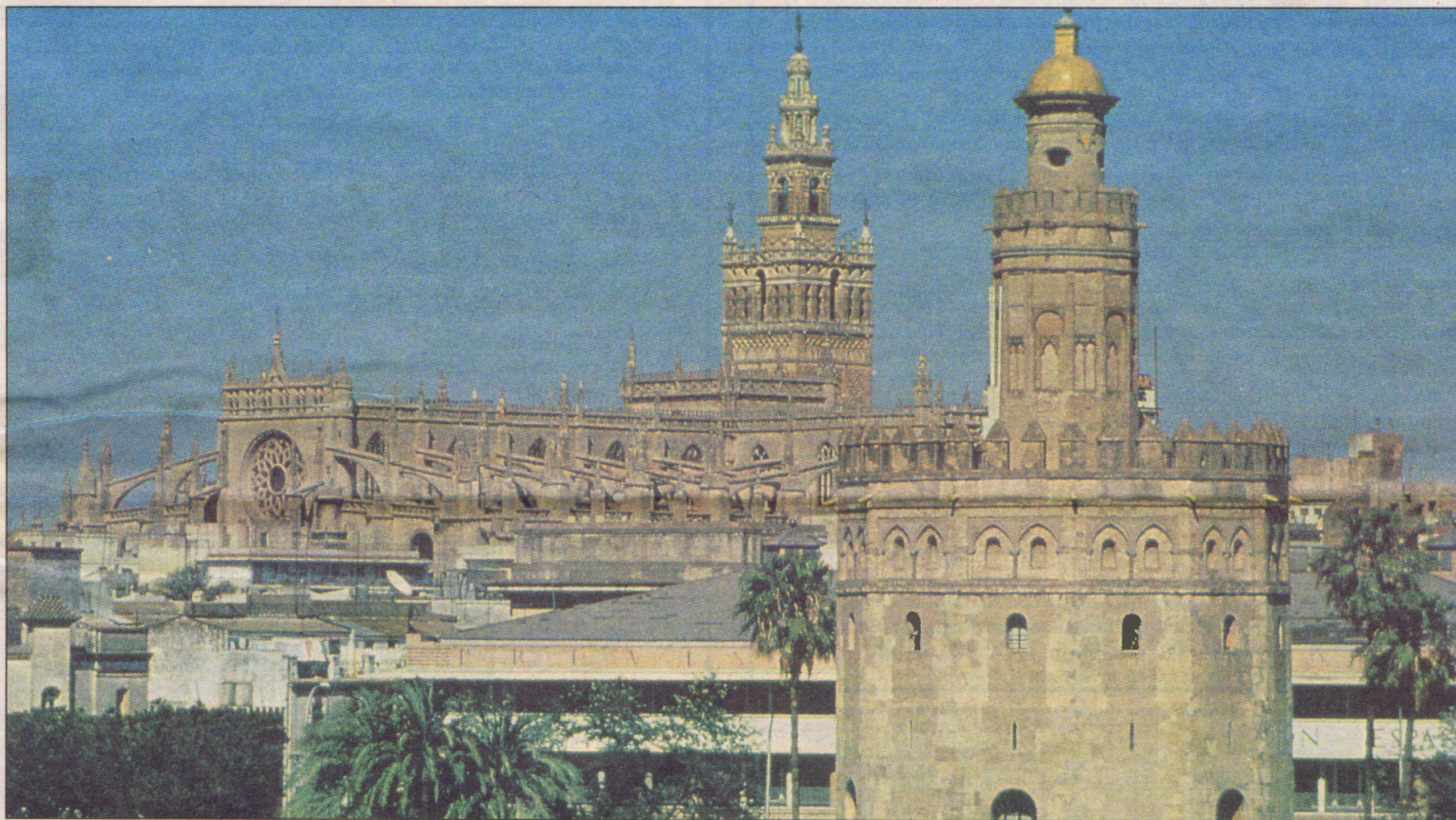


OAH NEWSLETTER

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Volume 20, Number 3 / August 1992



*Photo Courtesy of the Embassy of Spain
Aerial View of Seville, Spain, Conference Site of the 1992 European Association of American Studies*

The Columbiad in European Perspective

by Barbara Sicherman

History Reform and the National Agenda

by John R. Dichtl

Quality Control in the College Classroom

by Benjamin D. Rhodes

Regional Archives of the National Archives

by Joel Eastman and Lawrence Larsen

Report of the Executive Secretary

by Arnita A. Jones

Reports of OAH Committees

OAH Committees 1992-1993

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OAH NEWSLETTER



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The OAH Newsletter is published in February, May, August, and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408-4199. Material submitted for consideration should be typed in double-spaced format and with minimal footnotes integrated parenthetically into the text. Copy for the "Announcements" must be no more than seventy-five words and must be submitted at least six weeks prior to the first day of a publication month. 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. The OAH reserves the right to reject editorial material, announcements, and advertising that are not consonant with the goals and purposes of the Organization.

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

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A Report from Seville: The Columbiad in European Perspective

by Barbara Sicherman

It was wonderful to discover America, but it was more wonderful to invent American Studies." With this upbeat reformulation of Mark Twain's famous aphorism ("It was wonderful to find America, but it would have been more wonderful to miss it"), Hans Bungert, president of the European Association for American Studies (EAAS), opened the organization's four-day biennial conference on April 3, 1992 in Seville, Spain. More than 400 scholars from thirty nations gathered to ponder the theme: "The American Columbiad: 'Discovering' America, Inventing the United States." Participants could not help but feel the gravity of the occasion. A few days earlier, King Juan Carlos and President Chaim Herzog of Israel, both in skull caps, had come together in a Madrid synagogue in a ceremony of reconciliation marking the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews. At a time of intense political debate over the meaning of the American past, U.S. scholars were curious about how Europeans would assess the quincentennial of Columbus's first voyage to America.

Bungert, professor at the Institut für Anglistik of the University of Regensburg, set the tone by observing at the outset that the quotation marks around the word discovery were "obviously programmatic and put into doubt the former Eurocentric concept of 'discovery'." Whatever long-run impact this approach may have on American Studies in Europe, the conference went a long way toward making good on the revisionist outlook implied by its title. Two plenary lectures analyzed the nature of cultural contact. Christian F. Feest, an anthropologist at the Museum für Völkerkunde in Vienna, led off with "Old and New Worlds: Discovery, Invention and Innovation in the Contact of Cultures." Emphasizing the importance of early cultural contact in redefining Native American and European identity myths, Feest maintained that the self-perception of native peoples was "in . . . large measure shaped by the asymmetry in the technological exchange." No simple celebration of progress, this "European" version of encounter emphasized both the "benefits and hardships" to native peoples that resulted from cultural contact. It was also a plea to historians and literary scholars to take cultural constructions seriously.

Michael Dorris, anthropologist and writer from Kalispell, Montana, drew on his own mixed ancestry (Native American, Irish, and other) to make an eloquent plea for a genuinely diverse America which transcends the ethnocentrism of its parts. His "Mistaken Identities: False Preconceptions and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies" was a powerful performance that alternated between critical analysis and visionary readings from *The Crown of Columbus*, coauthored with his wife Louise Erdrich, and from a forthcoming children's book in which Columbus's arrival is viewed through the eyes of a twelve-year-old Native-American girl. Reviewing the collective legacies of pre-Columbian cultures, Dorris contrasted the pluralism

and openness of native cultures with the more homogeneous, fixed, and hierarchical outlook of Europeans. "In historical retrospect," he asked, "is it unambiguously clear which group was advanced, which was primitive?"

Following this dual framing of the subject, the conference dispersed into smaller working sessions, many devoted to some aspect of invention or "discovery." Workshops on the Columbian theme included "Literary Sub-Versions of the American Columbiad," organized by Gertrude Buelens, Catholic University of Nijmegen; and Ernst Rudin, University of Fribourg, and "Columbus between History and Myth in the Literature of the Americas," led by Biancamaria Tedeschini Lalli, University of Rome. A man on the margins who invented his own life, Columbus held a fascination for Americans as diverse as Washington Irving and Abraham Cahan, as noted by panelists at the workshop on "From the Columbian Quattrocentennial to the Columbian Quincentennial," coordinated by Shelley Fisher Fishkin, University of Texas at Austin.

informal exchanges of professional news and gossip. Six men delivered formal papers, allowing little time for discussion: at least one expressed skepticism about the expanding American literary canon, claiming that linguistic complexity and fixed aesthetic standards have guided canon selection and should continue to do so. Several European women scholars exploded in anger, outraged by the all-male and all-white composition of the panel, as well as by its content and tone. It was an exchange familiar to any U.S. academic who has participated in revising the canon or curriculum in feminist or multicultural directions. It was, however, more reminiscent of debates several years ago than those of today, when the charge of "political correctness" is levelled in ways that suggest that former critics have succeeded in their revisionary efforts.

The Seville conference was unusual in several respects. In line with its ambitious theme, it was longer and larger than past meetings. It was also the first EAAS meeting in which the American Studies Association officially participated. Four years ago, during



Photo courtesy Barbara Sicherman

EAAS treasurer Dorothea Steiner, president Hans Bungert, Barbara Sicherman (l-r)

Among marginalized groups, Native American and Latino subjects were best represented. The EAAS has had a longstanding interest in the former. This year the ongoing Indianist workshop had two sections: "The Indian as Subject/Object in Colonial Discourse," coordinated by Susan Perez Castillo, University of Porto; and "Visual and Material Representations of the Native American Since Columbus," coordinated by Markku Henrikson, University of Helsinki. Newer to the EAAS was the emphasis on Latino studies, including workshops on "Buscando América: The Latinos' Reinvention of the United States," coordinated by Yves-Charles Grandjeat, University of Bordeaux III, and Maria Jesus Buxo-Rey, University of Barcelona, and "Border Cultures and Encounters," organized by Raymund Paredes of UCLA.

The most heated exchange of the conference seems to have occurred at the Literary Historians' Shoptalk (historians have one too), normally an occasion for

Linda K. Kerber's presidency, the EAAS invited ASA cooperation in planning the program. At that time, Richard Yarborough (English and African-American Studies, UCLA) and I were appointed to work with the EAAS board, which is composed of representatives of the organization's national and joint national associations for American Studies in Europe, and plans the conferences. Through our mutual efforts, four U.S. scholars were invited to organize workshops. More inventive and substantial than the U.S. version, EAAS workshops meet for two long sessions and constitute the principal forum for discussion. In addition, Alice Kessler-Harris, current ASA president, delivered a formal lecture on "Gendered Interventions: Rediscovering the American Past." Four past presidents of the ASA also participated: William Goetzmann, Linda Kerber, Leo Marx, and Wilcomb Washburn. Altogether

History Reform and the National Agenda

by John R. Dichtl

Since the mid-1980s historians and their professional associations have engaged in a growing number of efforts to improve the teaching of history at the precollegiate level. The Bradley Commission on the Status of History in the Schools included several historians active in the OAH, and its recommendations were published in 1988 as *Building a History Curriculum* and endorsed by the OAH executive board. OAH, AHA, and the National Council on Social Studies sponsored the National Commission on the Social Studies in the Schools, and OAH has taken a major role in disseminating its 1989 report, *Charting a Course*. These two efforts turn out to have been only the beginning of a more sustained initiative aimed at revitalizing precollegiate history instruction. And as momentum for history education reform builds, historians are being drawn into the larger question of general education reform and its emphasis on national standards and testing.

