

# OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 20, Number 1 / February 1992

## Documenting the Space Age

by Jannelle Warren-Findley

## Technology and the Historical Record's Transformation

by Margaret Hedstrom

## The Santayana Watch

by Charles T. Morrissey

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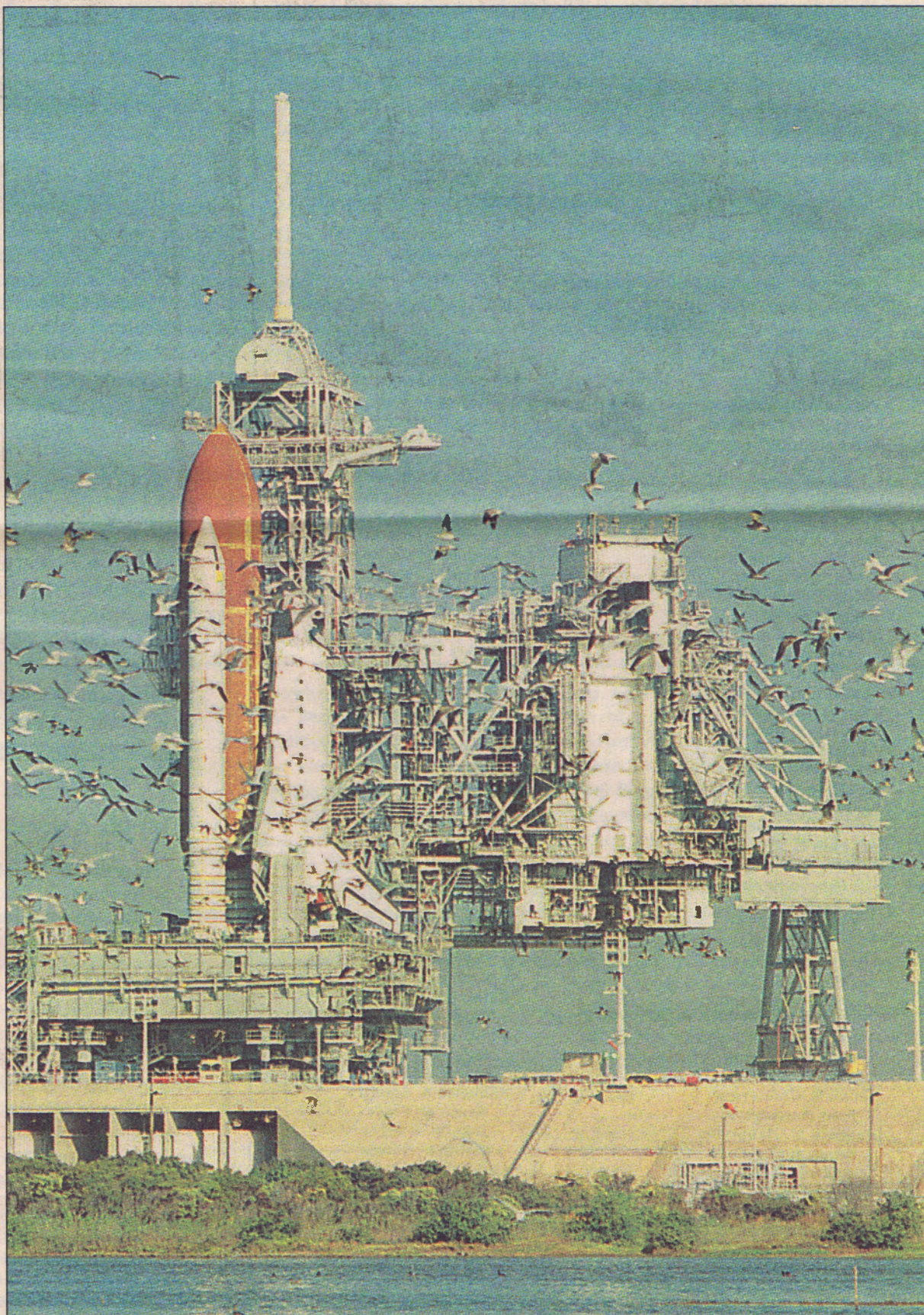


Photo Courtesy Kennedy Space Center  
Birds Take Flight Shortly after the STS-27R, Atlantis, Arrives at Pad 39-B (1988)



# THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

AN ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN OF THE ORGANIZATION  
OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

During 1991 *The Fund for American History* experienced steady growth with revenue coming from many sources. Individuals who made a three-year pledge early in the campaign have now fulfilled their commitment while new pledges were received from others in response to mailings in late 1990 and early 1991. Many members of the Organization have included yearly contributions with their dues payment and others have chosen to become Contributing Members. Proceeds from the Auction held at the Annual Meeting in Louisville were also added to the *Fund*. As we go into the final year of the endowment campaign we are closing in on our \$500,000 goal.

We would like to acknowledge and thank publicly the following individuals who have made contributions to *The Fund for American History* during the period January 12, 1991 to December 9, 1991.

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## OAH NEWSLETTER



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Some recent back issues of the OAH Newsletter are available for \$2.00 each. For information, contact the editor.

Members of the OAH receive the Journal of American History, the Program for the annual meeting and the OAH Newsletter. Membership information is available from Director of Member Services, 112 North Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

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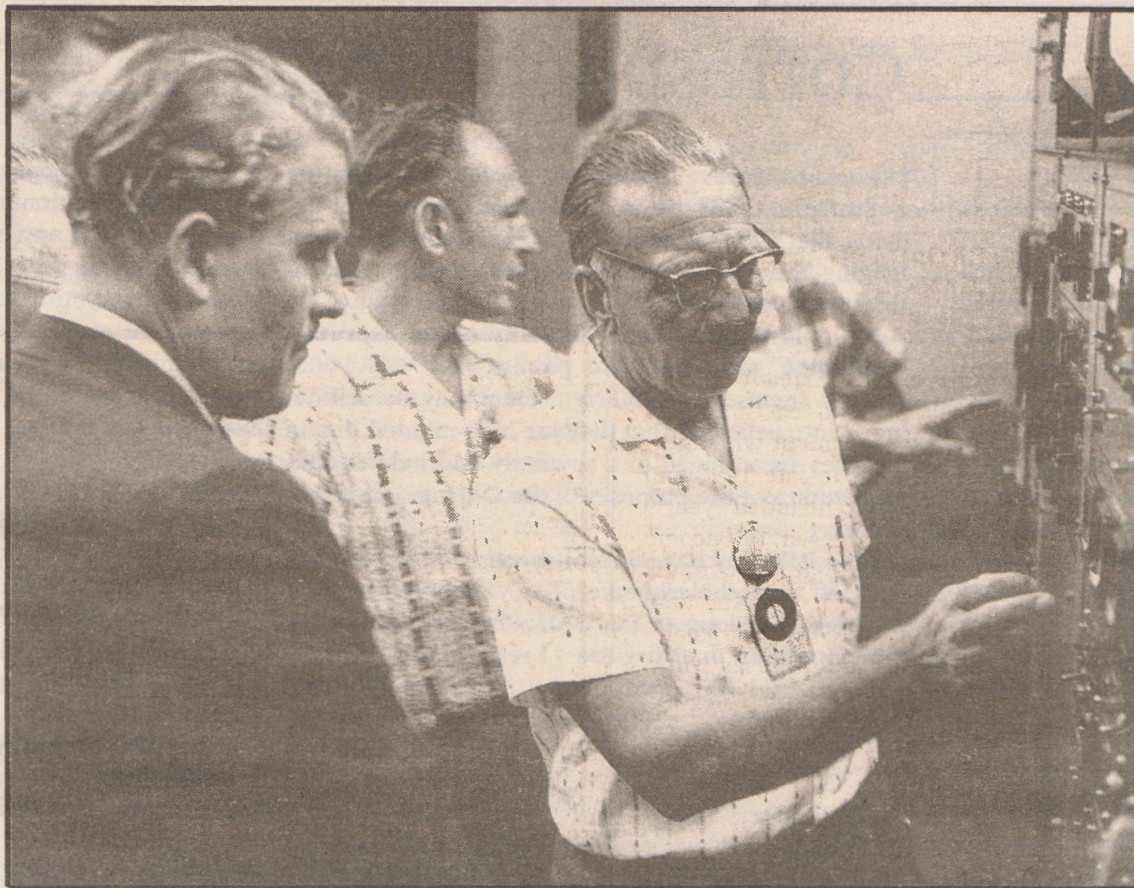


Photo Courtesy of NASA; from Debus Scrapbook, Debus Collection  
Jupiter-C Booster Lift-off, March 1958: Dr. Werner von Braun, Karl Sendler, Dr. Kurt Debus

# Documenting the Space Age

by Jannelle Warren-Findley

**T**he planetary probe *Voyager* snaps a first shot of our solar system as it speeds into the unknown. The Hubble Space Telescope proves to have been seriously flawed by an error in the manufacturing and an inattention to details on the part of process supervisors. The *Magellan* probe transmits our first maps of Venus. The space shuttle fleet is grounded again by hydrogen leaks. Each of these contemporary events emerged from elements of the intriguing and complex history of the space age—the interaction of science, engineering, politics, governmental bureaucracy, culture and individual and group professional creativity and ingenuity.

At the Space Policy Institute of George Washington University, a team of historians and policy experts are under contract to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to create a multi-volume selected documentary history of the space age. We are searching out and examining a range of document types—government papers, engineering drawings, Presidential speeches, fiction, maps, photographs, popular songs, etc.—from a range of depositories, including the NASA history offices across the country, federal record depositories, Presidential libraries, manuscript collections, aerospace companies, and private individuals.

We have selected twelve general topics into which the collection will be divided. They include the prelude to the space age (1865-1957); origins of the U.S. civilian space program; national policy framework and plans; humans in space; space science; space applications (communications satellites, ground-sensing satellites and the like); space transportation; agency institutional and management developments; the military in space; nongovernmental developments; foreign programs and policies; international

cooperation; and the space program in cultural context. Introductory essays written by scholars in the field will precede each section of documents, and each document will have a headnote to place it in its historical context. The publication is intended for NASA professionals, professionals in the fields of the history of aerospace, science and technology, and graduate faculty and students who wish access to a range of primary documents for teaching purposes. It seems clear to us, however, that the public interested in space and space-related topics is vast and may well compose another audience.

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Many of those close to retirement age have spent their entire working lives on projects having to do with space flight.

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The study is timely because of the range of events and opportunities that the world space community is facing as the twentieth century ends. In addition, however, the collection has the potential to provide a model for public and academic history studies of contemporary policy, science, and technology issues. This is not a standard "papers of" collection in the documentary history tradition but a selection of seminal materials, a skimming of the top of an enormous body of textual and nontextual records. It is not a "company history" of NASA, although much of the history of the space age was created by that agency. It is not a policy history masquerading as something broader than that. It is, rather, an attempt to describe in as broad a fashion as possible the pioneering

impulse, bureaucratic framework, cultural and political processes, and technological maze of people and processes preparing for the next stage of exploration.

It is a project fraught with complicated research problems. As Samuel Hayes pointed out in a recent *Journal of American History* article, the extensive documentation available to the historian writing about contemporary matters is potentially a real advantage to telling the story from materials not already culled by players or by archivists and manuscript librarians. Such abundance compels the historian to act as collector and, significantly, as selector. In some cases, materials on deposit at the NASA History Office have already been assembled by historians like Hayes who got there first and wrote the basic histories of the Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo programs.

These collections raise a question for subsequent users of the materials. Early NASA authors selected from among a large body of materials those documents which were forwarded to the history office as part of its collection. On the one hand, these NASA authors are presumably the experts on their topics and the textual and nontextual trail they created was a result of that expertise. Most appear to have collected materials with great care and responsibility. On the other hand, much of the work was done a decade or longer ago, and their choices may not match those of contemporary students because their questions and ours are different.

Moreover, many of the agency players in those early NASA programs are just now retiring. Having the players at hand can be advantageous to the collector of manuscripts and other documents: these veterans of the space program may well have different or more extensive documentation in their office



# Correspondence

## International Scholars

To the Editor:

In the issue for November 1991 you published a list of the "sixty Americanists teaching and working outside the United States" who have been "invited to participate in the OAH Annual Meeting in Chicago, April 2-5, 1992." A couple are from Mexico but none are from Canada. Now it happens that I know of at least one Canadian scholar who was asked to participate at the Chicago meeting. No (he protested, blushing) I am not upset that my name is not on the list. But I do wonder whether you are treating "Canadians" as, for all intents and purposes, residents of the U.S. One day, maybe, but not yet.

Sincerely,  
Richard Harris  
McMaster University

## Institute for Historical Study

To the Editor:

As a member of the board of directors of the Institute for Historical Study, I am writing to make clear the strong differences between our organization and the unfortunately named Institute for Historical Review.

Chartered by the State of California in 1980 and based in the San Francisco Bay area, we are a group of independent scholars committed to the research, writing, and discussion of history. Among other activities, our organization regularly schedules meetings at which members may present and engage in critical discussions about their ongoing research projects.

We have absolutely no connection with the Institute for Historical Review, and we deplore in the strongest terms their attempts to deny the historical reality of the Holocaust. Their efforts are in fundamental conflict with the goal of rigorous historical research which we seek to encourage.

Sincerely,  
Michael Griffith  
Berkeley, CA

## Institute for Historical Review

**Executive Secretary's Note:** At its November, 1991, meeting the OAH Executive Board voted in favor of a policy excluding advertisements and announcements from the Institute for Historical Review. The precise language of the policy awaits legal counsel and final board action.

