November 2001**. Contact: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Ave., Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017.

The **Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC)** of Rockefeller University is accepting applications for its continuing program of residencies. Scholars conducting substantial research in any aspect of the history of basic medical research are urged to apply. Applicants may apply for residencies of up to 1 month, 1 semester or 1 academic year for stipends at the rate of \$5000 per month. Deadline: **30 November 2001**. Contact: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Ave., Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017.

The **Louisville Institute** is offering funding to individuals interested in enriching the religious life of American Christians. Funding is offered through five specialized grant programs designed to address different issues

and to assist various institutions and individuals. Contact the Louisville Institute or visit their web site for specific information. Deadlines: **1 December 2001-31 January 2002** (depending on the grant). Contact: Louisville Institute, 1044 Alta Vista Rd., Louisville, KY 40205; <info@louisville-institute.org>. Visit <<http://www.louisville-institute.org>>.

The **Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission** announces the availability of several types of grants, including awards for technical assistance, historic preservation, museum projects, history and archives projects, general operating support and conferences. While all grants are designed to spread the PA story to citizens, specific information on grants may be obtained via mail or the Commission's web site. Deadline: **1 December 2001**. Contact: PA Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 400 N. St., 2nd Fl., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093; (717) 787-4363; (800) 201-3231. Visit <<http://www.artsnet.org/phmc>>.

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 U.S. 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 and who has not yet published a book is eligible to compete for a \$500 award. Deadline: **1 December 2001**. Contact: Robert G. Barrows, SHGAPE Prize Committee, Dept. of History, Indiana University at Indianapolis, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140.

The **Huntington Library** will award to scholars over 100 fellowships for the academic year of 2002-03. An independent research center, the Huntington has holdings in British and American history, literature, art history and the history of science and medicine. Deadline: **15 December 2001**. Contact: The Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino, CA 91108; (626) 405-2194; <cpowell@huntington.org>. Visit <<http://www.huntington.org/>>.

The **New Jersey Historical Commission** has announced its 2002 grant program. Individuals and organizations from around the state are invited to apply for funding that contributes to public appreciation of NJ's fascinating history. A number of awards are offered with varying tenure and stipends. Contact the Historical Commission for specific information. Deadlines: **15 December 2001-15 February 2002** (depending on grant). Contact: Mary R. Murrin, NJ Historical Commission, P.O. Box 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6062; <mary.murrin@sos.state.nj.us>. Visit <<http://newjerseyhistory.org>>.

The **Agricultural History Society** announces several awards for outstanding work on agricultural or rural history. The amount of the award and specific application procedures vary. Deadline: **31 December 2001**. Contact: Doug Hurt, Dept. of History, 603 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011. Visit <<http://www.public.iastate.edu/~history/ahrsnew.htm>>.

The **Committee on Lesbian and Gay History** will award two prizes in 2002 for an outstanding paper, article or dissertation chapter on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, transsexual, and/or queer history. Send one copy to each contact. Deadline: **31 December 2001**. Contact: Margot Canaday, Dept. of History, University of Minnesota, 4118 41st Ave. S, Minneapolis, MN 55406; Charles R. Middleton, Chair, CLGH Prize Committee, University System of Maryland, 3300 Metzger Road, Adelphi, MD 20783-1690; and David Serlin, Dept. of History, Albright College, 13th and Bern Streets, P.O. Box 15234, Reading, PA 19612-5234. Visit <<http://www.oneinstitute.org>>.

The **Wolfsonian-Florida International University** announces fellowship opportunities for 2002-04. Fellowships support a diverse range of projects examining the aesthetics, production, use and cultural significance of the decorative arts, design and

architecture of North America and Europe during the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Offered for full-time research, usually for a period of four weeks annually, grants generally include a stipend for living expenses; round-trip travel; and a research allowance for photographs, slides and microfilm. Deadline: **31 December 2001**. Contact: The Wolfsonian's Programs and Research, 1001 Washington Ave., Miami Beach, FL 33139; (305) 535-2613; fax (305) 531-2133; <research@thewolf.fiu.edu>.

The **New Jersey Historical Commission** invites applicants for the Alfred E. Driscoll Prize for an outstanding doctoral dissertation on any topic in New Jersey history. Deadline: **2 January 2002**. Contact: Mary R. Murrin, NJ Historical Commission; P.O. Box 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6062; <mary.murrin@sos.state.nj.us>. Visit <<http://www.newjerseyhistory.org>>.

The 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. Deadline: **3 January 2002**. Contact: James C. Scott, Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, Box 208300, New Haven, CT 06520-8300; fax (203) 432-5036.

The **Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission** invites applications for its 2002-03 Scholars in Residence Program, including applications for collaborative residencies. The program provides support for full-time research and study in the manuscript and artifact collection maintained by any Commission facility. Residency programs are open to anyone conducting research on PA history and are available for four to twelve weeks at the rate of \$1,500 per month. Deadline: **11 January 2002**. Contact: Division of History, PA Historical and Museum Commission, Commonwealth Keystone Building-Plaza Level, 400 N. St., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0053; (717) 787-3034; <lshopes@state.pa.us>. Visit <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us>>.

The **William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies** in the Dept. of History in Dallas welcomes applications for three research fellowships. Individuals in any field in the humanities or social sciences doing research on Southwestern America are invited to apply. Fellowships carry a stipend of \$31,000, health benefits, a \$2,000 allowance for research and travel expenses and a publication subvention. Deadline: **14 January 2002**. Contact: David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall, Room 356, 3225 University Ave. P.O. Box 750176. Questions: Andrea Boardman, Assoc. Director; (214) 768-1233; <swcenter@mail.smu.edu>. Visit <<http://www2.smu.edu/swcenter>>.