Currently the OAH participates in two history reform efforts: the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) U. S. History Assessment, conducted by the U.S. Department of Education; and the National History Standards Project, housed at UCLA's National Center for History in the Schools. These and other efforts have attracted widespread public attention, added to the complexity of debate on history education reform, and raised concerns about a rigid national history curriculum and the influence of multiculturalism. (See OAH statement on multicultural education, *OAH Newsletter*, February 1991). In addition, participants in the NAEP and UCLA projects have pondered how to present recent historical scholarship and multiple perspectives in the assessment frameworks and curriculum documents in ways that are useful to teachers.

Both of these history projects—the NAEP assessment and the UCLA-based standards project—received impetus from the call for “world class” achievement standards of excellence voiced by the nation's governors in their *National Education Goals* and by President Bush in his *America 2000* strategy. They were given a further stimulus in January of this year when the National Council on Education Standards and Testing (NCEST), established by Congress in 1991 to guide the creation of national standards and tests and chaired by Colorado Governor Roy Romer, issued its report to Congress endorsing “high national standards tied to assessments . . . [to] create high expectations for all students and help to better target resources.”

Controversies relating to implementation of national standards and testing are unlikely to dissipate in the near future. The presidential candidates have indicated support for standards and testing, and President Bush continues to press the highly-charged issue of school choice in his “GI Bill for Children.” Furthermore, standards and testing were opposed by resolution at the July meeting of the National Education Association (NEA), and both the NEA and the American Federation of Teachers are on record as opposing school choice. Such resistance from the nation's largest teachers' unions, in addition to

presidential campaign debates over education reform, is likely to ensure that standards and testing remain the focus of much attention during the coming year.

Although the NAEP project and the UCLA-based National History Standards Project overlap in many ways, they are distinct initiatives. Established at the U. S. Department of Education, NAEP has been mandated by the Congress since 1969 to monitor the nation's educational performance. Specifically, it is an effort to reach a national consensus on what 4th, 8th, and 12th grade students should know and be able to do in five core subject areas, including U.S. history. After producing a consensus framework of content, teaching approaches, and ways of thinking and knowing about history, NAEP officials plan to develop a comprehensive U.S. history assessment of students for implementation by 1994. As currently authorized by Congress, the test will be administered to a national sample of students and reports will be based on nationally aggregated information.

As momentum for history education reform builds, historians are more than ever drawn into the larger question of general education reform and its emphasis on national standards and testing.

The OAH's involvement with the NAEP project began in 1991 at the invitation of the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO), which is under contract to develop the history assessment. While the organization occupied a seat on the steering committee formed to advise and to help set the overall guidelines for the project, several OAH members participated in the planning committee, which drafted the framework for the assessment. The CCSSO also provided support to the AHA, the National Council for History Education (successor to the Bradley Commission), and the National Council for the Social Studies to form task forces to further advise the project. In addition to public hearings and the review efforts of approximately 600 educators and historians, the CCSSO depended upon the task forces to evaluate the draft framework for the 1994 NAEP U. S. History Assessment.

At the annual meeting this spring, the executive board considered at length and ultimately approved the OAH's continuing participation in the NAEP project, while reserving the right to review the final framework document six weeks prior to publication. A largely completed framework was subsequently circulated to the executive board in May, and in June was accepted in principle by the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), the body created by Congress in 1988 to set policy guidelines for NAEP. At press time, discussions were continuing between CCSSO, representatives of the task forces, and NAGB, over minor changes in the framework language, as well as the final form of the published report, scheduled for fall.

The UCLA standards project is meant to stimulate educational reform by establishing content-based student performance standards to aid individual schools and districts in developing curricula and measuring performance. Although it originated independently in 1988 as an effort to create a guide for the nation's history teachers that would help them keep up with new ways of thinking and writing about history, the UCLA standards project has become a part of the Administration's “America 2000” initiative. Housed at the UCLA-based National Center for History in the Schools and supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the U.S. Department of Education, it is sponsored by the National Council for History Standards, which works with the National Council on Educational Standards and Testing that was initiated by the President and the nation's governors.

As reported in the May *OAH Newsletter*, the OAH executive board voted at the annual meeting in Chicago to accept an invitation from the National Center for History in the Schools to create a focus group to take part in the UCLA-based project. The OAH focus group, chaired by OAH executive board member Bertram Wyatt-Brown, was one of seven sponsored by historical and other organizations that agreed to provide advisory, review, and consulting services to the standards project. In its initial report in May of this year, the OAH focus group expressed its high regard for the curriculum materials already developed by the UCLA National Center for History but remained divided on the value of national standards unless accompanied by efforts to address the multitude of problems currently facing American education, especially those of funding and resource inequities among schools. Noting the difficulties of inspiring and reeducating history teachers, the focus group urged the OAH to “reserve judgment about any formal endorsement of national standards.”

Reports of the task forces, as well as draft criteria for standards developed by the project, were reviewed by the National Council on History Standards at its meeting in June. Along with input from the National Council, these will be used by teams of teachers engaged in writing standards this summer at UCLA. The results of the teachers' work will be reviewed in the fall by both the National Council on History Standards and the individual task forces.

While historians continue to debate questions relating to national standards and testing, Congress will also address these issues as it considers general education reform legislation. The Senate has already approved an education reform bill (S.2) that would develop national curriculum standards and provide competitive grants to schools that innovatively improve academic performance. Meanwhile the House has been hesitant to set in motion educational reforms determined too closely by the federal government. The first House bill (H.R.3320) regarding national standards and assessment was dropped by the Education and Labor Committee because of a controversy over its school choice provisions.

See Next Page, Column 2

The Columbiad — History Reform —

From *Sicherman* Page 3

er, there were more U.S. participants than usual, many of them young scholars.

Founded in 1953 as a confederation of national and joint national associations for American Studies in Europe, the EAAS stands on the threshold of major change. The Europe it has represented has been decidedly western. With the dramatic changes in eastern Europe signalled by the end of the Cold War, many formerly communist countries, some themselves newly constituted national entities, have expressed a desire to join. Since the 1990 meeting in London, the Polish Association for American Studies has been admitted, bringing EAAS membership to thirteen constituent associations representing eighteen countries. Today, not only Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria but also Slovenia and Croatia want to join the Euro-

The most heated exchange of the conference seems to have occurred at the Library Historians' Shoptalk, normally an occasion for informal exchanges of professional news and gossip.

pean project of studying the United States. A lecture on "The Beginnings of U.S.-American cultures" by a Russian scholar suggests that some may be seeking models for their own emerging political, economic, and cultural futures. It is ironic that the United States has become a potential source of inspiration in new quarters abroad at the very time so many natives are expressing doubt about the direction of the enterprise. Perhaps future bicontinental exchanges will help to clarify the nature of recent post-Columbian cultural encounters.

OAH

Barbara Sicherman is Kenan Professor of American Institutions and Values at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. The author wishes to thank Hans Bungert, Christian Feest, Linda Kerber, Alice Kessler-Harris, Shelley Fisher Fishkin, Dorothea Steiner, and Richard Yarborough for assistance in preparing this article.

From Previous Page

A second school reform bill, H.R.4323, was approved by the House Education and Labor Committee on May 20, 1992. Besides omitting all mention of school choice, the bill contains language rewritten from the first House bill to ensure that local school boards retain the final decision on implementing state plans for education reform in accordance with national guidelines. The bill also would authorize the Secretary of Education to make five-year block grants based on state adherence to content standards and "delivery standards" for teaching resources and learning conditions.

House and Senate reform legislation is evolving with regard to the many and growing concerns about nationally-imposed testing and standards. Both H.R.4323 and S.2 would establish administrative bodies to guide the creation of national standards and tests and to advise the National Education Goals Panel (set up to accomplish the President and the governors' National Education Goals). The administrative group specified in S.2 would be appointed by, would advise, and could include members of the NEGP—a body that some have viewed as politically partisan. In contrast, H.R.4323 would create a technical review committee consisting more heavily of educators with expertise in standards and assessment efforts. Nevertheless, another pending bill demonstrates that the Senate also has bowed to pressure to professionalize and depoliticize the proposed standards and testing administrative body. Separate legislation (S.1275) to reauthorize educational research and improvement efforts has been amended to require that members of the standards and testing administrative body are experts in curriculum design or testing and that they hold regional meetings with education groups in developing standards. Although H.R.4323 currently is more accommodating to state and local interests and has passed out of committee, it seems to have only modest support in the House. Still, its eventual reconciliation with the Senate's education reform packages—S.2 and S.1275—will be contentious, and much of the debate will involve national education standards and testing.

OAH

John R. Dichtl is a history graduate student at Indiana University and an assistant to the OAH executive secretary.

New Database for Americanists

CERCA (Centre d'Étude et de Recherche sur la Culture Anglo-Américaine, Université d'Orléans) has recently decided to extend its European bibliographic center into a larger unit called BIAS (Bank of Information on Anglo-American Studies).

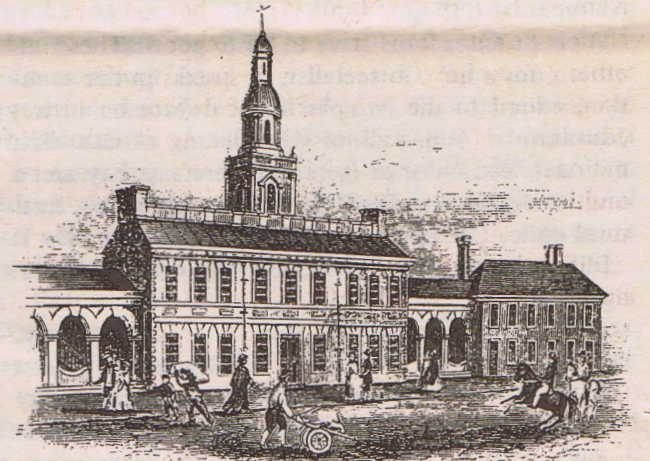
Aimed at increasing the visibility of European scholarship in the fields of American contemporary literature and modern U.S. history, BIAS will include:

LOLITA, a database for contemporary American literature by scholars from all European countries.

PRESENTPERFECT, a new European database, will receive, classify, and computerize bibliographical entries in the field of American history and culture. It will include multi-entry references to books, essays, and articles written by East- and West-European scholars on issues concerning American history and culture since 1945.

The general purpose of the project is to make sure that scholarly information seldom included in American bibliographies is made available to non-American as well as American scholars.

European Americanists are asked to send lists of their publications on U.S. literature and history since 1945 so that these data may enter BIAS. The address is Bernard Vincent, BIAS/LOLITA (or BIAS/PRESENTPERFECT), Faculté des Lettres, Université d'Orléans, rue de Tours, 45072 Orléans Cedex (France).



OAH Call for Papers, 1994

During the past two decades, much important and influential scholarship in American history has explored the development of political ideas and the nature of political and social movements. Attempting to embrace the experiences of both participants and leaders and to uncover complex political cultures, these studies also have begun to reconceptualize the very boundaries of politics so as to include contests over the relations and expressions of power in many different arenas: in households, fields, factories, and community institutions as well as in the more traditional ones of parties, elections, and the state. The serious attention that has been devoted to political ideologies (liberalism and republicanism, progressivism and conservatism, feminism of various stripes, and racial and ethnic nationalisms) and to movements such as evangelicalism, women's rights, labor reform, Populism, and civil rights has redefined our understandings of American history.