**Editor's Note:** The following letters to the editor concerning the OAH Executive Committee's decision to publish the IHR announcement and OAH President Joyce Appleby's letter in the November, 1991, issue were received prior to the publication deadline for this issue.

To the Editor:

On opening my November Newsletter I was stunned to find Joyce Appleby's letter protesting the publication of a call for papers by the Institute for Historical Research, and even more shocked and pained to read the call itself, with its untruthful and tendentious descriptions of the subject matter of its *Journal of Historical Review*.

I am in total agreement with Professor Appleby that this is "not a question of respecting different points of view." The IHR, behind a pseudo-scholarly

facade of objective pursuit of "truth," exists for the exclusive anti-Semitic and pro-fascist purpose of denying that the Holocaust took place—that is, of defending the Nazi exterminators and making liars of the surviving witnesses.

I would hope that the "majority of the Executive Committee" who voted to publish this call would identify themselves publicly. They may be self-deluded into believing that they are high-minded, but in fact they have joined in a cowardly and indefensible prostitution of the purposes of the OAH and its publications.

The IHR may have a right to exist but not to pass itself off as a scholarly enterprise. I can not, in good conscience, belong to the OAH when it collaborates in maintaining that disguise. I resign herewith.

Sincerely yours,  
Bernard A. Weisberger  
Chicago, IL

To the Editor:

Dedicated as we are to the pursuit and the airing of even those truths that we do not like, historians might well agree that notices of unpopular causes and organizations should appear in our professional publications. We do not have to do so, and it is no violation of the First Amendment for a private organization to say "No" to such things, since speech and inquiry in society-in-general and in the public sphere are still protected whatever we decide. But it is appropriate that we go out of our way, as scholars and intellectuals, to protect and defend unpopular opinions.

As scholars and intellectuals, however, we also have a responsibility to separate legitimate scholarship, driven by the search for truth, from fraudulent scholarship, particularly that driven ideologically by partisan political interest. The Institute for Historical Review has long been known to be financed by the notoriously anti-Semitic and right-wing Liberty Lobby. . . . Moreover, it is important to remember that the Holocaust did occur, something that the Institute for Historical Review was painfully reminded of several years ago. The IHR promised a \$50,000 "reward" to anyone who could prove there had been no Nazi genocide against Jews, but then it had to make a substantial out-of-court settlement with a death camp survivor who had brought suit against them.

Would we give professional assistance to an organization that claimed that slavery did not exist in the American South, or that the army did not slaughter Indians? We would have good reason not to do so, since such contentions are an affront to truth, not to mention decency.

The powerlessness that even intelligent people feel to defend truth and decency before the First Amendment is a depressing sight. I am very sorry to see the Organization of American Historians fall victim to this self-induced powerlessness. We should be the first ones to know better.

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

To the Editor:

We, professors of history at the University of Oklahoma, are outraged by the decision of the OAH Executive Committee to publish a call for papers by the *Journal of Historical Review*, an organ whose sole purpose is to propagate the lie that there was no Holocaust. This publication embodies everything the OAH

is supposed to oppose: the purposeful misuse of data, the falsification of the historical record, in short, the absence of any scholarly standards. We are stunned that the OAH Executive Committee chose to lend legitimacy to this journal's effort to undermine professional standards of scholarship and to spread anti-Semitism. We applaud OAH President Joyce Appleby for protesting the irresponsible action of the Executive Committee.

Sincerely,  
Stephen H. Norwood, Jidolph G. Kamoche, Jerome O. Steffen, H. Wayne Morgan, Richard Lowitt, Paul W. Glad, Gary Clayton Anderson, Sidney D. Brown, Donald J. Pisani, D. H. Miller, William W. Savage, Jr., Vivien W. Ng, Paul A. Gilje, Robert L. Griswold  
University of Oklahoma

To the Editor:

The OAH Executive Committee's acceptance of material from the *Journal of Historical Review* was based on an erroneous interpretation of the spirit of our organization. In fact, the suggestion that this incident stems from a policy aimed at accommodating a wide spectrum of views strikes me as disingenuous. Would you accept a Call for Papers on the "myth and fallacy" of Native-American annihilation? Would the Executive Committee of the OAH approve publication space for a "historical" institute claiming that slavery never existed in North America?

Sincerely yours,  
Ron Robin  
University of Haifa

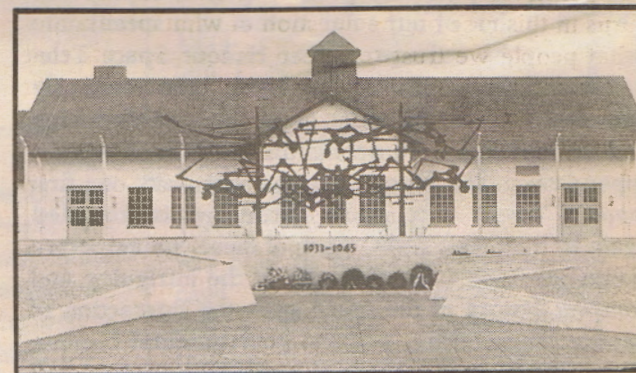


Photo Courtesy H. F. McMains  
Holocaust Memorial, Dachau, Germany

To the Editor:

I write to express my dismay and disgust with the [OAH executive committee's] decision to accept an advertisement from the *Journal of Historical Review*. While Ted O'Keefe and other anti-Semites have every right to publish their magazine, the *Newsletter* should feel no compulsion to help them spread their message of hate. Surely the reality of the holocaust itself, unlike, say, the sources of European anti-Semitism, is not a legitimate topic of serious debate. As the late Lee Atwater and David Duke have shown us, these are dangerous times indeed, and I am horrified to see an important organization like the OAH even appear to give new-Nazis the image of historical respectability.

Sincerely,  
Douglas R. Egerton  
Le Moyne College, Syracuse, New York

To the Editor:

When I read Prof. Appleby's letter in the November *Newsletter* protesting the publication of a call for papers for the *Journal of Historical Review*, my first



reaction was to agree with the decision of the majority of the executive committee to publish it. But when I reached page 16 and actually saw the announcement, and reflected that it would be running regularly, I had second thoughts. Assuming that is the case, will all future readers of the *Newsletter* realize just what the *Journal* represents? Almost certainly not. Since this is a matter of some consequence—an unknowing young scholar's career could be blighted by having work published in such a place—it seems to me that some kind of editorial warning, similar to that placed on cigarettes by the Surgeon General, might be appropriate. I do not offer this with a great deal of confidence. As do most OAH members I dislike even the suggestion of censorship or prior restraint, but it seems to me preferable to the other two choices offered, publication or non-publication.

Sincerely,  
Roger Daniels  
University of Cincinnati

#### To the Editor:

The issue of how to deal with the request of the *Journal of Historical Review* [JHR] to list its call for papers in the *OAH Newsletter* has caused great pain and produced a lively debate about what we stand for and how to stand for it. Since no one wants to say something that may be construed as defending Nazis or distorted views of the past, we fear that only one side is being heard in what we believe is actually a very difficult issue because the decision, whichever way it goes, challenges one or another value we cherish.

Everyone agrees that the JHR denies historical reality and promotes abhorrent goals. Nearly everyone also agrees with the *Newsletter* policy of "representing all points of view," in the words of its editorial policy. The challenge comes when we want to say "all points of view" except one, or two, or three. It turns in this case on the question of what criteria and what people we trust to screen announcements that someone wants to tack on our bulletin board. At present we list jobs, publicize personal achievements, and announce conferences and grants. The OAH disclaims responsibility for content. Instead of investigating the history, motives or accuracy of notices, we essentially trust readers and expect that they will decide for themselves what, if anything, to do when an announcement catches their eye. The *Newsletter* is our means for finding out about and engaging controversies in political and cultural arenas beyond the narrower ones of scholarship. It lacks the mission or the resources to evaluate notices.

Our *Newsletter's* procedures ought to embody and prefigure our dreams for a democratic society in which we trust citizens to shape their fates. The

danger in fighting groups whose ends are radically different from our own is that it is painfully easy to become like our enemies, to be brutal toward those who defend brutality, to deny a voice to those who would deny a voice to others. If we censor notices in a forum that we say is open to all, we proclaim by our action our lack of trust in our members. When the Institute for Historical Review purchased the OAH membership list in 1980 in order to send its literature to OAH members, the OAH executive board ringingly declared: "We trust to the intelligence of our members to discriminate as to the quality of materials" received unsolicited in the mails. Following the same principle—members can decide for themselves—the OAH last fall sold its mailing list to Historians for Harvey Gantt to raise money for his Senate contest with Jesse Helms. If the executive board would now deny to IHR the opportunity to use an open bulletin board, we would be retreating from our earlier confidence in members. By allowing this group access we demonstrate the strength of our commitment to open discussion and our confidence in members to think for themselves without prior censorship.

The OAH promotes the highest standards of historical scholarship through a journal that mobilizes the profession to evaluate submissions and claims of scholarship by those very standards. In 1985 the author of an article in *The Journal of Historical Review* asked the JHR to list his article in the "Recent Scholarship" section of the JHR. After examining several back issues of the JHR, JHR editor David Thelen denied the request, saying: "We do not want to encourage scholarship that seeks to deny historical realities, or to justify brutality in the name of history." Thelen added that he could not "conceive the point in denying the substance of the Holocaust, a purpose that seems to dominate this journal to the detriment of historical scholarship." Through the medium it has established to evaluate scholarship the OAH has proclaimed that it rejects the claims of the JHR that it publishes acceptable scholarship.

We defend access for this group to this bulletin board because by that action we proclaim a vital constitutional principle. The OAH will not join the rush to gut First Amendment freedoms by discriminating against a group, however outrageous its purposes, at a time when First Amendment freedoms are under attack. Lawyers are divided over whether we have the legal right to deny access to this group, but they are united in believing that the courts are moving rapidly to erode freedoms of expression in the United States in the 1990s. The ultimate irony in the fight against totalitarianism—in the 1940s or the 1990s—would be for us five years hence to have to teach in our survey courses how the historical profession had won the landmark case in which the Supreme Court narrowed the range of permissible

speech in a case called "*Journal of Historical Review v. Organization of American Historians*." Would this be a triumph an organized historical profession would take pride in?

Once we have decided how we can best uphold our organization's commitments to freedom of expression and the search for historical truth, we should mount an offensive that challenges the IHR's pretense of promoting historical scholarship. Instead of letting them define issues that divert us from our everyday activities, and to some extent they have succeeded: the executive board spent two hours discussing their request and less than five minutes discussing graduate education—we should take the offensive and challenge them to abide by our standards of historical scholarship. Instead of tearing ourselves apart by letting them force us to choose between two things we all value, let's develop strategies that force them either to become real historians or to strip off the fraudulent masks of historical scholarship behind which they hide their real goals. In the interest of starting this discussion and stimulating even better ways of assuming the offensive, we pass along some suggestions. We might pressure the JHR to follow international standards of scholarship in which recognized experts in appropriate fields evaluate articles. We might create a truth-in-advertising group that would unmask misleading claims in notices and advertisements the IHR has submitted to professional newsletters and college newspapers and insist that our exposures be run along with their claims. Several of us might submit articles to the JHR that present interpretations that challenge the JHR bias and are developed by our standards of scholarship, and, when those articles are rejected, we would publicize the actual standards used by the IHR. A number of scholars might routinely evaluate and present a report on the "scholarship" published in the JHR. Instead of letting them define a controversy that forces us to spend our energies and imaginations in fighting each other, that tempts us to deny them a right we give to every other group, let's develop plans that force them to confront our values. At the very least we will be upholding our faith in freedom of expression, the search for historical truth, and the educability and empowerment of all, rather than theirs of erasing groups or versions of the past they don't like.

Sincerely,  
David Thelen, Indiana University; Mary Frances Berry, University of Pennsylvania; Dan Carter, Emory University; Cullom Davis, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL; Sara Evans, University of Minnesota—Twin Cities; Linda Gordon, University of Wisconsin—Madison; Lawrence Levine, University of California—Berkeley; Mary Ryan, University of California—Berkeley

## OAH Call for Papers

### 1993 Meeting, Anaheim, California *The Development of American Culture*

The 1993 Annual Meeting will focus particularly on the development of American culture in all periods of our history. This embraces all historical fields—economic, political, diplomatic, military, legal—as well as social, cultural, and intellectual history.

The submission of entire sessions is strongly encouraged, but single papers will be considered. OAH policy discourages gender-segregated sessions and encourages the inclusion of participants representing the full diversity of the organization's membership.

Proposals should include: an abstract of not longer than 500 words stating the subject, methodology, and significance of the proposed session; a prospectus of

no longer than 500 words for each proposed paper; a one- to two-page recent vita for each participant. For non-traditional sessions, equivalent descriptive material should be provided. Five full copies of each session proposal must be submitted no later than **March 1, 1992**, to the co-chairs of the program committee: Barbara Melosh and Roy Rosenzweig, Dept. of History, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030-4444. According to an Executive Board ruling of November, 1981, annual meeting participants specializing in American history and who make their living as American historians are required to be members of the OAH and to register for the meeting. Participants representing other disciplines do not have to be members of the OAH. The Board reaffirmed this policy in April, 1986, and November, 1990. ■

The Research Committee of Independent Sector, a nonprofit coalition of 850 philanthropic organizations, has donated its holdings of papers of the Peterson and Filer Commissions to the archives of the Indiana University-Purdue University Center for Philanthropy in Indianapolis. The committee is now searching for an editor to prepare a selective edition of these papers. Candidates should have a strong background in the history of 20th-century philanthropy, be familiar with manuscript and other sources, and have a solid record of publication.