The **American Antiquarian Society (AAS)** announces its 2002-03 research fellowship program. Several categories of awards of varying tenures and stipends are offered in order to encourage imaginative and productive research in AAS's unparalleled library collections of American history and culture through 1876. A brochure containing the full details of the fellowship program, along with application forms, may be obtained through writing or via email. Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Caroline F. Sloat, Director of Scholarly Programs, Room A, AAS, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 755-5221; <csloat@mw.org>.

The **International Center for Advanced Studies (ICAS)** Fellowship Program is accepting applications for residencies beginning September 2002. Over the next three years, ICAS will consider the structures of power—intellectual, economic, social, political, religious and cultural—as they have developed locally and globally from 1945 to the present. The application theme for 2002-03 is "Everyday Life, Knowledge, Culture." While there are different criteria for the fellowships, all those awarded will receive a \$35,000 sti-

pend, on an academic year basis, as well as paid travel to the Center, an office and full faculty, library and computer facility privileges. Women, minorities and foreign scholars are especially invited to apply. Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Fellowships, ICAS, NY University, 53 Washington Sq. S., Room 401, New York, NY 10012-1098; (212) 998-3770; <icas@nyu.edu>. Visit <<http://www.nyu.edu/gasas/dept/icas>>.

The **John Carter Brown Library** will award twenty-five short and long-term Research Fellowships for the year 1 June 2002 - 31 May 2003. Fellowships are open to pre and postdoctoral or independent research. The Library's holdings are concentrated on the history of the Western Hemisphere during the colonial period. Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912; <JCBL_Fellowships@brown.edu>. Visit <<http://www.JCBL.org>>.

The **Massachusetts Historical Society** announces its 2002-03 research fellowship programs. Offering both short and long-term awards, the specifications and tenure vary for each program. Applications are welcome from anyone with a serious need to use the collections and facilities of the organization, encouraging projects that draw on the resources of several agencies. Deadlines: **15 January 2002** (long-term), **1 February 2002** (New England Regional Research Fellowships) and **1 March 2002**. Contact: Jean Powers, MA Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215; <jpowers@masshist.org>. Visit <<http://www.masshist.org>>.

The **Smithsonian Institution Fellowship Program** is offering graduate student, pre, post, and senior postdoctoral awards. Areas of focus include American history, history of science and technology, history of American art, twentieth-century American crafts and decorative arts and social and cultural history of the U.S. Stipends and tenure vary. Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships, Desk H, Washington, DC 20560-0902; (202) 275-0655; <siofg@ofg.si.edu>. Visit <<http://www.si.edu/research+study>>.

The **Sophia Smith Collection** and the **Smith College Archives at Smith College** are accepting applications for three research support programs. Funds and tenure vary depending on the fellowship or grant. Successful applicants will demonstrate a significant contribution to historical understanding and their project's high relevance to the unique holdings of the Sophia Smith Collection and/or the Smith College Archives. Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Kate Weigand, Sophia Smith Collection and Smith College Archives, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063; <Kweigand@email.smith.edu>. Visit <<http://www.smith.edu/libraries/ssc>>.

The **William L. Clements Library**, University of Michigan, announces the Jacob M. Price Visiting Research Fellowships. Several grants of \$500 are available for younger scholars (graduate students and junior faculty) whose work would benefit from the library's specialization in American history and culture from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries. Applicants are expected to work at the library for at least one week. Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Price Fellowship, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, 909 S. University St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1190; (734) 764-2347; <briand@umich.edu>. Visit <<http://www.clements.umich.edu>>.

The **Newberry Library**, an independent research library in Chicago, invites applications for its 2002-03 Fellowships in the Humanities. Long-term residential fellowships are available to postdoctoral scholars for periods of six to eleven months with a stipend of up to \$40,000. Short-term residential fellowships are intended for postdoctoral scholars or Ph.D. candidates from outside of the Chicago area who have a specific need for the Newberry collections. The amount of the award is generally \$1,200 per month, with

tenure varying between one week and two months. Deadline: **21 January 2002** (long-term) and **20 February 2002** (short-term). Contact: Committee on Awards, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-3380; (312) 255-3666; <research@newberry.org>. Visit <http://www.newberry.org>.

The **William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies** at Southern Methodist University is offering the William P. Clements Prize for the Best Non-Fiction Book on Southwestern America. The competition for \$1000 is open to any nonfiction book, including biography, on any aspect of Southwestern life, past or present with a 2001 copyright. Deadline: **21 January 2002**. Contact: David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0176; (214) 768-1233; <dweber@mamill.smu.edu>.

The **Peabody Essex Museum** of Salem, MA offers research Fellowships in New England history and culture. The stipend consists of \$750 per month for up to two months. Deadline: **31 January 2002**. Contact: Fellowship Program, Phillips Library, Peabody Essex Museum, E. India Sq., Salem MA 01970. Visit <http://www.pem.org>.

The **American Association for the History of Medicine** invites graduate students in the U.S. and Canada to enter the Shryock Medal Essay Contest. The award is given for an outstanding unpublished essay by a single author on any topic in the history of medicine. Deadline: **1 February 2002**. Contact: Susan L. Smith, Dept. of History, University of Alberta, 2-28 Tory Building, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H4; <susan.l.smith@ualterba.ca>.