The 1994 annual meeting will, therefore, focus on the history of political ideologies and social movements from the colonial period to the present. The program committee especially invites proposals for innovative approaches to these subjects from a wide variety of perspectives: social, cultural, economic, intellectual, legal, and comparative. As always, of course, we invite colleagues to submit proposals in all areas, subjects, and periods of American history.

We invite, too, innovative formats for the sharing of scholarship, such as roundtables on work-in-progress, workshops on broad interpretive questions, and seminars on previously published work. Although we encourage colleagues to propose entire sessions, the program committee will seek to match single-paper proposals and other submissions and to place them on the program. OAH policy encourages sessions in which participants represent the full diversity of the

organization's membership.

Each proposal should include: an abstract no longer than 500 words which states the proposed session's subject, methodology, significance, and the format; a prospectus no more than 500 words in length for each paper; and a single-page vitae for each participant. Co-chairs of the program committee are Ellen DuBois and Steven Hahn. Five full copies of each proposal must be submitted no later than February 15, 1993 to: Steven Hahn, Department of History, 0104, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

All annual meeting participants must register for the meeting. Participants specializing in American history and who make their living as American historians are also required to be members of the OAH. Participants representing other disciplines do not have to be members of the OAH.

OAH

Correspondence

To the Editor:

I would like to register a protest about the registration fee policy for the OAH convention. To be blunt, it is outrageous that the OAH has no special registration fee for unemployed members. . . . American historians may not be able to do much to alleviate the national problem of mass unemployment, but they certainly could offer a smidgen of relief to the sizable minority of OAH members who are struggling to remain in the profession without the faculty salaries and travel allowances of the majority. . . . And who knows, the presence of more unemployed members might even bring a valuable perspective into the annual convention's sessions and business meetings.

Sincerely,
Ronald Edsforth
Greenwich, NY

To the Editor:

. . . The last OAH convention addressed "The Meeting of Cultures." Several sessions explored views/perspectives from abroad on aspects of United States history. Well—China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Israel, Kenya, Morocco, among other countries represented on these panels, are certainly "abroad" to North Americans. . . . So too, evidently, is Mexico, although it is an immediate neighbour of the U.S.

Alas, the northern neighbour Canada . . . was not "abroad." American historians from Canada . . . offered papers on 1492 as seen from America, political campaigning in 1972, and African-American suburbs, among other topics. But we aren't abroad enough to get separate billing.

What do Canadians have to do to get American attention anyway? Go socialist, or break up the country, or something? Why is Mexico abroad, but not Canada, eh? What about the meeting of Canadian and American cultures (some up here say they met a long time ago, and that's part of our problem). . . . Meanwhile, Canada is abroad, a foreign country.

Did someone say, "funny, but you don't look foreign"?

Sincerely,
Reginald C. Stuart
Mount Saint Vincent University
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Oral History Research Opportunities

The Bureau of Reclamation is initiating an oral history program addressing the full spectrum of reclamation experience through interviews with managers, workers, irrigation district representatives, construc-

tion workers, and environmentalists. The program will concentrate on a few historic projects of reclamation selected by each regional office. Planning is in progress, and major interviewing will begin not later than fiscal year 1994.

The bureau will have two needs: to train volunteers and bureau employees to do oral history interviews; and to conduct oral history interviews.

If there is sufficient interest from oral historians with faculty appointments at colleges and universities, the bureau may use the faculty fellowship program to staff its oral history program. These are special appointments in the federal civil service system for not more than 130 working days per year.

Send expressions of interest or requests for further information to Brit Allan Storey, Senior Historian (D-5530), Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, CO 80225-0007; (303) 236-8723.

1920 Census Opened to Researchers

The 1920 Federal Population Census opened last spring at the National Archives and at the 12 regional archives.

The formal opening was well-attended, and approximately 700 researchers used the microfilm research room in the National Archives Building in the first two days and nearly 1700 researchers used the film in the regional archives. This is more than double the number of daily visitors to regional archives research rooms and a third higher than the average for two days in the microfilm research room.

During an opening ceremony in Washington, U.S. Archivist Don W. Wilson spoke. In his remarks, the archivist said that "more important than the census queries themselves was the commentary brought to light about life in America in 1920. This census reported the smallest increase in population experienced by the nation since 1790—numbers probably resulting from the restrictions placed on immigration in the ten preceding years, the ravages of World War I, and the 1919-1920 influenza epidemic. In 1920, we were 106 million people. . . . Countless individuals will use the census records to search for their recorded past. Living in a society that is continually on the move, many of us have lost touch with the rich oral traditions so common to multi-generational families who live close to one another. We have moved away from the attics and basements where old family letters and photographs were stored. So today we will scroll through the microfilm to look for evidence of this past."

Barbara Everitt Bryant, director of the Bureau of the Census noted that "the dramatic finding of the 1920 census was that we were no longer a predomi-

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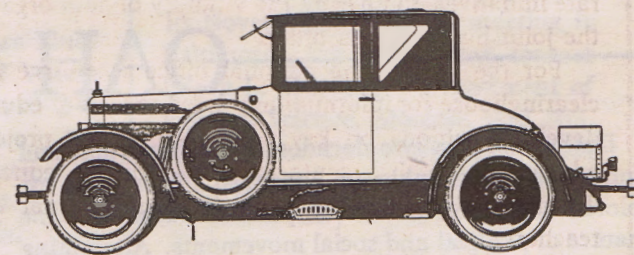
Ramón Gutiérrez, University of California, San Diego

Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, University of Pennsylvania

Robin D.G. Kelley, University of Michigan

Daniel Czitrom, Mount Holyoke College
Clayton Koppes, Oberlin College

nantly rural country. The urban population of 54 million exceeded the rural population of 51 million by 51 to 49 percent. Most of the 52,000 new immigrants coming into the country each month were flocking to cities."



OAH Lectureship Program 1991-92

The following scholars delivered lectures at the institutions indicated below during the academic year 1991-92 (August 1, 1991, to August 1, 1992) and donated the proceeds to the Organization of American Historians. The OAH thanks them for their generosity.

Clayborne Carson
University of Central Florida
Orlando, FL

Cullom Davis
University of Southern Indiana
Evansville, IN

Sara Evans
Kent State University
Salem, OH

Samuel Hays
Denison University
Granville, OH

Edward Pessen
Lamar University
Orange, TX

William Chafe
University of Arkansas
Little Rock, AR

Carl Degler
Butler University
Indianapolis, IN

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Memphis State University
Memphis, TN

Commission Adopts Long-Range Plan

Can national documentary progress continue in a time of financial austerity? The NHPRC is answering with a new plan that identifies documentary needs, puts them in priority order, and argues for support to meet them. The commission unanimously adopted the plan.

The plan calls for meeting seventeen specific objectives ranked in order under five broad, co-equal goals. The goals and objectives will govern NHPRC grant-making and other activities starting as soon in fiscal year 1993 as adequate notification can be provided to the field.

The plan is the culmination of more than a year's work. The commission reviewed its past commitments, surveyed available information on present documentary needs, and consulted widely with historians, documentary editors, archivists, state historical records coordinators, and others in the field. The commission adopted tentative goals and objectives last year, which it now has revised in response to ways-and-means studies and further recommendations from constituent organizations.

The plan provides the basis for the commission's request to the White House and the Congress for reauthorization of its power to make grants. The current authorization expires at the end of September, 1993. It allows appropriations to the NHPRC of up to \$10 million annually. (The actual, current appropriation is far less, \$5.4 million.) On the basis of the plan, the commission proposes reauthorization up to "no less than \$12 million" annually, to be increased through the remaining six years in this decade.

cade.

At the meeting, NHPRC executive director Gerald George asked constituents to recognize that the plan's documentation of the need for increased appropriations does not mean that the commission will get them. Even if the White House and the Congress approve the authorization requested, actual appropriations are typically less, and will still be determined year by year. However, he said, the plan shows that the commission has assessed needs carefully and is reporting to the Congress responsibly.

Each year the commission, using the plan as a guide, will allocate among its objectives whatever sums actually are appropriated for the NHPRC. Also, the plan includes provision for its own on-going review and revision, so that changes can be made as present needs are met or new ones emerge.

NAPA Releases Study On Electronic Databases

The National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) recently released a study entitled "The Archives of the Future: Archival Strategies for the Treatment of Electronic Databases." The NAPA study and ensuing report, which was prepared at the request of the National Archives, addresses the concerns of historians, archivists, and researchers about preserving government information that is created, maintained, and used in electronic form. The objectives of the study were to identify the major electronic databases in Federal agencies and to develop criteria that the National Archives could use to appraise databases

to determine which ones to transfer to the National Archives for permanent retention.

Among its thirteen recommendations, NAPA urged the National Archives to take a strategic, active approach in pursuing electronic data from agencies; to pursue vigorously the databases not reported for this study by agencies; to place greater emphasis on developing guidelines and agreements with the agencies to ensure provision of data in a usable form; to continue its aggressive approach to developing and promulgating government-wide standards for documenting databases; and, to develop a long-term strategy for accessibility of electronic databases that incorporates providing networked access to the data and textual databases the National Archives holds.

The NAPA report is available from the National Academy of Public Administration. Call (202) 347-3190 for ordering information.

The Center for the Study of the American South has established a new quarterly publication, *Southern Cultures*, which will include folk, popular, and high culture of the South. The editor is interested in receiving scholarly contributions from history, political science, literature, and related disciplines. The first issue will appear in 1993. For information contact Alecia Holland, Managing Editor, *Southern Cultures*, IRSS, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3355.

Radcliffe College will be the new American home of the international journal, *Gender and History*, and women's history scholar Nancy Grey Osterud will serve as its American editor. Published three times per year since 1988, *Gender and History* is an international scholarly journal devoted to historical questions about gender relations.

Director Sought for NHEN and HTA

The National History Education Network (NHEN) and the History Teaching Alliance (HTA) are seeking a director for a joint national office to be located at the University of Tulsa. The OAH is a sponsoring member of both organizations. These two national programs have agreed to join with the university in a coordinated effort to strengthen history education in the schools, although they have separate governing boards and distinct agendas. The director will be responsible for developing and implementing the separate initiatives, increasing the visibility of both organizations, and operating the joint headquarters office.

For the NHEN, the national office will serve as advocacy center and clearinghouse for information related to history education. The director will develop positions on key policy issues and projects to enhance history education, establish contacts in state history education communities, and disseminate information regarding professional development of history teachers.

For the HTA, the office will develop and sponsor collegially-designed, content-based seminars to foster collaboration among college and university faculty, secondary teachers, and public historians. The director will develop a network of collaborative programs, assist local alliances, disseminate information regarding resources and information on history collaborative work, and meet the terms of an outstanding NEH Challenge Grant.

Qualifications for the position include graduate training in history (Ph.D. preferred), experience in precollegiate history teaching, and experience in administration and fund raising. Initial appointment will be for one year commencing January 1993, with annual reappointment expected. The salary range is \$40,000 to \$45,000 plus fringe benefits.

Applicants should send a letter and current c.v. to Lawrence Cress, Department of History, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104. Include names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references. Deadline is October 31, 1992. AA/EOE.