Applications should include a c.v. and proposed plans for the selective edition. Submit applications immediately to the Filer-Peterson Papers Selection Committee, c/o Virginia Hodgkinson, Independent Sector, 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. ■





*Courtesy of the New York State Archives and Records Administration*

# Technology and the Historical Record's Transformation

by Margaret Hedstrom

**H**istorians who use automated library catalogs, word processors, electronic mail, or SPSS recognize the impact of computer technology on their own work processes and products. But are historians as aware of the changing nature of historical records as a consequence of widespread computer use by others? The historical record of our era is being transformed by computer technology, but archives and archivists are ill-equipped to preserve electronic data and documents. Participants in a recent working meeting on electronic records issues concluded that a bold program of advocacy, analysis, action, and research is needed to ensure that the historical record of our age will survive.

During the last decade, archivists have witnessed profound changes in the ways that organizations and individuals use computers to create and store information. Professionals in technologically advanced organizations use computer work stations to create memos and letters, e-mail messages, databases, reports, maps, and pictorial images which are stored on a variety of computer-readable media. An increasingly significant segment of the historical record is created using computers, while some important documents are never produced on paper.

Differences between the historical documentation of negotiations over the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded in 1947 and the recent Free Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada illustrate the shift from paper to electronic record keeping. Unlike the records of the GATT negotiations which consist of correspondence, minutes of meetings, draft agreements, and other conventional paper documents, records of the negotiations of the Canadian-American free trade agreement reflect the extensive use of computers for analysis, document creation, and communications. When the Canadian Trade Negotiations Office closed on March 31, 1989, staff left behind some 400,000 electronic files of word processing documents, e-mail messages, databases, and spreadsheets created on a network of more than 150 personal computers, plus a large volume of traditional paper records.

Preserving electronic records poses technical and intellectual challenges for archivists. The fragile media used to store electronic records is one obvious problem. Floppy disks, magnetic tapes, and disks begin to deteriorate in a few months unless they are

maintained in a well controlled environment. Even under ideal conditions with regular maintenance, magnetic tape—the most stable of the magnetic media—will last fifteen years at best. Until less expensive and more stable media are available, archivists must copy electronic records to new magnetic media every five to ten years.

**Frequent changes in computer technology...often render hardware and software obsolete in five years or less.**

Media preservation is only part of the problem. Continued access to electronic records requires computer hardware and software which, in today's marketplace, is incompatible and subject to rapid obsolescence. Microcomputer users, for example, experience a host of technical problems when they attempt to transfer documents created on an IBM PC with WordPerfect software to an Apple computer using Microsoft Word. For archivists, the problem of incompatible systems is compounded by frequent changes in computer technology which often render hardware and software obsolete in five years or less. Maintaining obsolete computers and software systems is not a technically or economically viable option. Instead, archivists have reformatted electronic records into simpler, and at times less usable, formats so that the data can be retrieved using readily available hardware and software packages.

Storing records from computerized systems on paper or microfilm is not a satisfactory approach either, because this approach eliminates many of the advantages of preserving the records in electronic form. Users cannot conduct keyword searches through printed textual records or manipulate printed statistical reports for analytical purposes. Spreadsheets, digital maps, and multi-media documents are entirely new forms of documentation. These new electronic documents have no paper analog and cannot be preserved in print form.

Archivists and historians need to understand the nature and significance of electronic documents for the individuals and organizations that create them in order to judge their long-term value or interpret them

as evidence. E-mail is a new type of record which combines some of the features of telephone calls with traditional notes and memos. E-mail systems carry many routine, private, and informal messages, but in some organizations e-mail is also used to disseminate substantive communications and to secure approvals for "important" decisions. Users rarely make a conscious effort to print their important e-mail messages in order to preserve them. Moreover, the content of e-mail messages may not provide historians with evidence that they can interpret and use. Future historians will also need contextual information about the e-mail system. Who used e-mail? Was it considered an official communication channel? Were the messages authentic reflections of events?

Understanding the meaning and significance of electronic records requires an awareness of social and cultural factors that lend authority and authenticity to the historical record. Archivists use well-established techniques to determine the origins, uses, and significance of traditional paper records. Historians are trained and learn through research to locate and evaluate traditional forms of documentation (letters, diaries, series of correspondence, reports, minutes of meetings). We all take for granted that a handwritten or typewritten document in a familiar format and signed by its author represents an authentic record. Electronic documents do not appear in traditional formats and they lack many of the symbols, stamps, and signature that archivists and historians have used to confirm or question authenticity.

Electronic record keeping calls into question traditional definition of a record, as illustrated by a recent legal case over the status of e-mail messages recorded on back-up computer tapes from the National Security Council's "PROFS" system. During the Reagan Administration, the NSC and others in the White House used the PROFS system to send electronic mail and documents to others on the system. As President Reagan left office, Scott Armstrong, executive director of the National Security Archive, filed a suit to prevent destruction of computer tapes from the PROFS system in a case that pitted Armstrong, the American Library Association, the American Historical Association and others against Presidents Reagan and Bush, the NSC, and the Archivist of the United States. Although the Tower Commission and Congressional committees investigating the Iran-Contra Affair relied on information from the PROFS system, the govern-



ment claimed that the electronic records were a "medium of communicating" constituting "non-record material" more akin to telephone messages than official records. Rulings to date have established that the PROFS messages are records subject to judicial review.

Only a few archives have programs to preserve electronic records. The National Archives, through the Center for Electronic Records, has preserved more than ten thousand data sets created by the federal government in the last 40 years, including the State Department's Automated Document System of Central Foreign Policy Files, data from the President's Commission on the Challenger Explosion, and Viet Nam War Combat Area Casualty file. A recent report by the U.S. House Committee on Government Operations, *Taking a Byte Out of History: The Archival Preservation of Federal Computer Records* (House Report 101-978), concluded that NARA needs new strategies and more resources to preserve current and future electronic records. Meanwhile only a handful of states, local governments, universities, and private organizations have archival programs for electronic records.

In January 1991, forty-six individuals gathered in Washington, DC, to propose a research agenda and identify measures that archivists and others must take to ensure preservation and continued access to historical records in electronic formats. The "Working Meeting on Research Issues in Electronic Records" was sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society and funded by a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The historians, archivists, policymakers, and information managers present produced an agenda for research intended to find practical solutions to preservation of computer records. Participants in the meeting also

recognized the need for analysis, advocacy, and action to increase awareness of this problem among scholars in many disciplines who rely on historical records for their research and among public users of archives.

The working meeting confirmed that technical and conceptual obstacles to preserving electronic records must be overcome before archival programs can proliferate or grow. On the technical side, archivists are seeking ways to preserve electronic records in their native software environments. This technical requirement must be solved before complex electronic records can be transferred from one generation of computer technology to the next. Underlying this goal is the desire to preserve electronic documents in their original formats so that they have the same "look and feel" to future users as they did to the individuals who created the documents to record findings or recollections of events, or who used them to inform decisions. Computerized indexes to paper and electronic documents, which provide the keys to access large volumes of textual records, also rely on incompatible software systems. The working meeting called for research to investigate the technical feasibility and costs of preserving the information, structure, and access tools for electronic records.

Cooperation between archivists and historians is essential to resolve many of the non-technical aspects of electronic records preservation. Unlike paper records, which can be neglected for several decades with minimal loss of information, electronic records simply do not survive without conscious intervention to preserve them. Therefore, archivists must determine which electronic records to preserve long before the records become inactive or are abandoned by their original creators. A few archivists are working with the originating office and systems analysts to

develop criteria that distinguish substantive electronic records from trivial messages or transactions. Systems can then be designed to capture the substantive communications, segregate record material, and protect the archival records. To succeed, however, archivists must be able to articulate to systems designers which types of records will have long-term value and convince the originating office that their preservation and continued accessibility is important. This is a difficult task without support from a vocal user community.

Research which helps archivists and historians understand how individuals, organizations, and societies respond to new forms of communication is an essential underpinning of this endeavor. The working meeting called for interdisciplinary research on ten broad issues involving archivists, information management specialists, computer scientists, organizational theorists, policy analysts, and historians. Historians have much to offer by helping archivists place this technological change in a broader context of the history of technology and by informing our analysis of the social and cultural dimensions of communications and documentation. At the same time, much is at stake for the historical records of our era and for future generations of historians. As Marilyn Pettit of NYU has suggested, providing access to electronic records for future use depends on successful interdisciplinary research and on close collaboration between archivists and historians at a time when pressures for archivists to develop technical skills might otherwise drive the two professions farther apart. ■

Margaret Hedstrom is Chief Public Records Analyst at the New York State Archives and Records Administration and Director of its Center for Electronic Records.

## New Journal Announcement • Call for Manuscripts

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**Editorial Policy:** The *Journal of American-East Asian Relations* is a cross-cultural and interdisciplinary journal publishing research on historical and recent developments in diplomatic, economic, security, and cultural relations between the Americas (primarily the United States, but including neighboring countries in the Americas) Russian Far East, and southeastern Asia). Papers on relations between other American countries with East Asia are welcome but should include discussions on comparative U.S. relations. Submitted manuscripts are sent to members of the Editorial Advisory Board or other established scholars for blind review. Potential contributors who have specific questions about the editorial policy are encouraged to contact Professor Michael A. Barnhart, Editor (c/o Imprint Publications, Inc., 100 E. Ohio St., Suite 630, Chicago, Illinois 60611, U.S.A.).

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# The Santayana Watch

by Charles T. Morrissey

**T**hose who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it," wrote George Santayana in 1905, the Harvard philosopher described by his most recent biographer, John McCormick of Princeton, as "the master of epigram." Santayana's resolute conviction is a persistent aphorism. Recently it appeared in large boldface type spread like a headline across the top of a direct-mail advertisement addressed to historians by the Sage Periodicals Press of Los Angeles, asking them to subscribe to *Peace and Change: A Journal of Peace Research*.

For a publisher to emblazon Santayana's assertion as an eye-catching appeal in a mailing to historians probably occurred as a banner idea to some wizard of the arts of advertising. After all, as George O. Kent of the University of Maryland wrote in 1969 (and Stephen Vaughn reprinted in his 1985 book *The Vital Past: Writings on the Uses of History*), "Santayana's famous dictum that 'those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it,' is probably today's most popular quotation on the importance of history as a guide in the present." Similarly, Page Smith in 1964 cited Santayana's pronouncement to justify how historians serve humanity. "Santayana has said that the nation which will not remember its history has to repeat it," wrote Smith. "Historians are the custodians of the common memories of mankind. In a very real sense, it is upon their wisdom and resolution that the destiny of man depends." A diplomatic historian, Laurence Evans of SUNY-Buffalo, in 1970 extended Santayana's adage to geopolitics: "Santayana's warning is as true in the realm of international affairs as it is in any other sphere of human activity—that the community that does not know its own history is condemned to repeat it."

But others who cite Santayana's maxim to impress an audience of historians need to realize that many historians and like-minded academics dissent in varying degrees from this generality emitted by the master of epigram. Having acknowledged the wide popularity of Santayana's tenet George O. Kent then asks: "But which of the million events in our lifetime are we to remember?" John Lukacs expresses his cautious doubt by saying "If people who do not know history are perhaps not condemned—as Santayana put it with poetic sternness—they are certainly prone to repeat it." Lester D. Stephens of the University of Georgia, writing in 1974 (in an essay also reprinted in Vaughn's *The Vital Past*), focuses on the premise embodied in Santayana's stricture: "Santayana's dictum is, of course, that history does contain lessons. But we must raise the question of whether this is in fact the case."

Louis O. Mink, a philosopher at Wesleyan University, scoffs at Santayana's assertion. "The broadening shelf of books on the special problems of historical knowledge reminds us that few obiter dicta have worn quite so badly as Santayana's remark that those who do not know history are doomed to repeat it." He adds that "Santayana's dictum is of a piece with all those claims which begin, 'History shows that....' But few historians or philosophers now have much sympathy even with the possibility of such claims."

David Hackett Fischer of Brandeis University is equally contemptuous of Santayana's tenet. "Many pundits today are in the habit of misquoting Santayana's epigram, 'Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it,' he wrote in



Courtesy Harvard University Archives  
George Santayana

*Historians' Fallacies* in 1970. "Maybe some people have come to grief this way, but they are probably fewer than those who have fallen into the opposite error." To refute Santayana he deploys deTocqueville's "One is apt to perish in politics from too much memory."

The late Leonard Krieger of the University of Chicago also disdained Santayana's punditry. "Not very long ago most of us endorsed Santayana's lukewarm defence that those who did not know history were condemned to repeat it. Many young men now believe flatly that those who do know history condemn themselves to persist in it," he wrote three years ago in *Time's Reasons: Philosophies of Histories Old and New*.

If Michael Frisch of SUNY-Buffalo retrieved the Sage advertisement from his mailbox he might have felt impelled to contest and revise it. "To seek the lessons of history is a deceptively treacherous endeavor, of course," he asserts in his 1990 book, *A Shared Authority: Essays on the Craft and Meaning of Oral and Public History*. "It is one thing to march bravely forth under the banner of George Santayana's overquoted maxim, 'Those who forget the past are con-

demned to repeat it.' But Santayana was a philosopher, not a historian. His remark describes an attitude best applied to past mistakes one seeks to avoid in the future, and even then one has to avoid taking him too literally; bad generals are always prepared to re-fight the last battle rather than to anticipate the inevitably different next one. In fact, I have long had the feeling that as far as urban history is concerned, the maxim might be reversed to read: 'Those who remember the past are condemned to repeat it.'"