The History Division of the **Association of Education in Journalism and Mass Communication** is soliciting entries for the best journalism and mass communication history book of 2001. The competition is open to any author of a relevant history book published in 2001. The winner will receive a plaque and a \$500 cash prize at the 2002 AEJMC conference in Miami. Deadline: **1 February 2002**. Contact: Patrick S. Washburn, AEJMC History Book Award Chair, E.W. Scripps School of Journalism, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

The **Miller Center of Public Affairs** at the University of Virginia is now accepting applications for Miller Center Fellowships in Contemporary Politics, Policy and Political History. The Fellowships are for individuals who are completing their dissertation on twentieth century politics and governance in the U.S. Deadline: **1 February 2002**. Contact: Jon Stokes, Managing Director, American Political Development Program; (804) 924-4694; fax (804) 982-2739; <jstokes@virginia.edu>. Visit <http://millercenter.virginia.edu/fellowship.html>.

The **Quaker Collection at Haverford College** invites applications for three Gest Fellowships, each carrying a stipend of \$1500, for scholars and/or social activists whose career goals can be advanced by one month in residence in a Quaker repository and whose research interests combine religion and history. Deadline: **1 February 2002**. Contact: Emma Lapsansky, Quaker Collection, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041. Visit <http://www.haverford.edu/library/special/gest.html>.

The **Filson Historical Society**, Kentucky's oldest independent historical society, announces fellowships, internships and awards for articles. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: The Filson, 1310 S. Third St., Louisville, KY 40208; (502) 635-5083; <markweth@filson.org>. Visit <http://www.filsonhistorical.org>.

The **Council on America's Military Past** is offering grants for students who wish to attend its Military History Conference, 10-14 July 2002, in and around Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The grants will cover the costs of the conference. Students should submit a short one-page statement on why they wish to attend. Deadline: **20 February 2002**. Contact: CAMP, PO Box 1151, Fort Myer, VA 22211.

The **James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation** awards fellowships to in-service secondary school teachers of American history, government and social studies and to graduating or graduated collegians who wish to become secondary school teachers of the same subjects. The awards of up to \$24,000 cover tuition, fees, books, room and board associated with study leading to a master's degree in American history, political science or education with concentrations in the framing, principles and history of the U.S. Constitution. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: James Madison Fellowship Program, P.O. Box 4030, Iowa City, IA 52243-4030; <Recogprog@act.org>. Visit <http://www.jamesmadison.com>.

The **Library Company of Philadelphia's Program in Early American Economy and Society** invites applications for three types of fellowship awards to be granted for research and scholarship during 2002-03. Tenure, amount of stipend and application process varies depending on the fellowship, but all are designed to promote scholarship in early American economy and society, broadly defined, from its colonial beginnings to roughly the 1850s. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Cathy Matson, Program Director, Program in Early American Economy and Society, The Library Co. of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; <cmatson@udel.edu>. Visit <http://www.librarycompany.org>.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites authors to compete for the thirty-third annual James Russell Lowell Prize, which will be awarded for a scholarly book published in 2001 by a current member of the association. To qualify for the prize, a book must be an outstanding literary or linguistic study, a critical edition of an important work or a critical biography. Studies dealing with literary theory, media, cultural history and interdisciplinary topics are eligible. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: James Russell Lowell Prize, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The **North Caroliniana Society** invites applicants to apply for Archie L. Davis Fellowships. These provide modest travel assistance to scholars researching and writing on North Carolina's history and culture. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Dr. H.G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890. Visit <http://www.ncsociety.org>.

The **Stonewall Jackson Foundation** and **Washington and Lee University** announce the 2002 John and Barbara Nau Graduate Fellowship for summer work-study in American History, American Studies, Museum Studies or Material Culture. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 E. Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450; (540) 463-2552.

The **Early American Industries Association** announces its 2002 Research Grant Program. With awards of up to \$2000, the grants are designed to assist individuals (graduate students and scholars) or institutions with research leading to publication, exhibitions or audio-visual materials. Projects that relate to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, shops, farms or on the sea are encouraged. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Ms. Justine J. Mataleno, Coordinator, Research Grants Program, 1324 Shallcross Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806; (302) 652-7297.

The **Scholar in Residence** program invites applications for 2002. The program funds research by scholars that advances the interpretation and presentation of history in Massachusetts history organizations. The purpose is to both provide organizations with expertise not normally available to them and to encourage scholars to use the rich resources of the state's history museums and historical societies. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Kristen P. Farnelant, Executive Director, Bay State Historical League, 185 Lyman St., Waltham, MA 02452; (781) 899-3920. Visit <www.masshistory.org>.

Applications are invited for the **United States Capitol Historical Society Fellow-**

ship. Designed to support research and publication on the history of the art and architecture of the U.S. Capitol and related buildings, both graduate students and scholars may apply. The stipend is \$1500 per month and tenure ranges from one month to one year. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Dr. Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; (202) 228-1222.

The **William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies** is offering DeGolyer Library Grants of \$400 per week for periods of one to four weeks. Available to applicants living outside of the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area, funding provides an opportunity to conduct scholarly research in the DeGolyer Library on any aspect of the Southwestern experience. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall, Room 356, 3225 University Ave., P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176. Questions: Andrea Boardman, Associate Director; (214) 768-1322; <swcenter@mail.smu.edu>.