*The State Historical Society of Wisconsin
The Wisconsin History Foundation, Inc.*
are pleased to sponsor the

John C. Geilfuss Fellowship

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in conjunction with the Wisconsin History Foundation, is offering the John C. Geilfuss Fellowship for 1993. The Fellowship carries an outright stipend of \$5000, and will be awarded for research at the graduate level and beyond in Milwaukee or Wisconsin business and economic history. The recipient will be designated the John C. Geilfuss Fellow for the year.

The deadline for applications is February 1, 1993.

The choice of the Fellow will be made by a committee appointed by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, which reserves the right not to award the fellowship in any given year. Recipients will generally be ineligible for more than one year.

Applicants should submit a current resume and a two-page, single-spaced letter of application. The letter should describe the applicant's background and current research project, including sources to be used, possible conclusions, and significance of the work. Applications should be addressed to:

Dr. Michael Stevens, State Historian
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1488

The 1993 Geilfuss Fellowship is supported by the generous donation of a grant from the Milwaukee Foundation.



From Recueil d'estampes représentant les differents evenemens de la guerre (1784);

Photo courtesy Lilly Library, Indiana University

What percentage of students knew what happened at Saratoga in 1777?

Quality Control in the College Classroom

by Benjamin D. Rhodes

It has been a few years since I read Bernard Malamud's *A New Life*, a satirical novel which probes the often formidable gap between the ideals and realities of higher education. The main character, as I recall, had just accepted a position as an assistant professor of English at a state university, and his department was situated in the Liberal Arts Service Division. This was apparently a slap at Oregon State where the author taught; yet are not most liberal arts faculty in this country, if they are honest with themselves, employed primarily to service cattle drives of undergraduates who are enrolled in professional/vocational programs. On his first day, the budding English professor received a lengthy memo from his department chairman covering various announcements to be made to the students, and it ended with the injunction "Do not dismiss class early." This semester, at least, I was not guilty of that horrible crime because I was administering an American history assessment examination.

In Wisconsin, where I am employed, "assessment of student performance" is a current buzz phrase and it is being aggressively advocated by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents. The basic idea is that the university should be able to measure the quality of its end product much as a manufacturer applies quality control to an assembly line. In other words, are our graduates learning anything? Are the taxpayers getting their money's worth? Are we producing a quality product or a defective product? Already Wisconsin requires student evaluations of faculty. Thus, would not the next logical step be to assess our graduates? And certainly the faculty would have nothing to fear from such an exercise, since our student evaluations prove conclusively that we are doing a splendid job. In my department of history, the fall 1991 evaluations ranged on a 5 point scale from a low of 3.7 to a high of 4.4 and the average was 4.1 out of 5.

The immediate problem was to find a suitable examination instrument. It quickly developed that purchasing a standardized examination was not an option as the price quoted was \$15 per student and I wanted to test at least 100 students. The end result was that I made up my own American history test. I have always hated multiple choice and true/false exams and I wanted a format in which the students would have to write the answer—either a word or

short phrase. I reasoned that a written answer would eliminate guess work and I wanted to see whether the answers were spelled correctly. Mainly by chance I ended up with 150 short answer questions. The whole concept of the exam was unabashedly old fashioned; it asked students to supply names, places, definitions, and chronology. From my crotchety point of view, it is impossible to understand concepts without having a fairly good command of the basic factual material.

**They haven't been taught very well
by the same faculty they rate so
highly in student evaluation.**

Many of the questions were absurdly easy: the location of the Constitutional Convention; stating the war in which occurred the Battles of the Bulge and Saratoga and the Tet Offensive; identifying the winners of such significant elections as 1788, 1800, 1828, 1860, 1896, 1912, etc; listing the states in which occurred Bacon's Rebellion, Shays' Rebellion, and the Whiskey Rebellion; identifying the 3/5ths Compromise, the Great Compromise, and the Atlanta Compromise; identifying quotations such as, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," identifying such major court decisions as *Marbury v. Madison*, the Dred Scott decision, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, and *Roe v. Wade*; identifying the authors of such works as *Tom Sawyer*, *Moby Dick*, and *Sexual Behavior in the American Male*; and identifying the leaders who bore such titles as "Old Hickory," "The Pathfinder," "The Great Commoner," "Silent Cal," "The Happy Warrior," "Tail Gunner Joe," and "Tricky Dick." Finally, to reach the magic number of 150, I filled out with seventeen popular culture questions which I thought would be received as "relevant," for example, asking who turns the letters on "Wheel," who composed the music to West Side Story, and who won the 1991 world series. I made two major miscalculations. I should have left out the popular culture questions, because they were trivial and too easy. As a result, they distorted the scores upward. A second miscalculation was to underestimate seriously the amount of time required to grade 157 exams. Thankfully my wife assisted me in recording the answers but we found that seven minutes per exam was about our best time. Moreover,

the job was so repetitious and boring that at times we felt and looked like the students in the high school history class depicted in the teenage cult film *Ferris Bueller's Day Off*.

The first to take the exam were 105 freshmen who had never had a college history course. I did not expect them to know much, and they didn't: their scores ranged from a high of 86 to a low of 2; the next-to-worst score was 3. Both low finishers somehow were under the impression that Ronald Reagan was elected president in 1988. However, on the plus side, 64% of the freshmen placed the Civil War in the right half of the 19th century (in retrospect, however, I should have reworded the question so that the students did not have a 50/50 chance of success). They also connected Lincoln with the "House Divided" Speech and knew that Kennedy said "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country." They mostly knew the last three presidents and could identify Nixon as "Tricky Dick," Mark Twain as the author of *Tom Sawyer*, and Tommy G. Thompson as the governor of Wisconsin. Several displayed vivid imaginations in tackling the author of the Kinsey Report; a few plausible guesses included Dr. Ruth, Johnson and Johnson, William Kennedy Smith, and Gary Hart. Imaginative stabs in the dark for the painter of "American Gothic" included Norman Rockwell, Grandma Moses, Van Gogh, and Michael Angelo. I was surprised that many Wisconsin freshmen could not identify the home state of "Fighting Bob" La Follette. Only 49.5% had it right. Our freshmen had even more trouble with the home state of Lyndon B. Johnson; only 22% stated Texas. The freshman also had difficulty with the question, "The War of 1812 began with an American invasion of [blank]?" Only 4% named Canada, and favorite errors included Mexico, Spain, England, Egypt, California, Cuba, and Japan. Another puzzler was the question, "After the Spanish-American War the United States received the Philippines, Guam, and [blank]?" Only 5% answered Puerto Rico; incorrect answers included Guatemala, Florida, Cuba, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Malaysia, Luzon, Hong Kong, Texas, the Virgin Islands, the East Indies, and the American Indies. It was a bit disturbing that Wisconsin high school graduates gave correct answers to only 18.8% of the ques-

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The early Shakespeare editions shown above, including the rare third folio of 1664, appear courtesy of the Syracuse University Library.

Capitol Commentary

Library of Congress Institutes New Regulations and Hours that Restrict Research

As a result of increased security concerns, the Library of Congress has closed the stacks to all researchers and to many of its staff. The NCC has argued that, instead of an absolute ban on stack passes, a new screening procedure be established to limit access to those scholars who could demonstrate their need for access and could submit verifiable proof of their research project. For some types of research, stack passes are not just a convenience but an essential research strategy for identifying sources that can not be located through finding aids.

On the issue of new hours, on May 16 the library began closing the manuscript reading room on Saturdays. This new policy is a hardship for both out of town scholars and Washington residents, for whom Saturdays are often their only opportunity to use the manuscript collection. Historians have proposed that the Library of Congress follow the procedures of the National Archives, in which records used on Saturday must be ordered during the preceding work week. Such a compromise would enable staff to maintain a level of surveillance comparable to that of weekdays.

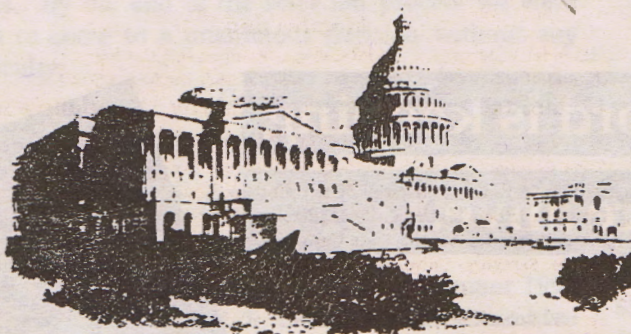
Some scholars are also expressing concern about a third new development at the Library of Congress—that of allowing researchers in the manuscript reading room to receive for examination only four boxes of documents at one time, instead of the previous eight boxes. For those using certain types of documents, the new procedures slow down considerably the whole process of doing research.

The development of procedures to prevent theft along with budgetary constraints requires the making of hard decisions. But many scholars have written to the librarian requesting that the library weigh its choices in favor of maintaining access to its holdings. As the custodians of such a large and unique collection, the Library of Congress needs to place a high priority on its mission of facilitating research. If you wish to comment on the above changes, write to James Billington, The Librarian of Congress, The Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Eight Nominees to the National Council on the Humanities Confirmed

Terms of nine members of the 27-member council of the National Endowment for the Humanities expired in January. In late March the Administration sent to the Senate names for only eight of the nine expired positions. In early summer there were some indications that the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, which considers these nominees, would wait for the ninth name so that they can undertake the confirmation process for the entire group at one time. Additionally some scholars voiced concern that this slate of nominees offered the Humanities Council no ideological diversity, since all the nominees had an ideologically conservative perspective. However, in a surprise move on July 1, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee voted to approve the eight nominees. Indications are that the decision to bring the nominees to a vote involved an agreement between Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA), the chair of the committee, and Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT), the ranking minority member of the

Page Putnam Miller



committee, to allow a vote on pending nominations, which included Department of Education nominees as well as NEH, in exchange for concessions that would allow the committee to complete work on the "Freedom of Choice" bill. On July 2, the day after the committee vote, the full Senate voted to confirm the eight nominees.

The eight new members, whose terms will last until January of 1998, are: Paul A. Cantor, professor of English at the University of Virginia; Bruce Cole, professor of fine arts at Indiana University; Joseph H. Hagan, president of Assumption College; Theodore S. Hamerow, professor emeritus of history at the University of Wisconsin at Madison; Alicia Juarrero, professor of philosophy at Prince George's Community College; Alan C. Kors, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania; Condoleezza Rice, associate professor of political science at the Center for International Security and Arms Control at Stanford University; and John R. Searle, professor of philosophy at the University of California at Berkeley.

General Accounting Office Releases Report on Department of Energy Record Keeping Practices

In May the General Accounting Office released a report titled *Department of Energy Management: Better Planning Needed to Correct Records Management Problems*. The report noted that in 1988 the National Archives made over 30 specific recommendations regarding all phases of the Department of Energy's (DOE) records management. Despite some efforts at correcting these problems, GAO found that DOE still needs to implement adequate documentation practices, perform comprehensive inventories of all its records, establish procedures to prevent records from being removed or destroyed when employees leave or contracts end, and develop plans or set specific target dates to ensure the correction of its records management problems. Single copies of this report (GAO/RCED-92-88) are free. Call GAO at (202) 275-6241.

Authorization Legislation for the National Archives (NARA) Introduced

On June 9 Representative Bob Wise (D-WV) introduced H.R. 5356, the NARA Authorization Act of 1992. Two weeks later Senators Herb Kohl (D-WI), John Glenn (D-OH), and David Pryor (D-AR) introduced a parallel bill, S. 2892. Although the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, a part of NARA, operates under authorization legislation, NARA has had no such legislation. Representative Wise explained that because NARA "has been operating with very little outside input or oversight,"

there is a need for an act to ensure Congressional oversight. This legislation, Senator Kohl said, "is about our obligation to assure that records exist which future generations can use to explore their past." He stressed the need to keep "the National Archives strong and open so that our past can continue to shape and guide our future."