Frisch summarizes by saying: "The general lessons of the past must be remembered, as Santayana said. But other inheritances must, in effect, be actively forgotten, if we are not to be held back by what has been called the dead hand of the past, and trapped in visions inadequate to present circumstances. The study of history, I believe, is not so much the study of 'what happened' as it is the study of 'how things change.'"

Ray B. Browne of Bowling Green State University, in his 1989 history of the Popular Culture Association and the American Culture Association, similarly is apprehensive about the dead hand of the past exerting a tight grasp. "The clichéd conventional wisdom of the day is that unless we know history we will be forced to relive it. The axiom should be that unless we understand history and build on our knowledge we will be tyrannized by its steel grip. We may know all about our past and still not be interested in moving forward."

To observe how historians and others deal with Santayana's pontifical utterance is instructive in several ways. Among other rewards this surveillance gratifies persnickety minds by demonstrating that those who cannot remember the exact wording of Santayana's statement, and do not bother to check it before quoting it, are condemned to misstating it.

The Santayana watch is a pleasant spectator sport of long duration and a likely future. Beyond the cloistered world of academic historians and philosophers the Santayana stricture has widespread appeal. Lois DeBailey of Baylor College of Medicine recently observed in the *American Journal of Cardiology* that "most thoughtful people agree with Santayana that 'Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.'" In the *New York Times Book Review* of February 24, 1991, Michael Janeway of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University concluded his warm appraisal of Haynes Johnson's *Sleepwalking Through History: America in the Reagan Years* by measuring Johnson against Santayana's aphorism. "Those prudent enough to wish, after Santayana, to remember the past are in his debt," says Janeway of Johnson, "for doing that so determinedly and readably."

Variations on the theme by Santayana may also flourish with its popularity. David K. Dunaway of the University of New Mexico notes in his recent *Huxley in Hollywood* how oral historians are deeply indebted to their informants for sharing their recollections, and one of his interviewees jokingly acknowledged this symbiosis by echoing Santayana. "Those of us who lived through history," said this oral history memoirist, "are condemned to repeat it." ■

Charles T. Morrissey directs the Oral History Project at Baylor College of Medicine and is Oral History Consultant for the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.



## 1920 Federal Population Census to Open

The National Archives has announced that the 1920 census will be opened to researchers on March 2, 1992. It will be available in the Microfilm Reading Room of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, the 12 regional archives across the nation, and through the National Archives microfilm sales and rental programs. To protect individual privacy, personal census data are restricted for 72 years. Schedules or forms from censuses of 1790 through 1910 have been publicly released; however, nearly all of the data collected in the 1890 census was destroyed by fire.

The 1920 census consists of 2,076 rolls of population schedules (completed forms) and 8,585 rolls of Soundex (phonetically coded indexes). To coincide with the opening of the census, the National Archives in Washington, DC, will offer free public programs on using the Soundex and census schedules. These will be announced in the National Archives monthly Calendar of Events.

The National Archives Microfilm Rental Program began accepting advance rental orders for the 1920 census on January 2, 1992. Orders will be filled

beginning March 2, 1992. For information call (301) 604-3699. On March 2, microfilmed copies of the 1920 census will also be available for sale from the National Archives for \$23 per roll. For information on ordering, write the Marketing and Fulfillment Branch (NEPS), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408.

Because it is necessary to provide both the microfilm publication and individual roll numbers when ordering microfilm, researchers will find it helpful to obtain a copy of "The 1920 Federal Population Census" catalog. The 96-page catalog is available for \$2, plus \$3 shipping and handling, from the National Archives Trust Fund (NEPS), P.O. Box 10073, Atlanta, GA 30384. Additional information can be obtained by calling the Reference Services Branch at (202) 501-5400 between 8:45 a.m. and 5 p.m. (EST). ■

## Most Endangered Historic Places

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has released its annual list of "America's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places." The list includes both nationally-famous and locally-treasured cultural landmarks threatened by neglect, deterioration, vandalism, lack of maintenance, insufficient funds, inappropriate development, or insensitive public policy.

The following places comprise the list:

- Antietam National Battlefield Park, Washington County, Maryland
- Fort Frederica, St. Simons Island, Georgia
- Franklin Post Office, Franklin, Tennessee
- Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Kennecott Mines, Kennecott, Alaska

- Montpelier, Orange County, Virginia
- Penn School, Frogmore, South Carolina
- South Pasadena, California
- Southeast Light, Block Island, Rhode Island
- Tiger Stadium, Detroit, Michigan
- Walden Pond and Woods, Concord and Lincoln, Massachusetts

The National Trust says the following about Tiger Stadium, for example: "Home of the American League Detroit Tigers baseball team, Tiger Stadium is an early 20th-century concrete and steel ballpark listed in the National Register of Historic Places. From the turn of the century until today, baseball legends such as Ty Cobb, Hank Greenberg, and Al Kaline have packed the stadium, set records, and captivated loyal fans. This landmark is a symbol of stability for a city that has suffered major social, political, and economic upheavals of 20th century life. Yet even though the Tigers have a ballpark lease until the year 2008, plans for building a modern stadium to replace the distinctive downtown treasure now are being proposed. Local citizens in the surrounding Corktown historic neighborhood and thousands of families and friends in the Tiger Stadium Fan Club are championing the low-cost renovation and expansion of the threatened existing structure that they have cherished for generations." ■

### Correction

Due to a production error in the November, 1991, Newsletter, text was inadvertently misprinted in the article "Archivist-Historians: An Endangered Species?" by Marilyn Pettit. For the convenience of readers, this article is reprinted on page 11. The Newsletter apologizes for this error. ■

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) has released "Research Issues in Electronic Records," based on a meeting held in January, 1991, to determine a national agenda for research in archival management of electronic records. For information write Lisa Weber, NHPRC, National Archives Building, Room 607, Washington, DC 20408. ■

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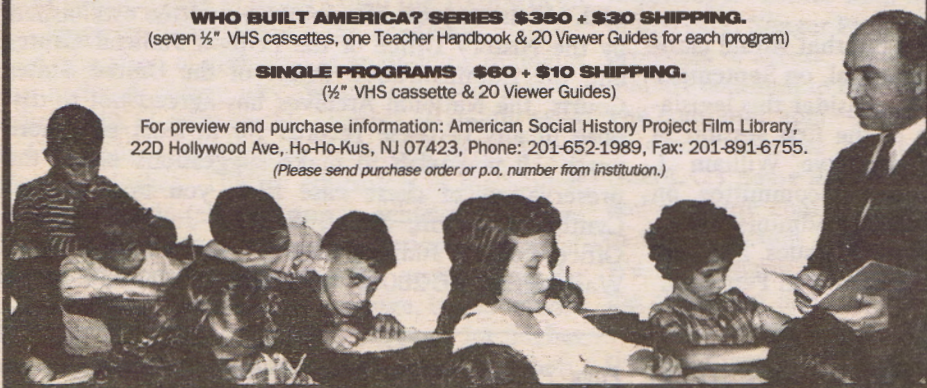
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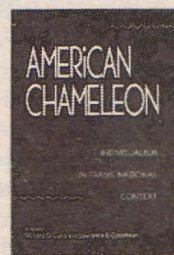
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# Capitol Commentary

## President Signs into Law State Department's Foreign Relations Historical Series and Declassification Legislation

On October 28 the President signed H.R. 1415, the State Department Authorization Act of 1992 and 1993 which includes a section on the *Foreign Relations of the United States* and the State Department's policy for declassifying all but the most sensitive historical documents over 30 years old. The new law, P.L. 102-138, marks the first time that the Congress has legislated on the matter of systematic declassification, a policy that has previously been governed by executive orders. The law specifies one year for the establishment of a systematic declassification program for State Department records and three years for bringing the State Department's *Foreign Relations* volumes into compliance with the 30-year time table. An extension to two years and five years respectively may be permitted.

One of the major achievements of the new law is the expanded oversight role given to the advisory committee of outside scholars, which will include a representative of the OAH. The State Department's Advisory Committee, established in 1957, has had a broad mandate to advise on the *Foreign Relations* volumes as well as other documentation issues. Public Law 102-138 goes a long way toward assuring the committee the access it needs to classified records and providing a procedure for committee review of the department's declassification program. For over a decade the State Department's Historical Office has urged that Advisory Committee members have access to material deleted for classification reasons from the *Foreign Relations* series. However, the Department's classification/declassification division had opposed the committee's access. Many committee members, frustrated over having inadequate information to make knowledgeable judgments, had come to view their work as simply a rubber stamping exercise.

The new law states that the "Advisory Committee shall review the State Department's declassification procedures" and "all guidelines used in declassification." Additionally the committee will review samples of documents that remain in classified after thirty years and shall "annually submit to the Secretary of State a report setting forth its findings." The law provides a number of provisions under which records may remain classified beyond thirty years. These include records containing sensitive weapons or cryptologic information important to the national defense, records that would disclose the names or identities of living persons who provided confidential information to the United States, documents that would "demonstrably impede current diplomatic negotiations," and records closed for personal privacy reasons. These standards provide more access than that of the existing Executive Order 12356 on classification/declassification which states that "information shall be classified as long as required by national security considerations" and that "if there is reasonable doubt" records should remain classified. There is no consideration in the current executive order to balancing national security needs with citizens' right to know or to weighing the harm that results from having a distorted history because of lack of access to historical records. Not only does the new law provide for greater access but it also has a built-in mechanism for the advisory committee of outside scholars to review the way in which the declassification guidelines are being implemented. Currently there is no internal or external oversight of State's declassification program.

Although the President signed the bill, he complained that several provisions are inconsistent with his constitutional authority to protect "deliberative communications within the executive branch" and

by Page Putnam Miller

"state secrets." It was the abuse of this executive power, however, that led to the passage of this law. For historians who have worked almost two years to gain passage of P.L. 102-138, with its Title IV, "Foreign Relations of the United States Historical Series," this is a real victory.

## Court Ruling on the Richard Wright Biography on "Fair Use" of Unpublished Copyrighted Material

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld in late November the right of a biographer, Margaret Walker, to use limited segments from the unpublished material of author Richard Wright in her book, *Richard Wright, Daemoniac Genius*. The court reviewed Walker's use of excerpts from Wright's published letters and diaries in light of each of the four legal tests set forth in the copyright law for the fair use of copyrighted material—the purpose and character of the use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount and substantiality of the portion used, and the effect of the use on the potential market value of the copyrighted work. On each point, the court determined that "the defendants' use of Wright's works is fair." Unfortunately the key points that emerged from this decision are somewhat ambiguous. The court upheld the biographer's fair use because the portions quoted were "short and insignificant." Expanding on this point the court stated: "The biography's use of Wright's expressive works is modest and serves either to illustrate factual points or to establish Dr. Walker's relationship with the author, not to 'enliven' her prose." The court referred back to the Salinger decision in which it held that unpublished works "normally enjoy complete protection against copying any protected expression" and the Harper and Row case which stated that "under ordinary circumstances, the author's right to control the first public appearance of his undissemated expression will outweigh a claim of fair use." But the court asserted that "neither Salinger, Harper and Row, nor any other case erected a per se rule regarding unpublished works." And thus concluded that a fair-use inquiry would need to be "tailored to the particular facts of each case."

While this latest decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals offers some support for the canons of scholarly research which require responsible biographers and historians to draw upon and quote from unpublished primary source material, the decision will not end the "chilling effect" of earlier cases. In this decision the court continued to emphasize the problems associated with the unpublished nature of the letters and to stress that only very insignificant portions had been quoted. Scholars, authors, and publishers are thus still seeking passage of legislation that would clarify the fair use of unpublished material.

The Senate passed S. 1035, a bill that would clarify the fair use of unpublished material, on September 27; however, the House failed to consider this legislation prior to the adjournment of the first session of the 102nd Congress. Representative William J. Hughes, who chairs the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, which has jurisdiction over copyright issues, has indicated that he will take up the measure in February.

## Freedom of Information Act

On November 7 Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) introduced with Senator Hank Brown (R-CO) a Free-

dom of Information bill that would, as Leahy stated, "bring FOIA into the computer age." S. 1940, titled the "Electronic Freedom of Information Improvement Act of 1991" addresses some of the technical questions concerning an FOIA search for information in an electronic format. Although computers have the potential for faster and more efficient communications, Leahy observed that "some agencies use computers to frustrate rather than to help (FOIA) requesters." Public access to electronic information through the FOIA will be enhanced by provisions in S. 1940 that require each agency to maintain "an index of all information retrievable or stored in an electronic form." This legislation also addresses the problem of delays and proposes that agencies retain half of the FOIA fees they collect if the agency has substantially complied with the statutory time limits.

In a separate FOIA bill, S. 1939, introduced the same day by Senator Leahy, there are provisions to make more information available to the American public by tightening the exemptions for national security and law enforcement and by applying the FOIA to the legislative branch and the President. The risk in not extending the scope of the FOIA, stated Leahy, "is that the American people will lose faith in their Government—that the public will become more disdainful and ultimately indifferent to a democratic system that will wither without their participation." This legislation also clarifies the definitions of "commercial requester" for purposes of the fee structure and states that "records requested in connection with publication or other media through which information is disseminated shall not be considered records requested for commercial use." Some agencies have denied fee waivers to scholars working on monographs on the grounds that this was a commercial activity. Senator Leahy is to be applauded for introducing these bills designed to eliminate some of the hassles associated with making FOIA requests. Hearings on S. 1939 and S. 1940 are tentatively scheduled for the spring.

## National Archives, Judicial Agencies, to Reevaluate Schedule for the Retention and Disposal of Post-1969 Judicial Cases

In 1982 the National Archives approved a records schedule that calls for the disposition after twenty years of all court cases filed after 1969 that settled before trial. In 1990 non-trial cases accounted for more than ninety-five percent of cases filed. Although the 1982 schedule provided for the retention of pre-trial cases of historical significance, no procedure has been worked out for their retention and the schedule calls for 1970 non-trial cases to be disposed of as early as 1990.