The **Minnesota Historical Society's** Publication and Research Department invites applicants for grants in several categories. Funds support original research and writing leading to interpretive works on the history of Minnesota. Especially encouraged are projects that add a multicultural dimension to the area's history and that cover subjects not well represented in the published record. Tenure and amount of stipend varies. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: Debrah L. Miller, Research Supervisor, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Blvd. W., St. Paul, MN 55102; <debbie.miller@mnhs.org>. Visit <http://www.mnhs.org/about/grants/research.html>.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites authors to compete for the ninth annual MLA Prize for a First Book, which will be awarded for an outstanding scholarly work published in 2001 as the first book-length publication by a current member of the association. To qualify for the prize, a book must be a literary or critical linguistic study, a critical edition of an important work or a critical biography. Studies dealing with literary theory, media, cultural history and interdisciplinary topics are eligible. Deadline: **1 April 2002**. Contact: MLA Prize for a First Book, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The **John Nicholas Brown Center** is pleased to invite applications for its resident fellowship program. The Center supports scholarship in all disciplines of American civilization with areas of specialization including (but not restricted to) history, the history of art and architecture, literature, religion, material culture studies, music, historic preservation and urban planning. Special preference will be given to scholars working on Rhode Island topics or requiring access to scholarly resources within the New England area. Deadline: **15 April 2002**. Contact: Joyce M. Botelho, Director, The John Nicholas Brown Center, Box 1880, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 272-0357; <Joyce_Botelho@brown.edu>.

The **League of World War I Aviation Historians** is sponsoring a student paper competition, which is open to undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at accredited institutions during the 2001-02 academic year. Monetary prizes will be awarded for the best original paper on any aspect of aviation (such as personal history, unit history, citations, tactics, technical development, political ramifications, aircraft development, balloon activities, etc.) during the 1914-18 War. Deadline: **31 May 2002**. Contact: Mr. Noel Shirley, 727 Swanswood Ct., San Jose, CA 95120.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites editors to compete for the fifth MLA Prize for a Distinguished Scholarly Edition, awarded for important collections of letters published in 2001-02. The editor need not be a member of the MLA. Deadline: **1 May 2003**. Contact: MLA Prize for a Distinguished Scholarly Edition, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The Committee on Honors and Awards of the **Modern Language Association** invites editors to compete for the seventh Morton N. Cohen Award for a Distinguished Edition of Letters. The winning collection must be published between 2001-02 and provide readers with a clear, accurate and readable text; necessary background information; and succinct and eloquent introductory material and annotations. Deadline: **1 May 2003**. Contact: Morton N. Cohen Award, MLA, 26 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10004-1789; (646) 576-5141; <awards@mla.org>.

The **American Philosophical Society** offers several fellowships and grants for research. Deadlines vary. Contact: Committee on Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106; <eroach@amphilsoc.org>. Visit <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. The Center's holdings include the papers of many former members of Congress and also documents of government policy affecting agriculture, Native Americans, energy, foreign affairs, the environment and the economy. The Visiting Scholars Program is open to any applicant. 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 **Center for the Study of Law and Society** invites applications for visiting scholar positions from individuals with interests in all aspects of law and social ordering/social change. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. or J.D. Time periods vary from two weeks duration to the full academic year. Contact: Visiting Scholars Program, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-2150; <scheiber@uclinkberkeley.edu>. Visit <http://www.law.berkeley.edu/institutes/csls>.

The 2002-03 **Fulbright Scholar Programs in East and Southeast Asia** offers teaching opportunities for specialists in American history. Programs with a particular interest include: China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Taiwan. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, have a Ph.D. and a minimum of five years of teaching/professional experience. Contact for opportunities in China, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Indonesia: (202) 686-4021; <dadams@cies.iie.org>. Contact for more information about opportunities in Korea, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, and the Philippines: <jcmpeek@cies.iie.org>. Visit <http://www.cies.org>.

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

Calls for Papers

The **Oral History Association** invites proposals for papers and presentations for its 2002 annual meeting in San Diego, CA, with the theme of "Global Linkages: The Internationalization of Everyday Life." Proposals must be accompanied by a cover sheet, which can be printed from the web site. Deadline: **30 November 2001**. Contact: Madelyn Campbell, Oral History Association, Dickinson College, College & Louthier Streets, P.O. Box 1773, Carlisle, PA 17013-2896; (717) 245-1036. Questions: Teresa Barnett; (310) 206-2454; <tarnett@library.ucla.edu>. Visit: <http://www.dickinson.edu/oha>.

The History of Activism, History as Activism Conference is seeking paper proposals for their graduate conference to be held in April 2002. Seeking proposals from all over the world, topics should focus on the relationship between history and activism from any historical period. Deadline: **1 December 2002**. Contact: Dept. of History (Activism Conference), Mail Code 2527, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

The **Missouri Conference on History** invites paper and panel proposals for its 44th meeting in April 2002. Topics covering all aspects of Missouri, Midwestern and American history are welcomed. Additionally, the 2002 conference will include a special session on the Korean War. Deadline: **1 December 2001**. Contact: Tim Rivers, National Archives-Central Plains Region, 2312 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131; (816) 926-6982; <timothy.rivers@nara.gov>.

The **Rural and Agricultural Studies** section of the Western Social Science Association seeks paper and session proposals for its 44th annual conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico, 10-13 April 2002. Panels, roundtable discussions and papers on any aspect of rural or agricultural study are welcome. Deadline: **1 December 2002**. Contact: Robert M. Preston, Vice President, Trinity College, 125 Michigan Ave., Washington, DC 20017; (202) 884-9214; <prestonr@trinitydc.edu>.

The **Social Sciences Council of Nevada** announces a call for papers for its 2002 meeting in Las Vegas. Deadline: **10 December 2001**. Contact: Ms. Pat Holland, c/o Cimarron Memorial High School, 2301 S. Tenaya Way, Las Vegas, NV 89128; <Nvsocstdsconf02@aol.com>.

The **Organization of American Historians** and the **National Park Service** announce their competition for the Jamestown Scholars Dissertation Fellowships for graduate students pursuing Ph.D.s in history and American Studies. Proposals will be judged on potential scholarly contribution to our understanding of the history of seventeenth-century Jamestown. Deadline: **15 December 2001**. Contact: OAH-NPS Jamestown Scholars, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Ave., Bloomington, IN 47408.