In addition to establishing relatively low appropriations ceilings for both NARA and NHPRC, the bill would create two advisory committees—one focusing on general issues and the other on electronic records—to advise the Archivist of the United States. The proposed legislation has thirteen sections, which in addition to dealing with appropriation levels and advisory committees, address such diverse issues as establishing a visiting scholars program to provide expenses for researchers to travel to Washington, assuring that photocopying prices do not exceed costs, increasing authority for the archivist to issue to federal agencies binding guidelines, establishing a more comprehensive definition of the term "record" to insure inclusion of computerized and electronic information, providing for copies of documents to be treated as federal records, increasing the endowment requirement for presidential libraries from 20 percent to 40 percent, instituting a seven-year term for the archivist, and requiring that the deputy archivist be a presidential appointment confirmed by the Senate. It is most unlikely that there will be any movement on this bill during this session of Congress.

Study on Privileged Access to Federal Records Released

In June the Center for Public Integrity released the study *For Their Eyes Only: How Presidential Appointees Treat Public Documents as Personal Property*. Prepared by investigative journalist Steve Weinberg, the report details specific case studies of former Reagan cabinet members and their use of classified documents in their memoirs. "Why, twenty years after Watergate, do we still allow government officials to shade or filter the truth to their own liking?" said Charles Lewis, executive director of the center. Noting that there are roughly a billion pages of government documents still classified, Lewis asserted that "the entire classification system is hopelessly outmoded." Of special interest to scholars is an appendix that provides information for each administration since Truman on how former high-ranking officials have used classified documents for their memoirs. Copies of *For Their Eyes Only* may be secured by sending \$10 to The Center for Public Integrity, 1910 K Street, N.W., Suite 802, Washington, DC 20006.

Prospects Good for National Park Service's Labor History Theme Study

The House Appropriations Committee has recommended a bill that includes \$75,000 funding in FY'93 for the National Historic Landmark Labor History Theme Study. However, there was no money in the FY'93 appropriations bill for the National Historic Landmark African American Theme Study or the revision of the National Park Service's historical thematic framework.

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

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American Council of Learned Societies

Ruth Bloch, University of California, Los Angeles, OAH Delegate ACLS
 Arnita A. Jones, OAH

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National Archives II Users' Group

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Robin D. G. Kelley, University of Michigan, OAH Representative

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Mary P. Ryan, University of California, Berkeley, OAH Representative

Executive Secretary Represents OAH:

National Coordinating Comte. for the Promotion of History, Policy Board
 National History Day, Board of Trustees
 National History Education Network, Policy Board
 Truman Library Institute, Board of Directors

OAH Parliamentarian

Gordon Morris Bakken, California State University, Fullerton

1992-93 OAH Lectureship Program

The following is the list of OAH Lecturers for the coming academic year and the topics on which they would like to speak. The specific topic will be agreed upon in advance by the lecturer and his or her host. The lectureship fee of \$750 per lecture is paid directly to the Organization of American Historians, and the host institution pays the lecturer's travel and lodging.

Lecturers agree to give one lecture per academic year on behalf of the OAH. The money raised from this project enables the Organization of American Historians to function more effectively on behalf of

the historical profession. Contributions will be acknowledged in the August, 1993, OAH Newsletter when we publish the list of people who gave lectures for the OAH during the 1992-93 academic year and the institutions at which they spoke.

For additional information or to make arrangements for a lecture for your department or institution, please contact Sharon Caughill, Lectureship Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408, phone: (812) 855-7345. Available speakers and topics are:

Key:

- ¹NOT available Semester I
²NOT available Semester II
³NOT available Academic Year 1992-93
⁴Already Scheduled 1992-93

Stephen E. Ambrose, *University of New Orleans*⁴
 Nixon
 Eisenhower
 Operation OVERLORD

Joyce Appleby, *University of California, Los Angeles*³
 The Jefferson Legacy
 History and Democratic Nationalism
 Capitalism and the Constitution

Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., *University of California, Santa Cruz*
 The Politics of Historical Interpretation
 Narrative and the Structure of History
 Problems of Voice and Viewpoint in Historical Practice

Barton J. Bernstein, *Stanford University*
 Hiroshima and Nagasaki Reconsidered: The "Decision" to Drop the A-Bomb
 The Cuban Missile Crisis
 The Arms Race: Missed Opportunities?
 The Road to Watergate and Beyond
 The Korean War Reconsidered
 The H-Bomb Decision
 The Quest for the Artificial Heart

Patricia U. Bonomi, *New York University*
 The New England Primer as Cultural, Religious, and Political Artifact: A Slide Lecture
 The Cornbury Scandal: A Tale of Historical Detection

Albert Camarillo, *Stanford University*¹
 Comparative Urban Histories of European Immigrants, Mexican Americans, and African Americans, 1900-1980
 Race and Ethnicity in Modern America
 Mexican American Life and Culture

Clayborne Carson, *Stanford University*
 Martin Luther King, Jr.: Understanding the Man and the Movement
 Malcolm X: The Black Panther Party

Dan T. Carter, *Emory University*⁴
 George Wallace: Southern Politics—American Politics
 From George Wallace to Jimmy Carter: The Dialectic of Southern Politics

William H. Chafe, *Duke University*¹
 Contemporary Feminism and Civil Rights
 Changing Gender Roles from 1920 to the Present
 From Roosevelt to Reagan: American Politics in the Past 50 Years

William Cheek, *San Diego State University*
 The Art of Biography
 The Most Biculturally Integrated Community in Nineteenth-Century America: Oberlin, Ohio
 When Blacks Do Too Well, Whites Are Up To No Good: The Cincinnati Riot of 1841

Kathleen Neils Conzen, *University of Chicago*
 Immigration and Rural America
 The Invention of Ethnicity in Nineteenth-Century America
 Folk Piety and Lay Power in Immigrant Catholicism: A German Example

Pete Daniel, *Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*¹
 Beyond Sharecropping: The South's Search for Identity in the 1950s

Roger Daniels, *University of Cincinnati*
 Relocation of the Japanese Americans
 The Asian American Experience
 American Immigration and Immigration Policy since 1924

Cullom Davis, *Sangamon State University*¹
 Sensory History: A Critical Look at a Cultural Trend
 The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln

Carl N. Degler, *Stanford University*¹
 Darwin and Darwinism in America
 Multiculturalism and American History
 The Uses and Limits of History
 The Return of Biology to Social Thought
 Franz Boas and the Attack on Racism

Jane S. De Hart, *University of California, Santa Barbara*³
 Gender and the Constitution
 Women and Politics
 Patronage of the Arts and the First Amendment

Robert A. Divine, *University of Texas at Austin*³
 The Changing Image of Lyndon B. Johnson
 The End of the Cold War

Sara M. Evans, *University of Minnesota*
 Women and Public Life in America
 Women's History and Public Policy: The Case of Comparable Worth

Eric Foner, *Columbia University*
 Nineteenth-Century U.S. History
 Civil War and Reconstruction

V. P. Franklin, *Drexel University*
 African-American History
 American and African-American Educational History
 African-American Intellectual History

George M. Fredrickson, *Stanford University*
 Black Ideologies and Movements in the U.S. and South Africa

Frank Freidel, *Harvard University and University of Washington (Emeritus)*
 Franklin D. Roosevelt

Lloyd C. Gardner, *Rutgers University*
 Vietnam: The Origins of Involvement, 1945-56
 Vietnam: Why It Was so Hard to Disengage
 Vietnam: LBJ and the "Costs" of War
 Nixon and Detente: The Failed Vision

John A. Garraty, *Columbia University*
 Great Depression
 U. S. Constitution
 American National Biography

Paul M. Gaston, *University of Virginia*
 The Two Souths: Freedom Struggles in South Africa and the American South
 "Sitting in" in the Sixties: An Historian's Memoirs

James Gilbert, *University of Maryland, College Park*
 The 1893 Chicago World's Fair: The Great Victorian Confrontation with the City (slides)
 Mass Media and the Shaping of American Culture: Conflict and Controversy in the 1950s
 Science and Religion in Post-War America

Linda Gordon, *University of Wisconsin*
 History and Politics of Family Violence
 Birth Control and Abortion: A Long Historical View

Caring for Strangers: Male and Female Black and White Visions of Welfare History of the "Underclass"

Kermit Hall, *University of Tulsa*
 Kaboom? The American Law Explosion in Comparative and Historical Perspective
 The Good Intentions of Dubious History: The Supreme Court and the Bill of Rights
 The Supreme Court in American History

Louis R. Harlan, *University of Maryland, College Park*³
 Twenty Years with Booker T. Washington
 Historians and Social Studies Reform in the Schools
 A Memoir of World War II

Neil Harris, *University of Chicago*³
 Public Art in America: An Historical Survey (with slides)
 Shopping and Shopping Centers: An Architectural and Social Survey (with slides)

Samuel P. Hays, *University of Pittsburgh*
 Environmental Politics in the United States since World War II
 Theory in American History
 The New Deal: Fifty Years Later

John Higham, *The Johns Hopkins University*
 Embodying America: The Gender of National Symbols

Andrea Hinding, *University of Minnesota Libraries*
 Women's History Sources
 Nontraditional Uses of Archives

Darlene Clark Hine, *Michigan State University*³
 Afro-American History—Twentieth-Century Black Politics
 Black Women's History
 Blacks in the Medical, Legal and Nursing Professions

Joan Hoff, *Indiana University*³
 U. S. Twentieth-Century Diplomatic and Political History
 Modern Presidency
 Women and the Constitution

Harold M. Hyman, *Rice University*
 The Constitution's Bicentennial: Onward to a Tricentennial?
 The Civil War and Reconstruction: Constructive Revolutions?