In recent decades federal legislation has expanded the role of the federal courts dramatically, especially in areas such as environmental and civil rights law. Thus many important federal cases are settled before trial; for example, the Exxon Valdez oil-spill case is among those that reached a settlement prior to a trial. At the request of a Joint Committee established by the History Office of the Federal Judicial Center and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the National Archives has agreed not to dispose of any of these records for at least two more years. If you wish to make suggestions about the preservation of these case files, you may contact Cynthia Harrison, Chief, Federal Judicial History Office, Federal Judicial Center, 1529 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005; telephone (202) 633-8447. ■

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



# Archivist-Historians: An Endangered Species?

by Marilyn H. Pettit

**T**he Archival Program at New York University began with cooperation and funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the dispirited days of the 1970s, when alternative employment for history graduates loomed large and attractive. Today, nearly fifteen years later, the improved prospect of faculty employment beckons. Reading the trends accurately, however, requires the wisdom of the serpent; for instance, we read that the academic job market is slowly improving, and that the hiring frenzy of new Ph.D.s is already manifesting itself in a 5% replacement of faculty. And, though certain disciplines may face crucial shortages within a decade, Ph.D. students in all fields are taking longer to complete their doctorates. In addition, the Carnegie Foundation reported in 1989 on the condition of the professoriate that research support from federal agencies, academic departments, and all other kinds of financial support have been reduced for all faculty. At the same time, tenure is harder to obtain, and the faculty is collectively moonlighting; faculty members are working harder and earning less.

Other contradictory trends are manifesting themselves; scholars are demanding the retrieval of government data in electronic form, but important research institutions are increasingly disinclined to use their space and their funds to educate librarians. Technological revolutionaries challenge us to consider whether history departments can adequately prepare archivists for the information revolution at all, but a library educator, Joanna B. Marcum, recently called for additional education for librarians to deal with "information delivery systems" [*Chronicle of Higher Education*, August 1, 1990]. Their training, she wrote, should be relevant to the needs of society: management, strategic planning, financial accounting, and understanding the processes of large, complex library organizations. Marcum's article should perhaps have been entitled "the library edge," like Jerry Ham's "archival edge" of 1975, for as a manifesto it urges an intellectual leap for librarians beyond referencing and curatorship.

Recent studies that cite the promising job market for history Ph.D.s, together with thoughtful proposals to train archivists in a library curriculum or in the Canadian governmental model, leave me, directing a history M.A. program that trains archivists, feeling as if all of academe is a tuxedo, and I'm a brown shoe. I was pleased to hear Stanley Katz suggest that educators reconsider the cultural and educational value of the M.A. degree, particularly in light of the figures cited by Dr. Janet Norwood, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics: 60,000 public historians, archivists, high school teachers, and genealogists, function as historians. The M.A. in history is a meaningful degree for far more practitioners of history than the 10,000 or so Ph.D.s teaching history inside the academy.

The education of archivists is an ongoing dialogue in the archival community, which received a large measure of its identity in this country originally from historians, more recently from deflection of the 1970s faculty job market. Higher education in the United States has traditionally striven to achieve a balance between liberal education and vocational-technical training. That balance is continually assaulted by the winds of not only technological change, but economic and social transitions, political support for higher education, and the aspirations of the student cohort. In the discourse of agendas and models in higher ed-

ucation, persuasive voices have called for library-based archival education as a cultural and educational mandate. I find these proposals disturbing for several reasons.

The computer-enhanced research community of the future is formidable. It includes network access to primary sources in the United States and in Europe; computer utility programs that will allow the interchange and transfer of electronic information between all types of computers and software; and enhanced storage of images and information on optical disks and CD-ROM. But computers do not manage archives, and they do not perform research. Computers cannot tell you what has not been collected and is not accessible, such as colonial records retained, uncataloged, in the custody of local government officers. The "MARC: AMC" format (MACHine Readable Cataloging [for] Archives and Manuscripts Collections) is the fulcrum with which archival repositories will be leveraged into the information age, but who is going to pay for implementation of automated access? Who can pay? Who will teach it, learn it, use it?

Archivists thus face the same educational challenges as the humanities professoriate in addressing the confluence of information needs and computer technology that together comprise a revolution in information access and delivery. However, history-trained archivists need not abdicate their vocation and responsibilities because of fear of computers or because historians and archivists have been technologically undereducated. With one foot in the information revolution and the other foot in research, humanities-trained archivists are a long way from *hors de combat*. We need not become programmers or data entry clerks; we do need to understand and use those tools, and we must teach new and old archivists and historians how to use them and the access to primary sources that they offer.

We also can teach non-archival graduate and undergraduate students. The shift in demand for Ph.D.s offers archivist-historians another partnership opportunity—that of assisting formally in the training of the next generation of scholars. Graduate students come to archivists for training in computer-enhanced access at a time when many have just learned word-processing. "Seminars for the methodologically impaired" can teach the student researcher to cultivate repository archivists who know their collections; teach evidential values inhering to a creator's original order; use finding aids; appreciate arcane research values present in a collection; and understand how adequate documentation and access to documents influences historiography. Encouraging graduate students to ponder the location and selection of accessible sources, and simultaneously learn the uses of RLIN to search for new accessions in NUCMC, bridges some of the intellectual/technical tension common in research today. Graduate students' receptiveness to instruction in research techniques that bears on methodological inquiry indicates that mentors do not uniformly use the new information tools.

Historical documentary editing also accompanies the education of graduate students in methods and technology. Esther Katz and her staff, at the Papers of Margaret Sanger Project, use computers to address problems of access, retrieval, and intellectual control that are common to historians, editors, and archivists. The computer applications include item-level control of a vast number of documents; an idiosyncratic (non-L.C.) name authority file unique to the project; and database control of information that will appear in the microfilm frame with the filmed document. We solve many other problems with computers via the classroom and tutorial as well.

Archivists teach history and write history, edit diaries and manuscript collections, and interpret history through public exhibitions. Archivists also teach

evidential values every day and with every user—whether genealogist, scholar, student, elementary school child, or businessman. The evidential values of an archival collection are the essence of methodology for the historian, and it is the archivist who very often integrates the two. At present, in addition to the reconciling role that humanities-trained archivists play in the intellectual process of research, we have to play our roles as the reconcilers of technological change. We have to administer and humanely plan friendly computer networks for a research community faced with the irony of shrinking research dollars and increased research demands, but supposedly improved opportunity for employment. Archivist-historians have also become senior partners in the legislative process. While academic historians are seeking out individual research grants, archivists are lobbying at the state and national levels for preservation of the documentary heritage common to both.

Recent studies have carefully articulated the humanities quandary: social demands for specialized skills weakens the demand for general skills. Following this trend to its logical conclusion, we might expect that archival management will continue its migration from the humanities, pausing only briefly in library and information science curricula, to lodge itself firmly in the computer science curriculum in a business school. Most archivists do not want to separate their vocation from history in order to become technocrats, but the new demographics have obviated a measure of our control of graduate archival education. History departments eyeing the '90s for the Ph.D. graduates are not likely to strengthen archival programs, fund new ones, tenure archival educators, or attract experienced archivists from the field to become educators except on a part-time basis. Historians and archival educators are competing for the human resources that, armed with history M.A.s and Ph.D.s, fueled a generation of archival repositories and government agencies. Current graduate students who might have been attracted to the archives vocation have caught the '90s job fever, and may shun the M.A. and the archives and public history fields. That is unfortunate, for the integrative and broadly cultural nature of higher education in the humanities should continue to be an avenue toward developing archivists who are responsive to both the needs of society in terms of computer research technologies, and also to the broader understanding of our society and culture through the long-term adequacy of its documentation.

A model for archival training based in graduate education in history must retain its vitality. Accompanied by training in technical skills, archival management continues to represent a vocational choice, not a profession. Many archivists choose their vocation for profoundly human reasons, unmoved by the prospect of being chosen by a quasi-professional body that cannot measure the cultural attributes of a liberal education but offers to certify skills. Historians, who concern themselves with sources, access, and the preservation of documentary resources, must also take care with the education of those with primary responsibility for research materials. History departments also have to be concerned about jobs for their students. Ph.D. graduates who do not get, or cannot get, academic teaching positions in the '90s will not be employable as archivists if library-based skills become the norm for archival education. History departments will do well to strengthen the M.A. in history and encourage the archival vocation that reconciles history, documentation, and the new technological community of access to research materials.

Marilyn H. Pettit is co-director of the Program in Archival Management and Historical Editing in the Department of History, New York University.



## History Graduate Enrollments Increase

Graduate enrollments are continuing to increase, according to early returns from the Council on Graduate Schools/Graduate Records Examination Board Survey of Graduate Enrollment. In fact, the CGS tells us that during the latter part of the 1980s "growth has been a consistent theme across gender, field, citizenship and ethnicity." With a 4% increase in enrollments from 1989 to 1990, humanities fields combined lead all others except public affairs. [See Table 1]

**Table 1: Trends in Graduate Enrollment by Discipline, 1986-1990 (Preliminary Data)**

	1990	% Change 1989-90	Average Annual % Change 1986-1990
Total Enrollment	1,056,000	3%	2%
Business	155,000	2%	2%
Education	215,000	2%	3%
Engineering	93,000	2%	1%
Humanities	92,000	4%	2%
Life Sciences	108,000	3%	1%
Physical Sciences	87,000	1%	0%
Social Sciences	86,000	2%	1%
Public Affairs	39,000	7%	3%
Other Fields	78,000	0%	-1%

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Education  
From: CGS Communicator, November 1991

Within the humanities, history's growth leads all other fields. [See Table 3] Between 1986 and 1989, history enrollments grew 17%, almost twice that for

**Table 3: Trends in Graduate Enrollment in the Humanities and Arts, 1986-1989**

Discipline	1986	1987	1988	1989	% Change			
					1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-89
Grand Total, All Fields	883,630	901,805	913,507	935,899	2%	1%	2%	6%
Humanities and Arts, Total	66,978	67,732	70,976	73,257	1%	5%	3%	9%
Arts, Fine and Applied	21,639	21,480	22,654	22,492	-1%	5%	-1%	4%
English Lang. and Lit.	16,763	17,307	17,946	18,999	3%	4%	6%	13%
Foreign Lang. and Lit.	8,335	8,282	8,551	9,001	-1%	3%	5%	8%
History	10,200	10,724	11,185	11,953	5%	4%	7%	17%
Philosophy	3,081	3,188	3,282	3,510	3%	6%	4%	14%
Humanities and Arts, Other	6,960	6,751	7,258	7,302	-3%	8%	1%	5%

NOTE: Table based on institutions that provided discipline-specific data in each of the four survey years.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment

From: Humanities, November/December 1991

all arts and humanities fields combined. During the same period, philosophy and English grew 14% and 13%, respectively.

Women comprised more than half, or 52%, of all graduate enrollments in 1989; in humanities fields the percentage is even higher, at 56%. [See Table 2] Only 40% of history graduate students were women, lower than any other humanities fields except philosophy at 30%. The highest proportion of women, 65%, was found in foreign language and literature.

While the annual survey of doctorate recipients conducted by the National Academy of Sciences has been providing data on history doctorates for more than three decades, the CGS/GRE Survey is a relatively new database, having been established in the mid-1980s. It should provide a useful tool for monitoring the "pipeline" of history Ph.D.s—a tool that did not exist during the last great expansion of graduate

education in the 1960s. As higher education institutions continue to streamline budgets and reallocate resources, graduate departments will want to keep close watch on this important indicator of supply and demand. ■

**Table 2: Profile of Graduate Enrollment and Degrees in the Humanities and Arts, 1989**

Discipline	Total Enrollment	Sex	
		Men	Women
Humanities and Arts, Total	91,876	44%	56%
Arts, Fine and Applied	27,544	44%	56%
English Language and Literature	24,365	37%	63%
Foreign Language and Literature	11,475	35%	65%
History	14,278	60%	40%
Philosophy	4,322	70%	30%
Humanities and Arts, Other	9,892	40%	60%

NOTE: Percentages are based on total of known enrollment.

Source: CGS/GRE Survey of Graduate Enrollment

From: Humanities, November/December 1991

## 1991 Contributors

The following individuals made financial contributions to the Organization during 1991. We thank them for their support.

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## Contributing Members

In January, 1990, the Organization of American Historians instituted a new membership category of "Contributing Member." The following individuals have joined the Organization in this category during the 1991 calendar year.

Robert Archibald	James R. Duell	Kenneth T. Jackson	David F. Musto	Edward W. Sloan, III
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# OAH Executive Board

## November 1991

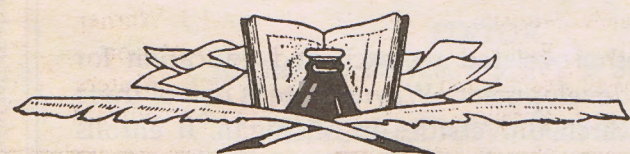
*The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians met at the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History in Washington, DC, on November 2, 1991. The following is a summary of the Board meeting:*

Robert L. Harris, President of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, welcomed the Executive Board to the 76th annual meeting of the Association.

The Board then heard OAH President Joyce Appleby's brief report on her meeting with members of the History Department at I. U. Bloomington in September. She also discussed her efforts to implement a resolution passed at the April 1991 Executive Board and Business Meeting committing the OAH "to initiate an effort to establish collections of published works in American history at universities in those countries where such resources are not now widely available." Appleby informed the Board that she had met with representatives at the National Endowment for the Humanities, the United States Information Agency, and the Library of Congress as well as several congressmen and congressional aides. She said she was hopeful that the meetings would result in the establishment of twelve pilot libraries in Eastern Europe, Latin America and other areas.