The **2002 Southern Labor Studies Conference** invites paper submissions for its conference, "The Making of the Atlantic Working Classes." Welcomed are submissions on southern labor history, politics and contemporary affairs, with a particular interest for papers that speak to the theme of international working-class history. Deadline: **15 December 2001**. Contact: Program Committee—SLSC, c/o Alex Lichtenstein, Dept. of History, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199; fax (305) 348-3561; <lichtens@fiu.edu>.

Proposals are invited for Law's Enterprise, the 21st Annual Conference of the **Australia and New Zealand Law and History Society** to be held in July 2002. Papers are invited on topics that address this year's theme, "Law and Economy in History." Deadline: **31 December 2001**. Contact: Andrew Buck, Law's Enterprise Conference, Division of Law, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia; <andrew.buck@mq.edu.au>.

The **Center for the Study of the Korean War** invites papers on any and all aspects of memoirs informed by the experience of war. The papers will be presented at the Center's third annual meeting on war and memory. Deadline: **1 January 2002**. Contact: Dr. Paul Edwards, Director, Center for the Study of the Korean War, 1401 W. Truman Rd., Independence, MO 64050-3434; (816) 833-0524; <pedwards@graceland.edu>.

The **2002 Annual Conference on Interdisciplinary Approaches to History and Film: Lawrence of Arabia** announces a call for papers from scholars of all fields. The conference will focus on the following topics: Imperialism and the Middle East; The First World War and the Middle East; Gender and Post-Colonial Studies; and media and film criticism. Deadline: **2 January 2002**. Contact: Dr. Michael Levin; (330) 973-7515;

<IAF2001@yahoo.com>.

The **Biennial Conference of Quaker Historians and Archivists** announces a call for papers on any aspect of Quaker History. Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Gwen Erickson, Friends Historical Collection, Guilford College, 5700 W. Friendly Ave., Greensboro, NC, 27410.

The **International Conference on Improving Learning and Teaching at the University** invites paper proposals for their 2002 annual forum. Conference planners invite papers that address the conferences theme, "Education Reform and Teacher Training." Particularly welcome are papers that involve cross-cultural comparisons. Students who submit a paper on the topic "Working with Teachers to Make Learning Fun" are eligible to win the McKeachie Award (a waiver of the conference fee and a grant of \$1000). Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Helen C. Long, Improving Learning and Teaching, 8510 49th Ave., College Park, MD 20740-2412; fax (301) 474-3473; <iut2002@aol.com>. Visit <http://www.iutconference.org>.

The **Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission** invites proposals (individual papers, sessions or panels) for its 2002 annual meeting in Lancaster, PA. The program committee is particularly interested in submissions oriented to the general theme of "Telling the Story: The Future of Pennsylvania's Past." Deadline: **15 January 2002**. Contact: Robert Weible, Chief, Division of History, PA Historical and Museum Commission, Keystone State Office Building, Plaza Level, 400 N. St., Harrisburg, PA 17120; <rweible@state.pa.us>.

The **Center for Western Studies** announces a call for papers for the thirty-fourth annual Dakota Conference on History, Literature, Art and Archaeology. Topics considering both historical and contemporary aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, as well as on all other aspects of the history, literature, art and archaeology of the Dakotas and Northern Plains are welcome. Deadline: **31 January 2002**. Contact: Harry F. Thompson, The Dakota Conference, Center for Western Studies, Box 727, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD 57197; (605) 274-4007; fax (605) 274-4999; <htomps@inst.augie.edu>. Visit <http://inst.augie.edu/CWS>.

Pennsylvania State University invites paper proposals for their November 2002 conference, "Lewis and Clark: The Unheard Voices—The Two-hundred-year Impact on the Lands, the Peoples, the Histories and the Culture." Individual papers and/or complete panels examining the ongoing effort to come to terms with the effects of the expedition are encouraged. Deadline: **1 February 2002**. Contact: Christopher Dufour, PA State University, 2505 Green Tech Dr., Suite F, State College, PA 16803; (814) 863-5100. Visit <http://LewisAndClark.outreach.psu.edu>.

The **Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society** invites paper proposals for the conference, "The Technological Fix," October 2002, which will consider technologies and technological strategies intended to address a wide variety of needs and problems in 20th century America. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: Dr. Roger Horowitz, Assoc. Director, Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; fax (302) 655-3188; <rh@udel.edu>.

The **Council on America's Military Past** announces a call for papers for its Military History Conference, 10-14 July 2002 in Puerto Rico. An emphasis will be placed on U.S. military activities in the Caribbean from the earliest history to the present. Deadline: **15 February 2002**. Contact: CAMP '02 Conference Papers, P.O. Box 1151, Fort Meyer, VA 22211-1151.

The **National Council on Public History** invites proposals for panels, roundtables, posters, workshops and papers for its 2003 Annual Meeting. Presentations should focus on the theme "Beyond Boundaries: Diversity, Identity and Public History." Electronic sub-

missions are preferred and should be transmitted to all members of the Program Committee simultaneously with "NCPH 2003 Program" in the subject line. If applying through regular mail, six copies of the application must be sent. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: NCPH 2003 Program, Dept. of History, University of SC, Columbia, SC 29208; Robert R. Weyeneth, Chair; <weyeneth@gwm.sc.edu>; Barry Jean Ancelet; <ancelet@louisiana.edu>; Cynthia Brandimarte; <cynthia.brandimarte@tpwd.state.tx.us>; Christopher J. Castaneda; <cjc@csus.edu>; Billie Gaines; <bgaines@atlantahistorycenter.com>; Aaron Mahr Yanez; <aaron_mahr@nps.gov>. Visit <http://www.ncph.org>.