Civil Rights and Liberties in American History
 "Ollie" North in the History of American Civil-Military Relationships
 Flag Burning and the First Amendment
 Abraham Lincoln: Race Equality and the Prices of Reunion

Kenneth T. Jackson, *Columbia University*
 Historical Literacy: The Case for History in American Education
 Metropolitan Sprawl in the United States: The Past and Future of Urban America
 The Trumpet Shall Sound: Death and the Cemetery in American Culture

Joan M. Jensen, *New Mexico State University*³
 Immigrant Women
 Rural Women
 Internal Security Policies

Michael Kammen, *Cornell University*³
 The Transformation of Tradition in American Culture
 Heritage and the Problem of Memory in American Culture

Stanley N. Katz, *Princeton University*
 The Uneasy Case for Constitutional Equality
 The Federal Bill of Rights and Bills of Rights in the States
 Pluralism in American Constitutionalism

Robert Kelley, *University of California, Santa Barbara*⁴
 Harry Blackmun's Dilemma: *Roe v. Wade* and the History of Abortion in America
 A Portrait of the Democratic and Republican Parties: In the Nineteenth Century and Now
 Water in the West and in the Nation: Nineteenth-Century Origins and Late Twentieth-Century Realities

Linda K. Kerber, *University of Iowa*¹
 History Will Do It No Justice: Women and the Reinterpretation of the American Revolution
 The Case of the Broken Baseball Bat: Women, Citizenship, Jury Service
 The Case of the Fired Secretary: Women, Citizenship, and Military Obligation

Alice Kessler-Harris, *Rutgers University*³
 Equality and Difference: Historical Perspective on a Contemporary Problem
 Women and the Labor Movement
 Gendered Interventions: Rethinking Issues of Social Policy

Richard S. Kirkendall, *University of Washington-Seattle*
 Harry Truman, Henry Wallace and the Beginnings of the Cold War

J. Morgan Kousser, *California Institute of Technology*
 The Voting Rights Act and the Two Reconstructions
 Anti-Hispanic Gerrymandering in Los Angeles County, 1959-81
 Minority Voting Rights and the Courts

Walter LaFeber, *Cornell University*⁴
 U. S. Diplomatic History

Gerda Lerner, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*
 Women's History
 Women's Education
 Feminist Theory
 African-American Women

Lawrence W. Levine, *University of California, Berkeley*³
 The Folklore of Industrial Society: Popular Culture and the American People
 The Meaning of America: Frank Capra and the Politics of Culture
 Man and Superman: Individualism, Success, and Organization in Depression America

Patricia Nelson Limerick, *University of Colorado-Boulder*
 Shifting Paradigms in Western American History
 Troubled Land: Western American History and Landscape Photography
 The Atomic West

Leon F. Litwack, *University of California, Berkeley*¹
 On Becoming a Historian of the African American Experience
 Growing Up Black in the New South
 "Hellhound on My Trail": Race Relations in the South, 1877-1920 (or Reconstruction to the Present)

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

Gloria L. Main, *University of Colorado-Boulder*
 Families in Colonial New England
 Colonial Life Styles

John C. McWilliams, *Penn State University*
 Why (History Proves) We Can't Win a War Against Drugs
 "Those Who Forget the Past": A Historical Evaluation of the Policies and Consequences of Federal Drug Control
 Tentacles: Governor Dewey, Lucky Luciano, the FBN, and the Mystery of Operation Underworld

David Montgomery, *Yale University*³
 Workers, Democracy and the Free Market in Nineteenth-Century America
 Workers in the United States and Europe in the Aftermath of World War I

Paul L. Murphy, *University of Minnesota-Minneapolis*³
 Native Americans and the Bill of Rights
 The Modern History of the First Amendment
 The Majority and "Discrete and Insular Minorities": The Supreme Court Sets Its Role

Robert K. Murray, *Pennsylvania State University*²
 Who's #1-Evaluating American Presidents

John M. Murrin, *Princeton University*
 Fundamental Values, the Founding Fathers, and the Constitution
 From Jamestown to Desert Storm: War and Society in America
 American Political Culture and the Rise of Professional Baseball and College Football
 The Problem of Corruption in Post-Revolutionary America

Gary B. Nash, *University of California, Los Angeles*²
 Rethinking Why the Founding Fathers Did Not Abolish Slavery
 Is There a Crisis in the New Social History?
 History and the Multicultural Debate

Donald G. Nieman, *Clemson University*
 African-Americans and the Constitutional Order in the Nineteenth Century
 Civil Rights in a Conservative Age, 1969 to the Present
 Black Political Power, Justice, and Social Change in the Reconstruction South

Mary Beth Norton, *Cornell University*
 Gender and Society in Seventeenth-Century America

Nell Irvin Painter, *Princeton University*³
 Sojourner Truth: A Life, A Symbol

James T. Patterson, *Brown University*
 Poverty and Welfare in Modern America
 Cancer and Cancerphobia in Modern America
 American Intellectual History (specific topics vary from year to year)

Edward Pessen, *City University of New York*³
 The Jacksonian Era: A New Interpretation
 America's Cold War Policy: Dubious Justifications, Appalling Implementation, Disastrous Consequences
 Our Retreat from the Constitutional War Power: The Reasons Why
 The Great Popular Songs of the 1920s and 1930s and Their Composers
 The Strange American Amalgam: Increasingly Democratic Politics, Increasingly Inegalitarian Society
 Black Jazz and the King of Swing: African-American Influences on the Great Benny Goodman Band of the Late 1930s
 The Presidents: What They Have Been, What They Should Be

Keith Ian Polakoff, *California State University, Long Beach*
 Political Parties in American History

Robert V. Remini, *University of Illinois-Chicago*
 Jacksonian America
 Early National Period

Dorothy Ross, *The Johns Hopkins University*
 An Historian's View of American Social Science
 Eric Rothchild, *Scarsdale High School*
 Simulations: Stimulation for Scholarship in American History—A Workshop

Mary Ryan, *University of California, Berkeley*³
 "A Laudable Pride in the Whole of Us": American City Halls as Sites of Public Life in the Nineteenth Century
 The Politics of the Streets in the 1870s
 Class Meets Gender: San Francisco, 1877

Anne Firor Scott, *Duke University*³
 Ladies of the Club: Unlikely Revolutionaries
 The Progressive Movement as a Woman's Movement
 The Age of the Common Man and the Uncommon Woman

Barbara Sticherman, *Trinity College*
 Gender and the Culture of Reading in Victorian and Progressive America
 The Cultural Consumption of the Middle Classes
 Women and Social Reform: The Progressive Generation

Kathryn Kish Sklar, *State University of New York-Binghamton*³
 The Political Culture of American Women in the Progressive Era
 The Political Culture of Antebellum American Women
 Women in American Social Science, 1850-1900

James Morton Smith, *University of Delaware and Director Emeritus, The Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum*³
 Madison, Jefferson, and the Bill of Rights: A Bicentennial Lecture, 1991-92
 1. September 25, 1991, 202nd anniversary of Congress' enactment of the Bill of Rights, which Madison wrote.
 2. December 15, 1991, the Bicentennial of ratification by the states.
 3. March 1, 1992, the Bicentennial date of notification by Secretary of State Jefferson that the Bill of Rights had been ratified.

Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, *University of Pennsylvania*
 Constituting the New American: Political Rhetoric and the Popular Press in the New Nation
 Red Men, White Women and the Birth of the Nation
 Wide-Eyed in the Battlefield: Eroticism and the Politics of Sexuality in Progressive America

Raymond W. Smock, *Historian and Director, Office of the Historian of the U. S. House of Representatives*
 The U. S. Congress: A New Frontier for Historians
 The Life of a Public Historian
 Preserving the Nation's Memory

Arnold H. Taylor, *Howard University*
 The Involvement of Black Americans in American Foreign Policy
 Human Rights in Anglo-American Diplomacy
 The Evolution of America's Narcotics Diplomacy

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

George B. Tindall, *University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*
 U. S. History
 History of the South Since Reconstruction

Edgar A. Toppin, *Virginia State University*
 Afro-American History
 Civil War and Reconstruction
 Twentieth-Century United States

Allen W. Trelease, *University of North Carolina-Greensboro*
 The Reconstruction Era, Particularly in the South
 The Civil War Era, Other than Military Southern History, Particularly Nineteenth Century

Maris A. Vinovskis, *University of Michigan*³
 American Family History
 Adolescent Pregnancy
 History of Education

Joseph F. Wall, *Grinnell College*
 American History-Post Civil War Industrialism: Particularly Andrew Carnegie, Alfred I. du Pont

Deborah Gray White, *Rutgers University*
 Integrating Race and Gender into American and African-American History
 Race, Class and Gender in Twentieth-Century Black Women's History
 The Black Woman and the Black Family in Slavery

Bertram Wyatt-Brown, *University of Florida*
 Southern Literary Culture: Walker Percy and Family Traditions
 Religious Development in the Nineteenth-Century South
 Honor and the American Revolution

Mary E. Young, *University of Rochester*
 Nineteenth-Century American Social History, Especially U. S.-Indian Relations
 U. S.-Indian Relations
 Cherokee Indians

Report of the Executive Secretary

by Arnita A. Jones

Despite tough economic times for higher education and cultural institutions, the OAH remains healthy. Membership figures are holding steady with gains in the new teacher membership category (up to 491 from 289 last year) and among students, who now number 1555. While the latter figure no doubt reflects a resurgence in graduate education nationally, history enrollments at the graduate level have increased substantially over the past several years, at a faster pace than other humanities disciplines. With this trend in mind, the OAH, the American Historical Association, and the Society of American Archivists, have together sponsored a seminar on the graduate curriculum. The participants in this effort, scheduled for July of 1992 at the University of Michigan's Bentley Library, will focus their attention on the research component in history graduate education, reviewing information gleaned from an OAH survey of graduate departments conducted earlier this summer.

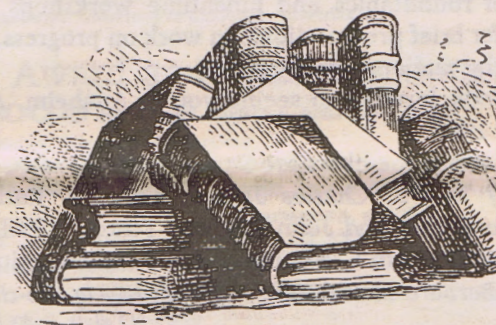
OAH continues to devote a major portion of its energies to publications. In addition to the *OAH Newsletter*, we produce *The Council of Chairs Newsletter*. It is edited at James Madison University by Michael Galgano, and examines trends and issues of concern to historians charged with managing resources at the departmental level. Now distributed to all major history departments through the American Historical Association's Institutional Services Program, this publication should become more important as OAH continues to seek ways to establish closer relationships with history departments.

The *Magazine of History* is now received by all OAH institutional and teacher members, as well as some 2000 subscribers. We continue to depend on the excellent work of our guest editors and want to offer a particular thanks to Douglas Greenberg, John C. McWilliams, Austin B. Creel and Samuel S. Hill for their assistance with issues focusing on history education reform, drug use in history and teaching and learning about religion. Assistant *Magazine* editor James LaGrand deserves a major share of credit for the current issue on "Communications in History," timed to provide curriculum materials and bibliographical aids for the 1992-93 National History Day contest.

By and For the People, published in the spring of 1992 by Harlan Davidson Incorporated and produced by the OAH Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, with support from the Bicentennial Commission, has proved a useful aid to precollegiate teachers and is now entering its second printing. Our thanks to editor Kermit Hall and to authors Gordon Morris Bakken, David J. Bodenhamer, Lawrence Delbert Cress, Paul Finkelman, Paula Petrik, Norman Rosenberg, Melvin Urofsky, Sandra F. Van Burkleo, and Samuel Walter. Two books from the eagerly awaited Oxford University Press series on the constitution, also edited by Kermit Hall, were published in the fall of 1991. These were *Fair Trial:*

Rights of the Accused in American History by David J. Bodenhamer and *The Guardian of Every Other Right: A Constitutional History of Property Rights* by James W. Ely, Jr. Several others are in production and should appear in 1992. Royalty income from these publications is of course a welcome addition to the OAH budget.

Through a small task force convened by the Research Libraries Group, the OAH has participated in a series of discussions about ways to develop better bibliographic tools for history and area studies. A possible first outcome for this effort may be a pilot project to produce and distribute an online multidisciplinary bibliography.



The Fund for American History continues to grow. With steady income from the lectureship program as well as targeted and general fund raising efforts we expect to reach our goal on \$500,000 by the end of 1992. The successful matching fund campaign launched on behalf of the Lerner-Scott prize is proving to be a useful model for other fund raising goals. The executive board is currently considering a mechanism to begin disbursement in 1993 of the proceeds of the Fund, which are earmarked for outreach activities on behalf of research, teaching and professional development.