Approved the Minutes of the April 1991 Executive Board meeting.

Heard Treasurer Culom Davis' report that the 1991 fiscal year was expected to end with a modest surplus and voted unanimously to approve the proposed budget for 1992. Davis also reported on the status of the OAH Trust Fund of approximately \$660,000 and The Fund for American History, which is expected to reach the \$500,000 goal by the end of 1992.



Discussed implementation of a resolution passed at the April 1991 Board meeting to create an external investment committee composed of two or three people who would meet with the Treasurer on an annual basis to review overall investment strategy and recommend investment policy. Several names of people who might be willing to serve on such a committee were suggested.

Approved Arnita A. Jones' appointment as Executive Secretary of the OAH.

Heard the report of David Thelen, Editor of the *Journal of American History*, who began by introducing Casey Blake, who will serve as Associate Editor of the *JAH* for the next two years. Thelen informed the Board that the first reviews of undergraduate textbooks would appear in the March 1992 issue of the *JAH* and said that they would be thematic reviews of treatments of western history and popular culture. He also updated the Board on the progress that has been made on internationalizing the *JAH*.

Discussed a proposal presented by David Thelen and Frank Smith, Executive Editor, Social Sciences,

Cambridge University Press, to create an annual prize for the best foreign-language book on the American past for which Cambridge University Press would arrange translation and publication. The Board voted unanimously to create such a book prize.

Heard Thelen's proposal for the *Journal of American History* to coordinate a yearly prize competition for the best article in a foreign language. Agreed to provide a total of \$750 translation subvention to be divided among the three finalists and an additional \$500 to the author of the winning article which will be published in the *JAH*. The Board voted unanimously to create an article prize.

The book and article prizes will be presented for approval at the Business Meeting in April, 1992.

Discussed a proposal under which the United States Information Agency would pay postage to send copies of the *Journal of American History* abroad. Voted to approve the proposal in principle with the number of *Journals* involved, the duration of the project, and other details to be negotiated with USIA.

Reviewed and voted to approve a Request for Proposals to house the editorial offices of the *OAH Magazine of History*. [Note: the RFP appeared in the November issue of the *OAH Newsletter*, and to date information has been sent to 22 interested parties.]

Discussed pairing candidates for election to the Executive Board and voted to draft an amendment to the constitution to require the Nominating Committee to nominate candidates for the Executive Board in pairs. [Note: a mail ballot on this matter appears on page 19.]

Heard Arnita Jones' report on OAH, AHA, and NCSS participation in developing the history curriculum section of the U. S. Department of Education's National Assessment of Educational Progress test. Agreed that materials produced by the NAEP steering committee would be forwarded to the Committee on Educational Policy for review and that the full Board would be consulted prior to any OAH endorsement of the history test.

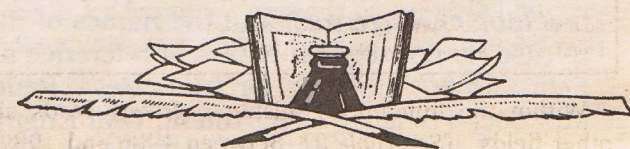
Heard comments by Page Miller, Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. She reported that on October 28th the President signed H.R. 1415, the State Department Authorization Act of 1992 and 1993 which includes a section on the *Foreign Relations of the United States* and the State Department's policy for declassifying all but the most sensitive historical documents over 30 years old. The new law, P.L. 102-138, marks the first time that the Congress has legislated on the matter of systematic declassification, a policy that has previously been governed by executive orders. The law specifies one year for the establishment of a systematic declassification program for State Department records and three years for bringing the *Foreign Relations* volumes into compliance with the 30-year timetable. An extension to two years and five years respectively are permitted at the request of the Secretary. Another major achievement of the new law is the expanded oversight role given to the advisory committee of outside scholars. Six members of the nine-person Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation will be appointed from lists of individuals nominated by the OAH and five other scholarly associations. Miller also updated the Board on appropriation requests for the National Archives, NHPRC and NEH; proposed bills dealing with the fair use of unpublished material under the

Copyright Revision Act of 1976; honoraria legislation; access to materials in Presidential libraries; and, the Women's History Landmark Project.

Decided not to join the National Cultural Alliance at the present time.

Heard Program Co-Chairs Alan Brinkley's and Maeva Marcus' report on the 1992 annual meeting program which will include over sixty foreign participants and 120 sessions. Agreed with Alan Brinkley's suggestion that it would be useful for past program chairs to convene, perhaps at the 1992 annual meeting, to discuss various aspects of the work of the program committee including the size of the committee, budgetary resources, the proliferation of sessions, attendance at Thursday afternoon and Sunday morning sessions, and other matters.

Welcomed John Hammer, Director of the National Humanities Alliance, and heard his report on the issues with which the NHA is concerned. The OAH is an associate member of the Alliance.



Discussed the statement on multicultural education which was passed previously by the Executive Board and agreed that it was applicable to post-secondary education.

Heard a report by David Montgomery, Executive Board Liaison to the Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History, in which he related that the committee had recently held a conference call and was beginning the process of raising funds to endow the Huggins/Quarles Travel to Collections Grants. Montgomery said that two proposals had been received to initiate summer history institutes for undergraduate minority students which might begin as early as 1992. Jones added that an application for funds for such institutes had been submitted to the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. The Board agreed to allocate funds to underwrite hotel personnel expenses associated with the Minority Committee reception held each year at the OAH annual meeting.

Appleby reminded the Board that she had appointed an *ad hoc* committee composed of Mary Berry, Chair, Eric Foner, Lawrence Levine, Jamil Zainaldin and John Bodnar, to assess the Office of the Executive Secretary. She said that the committee had held two conference calls, was scheduled to convene at the AHA meeting in December, and expected to report prior to the April 1992 Board meeting.

A resolution regarding policies relating to publications of advertisements and announcements in the *OAH Newsletter* was considered and carried over to the next meeting as old business.

Heard Michael Kammen's report for the *ad hoc* sub-committee considering current problems relating to graduate education in history. Agreed to run in the *OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter* a call to history departments for a short statement addressing this concern and/or for representative course syllabi from which a database could be constructed of works that graduate students are being asked to read. ■



## GMI Engineering and Management Institute

The Department of Humanities and Social Science invites applications for a tenure-track position in History and Political Science at the level of Assistant Professor beginning July 1, 1992. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in African, Middle Eastern or Latin American History, with a sufficiently broad background to teach survey courses in History, Political Science and/or International Relations. It is preferred that applicants be fluent in a foreign language. The successful candidate will demonstrate skills in professional scholarship and research, and have the ability to interact with colleagues in a multidisciplinary environment. Most importantly, the successful candidate will have communication skills appropriate to the needs of the student body and have teaching experience on the college level. GMI is a highly selective college offering undergraduate degrees in Mathematics, Science, Management and Engineering. It places a strong emphasis on undergraduate teaching skills: the candidate must provide substantial evidence of teaching excellence. Salary is competitive.

Applicants should send a letter, resume, (evidence of teaching effectiveness) and the names of three references (please do not request letters of reference at this time), by February 20, 1992 to: Dr. Margaret I. Reilly, Humanities and Social Science Department, GMI Engineering & Management Institute, 1700 West Third Avenue, Flint, MI 48504-4898. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE

## NATIONAL HISTORY DAY Executive Director

National History Day, an educational program for students and teachers in secondary schools, seeks an executive director to relocate and staff its headquarters in Washington, DC, by September 1992.

Qualifications include a Ph.D. in history and at least five years of administrative experience. Managerial skills including budgeting, fund raising, hiring and supervising personnel are necessary. Familiarity with secondary school education is highly desirable.

The executive director works with a wide network of history professionals in colleges and universities, historical societies and museums, public and private schools, as well as officers of major professional organizations. The director reports to the board of trustees and should have experience with board development.

The executive director should be familiar with computer technology in relation to office procedures, data base management, and classroom use.

Salary is \$55,000 plus benefits.

Send curriculum vita including names and addresses of three references to:

David D. VanTassel, Ph.D.  
Department of History  
Case Western Reserve University  
11201 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Applications must be postmarked no later than April 15, 1992, for a May 15 decision. National History Day is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.



## Wayne State University

### ASSOCIATE OR FULL PROFESSOR -- Race and Ethnic Relations

The College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs (CULMA) seeks a distinguished scholar whose primary interest is the study of race and ethnicity-related issues. Candidates from all disciplines and fields of study with strong records of scholarship and continuing research interests in race and ethnic relations are encouraged to apply. The successful candidate will join a distinguished faculty of ten nationally recognized scholars who currently are being recruited by CULMA. The primary focus of the position in race and ethnic relations will be research; teaching normally will be limited to one course per semester. The successful candidate will have the opportunity to direct an institute focused on race-related scholarship and research. Opportunities to engage in race and ethnic-related scholarship with faculty from other WSU colleges and schools are substantial.

CULMA was established to enhance the University's urban mission in research, service and teaching. The University and the College

have selected race and ethnic-related research and education for significant programmatic development. Wayne State is one of three major comprehensive research universities in Michigan. It enrolls more than 33,000 students--including nearly 13,000 graduate and professional students--in more than 175 fields. Its main campus is located in Detroit's University/Cultural Center district.

The position will be filled at the tenured associate or full professor level in an appropriate disciplinary department or within CULMA. Salary is negotiable, but will be nationally competitive and commensurate with experience and qualifications. The position is available for Fall 1992 and will remain open until filled. Applications from women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged.

Applicants should send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of four references to:

Associate Provost Marie Draper Dykes, Chair  
Race/Ethnic Relations Search Committee  
College of Urban, Labor, and Metropolitan Affairs  
3198 Faculty/Administration Building  
Wayne State University  
Detroit, Michigan 48202

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



# Announcements

## Professional Opportunities

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

Charges are \$65 for 100 words or less; \$90 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

Send announcements to Advertising Director, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

### The George Washington University

Assistant Professor of American Civilization. American Studies Program. Candidates should hold a doctoral degree in American Studies or a compatible discipline and have a demonstrated ability to teach both graduate and undergraduate courses focusing on a variety of critical methods essential for cultural interpretation. Specialization in material culture, popular culture (especially music or cinema), art history, or ethnicity is highly desirable. Women and minority candidates are strongly urged to apply.

Salary will be competitive with compensation offered at comparable institutions in the greater D.C. metropolitan area. Applications for this tenure-track position will be accepted until March 1, 1992, and employment will commence in September, 1992.

Interested individuals should send a letter of interest, a c.v., and the names and addresses of three personal references to: John Michael Vlach, Chair, American Studies Program, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. AA/EOE

### Bloomsgburg University

Faculty position in American history. Tenure-track position in history department beginning fall, 1992. Instructor to assistant professor rank. Salary range \$26,000-\$40,000 de-

pending upon experience and qualifications. ABD will be considered, Ph.D. strongly preferred. Evidence of scholarship and teaching experience at college-university level also preferred. Persons of color, women and all other protected classes are encouraged to apply. Major instructional responsibilities will be in survey courses but candidate must have an area of specialization in American intellectual/cultural history and be able to offer a course in American constitutional and/or immigrant history. Send inquiries to Dr. James R. Sperry, Chairperson, Search and Screen Committee, Department of History, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. Applications must be received by February 21, 1992. Bloomsburg University is committed to affirmative action and equal opportunity. AA/EOE

### Thomas A. Edison Papers Rutgers University

History. The Thomas Edison Papers invites applications for possible post-doctoral and pre-doctoral appointments in historical editing. Prefer background in 19th or 20th-century American history, with an emphasis on the history of business, technology, or science. Send c.v. and names and telephone numbers of three references to: Thomas Edison Papers, Van Dyck Hall, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. AA/EOE

### Kobe College, Japan

Bryant Drake Guest Professor. A one-year appointment in American history with a specialty in Contemporary. Ph.D. with established scholarly and teaching credentials. Demonstrable interest in Japan an asset. Salary competitive. Review of c.v.s will begin April 6 with the expectation of a fall 1992 appointment for October 1993 or April 1994. Kobe College traces its origins to 1873 and is among the oldest Christian women's colleges in Japan. Send letter of application, c.v., list of references and any other support material or requests for further information to: BDGP Committee, Kobe College Corporation, 1150 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, IL 60091.

### Messiah College

American history. Full-time, tenure-track position beginning in either the

fall of 1992 or the fall of 1993. Specialty in American history. Ph.D. or near completion of Ph.D. required. Strong Christian orientation required. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send c.v., letter of interest, and three letters of recommendation to Dean C. Curry, Chairperson, Department of History and Political Science, Messiah College, Grantham, PA 17027 by March 15, 1992.