The Program Committee of the **North American Labor History Conference** invites proposals for panels and papers on the theme, "Class, Gender, and Ideology" for its meeting to be held 17-19 October 2002 in Detroit. Deadline: **1 March 2002**. Contact: Elizabeth Faue, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Dept. of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The **General Douglas MacArthur Foundation and Old Dominion University** announce a call for papers for the International Historical Symposium on the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War, June 2002 in Norfolk, VA. Topics of particular interest include background on Korea and the war, conduct of the war, the Truman/MacArthur Controversy, the geopolitical legacy and the United Nations and the Korean War. Deadline: **15 March 2002**. Contact: Mary G. Denyes, Korean War Project, MacArthur Memorial, MacArthur Square, Norfolk, VA 23510; (757) 441-2965; <mac_koreanwarcom@mindspring.com>.

The **Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture** announces a call for papers for the March 2004 convention in Jamestown, VA. The intent of the conference and the volume that will develop from it is to create a mosaic picture of the regions and influences in play that formed the context and impetus for the settlement at Jamestown in 1607. Deadline: **30 June 2002**. Contact: The Atlantic World and Virginia, OIEAHC, P.O. Box 8781, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8781.

Siena College announces a call for papers for its eighteenth annual, international, multidisciplinary conference, "The 60th Anniversary of WWII," to be held on 5-6 June 2003. The focus of the conference will be 1943, but papers dealing with the other war years are welcomed. Inquiries from those wishing to chair and/or comment are also invited. Deadline: **15 November 2002**. Contact: Prof. Thomas O. Kelly, II, Dept. of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Rd., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; <legendziw@sienna.edu>.

Big Muddy: A Journal of the Mississippi River Valley welcomes submissions for its forthcoming edition. This biannual publication explores multidisciplinary 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. Payment to contributors is 2 copies. Contact: Dr. Susan Swartwout, *Big Muddy: A Journal of the Mississippi River Valley*, MS 2650, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701.

Georgia Tech invites proposals for a new women, gender and technology book series. Contact Sue V. Rosser, Dean, Ivan Allen College, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA, 30332-0525; <sue.rosser@iac.gatech.edu>.

The **Platte Valley Review**, a biannual, peer-reviewed journal, is seeking interdisciplinary submissions on Midwestern and Plains subjects, including articles, essays, short stories, poetry, nonfiction, photographs, and photo-essays. The Spring 2002 Special Issue will be themed "Music in the Midwest."

The **Society for the Study of Curriculum History** announces a call for proposals for papers to be presented at its annual meeting, 31 March-1 April 2002 in New Orleans.

Visit <http://www.baylor.edu/~Wesley_Null/sssch.html>.

White House History welcomes abstracts for papers for its upcoming edition. This biannual publication features articles on the historic White House, especially those that relate to the building itself and its uses and life through the years. Potential topics include: the Lincoln White House, the White House landscape, the White House as a stage and presidential transportation. Contact: Publications Dept., White House Historical Association, 740 Jackson Pl. NW, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Meetings and Conferences

The **American Swedish Historical Museum** presents the first in an annual conference series that will examine the state of knowledge about New Sweden and discuss the need for future research and publication. Held on **17 November 2001**, this year's forum is entitled "New Sweden: The State of What We Know." Contact: Richard Waldron, American Swedish Historical Museum, 1900 Pattison Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19145-5901; (215) 389-1776; <rwaldron5@juno.com>.

The **New Jersey Historical Commission** will hold its 17th Annual Conference **1 December 2001**. "Year of Crisis: NJ in 1776" will be held in Trenton and includes special guided tours of the NJ State Museum, the NJ State Archives and the Old Barracks. Contact: NJ Historical Commission; (609) 292-6062.

Colonial National Historical Park and the **Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation** presents "With Vigor, Skill, Wisdom and Fortitude: Military Leadership in the 1781 Virginia Campaign" on **11-13 January 2002** in Yorktown, VA. The symposium will examine military leaders from both sides of this campaign and how these men contributed to victory or defeat. Registration fee consists of \$55 (\$45 for students) and is due by 31 December 2001. Contact: Military Leadership Symposium, c/o Colonial National Historical Park, P.O. Box 210, Yorktown, VA 23690; (757) 898-2412; <yktnsymp@nps.gov>.

The **University of Kansas** is sponsoring "Let America Be America Again: An International Symposium on the Art, Life & Legacy of Langston Hughes," **7-10 February 2002**. Contact: (877) 404-5823. Visit <http://www.kuce.org/hughes/>.

The **American Swedish Historical Museum's** annual history conference will occur on **17 March 2002** in Philadelphia. Emphasizing this year's theme, "Raoul Wallenberg: Context and Legacy," will be a number of speakers and topics ranging from a lecture on Sweden and the Wallenbergs on the eve of World War II to discussion of Hungary's experience of occupation and the Holocaust. Contact: Richard Waldron, ASHM, 1900 Pattison Ave., Philadelphia, PA 17145-5901; (215) 389-1776; <rwaldron5@juno.com>.

Clements Center for Southwest Studies is sponsoring a Trans-Borderland Conference, "Social Control on Spain's North American Frontiers: Choice, Persuasion and Coercion." To be held on **5-6 April 2002** in Dallas, this conference marks the culmination of a year-long dialogue between scholars from Mexico, the U.S., and Spain, as each explore issues of social control in their region. Contact: Andreea Bordman, Associate Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall Room 356, Southern Methodist University, P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176; (214) 768-1233; <swcenter@mail.smu.edu>. Visit <http://www2.smu.edu/swcenter>.