The annual meeting in Chicago last April represented an unusual amount of work by President Joyce Appleby, a dedicated 1992 program committee co-chaired by Maeva Marcus and Alan Brinkley, and the OAH staff, many of whom were called upon to make a special effort to insure the success of this international program. Fund raising efforts began in 1989 and ultimately resulted in major support from the MacArthur Foundation, the United States Information Agency, and the German Marshall Fund, as well as smaller grants for individual scholars from the American Studies Foundation, Japan; the Soros Foundation-Hungary; the Irish Cultural Relations Committee; and the Baker and McKenzie Foundation (Chicago). The upwards of \$75,000 raised helped us bring 51 foreign scholars to be among the 2075 registrants for the meeting. To the foundations which made this possible we extend our thanks as well as to three exhibitors—the University of North Carolina Press; the University of South Carolina Press, and

Carlson Publishing—who sponsored our Welcome Breakfast for new members, a popular event inaugurated in 1991 which is rapidly becoming a tradition. Thanks also to Northwestern University and the Newberry Library for hosting receptions and making their facilities available to our members.

Our work with foreign Americanists in the course of planning the 1992 annual meeting has also led to a greater awareness on the part of the organization's leaders of the critical need for library materials on American history and culture in many parts of the world. In the fall of 1991, Joyce Appleby initiated conversations with leaders of government agencies and the Congress concerning the possibility of public support for libraries of American history overseas, and we are cautiously optimistic that at least one pilot project may materialize in the near future. Coordination of our international outreach efforts and identification of other needs will be the focus of attention from a new *ad hoc* committee on international initiatives appointed this spring.

History education reform at the precollegiate level remains high on both the national and the OAH agenda. Three ongoing efforts in which OAH participates and supports are presently in transition, with National History Day moving from the campus of Case Western University to Washington, DC, and the History Teaching Alliance and the National History Education Network relocating from the University of Florida to the University of Tulsa. OAH staff, executive board and other members of the organization have also devoted substantial time to federally sponsored efforts aimed at developing standards and assessment tools in history. For a fuller explanation of the latter activities see the article by John Dichtl elsewhere in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

Through substantial financial and other support of the work of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, the OAH continues to play a leading role in advocacy efforts on behalf of the historical profession. During the last year NCC enjoyed a major victory with the passage of a reauthorization bill for the Department of State which mandates not only substantial input from scholarly associations on oversight of the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series but also more timely and systematic declassification procedures. We are hopeful that successful implementation of this new legislation at the State Department will encourage other federal agencies to review and improve their declassification procedures. We are grateful to the National Park Service for continuing support of the joint OAH-NCC Landmarks project to identify women's history sites and pleased to report that *Reclaiming the Past*, edited by NCC Director Page Miller will be published by Indiana University Press some time this fall.

The staff at OAH headquarters continues to be innovative and efficient and a pleasure to work with. The officers of the organizations, its members and I owe them a hearty thanks for a very good year. OAH

OAH Committee Reports

Service Committees

1992 Program Committee

The Organization of American Historians met in Chicago on April 2-5, 1992, for its eighty-fifth annual meeting, three weeks after a blizzard closed the airport and a week before a devastating flood paralyzed the Loop. In addition to hosting over 2,000 of its regular members, the OAH welcomed more than sixty foreign scholars who write about or teach American history and who represented six continents and 30 countries. Their participation in many sessions not only contributed to the intellectual success of the meeting but enriched its social interaction as well. The program committee joins with former president Joyce Appleby in expressing the hope that this will mark the beginning of a continuing relationship between American and non-American scholars within the OAH.

As part of the observance of the quincentennial of 1492, the program paid particular attention to the topic of the "meeting of cultures" with a series of sessions exploring the meaning of the European discovery of America both for Europeans and for Native Americans. William H. McNeill of the University of Chicago, one of several distinguished historians featured on the program, delivered an opening-night address entitled "1492 in World Perspective." Earlier that day, James Axtell chaired a panel discussion on "1492 as Seen from America," and on Friday, five Native Americans discussed "Tribal Narratives of the American Indian Past." Other panels examined patterns of immigration to America from the colonial era to the twentieth century. Joyce Appleby's presidential address, "Recovering America's Historic Diversity," eloquently captured the theme and spirit of the program.

The recent dramatic developments on the global stage inspired several notable sessions. "Cold War History as Seen from the Other Side" presented perspectives on East-West relations by scholars from China and the former Soviet Union. John Gaddis, Gar Alperovits, Ernest May, and Melvyn Leffler participated in a panel discussion on "The End of the Cold War as History." Opportunities for a new birth of democracy in various parts of the world provided the basis for two fascinating sessions on U.S. constitutionalism and constitution-making abroad.

The meeting also included well-received screenings of films by some of America's leading historical documentary film-makers: Ken Burns on the early days of the radio industry; David Grubin on Lyndon Johnson; Blackside Productions on the Great Depression; Marlon Riggs on the image of African Americans on television; and Robert Brent Toplin on "Lincoln and the War Within."

The program committee has now received reports from most of the session chairs and is pleased to learn that so many sessions were well attended and intellectually rewarding. A few room assignments created problems for some participants, but overall the positive aspects of the annual meeting predominated.

We want to thank all the participants in the 1992 program for helping to make the meeting so successful. We also wish to express our appreciation to the staff of the OAH. That the meeting came off without a hitch is a tribute to their skill and experience.

The 1992 program committee members were Willi Paul Adams, Nancy Hewitt, Patricia Limerick, Philip Morgan, Roy Rosenzweig, and Julius Scott.

Alan Brinkley and Maeve Marcus, Co-chairs

1993 Program Committee

The 1993 program committee met on May 17-18 to make a final decision on the program from the almost 250 proposals received, a difficult task given the high quality of proposals and limited number of spaces on the program. We expect a lively conference with diverse approaches to the theme of cultural diversity and commonality.

In addition, we have proposed some modest departures from the venerable tradition of presenters reading papers followed by comment. For some sessions, papers will be available in advance, allowing more time and preparation for informed commentary from the audience members. Details will follow in the February Newsletter.

We have also included a number of sessions in the form of roundtables and lunchtime workshops that will offer brief presentations on work on progress, followed by audience participation.

We look forward to seeing you in Anaheim, April 15-18, 1993.

Committee members are Susan Porter Benson, Elsa Barkley Brown, Charles Joyner, Carol F. Karlson, Ricardo Romo, and John Kui Wei Tchen. Graduate student Elizabeth Glenn has assisted the committee.

Barbara Melosh and Roy Rosenzweig, Co-chairs

Ad Hoc Committee on Access to the Files of Lawyers

The committee met three times during the 1991-92 academic year, once each in San Francisco, New York City, and Chicago. George Kuhlman, Center for Professional Responsibility, American Bar Association, joined the committee during the last two of these meetings. The committee has been in contact with several lawyers, and it has met with Alonzo Hamby, chairperson of the OAH's Access to Documents Committee.

The committee has discovered a hodgepodge of statutes and bar association rules governing access by researchers to the files of lawyers, but the major professional bar groups are sensitive to the matter. The draft of the *Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers* already contains in section 111 the following wording: "It is consistent with this Comment for a lawyer to cooperate carefully with efforts to obtain information about clients and law practice for public purposes, such as historical research. Thus, a lawyer may cooperate with an historian researching the history of law firm representation of members of an industry at a long and discreet interval after the representation has ended."

There are still important and unsettled issues. The committee is in the process of developing a statement which will sketch the social value of giving historians access to these files, identify problems that currently exist, survey existing rules, and make suggestions. The committee expects to present the statement to the American Bar Association's committee on professional ethics as a way of encouraging it to adopt an

opinion that will clarify the relationship among lawyers, their clients, and historians. George Kuhlman of the ABA has been particularly helpful in working with the committee to achieve this end.

Committee members are Natalie Hull, Paul Finkelman, and Stanley Katz.

Kermit L. Hall, Chair

Committee on Access to Documents and Open Information

During the past year, the committee has followed, or inquired into: (1) legislation to reform the Freedom of Information Act, currently pending in Congress; (2) an individual case involving difficulties with FBI records; (3) copyright law reform legislation, recently introduced in Congress; (4) National Archives alterations in its film and video reproduction policies; (5) the status of the Richard Nixon presidential papers; (6) access to the archives of the former Soviet Union. In all such cases, we have endeavored to put the OAH behind maximum access and openness.

As the result of an initiative undertaken by the committee a year ago, a new series providing information on significant research institutions, will be published periodically in the *OAH Newsletter*.

The committee acknowledges the invaluable assistance of Page Putnam Miller in monitoring the committee's Washington-based concerns. Committee members are Richard Breitman, Dan Carter, David Garrow, and Richard W. Steele.

Alonzo L. Hamby, Chair

Committee on Teaching

At the annual meeting, the committee sponsored five Focus on Teaching Day sessions and a luncheon. The luncheon featured remarks on history education reform by Gary Nash, professor of history at UCLA, and Thomas Sobol, New York commissioner of education who has endorsed the OAH's 1991 statement on history education. Copies of Commissioner Sobol's and Professor Nash's remarks are available from the chair at The School of Education, University of Michigan.

The committee recommended that the executive board change the composition of the educational policy committee to include the chairs of the committee on teaching and the advisory board of the *Magazine of History*, the executive board liaisons to both committees, and the president. Currently, the educational policy committee consists of six executive board members. The purpose of the proposed change is to include in discussions on educational issues all relevant parties within the organization and to promote greater participation by K-12 teachers, who hold appointments on both service committees. The president directed the chair to present a written proposal to the next board meeting.

A second recommendation was that the executive board approve a \$200 donation to National History Day for an annual award to a teacher for outstanding service to National History Day. (The executive board approved the recommendation.)

OAH Committee Reports

The committee raised \$1200 for an OAH award for excellence in K-12 history teaching. The following OAH members made contributions: Allen Davis, Peter Frederick, John Howe, Julie Jeffrey, Gary Nash, and Allan Winkler.

Members of the committee are Alan Brinkley, David Hammack, Kenneth Jackson, and Sherleen Sisney.

Terrie Epstein, Chair

Ad Hoc Committee to Develop a Teaching Award

The committee has presented its final proposal to the executive board. Committee members suggest an annual award to be named the Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Pre-Collegiate Teaching Award. This award would include a monetary stipend of \$1,000, a one-year membership in the OAH, a framed certificate, and a plaque for public display in the winner's school. Before October, the committee will review its decision to limit the award to 7-12 teachers in the light of the OAH board's suggestion that such an award should perhaps be inclusive of K-12 teachers.

Committee members are: Michael Les Benedict, Alan Brinkley, Terrie Epstein, and Kathy Kean.

Sandra F. VanBurkleo, Chair

Membership Committee

Twenty committee members met during the annual meeting, a larger turn-out than usual.

The committee reviewed the 1991 membership report and discussed the significant decline in institutional members. Committee members agreed to inquire of any non-renewing institutions and individuals in their respective states why membership was not renewed. They will encourage lapsed members to reinstate. The committee then discussed possible

reasons why some individuals have dropped their memberships. OAH members are encouraged to send their concerns about these questions to the chair in care of Guilford College, Greensboro, NC 27410.

The committee reviewed the wording of its statement of purpose and will present a revised version to the executive board in April 1993.

It also considered and sent to the executive board a proposal to allow other organizations to sponsor sessions at the OAH annual meeting.