### California State University, Los Angeles

U.S. History. Beginning September, 1992. California State University, Los Angeles, Department of History invites applications for two tenure-track assistant professor positions with a specialty in U.S. History, (1) Early 19th Century and (1) mid-19th Century. Please stipulate major interests and sub-fields, such as history of religion, constitution, etc. Expected to teach U.S. survey and upper division classes. Ph.D. required. Salary range \$31,000-\$39,000 commensurate with qualifications and teaching experience. Send letter of application, c.v., graduate transcripts and three letters of recommendation to Professor Richard Dean Burns, Chair, Department of History, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032. AA/EOE

### Penn State Harrisburg

Assistant Professor of American Studies and History. Tenure-track American studies position at Penn State Harrisburg beginning August 1, 1992. The American Studies program is part of an interdisciplinary Humanities Division and currently offers an undergraduate major and graduate degree (M.A.) in American Studies. Candidate's teaching, research, and scholarly interests should emphasize eighteenth-century American civilization and public history. Teaching responsibilities will include undergraduate American civilization survey and various courses in pre-nineteenth century American culture, specialized graduate courses and seminars, and supervision of graduate productions. Service will include involvement in the on-going public history activities of the Center for Pennsylvania Culture Studies. Ph.D. in American Studies, history, or closely related field and experience in public history required. Submit letter of application, c.v., names and telephone numbers of at least four references to Dr. John S. Patterson, c/o Sandra Jackson, Penn State Harrisburg, 777 West Harrisburg Pike, Middletown, PA 17057-4898.

## Activities of Members

At the request of the OAH, two members recently represented the Organization at inaugurals of new college presidents: Lois W. Banner at the University of Southern California, and Charles E. Larsen at Mills College.

Ramón A. Gutiérrez won the 1991 Book Award of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, for *When Jesus Came, The Corn Mothers Went Away; Marriage, Sexuality and Power in New Mexico, 1500-1846*.

Martha H. Verbrugge, Bucknell University, won a History of Science Society Award for *Able-Bodied Women: Personal Health and Social Change in Nineteenth-Century Boston*.

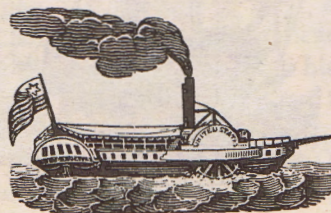
Thomas R. Cox, San Diego State University, won the Ralph W. Hidy Award from the Forest History Society for "The North American Timber Trade: The Roots of Canadian and U.S. Approaches," which appeared in *Forest and Conservation History*.

## Calls for Papers

Notices submitted for "Announcements" should be no more than 75 words and typed in double space. Include only information basic to the announcement's purpose. All copy is subject to editing. While the OAH Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, it encourages submissions of articles and letters to the editor related to the interests of our members and representing all points of view.

Send to Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines are December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

The Swarthmore College Peace Collection will sponsor an academic conference in March, 1993, to celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of Lucretia Mott. The theme is "Nine-





teenth Century Feminist Strategies for Non-Violence." Three copies of one-page paper proposals should be sent to Wendy E. Chmielewski, Curator, Swarthmore College Peace Collection, 500 College Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081-1399. The deadline is **February 15, 1992**.

The Society for Commercial Archaeology will host a conference "Driving In and Moving Out: Auto Mobility in Postwar America," August 6-8, 1992, in Los Angeles. Submit a 400-word summary, if interested in presenting a research paper, by **February 28, 1992**, to Rebecca Shiffer, President SCA, P.O. Box 1948, Philadelphia, PA 19105-1948; (215) 732-4616.

The North American Labor History Conference, "Remaking the Working Class: Work Force 2000 and the Labor Movement in Historical Perspective," calls for papers. Proposals for the conference, October 15-17, 1992, are due **March 1, 1992**, and should explore changes in the American labor force. For information contact Elizabeth Faue, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-6986.

The California University of Pennsylvania will host a conference on local and transportation history, for which it requests paper proposals by **March 5, 1992**. For information contact J. K. Folmar, Program Coordinator, Department of History and Urban Studies, California University of Pennsylvania, 250 University Ave., California, PA 15419-1394; (412) 938-4053.

The History of Education Society and the International Standing Conference for the History of Education seek papers considering the American experience in education. The papers will be presented at a joint meeting October 22-25, 1992. The deadline is **March 15, 1992**. For information contact Lynn D. Gordon, 428 Lattimore Hall, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

The Northern Great Plains History Conference, "New Worlds Past, New Worlds Future," will be held September 30-October 3, 1992. Those wishing to present papers or sessions in any area of history should send a one-page proposal and a brief vita to David Danbom, Department of History, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105. The deadline is **March 31, 1992**.

"Erasing the Color Line in the North," a conference on non-violent

protest and civil rights in the period 1942-1955 will be October 22-24, 1992, at Bluffton, OH. Send proposals for papers or sessions to Richard K. MacMaster, History Department, Bluffton College, Bluffton, OH 45817. The deadline is **March 31, 1992**.

The George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference, October 3, 1992, seeks proposals for papers to be delivered on any aspect of the frontier from the Appalachians to the Mississippi River. Those interested should submit a 300-word summary along with a vita to Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 401 South Second Street, Vincennes, IN 47591; (812) 882-1776. The deadline is **April 10, 1992**.

The Plains Indian Museum of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, WY, will host the Plains Indian Seminar September 24-27, 1992. The theme, for which proposals are requested, is "The Artist and the Missionary: A Native-American and Euro-American Cultural Exchange." The deadline is **April 13, 1992**. For information contact Lillian Turner, Public Programs Coordinator, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, P.O. Box 1000, Cody, WY 82414; (307) 587-4771, ext. 248.

The Communal Studies Conference will be held October 15-18, 1992. Paper and session proposals on the theme "Utopian Communities: Rural and Urban Patterns of Settlement and Life" along with short vitae should be sent by **April 15, 1992**, to Robert Sutton, Department of History, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455; (309) 298-1053.

Papers are invited for an interdisciplinary conference on the Vietnam War, "Remembering Tet," November 19-21, 1992. The deadline for proposals is **May 15, 1992**. Submit proposals and inquiries to Harry Basehart, Department of Political Science, Salisbury State University, Salisbury, MD 21801-6837; (410) 543-6242.

On May 20-23, 1993, the Mormon History Association will hold its annual meeting. The program committee seeks proposals dealing with the theme "Religious Pluralism: The Factions of Mormonism." Questions and proposals should be directed to Roger D. Launius, 1993 MHA Program Chair, 1638 Howard Chapel Court, Crofton, MD 21114; (301) 721-9145. The deadline is **September 1, 1992**.

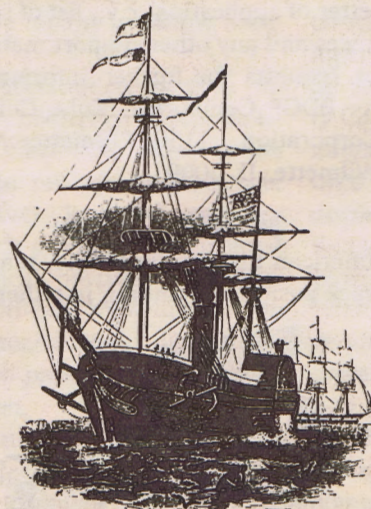
An International Congress on the Social History of Alcohol will be May 13-15, 1993. Paper proposals may treat any society and historical period, and may be in either English or French. An abstract and a c.v. should be sent to Jack Blocker, Huron College, London, Ontario N6G 1H3 Canada; (519) 438-7224. The deadline is **October 1, 1992**.

The *History of Education Quarterly* seeks manuscripts for a special 1993 issue on the history of women and education. Send submissions and inquiries by **December 1992** to the Editor, *History of Education Quarterly*, School of Education, Room 203, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

*Washington History: The Magazine of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.* seeks manuscripts on the social, cultural, architectural, urban, and political history of the city. For guidelines and information write to Kathryn S. Smith, Editor, *Washington History*, 1307 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, DC, 20036-1507. **No deadline given.**

The second edition of *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History* will appear in 1996. We ask scholars familiar with Cleveland history to submit names and article suggestions. Supporting data and sources should accompany all information. David D. Van Tassel, History Department, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106; (216) 368-2380. **No deadline given.**

*Pennsylvania History* will publish an issue on "Oral History in Pennsylvania" in 1993. Proposals are sought for articles and shorter pieces. Information about existing oral history collections relevant to Pennsylvania history is also sought for a historiographic essay. Contact Linda Shopes, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 772-3257. **No deadline given.**



## Grants, Fellowships and Awards

Applications are invited for the United States Capitol Historical Society Fellowship, which supports research and publication on the history of the art and architecture of the United States Capitol and related buildings. Applications are due **February 15, 1992**. For information contact Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515; (202) 225-2700.

The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy's Academic Programs and Research Division seeks qualified applicants for its doctoral fellowships and research grants program. The research must contribute to the field of philanthropic studies and must answer questions of why philanthropy exists and how it operates. Applications must be postmarked no later than **February 15, 1992**. For information contact the Center on Philanthropy, 550 West North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 274-4200.

The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy Governance of Nonprofit Organizations Fellowship Program offers fifteen dissertation fellowships and young faculty research fellowships for 1992-93. Research projects should contribute to the scholarly understanding of the importance of nonprofit organizations in American society. The deadline is **February 15, 1992**. For information and application forms, contact James R. Wood, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University, 550 West North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3162; (317) 274-4200.

The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy Project on Governance of Nonprofit Organizations offers research grants to faculty and graduate students. Deadlines are **February 15** and **September 15, 1992**. For information and application forms, contact James R. Wood, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University, 550 West North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis IN 46202-3162; (317) 274-4200.

The University of Wisconsin Law School announces a one-year fellowship in American legal history. The deadline is **February 17, 1992**. For information contact Hendrik Hartog, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 263-2545.



The University of Wisconsin Law School announces a one-year fellowship in Family Policy for graduate law students interested in issues of family and gender, work and sexuality, and family formation, functioning and dissolution. The deadline is **February 17, 1992**. For information contact Marygold S. Melli, Institute for Legal Studies, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 263-2545.

The Naval Historical Center, offers research support for scholars, doctoral candidates, and undergraduate history majors. The deadline for research grant and fellowship applications is **February 29, 1992**. Undergraduates may apply for internships two months prior to the desired start date. Applications may be obtained from Senior Historian, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Bldg. 57, Washington, DC 20374.

The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals at Wheaton College offers grants for article-length studies of the connections between American "mainstream" and pentecostal and charismatic movements. Deadline for first round applications is **February 29, 1992**. For information contact Edith L. Blumhofer, Project Director, ISAE, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187.

The Museum of the Confederacy announces awards for historical research and writing. The Jefferson Davis Award honors a book-length narrative history published in 1991, and the Founders Award honors excellence in the editing of primary materials published in 1991 and 1992. The deadline for entries is **March 1, 1992**. For information contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 East Clay Street, Richmond, VA 23219; (804) 649-1861.

The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces the competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication History. The prize honors the author of the best essay, article, or book chapter in an edited collection in communication history published in 1991. The deadline is **March 1, 1992**. For information write Karen List, Chair, Covert Award Committee, Department of Journalism, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The Western Association of Women Historians announces competition for the Sierra Prize for the best monograph written by a member of the association and published in 1991. The deadline is **March 1, 1992**.

For information contact Jane Slaughter, Chair, Sierra Prize Committee, Department of History, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission is now accepting applications for two fellowships in archival administration. Host institutions for 1992-93 are the University of Wyoming, American Heritage Center, Laramie, WY, and State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Archives and Research Services, Madison, WI. For more information contact NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5610. The deadline is **March 1, 1992**.

An NEH Summer Seminar, "Social Problems: The Constructionist Stance," will be offered in 1992 for college teachers. Those interested in the history of social issues, reform, or policy are encouraged to apply. The seminar will be June 15-August 7. The deadline is **March 2, 1992**. For information and application, contact Joel Best, NEH Seminar Director, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4524; (618) 453-7615.

The Indiana Historical Society announces its 1992-93 graduate fellowships in history, awarded to two graduate students at the dissertation stage. The topic must include the history of Indiana. The deadline is **March 13, 1992**. For information contact Robert M. Taylor, Jr., Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 232-1876.

The directors of the Early American Industries Association announce grants to support research for publication of projects relating to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, shops, farms, or on the sea. For applications or further information contact Early American Industries Association, c/o Justine Mataleno, 1324 Shallcross Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806; (302) 652-2249. The deadline is **March 15, 1992**.

The Historic Lexington Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce 1992 graduate fellowships for summer work-study in American history, museum studies, material culture, and architectural history. Candidates must be enrolled in an M.A. or Ph.D. program and must have completed at least two semesters of course work. The deadline is **March 15, 1992**. For information contact Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 East Washington

Street, Lexington, VA 24450; (703) 463-2552.

Researchers in federal policies and politics in the 1970s can apply for travel grants to use Gerald R. Ford Library collections. The deadline is **March 15, 1992**. For information contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 668-2218.

The Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, offers travel and research grants in support of research in its collections. Application deadlines are **March 15** and **October 15, 1992**. For information contact Assistant Director, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, 1150 Beal Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2113.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College offers three types of grants for postdoctoral research using the Murray Center's resources. The earliest deadline is **April 1, 1992**. The center also offers a visiting scholars program for eight to ten scholars who wish to research an aspect of women and social change or the study of lives over time. For information contact Nancy Kressin, The Henry A. Murray Research Center, Ten Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140.

The American Heritage Center, at University of Wyoming, offers five travel grants to carry out research using its collections. For information and application form, contact The American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3924, Laramie, WY 82071. The deadline is **April 15, 1992**.

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation will award the annual Bryant Spann Memorial Prize in 1992 for the best article, published or unpublished, written on social protest and reform. For information write to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o The Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. The deadline is **April 30, 1992**.

The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies announces competition for a prize and guarantee of publication for a manuscript in the field of Western American Studies relating to the Mountain West. For information contact the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBLL, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602. The deadline is **May 1, 1992**.

The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals solicits proposals for eight grants of \$2,000 for research relating to the history of evangelical theological education since the 16th century. Applications must be received by **June 1, 1992**. For information contact D. G. Hart, ISAE, Wheaton, IL 60187; (708) 752-5937.