The **National Social Science Association** will be holding its national conference on **10-12 April 2002** in Las Vegas, Nevada. Further information can be found on the web site. Contact: NSSA, 2020 Hills Lake Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 448-4709; <natsocsci@aol.com>. Visit <http://nssa.apsu.edu>.

The **George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War** and the **Shepherd College Departments of Music and History** announce the "National Conference on Music of the Civil War Era." To be held on **12-13 April 2002** at Shepherd College, the conference is designed to provide scholars with the opportunity to present their research on music of the Civil War era. Events include paper presentations, workshops and a display of period instruments. Call or visit the web site for additional information. Contact: (304) 876-5429. Visit <<http://www.shepherd.wvnet.edu/gtmcweb/cwcenter.htm>>.

The **Center for Western Studies** will hold the thirty-fourth annual Dakota Conference on History, Literature, Art, and Archaeology this year on **30-31 May 2001**. To be held at Augustana College, the theme is "The Lewis and Clark Expedition: Then and Now." Contact: Harry F. Thompso, Dakota Conference Director, The Center for Western Studies, Box 727, Augustana College, Sioux Falls 57197; (605) 274-4007; <hthomps@inst.augie.edu>. Visit <<http://ins.augie.edu/CWS>>.

The 17th Annual **Siena College Multi-Disciplinary Symposium**, "WWII—A 60 Year Perspective," is scheduled for **6-7 June 2002**. Contact: Prof. Thomas O. Kelley, II, Dept. of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Rd., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 783-2512; fax (518) 786-5052; <legendziewic@siena.edu>.

Monticello, Stratford Hall Plantation and the **University of Virginia** will present the seminar, "Leadership and Life in Revolutionary America," **23 June-12 July 2002**. The program is open to full-time K-12 social studies teachers. Attendees receive free room, board and textbooks, along with travel allowances. Successful completion brings six graduate credit hours from the University of Virginia. Deadline: 1 March 2002. Contact: Education Office, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558; (804) 493-1558; fax (804) 493-8006; <shpedu@stratfordhall.org>. Visit <<http://www.stratfordhall.org>>.

The **International Conference on Improving Learning and Teaching at the University** will hold its 27th annual forum **1-4 July 2002** in Vilnius, Lithuania. Each year, the IUT conference offers the opportunity for participants from across the globe to share practices, discoveries and challenges in improving the effectiveness of postsecondary teaching and learning. Contact: Helen C. Long, Improving Learning and Teaching, 8510 49th Ave., College Park, MD 20740-2412; <iut2002@aol.com>. Visit <<http://www.iutconference.org>>.

Stratford Hall Plantation and Virginia Commonwealth University will present their annual "Seminar on Slavery," **21 July-2 August 2002**. The program is open to full-time classroom teachers of history and social studies and to full-time museum/historic site educators. Attendees receive free room, board and course materials, along with travel allowances. Successful completion brings three graduate credit hours from Virginia Commonwealth University. Deadline: 8 March 2002. Contact: Education Office, Stratford Hall Plantation, Stratford, VA 22558; (804) 493-1558; fax (804) 493-8006; <shpedu@stratfordhall.org>. Visit <<http://www.stratfordhall.org>>.

Pennsylvania State University will host the conference, "Lewis and Clark: The Unheard Voices—The Two-hundred-year Impact on the Lands, the Peoples, the Histories and the Cultures," **14-16 November 2002**. The conference is part of the ongoing effort to come to terms with the effects of the expedition, including the complexity of American history and the multiple narratives that have shaped the pluralism of American culture. Contact: Christopher Dufour, The PA State University,

Miscellaneous

The **American Antiquarian Society (AAS)** received a large and important collection of manuscripts earlier this year. From the Allen and Johnson families of Northborough, MA, the collection was the generous gift of the descendants of Leonard W. Johnson. Several generations of the family, which included ministers and doctors, are represented in this collection, along with particularly rich correspondence among the women of the family. The collection promises to be valuable to researchers studying a wide range of subjects.

The **American Association for State and Local History** announces its 2002 Workshop Series. Workshops meet the needs of entry-level and mid-career history professionals looking to improve their skills. Addressing subjects in a "hands-on" environment, workshops are designed to give participants practical guidance that capitalizes on existing skills while challenging the development of new skills. To receive a workshop brochure, contact: Tara White; (615) 320-3203; <pdreg@aaslh.org>. Visit <<http://www.aaslh.org>>.

The **American Council of Learned Societies** announces postdoctoral appointments of Research Fellows to work from the Council's New York offices on a variety of projects. Nominations and applications should be sent to: Research Fellow Search 2001, American Council of Learned Societies, 228 E. 45th St., New York, NY 10017; fax (212) 949-8058.

The **Archives of Women in Theological Scholarship (AWTS)** announces a newly updated web site, a quarterly newsletter and eight recently processed archival collections, now open to researchers. The archive provides access to the records of women who have reshaped theological education and American church life since 1900. Visit <<http://www.uts.columbia.edu/projects/AWTS>>.

The **Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies** invites proposals from teams of six to ten scholars to conduct two-week research workshops at the Museum during July-August 2002. The Summer Research Workshops for Scholars program provides unique collaborative research and networking opportunities for those working on similar or closely related topics in Holocaust studies. Topics for which there are few published sources or for which the Museum has strong archival and other resources are of particular interest. Deadline: 30 January 2002. Contact: U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, University Programs Division, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Pl. SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126; fax (202) 479-9726; <university_programs@ushmm.org>. Visit <<http://www.ushmm.org>>.