The Urban History Association is conducting a round of prize competitions for the best doctoral dissertation, best book, and best journal article in urban history published during 1991. Deadline for submissions is **June 15, 1992**. For information write to Charles W. Brockwell, Jr., Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

The 1992 Society for Military History Awards Committee is accepting nominations for its Distinguished Book Awards. Before May 15, 1992, nominations may be submitted to D'Ann Campbell, Department of History BH742, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. After May 15, send books to Department of History, The Colorado College, Colorado Springs CO 80907. The deadline is **July 1, 1992**.

The Center for the Study of the History of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania will offer the Lillian Sholtis Brunner Summer Fellowship for Historical Research in Nursing. For information contact Joan Lynaugh, University of Pennsylvania, School of Nursing, 307 Nursing Education Building, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6906; (215) 898-4502. The deadline is **December 31, 1992**.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism offers dissertation fellowships to further the understanding of the Hispanic-Catholic experience in the U.S. Applicants must be doctoral candidates who expect to complete their dissertations during 1993-94. The deadline is **January 1, 1993**. For information contact Jaime R. Vidal, Cushwa Center, 614 Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame IN 46556; (219) 239-5441.

The history department at SMU announces a fellowship for graduate work toward an M.A. in American history. The student should have research interest in the history of Texas. For further information contact R. Hal Williams, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of History, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275. **No deadline is given.**

The Forest History Society offers Alfred D. Bell, Jr., travel grants for 1992 to those wishing to study at the



society's library and archives. For information write to Bell Travel Grants, Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701; (919) 682-9319. No deadline given.

## Meetings and Conferences

The Commonwealth Fund Colloquium/Conference will be **February 21-22, 1992**, at University College London. The theme is "Race and Class in the American South since 1890." For information contact Melvyn Stokes, History Department, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

The McFaddin-Ward House conference, "Cadillacs, Calisthenics, and Carriage Houses: Running the American Home," will be **March 21, 1992**. Scholars will address subjects of carriage houses, servants and servants' quarters, carriages and automobiles, physical fitness and house gymnasiums. For information contact Becky Moss, Conference Coordinator, McFaddin-Ward House, 1906 McFaddin Avenue, Beaumont, TX 77701; (409) 832-1906. Registration deadline is **March 6, 1992**.

The annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for **June 15-26, 1992**, in Madison, WI. The institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing. Information and application forms are available from the NHPRC, Suite 300, National Archives Building, Washington DC 20408; (202) 501-5605. Application deadline is **March 15, 1992**.

"World's Fairs and Modern Life," will be held in Washington, DC, **March 20, 1992**. For information contact World's Fair Symposium, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, NHB 24, MRC 154, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-3054.

The American Society of Church History, the American Catholic Historical Association, and the Cushwa Center will sponsor a conference on the history of Christianity, **March 26-28, 1992**, at the University of Notre Dame. For information contact the Center for Continuing Education, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

"The Buffalo Soldiers, America's Forgotten Heroes," a symposium on the history of the Indian Wars era, will be held **March 28, 1992**, in Sil-

ver City, NM. For information contact Patricia Erickson, Project Director, Buffalo Soldier Symposium, 1120 West Sixth Street, Silver City, NM 88061; (505) 388-1839.

The Clark Atlanta University School of Library and Information Studies will sponsor the Georgia Archives Institute, **June 15-26, 1992**, a program designed for beginning archivists, librarians, and manuscript curators. Tuition is \$400. Enrollment is limited and the deadline for application is **April 1, 1992**. Write to Donald E. Oehlerts, School of Library and Information Studies, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314; (404) 325-0778.

The National Social Science Association will hold its national conference **April 5-8, 1992**. For information contact NSSA Office, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020; (619) 448-4709.

The New River Gorge National River and West Virginia Department of Culture and History are co-sponsoring the New River Symposium **April 9-11, 1992**. For information contact the Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 246, Glen Jean, WV 25846; (304) 465-0508.

The New England Museum Association and Old Sturbridge Village Museum Archives Institute will be at Old Sturbridge Village **April 10-11, 1992**. The institute has been expanded into a two-year program. For information contact Theresa Rini Percy, Director of Research Library, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (508) 347-3362.

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, with the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, will sponsor the graduate summer institute, "Early Southern History and Decorative Arts," **June 21-July 17, 1992**. Enrollment is limited to twenty, and partial fellowships will be available. The deadline is **April 20, 1992**. For information and applications contact Sally Gant, Director of Education, Summer Institute, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108; (919) 721-7360.

The Western Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting **April 22-25, 1992**. For information contact Benjamin D. Rhodes, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI 53190.

The New England Historical Association spring conference will meet

on **April 25, 1992**. Conference fees are waived for all graduate students, who are especially invited to attend. To propose a paper or panel, or for information contact Peter C. Holloran, NEHA Executive Secretary, Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167; (617) 731-7066.

The Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture announces "Buell Talks on American Architecture," **April 25, 1992**, at Columbia University. The program associates young scholars with teaching scholars. For information contact Gwendolyn Wright at (212) 854-8165.

On **May 1-2, 1992**, the U.S. Army Military History Institute will host "Military History Conference in Honor of Dr. Edward M. Coffman." For more information contact Joseph Glatthaar, USAMHI, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

The Pittsburgh Center for Social History and the University of Pittsburgh Center for International Studies will host a conference **May 2-3, 1992**, on "The Social Construction of Democracy." Participants will explore the social origins of the success and failure of democratic regimes in Europe, Latin America, Japan and the United States in the twentieth century. For information contact Herrick Chapman, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

"Empowerment: Perspectives on African American History in Pennsylvania" is the theme of the Conference on Black History in Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, **May 8-9, 1992**. For information contact Robert Weible, Chief, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 787-3034.

The Virginia Management Institute for Senior Museum Professionals, "Excellence from Within," will be **June 6-10 and September 19-21, 1992**. It will focus on effective leadership and developing high performance organizations. For information contact Judy Harris, Virginia Association of Museums, (804) 367-1079.

The American Antiquarian Society will sponsor two summer seminars in the History of the Book in American Culture. The first session, "Seminar in Critical Methods in the History of the Book in the United States," will be **June 14-19, 1992**. The second, "Seminar in Bibliographical Approaches to the Nineteenth-Century

Book in the United States," will follow on **June 21-26**. For details contact John B. Hench, Director of Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634; (508) 752-5813.

The Agricultural History Society will co-sponsor a symposium on "American Rural and Farm Women in Historical Perspective," **June 26-28, 1992**. For information contact Joan Jensen, Department of History, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

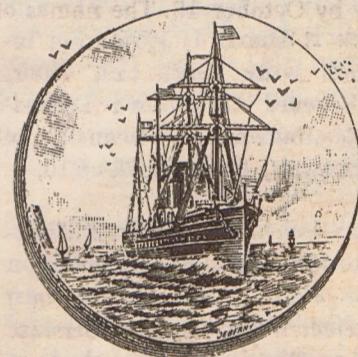
"Why the Civil War Came" will be held at Gettysburg College **June 28-July 4, 1992**. For information contact Director, Civil War Institute, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

The National Social Science Association, in light of the Columbus quinquennial, is sponsoring a summer symposium in Honolulu, **August 8-15, 1992**. The theme will be "The Clash of Cultures—Past, Present, and Future." For information contact Summer NSSA Symposium, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020; (619) 448-4709.

The United States Air Force Academy will hold its military history symposium, "A Revolutionary War: Korea and the Transformation of the Post-War World," **October 14-16, 1992**. For information contact Captain T. N. Castle, HQ USAFA/DFH, USAF Academy, CO 80840-5701; (719) 472-3230.

On **November 5-8, 1992**, the Social Science History Association will hold its annual meeting in Chicago, IL. For information contact Margo Anderson, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201; (414) 229-4361.

The Agricultural History Society will co-sponsor a symposium to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the cotton gin. The symposium will be held at Auburn University, **May 5-7, 1993**. For information contact David P. Whitten, Department of Economics, Auburn University, AL 36849.





## Documenting the Space Age

### From Warren-Findley Page 3

files than is collected elsewhere. And because many of those close to retirement age have spent their entire working lives on projects having to do with space flight, they can sometimes provide complete runs of information. Such documentations may clarify the way that the basic history of the programs is told. Historians and office managers at NASA centers around the nation must get a timely call that "so-and-so is retiring" in order to acquire their documentation for the history office collections. These retirees may fill in blanks in the written record. Individuals have provided documents that have not appeared elsewhere because those old NASA hands and others had a particular ax to grind or a sense of their role in history in the making.

Certainly, this second chance at primary sources—with the potential to explore aspects of ecological, gender, racial, and cultural meanings of the space age questions not asked a dozen years ago—makes the need to capture this material crucial. For example, individuals can help in teasing out the links between the civil rights movement of the 1960s and memos that discuss attempts to promote equal opportunity at Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama, in the early 1960s or reports of Ralph Abernathy's wagon train to the Kennedy Space Center just before the Apollo 11 launch in July 1969.

Although we did not include interviewing in our original project proposal, oral histories can still be taken from these new retirees. Having the players available to help shape the historical account of their

activities can be problematic, of course. Oral historians must listen closely for traces of personal agendas, though those personal views may be of interest. The very nature of their enterprise, undertaken within the romantic mythology of adventure, exploration, and pioneering, and amid policy and professional disagreements between and among highly educated participants, compels the interviewer to listen hard and verify carefully.

In contrast to the situation in environmental history with which Hayes found himself confronted, these documentary problems should not be major ones for space history. NASA is, after all, a federal agency and government agency records are ultimately controlled by records managers, branches of the National Archives, and laws already on the books. These well-defined procedures should help to balance the idiosyncratic nature of NASA Center and private manuscript collections by ensuring access to the full official documentary record. But NASA, like other post-World War II agencies, has only begun to retire records to the National Archives. Working with materials still in custody of the agency but held by the Federal Records Center at Suitland, Maryland, can be especially frustrating. Although NARA and NASA have worked together to try to make records retention systematic, NASA documents do not fall neatly into case file categories in patterns established by the activities of older agencies.

Even if the official record could be located, organized, and made accessible, the problem of dealing with the history of the space age is one only partially

concerned with governmental activity. Many who work on aerospace history have attempted to obtain aerospace company records. Although one is frequently told "Companies don't keep records," vast records exist. At the General Dynamics headquarters in San Diego, I was told of 36,000 cartons of records in warehouse storage; 500,000 photographs; hundreds of thousands of feet of film documenting activities like every test flight of early missiles. Even where proprietary information is not of concern, sheer physical access to thousands of unlabeled or partially-identified boxes complicates the research task. Yet the materials held in these company warehouses are absolutely central to telling the full story of the United States' adventures in space. They document fully the technical and production side of the space age in the United States. The kinds of materials held by aerospace companies, if they can be accessed by historians, would help make the study of tangible resources and thus the broadest study of the culture of science and technology in the space age possible.

These research dilemmas pose complex and important problems for a research undertaking like ours. Their solution is critical to the writing of the history of the space age and other undertakings in big science and technology. We expect that our experience will help to clarify the questions and propose models for their solution. ■

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## Ballot

### Only Individual OAH Members Are Eligible To Vote

**Explanation:** At its November 1, 1991, meeting the Executive Board of the OAH voted to pair candidates for Executive Board vacancies. Below is the present wording of the section on elections which does not require pairing and proposed wording that would require pairing. Please note your approval or disapproval in the appropriate space and return to the OAH.

#### Article V—Elections

##### Section 2.— Present Wording:

**Nominations.** Nominations shall be made by a Nominating Board of seven persons elected by the membership. Members of this board shall serve two-year terms, four being elected in odd-numbered years and three in even-numbered years. The President-Elect shall designate a chair from board members serving in their second year. The Nominating Board shall report to the Business Meeting its nomination of a candidate for President-Elect. In addition the Nominating Board will select a slate of at least six candidates for the Executive Board, and two or more candidates for each vacancy on the Nominating Board. These nominations shall be communicated to the Executive Secretary before July 1 and to the membership before October 1 in an appropriate publication of the Organization. One hundred voting members of the Organization may present a petition for an additional candidate for any office open for election, such petition to be presented to the Executive Secretary by October 15. The names of persons so nominated shall be placed on the official ballot, being identified as "candidate by petition." The ballot shall also contain a space where members may suggest candidates for the following year. Whenever more than two candidates shall have been nominated for a single office, by whatever means, a preferential ballot shall be used, providing for indication of first, second, third, or more choices.

#### Article V—Elections

##### Section 2.— Proposed Wording:

**Nominations.** Nominations shall be made by a Nominating Board of seven persons elected by the membership. Members of this board shall serve two-year terms, four being elected in odd-numbered years and three in even-numbered years. The President-Elect shall designate a chair from board

members serving in their second year. The Nominating Board shall report to the Business Meeting its nomination of a candidate for President-Elect. In addition the Nominating Board will select a slate of at least six candidates for the Executive Board, and two or more candidates for each vacancy on the Nominating Board. **The Nominating Board shall pair candidates for the Executive and Nominating Board elections.** These nominations shall be communicated to the Executive Secretary before July 1 and to the membership before October 1 in an appropriate publication of the Organization. One hundred voting members of the Organization may present a petition for an additional candidate for any office open for election, such petition to be presented to the Executive Secretary by October 15. The names of persons so nominated shall be placed on the official ballot, being identified as "candidate by petition." The ballot shall also contain a space where members may suggest candidates for the following year. Whenever more than two candidates shall have been nominated for a single office, by whatever means, a preferential ballot shall be used, providing for indication of first, second, third, or more choices.

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#### Pairing of Candidates

Approve New Wording \_\_\_\_\_

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