The **Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies** announces a seminar for professors who are teaching or preparing to teach a Holocaust or Holocaust-related course. The seminar will take place in the form of lectures and discussions from 3-14 June 2002, by Omar Bartov, the John P. Birkelund Distinguished Professor of European History, Brown University, and author of several books about the Holocaust. The Center selects participants for this program on a competitive basis. Deadline: 30 November 2001. Contact: U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, University Programs Division, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Pl. SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126; fax (202) 479-9726; <university_programs@ushmm.org>. Visit <<http://www.ushmm.org>>.

A report from the **Council on Library and Information Resources** announced that large portions of unpublished sound recordings from the twentieth century may be lost to future use if immediate steps are not tak-

en to save them. The report gave a list of twenty-seven recommendations for access, preservation and rights management of the materials.

Doris Hamburg has been selected as Director of Preservation Programs at the National Archives and Records Administration.

The reconstructed **Herring Sawmill**, a vestige of Wisconsin's frontier past, has recently been completed, adding new depth to the already rich historical site of Wade House in Greenbush, WI. The new mill is a full-scale working replica of the original Herring mill, which operated in the 1850s and '60s. Visit the web site or contact Wade House for more information, ing hours and admission prices. Contact: Wade House, P.O. Box 34, Greenbush, WI, 53026-0034; (920) 526-3271. Visit <<http://www.shsw.wisc.edu/sites/wade/>>.

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 2002. 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.

The **George C. Marshall Foundation** announces the availability of an online and searchable "Guide to George C. Marshall Motion Pictures." The film guide provides nearly 600 descriptive citations, film footage of George C. Marshall (1880-1959), events associated with his era (1917 to 1964), photographs with descriptions and more. Visit <<http://www.marshallfilms.org>>.

The University of Minnesota announces that the **Immigration History Research Center (IHRC)** has been honored with a \$500,000 challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The award is 1 of 26 challenge grants made nationwide by NEH for 2000, of which only 8 are colleges and uni-

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. Visit <<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. Visit <<http://www.loc.gov>>.

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. Any information regarding this subject—diaries, letters, oral traditions, for example—would be appreciated. Contact: Edward Lama Wolkery, Coordinator, NJ Underground Railroad Project, New Jersey Historical Commission, PO Box 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6077; fax (609) 633-8168.

The **New Jersey Caucus of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives**, an organization of professional archivists, invites organizations to apply for a free professional evaluation of historical collections of paper items (manuscripts, books, photographs, maps) held by local historical societies, archives and other agencies. There is no deadline and applications can be submitted at any time. Contact: Mary R. Murrin, NJ Historical Commission; P.O. Box 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6062; <mary.murrin@sos.state.nj.us>. Visit <<http://www.newjerseyhistory.org>>.

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• BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
25-28 March 2004
Marriott Copley Place

www.oah.org/meetings

versities. The University received the maximum amount provided to award recipients in this year's competition. Contact: Joel Wurl, Immigration History Research Center; (612) 625-4800; or Eugenia Smith, College of Liberal Arts; (612) 624-0812.

The **Library of Congress** announces that 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. Visit <<http://www.loc.gov>>.

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Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era

The Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and
Progressive Era and the Rutherford B. Hayes
Presidential Center announce the launching of
their jointly sponsored new scholarly journal.

The *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*
is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal exploring the history of the period 1865
through the 1920s. It will publish original essays and state-of-the-field essays,
and review significant and scholarly books on the time period.

The *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era* will publish its first issue
in January 2002. It solicits original essays on all fields of scholarly inquiry in
the time period from historians, scholars in American Studies, and social
scientists writing on historical issues.

Address inquiries on manuscript submissions to: Maureen A. Flanagan, Editor,
Department of History, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824
email: editor@jgape.org

Address inquiries on subscriptions to:
Roger D. Bridges, Director, The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center
Spiegel Grove, Fremont, OH 43420

The website www.jgape.org may be consulted for additional information

First Biennial Urban History Conference

The Urban History Association Call for Papers

John Heinz Regional History Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania • September 26 - 28, 2002

The Urban History Association invites submission of individual papers and
panels for the First Biennial Urban History Conference at the John Heinz Regional
History Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on September 26 - 28, 2002. The central
goal of the conference is to explore world urbanization, urbanism, and urban regions
in all their complexity across time and space.

Session themes or subjects may include but are not limited to: society,
demography, immigration, race, ethnicity, gender, class, culture, space, landscape,
the natural and built environment, economy, technology, infrastructure, architecture,
political economy, politics, policy, and planning.

The committee is seeking to foster comparative, international, and interdis-
ciplinary explorations of urbanization, urban life, or the dynamics of urban regions
that enhance theoretical understandings. The committee particularly welcomes
session proposals that have a comparative international framework or that place the
study of urbanization in one country or a specific period within an international
context or that have transnational implications.

The committee invites proposals for full panels but also welcomes individual
paper submissions. The committee especially welcomes paper submissions from
recent Ph. D. recipients as well as Ph.D. candidates still writing their dissertations.
The committee encourages queries and ideas for sessions from scholars who are
interested in participating and will help them form panels or find an appropriate
session for their papers.

Final submissions are due on February 15, 2002 and should be sent to
Timothy R. Mahoney, Executive Secretary, The Urban History Association
Department of History, 612 Oldfather Hall
University of Nebraska-Lincoln • Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0327 U.S.A.

To contact committee members consult the "Conference" section
of the web site of the Urban History Association.

www.unl.edu/uha/conf.html