Alex Stoesen, Chair

Committee on Public History

The committee endorsed the recommendations of "the Berry report" to make the executive secretary's position full time, open to a broader range of candidates, and flexible in relation to the Indiana University history department. The committee commended the executive board for its openness and responsiveness to the views and concerns of the public history community on this manner.

The committee thanked the board for its support for National Council for Public History President Britt Storey's symposium on the past, present, and future of public history, but with the project now on hold, recommended that the OAH use the \$1000 appropriation for this project for other purposes.

The committee considered the U.S. Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Project.

Finally, the committee discussed the state of public history and its relationship to the profession overall. While finding public history to be vital, dynamic, expanding in size (with perhaps more historians now in the public sector than in academe), and increasingly active in advancing and disseminating historical knowledge and understanding in the United States, the committee concluded that issues still divide public

historians from the rest of the profession. While unanimously praising the OAH for being progressive about public history and historians, all members agreed that the profession needs uniting, and the opportunities for historians and the role of history in American society need expanding. The committee suggested that the OAH board and the leadership of the OAH encourage the nominating board to slate more public historians for office and service on committees in the organization and to hold the OAH annual meeting jointly with public history organizations, especially the NCPH, on a regular and continuing basis.

Richard H. Kohn, Chair

Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession

At the 1992 OAH convention, the committee sponsored a workshop on "Public Portraits of Women: Teaching in Another Classroom." The speaker at the breakfast meeting was Louise Ano Nuevo Kerr of the University of Illinois-Chicago.

Activities for the coming year include: a panel on "Working Women's Lives in the Historical Profession," preparing agenda items for the women's breakfast, and requesting that several rooms be allocated for informal discussions of women's issues.

Suggested activities ongoing for the year, not as yet narrowed and defined, include: "chilly climate" issues; equity alert; a new survey of the status of women in the profession; re-examination of the structure and goals of the university in view of changes of the last several decades.

Committee members are Mary F. Corey, Mary Ryan, Sharon Salinger, Barbara Sicherman, Shirely Ann Moore.

Ann J. Lane, Chair

Award and Prize Committees

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

The committee for the 1992 prize received 22 eligible books.

The committee worked by letter and conference call. The submissions included a large number of well-conceived and executed studies as well as a few that appeared to need rewriting and editing.

We chose Ramón A. Gutiérrez's *When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away: Marriage, Sexuality, and Power in New Mexico, 1500-1846*, which uses marriage as a window on social relations from pre-Columbian society through the Spanish Conquest to the end of the colonial period.

Committee members were Phyllis Palmer and Richard Henry Abbott.

Mary Frances Berry, Chair

Richard W. Leopold Prize

The Richard W. Leopold Prize Committee received 28 book nominations by the September 1991 deadline for the 1992 award. Nominations were submitted by 17 publishers, including 12 university presses, two trade houses, two U.S. government presses, and one research institute. The Leopold Prize definitions for topics and authors are somewhat ambiguous, but nominating publishers seem better informed about the criteria than in past competitions. The prize

committee communicated by correspondence and telephone, and it did not solicit nominations from publishers. The 1994 committee may wish to investigate, however, whether the trade presses, which publish heavily in the areas covered by the Leopold award, are sufficiently aware of the prize competition.

Hugh Davis Graham, Chair

Binkley-Stephenson Award

The members of the 1991-92 Binkley-Stephenson Award Committee considered the articles appearing during the calendar year 1991 in the *Journal of American History*. After careful examination of each article, information regarding the three top-ranking articles (and in some instances several alternative selections) of each committee member were exchanged during the first week of January 1992. The articles thereafter were reviewed. A conference call was held on January 13, 1992 to deliberate. Happily, the committee members had selected the same two articles as the best articles appearing in the *Journal* for 1991. After full and frank discussion of strengths and weaknesses, we unanimously agreed that both were so good and so clearly the best of those published in the *Journal* during 1991 that we did not want to recognize one as recipient of the award and exclude the other. It was our decision to name as co-recipients

Nancy MacLean and Daniel Walker Howe for their articles "The Leo Frank Case Reconsidered: Gender and Sexual Politics in the Making of Reactionary Populism" and "The Evangelical Movement and Political Culture in the North during the Second Party System," respectively.

Committee members were Peter Kolchin and Robert Ritchie.

Genna Rae McNeil, Chair

Erik Barnouw Award

The 1991-92 Erik Barnouw Award Committee received 25 submissions and decided to divide the prize and give two awards. We conducted our deliberations in two conference calls. We felt that there were several fine historical documentaries submitted, but we were troubled by the vastly different resources available to the producers of these films. Some productions received major funding and appeared on public television; others were produced on a shoestring and intended primarily for classroom use. The OAH may want to consider dividing the award into different categories in the future.

Elaine Tyler May, Chair

Continued Next Page

OAH Committee Reports

Avery O. Craven Award

The Avery O. Craven Award Committee included Louis Gerteis and Kenneth Greenberg and received 30 entries. In late August we agreed that we would read these works during the fall and by early January submit A, B, and C rankings for each submission. A compilation of these rankings, promptly submitted to the grateful committee chair, revealed that only one book had received more than one A ranking. After congenial telephone discussions in which we considered the merits of that book, William McFeely's *Fredrick Douglass*, as well as the virtues of the eight other works that received at least one A, we decided to award the prize to McFeely.

Drew Gilpin Faust, Chair

Lerner-Scott Prize

The committee received 12 applications, consisting of a dissertation abstract and a sample chapter. Deciding that the submitted materials did not provide an adequate basis for a final selection, the committee requested the most promising applicants to submit three copies of their full dissertation. Committee members submitted lists of the dissertations they wished to read; the chair then contacted the applicants, duplicating copies when necessary and forwarding the dissertations to the committee members. Three weeks after receiving the dissertations, via a conference call, we selected a winner and an honorable mention, having found two of the dissertations excellent in significantly different ways. We found

the submission of the entire dissertation invaluable since reading it significantly altered our initial impressions. By the end of the selection process we were able to come to a unanimous decision without any difficulty.

Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, Chair

Merle Curti Award in American Social History

Barbara J. Fields resigned as chair in summer 1991 and was replaced by V. P. Franklin. The committee received 142 nominations, and during its October 1991 meeting in Washington each book was assigned to a committee member. Marcus Rediker was unable to attend but was consulted by phone afterwards. Since autobiographies, biographies, and many other nominated works were clearly not social history, the committee easily agreed on eligible books.

Each committee member determined their top ten works from the larger list of about thirty books assigned. Criteria for judgement included methodology, quality of thought, organization, originality, breadth of mission, potential audience, and lasting scholarly value. In January 1992, we arrived at top-five lists, which we discussed in a conference call. The committee discussed each member's top five a week later and made the final selection.

The committee's major recommendation to the executive board is that presses be allowed to nominate only one book each year.

Committee members are Susan Porter Benson and Marcus Rediker.

V. P. Franklin, Chair

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

The committee for 1991-92 included David W. Blight, Clayton R. Koppes, Susan Reverby, and Hanes Walton, Jr. The committee read and evaluated 32 manuscripts submitted for the Louis Pelzer Memorial Award, an award presented to a graduate student for the best essay in American history. The prize of \$500, a medal, a certificate, and publication of the essay in the *Journal of American History* was awarded to Margaret T. McFadden of Yale University for her article entitled "America's Boyfriend Who Can't Get a Date": Gender, Race, and the Cultural Work of the Jack Benny Program, 1932-1946."

David Thelen, Chair

James A. Rawley Prize

Forty-nine books were submitted for the prize. Each member of the committee reviewed all submissions and nominated five finalists. The number of true contenders was readily reduced to the three that stood high on every list. Communication by letter and telephone brought agreement on dividing the prize between Richard White, *The Middle Ground*, and Ramón Gutiérrez, *When Jesus Came, The Corn Mothers Went Away*. The committee was composed of Mario T. Garcia and Earl Lewis.

George M. Fredrickson, Chair

CALL FOR PAPERS

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin & The University of Wisconsin-Madison

Announce

A Major Interdisciplinary Scholarly Conference:

"TOWARD A HISTORY OF THE 1960'S"

Papers are invited on all aspects of the 1960's for a conference to be held in Madison, April 28, 29, 30 & May 1, 1993

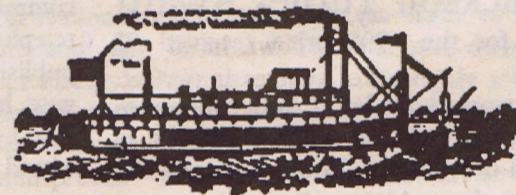
Papers on the following subjects are especially encouraged:

- Freedom Movements
- The New Left
- Politics and Public Policy
- 1968: Global Watershed?
- The Anti-War Movement
- Student Activism
- Popular Culture (Films, Sports, Music, Dress)
- Radical Education Movements
- Radicals in the Professions
- Conservative Political Activism
- The Women's Movement
- The Gay Liberation Movement

Proposals for papers or entire sessions are requested by October 1, 1992.

For information: R. David Myers, Library Director
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706
(608) 264-6529 FAX: (608) 2664-6520
email: david.myers@mail.admin.wisc.edu

Future OAH Annual Meetings



Anaheim

April 15-18, 1993

The Anaheim Hilton and Towers

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994

The Atlanta Hilton and Towers

Washington

March 30-Apr. 2, 1995

The Washington Hilton and Towers

Chicago

March 28-31, 1996

The Palmer House Hilton

clip and save

Regional Archives of the National Archives

The following essays are part of an on-going series in the *OAH Newsletter* that will provide useful information regarding each of the regional archives of the National Archives system.

Regional Archive	Address	Location	Phone	Hours of Operation	Area Served	Self-Service Copiers	Staff-Provided Copies	Free Parking	Eating Facilities	Public Transportation	Guide to Holdings	Guide to Microfilm, Special List Number
New England	380 Trapelo Rd.	Waltham, MA 02154	617-647-8100	8a-4:30p M-F; 8a-4:30p 1st Sat. of each month	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nearby restaurants	No	Yes	#46
Central Plains	2312 East Bannister Rd.	Kansas City, MO 64131	816-926-6272	8a-4p M-F	IA, KS, MO, NE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nearby restaurants	Yes	Yes	#51

National Archives—New England Region

by Joel W. Eastman

The National Archives—New England Region is located at 380 Trapelo Road in Waltham, Massachusetts, just off Boston's circumferential highway I-95/Route 128. The archives is open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on the first Saturday of each month. No convenient public transportation is available to the site from downtown, commuter railroad stations, or the airport. An automobile is needed. Along Route 128, many hotels are within a reasonable driving distance to the archives. Take the Trapelo Road exit (#28) from I-95/Route 128 and head east; or from Boston, take Storrow Drive to Soldiers Field Road to Mount Auburn Street to Belmont Street which becomes Trapelo Road in Waltham. The archives is located in front of the U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers New England headquarters complex.

A major renovation project at the archives has resulted in much larger research and microfilm reading rooms. A staff of six full-time and two part-time employees are available to serve researchers, the bulk of whom are conducting genealogical research and utilizing the microfilm reading room. Staff members have created standardized descriptions for over 75 per cent of the record groups, which are very detailed. Basic finding aids are available for many other series, and the experienced staff members can offer expert guidance.

The strongest collections at Waltham are the records of the District Courts (RG 21), U.S. Customs Service (RG 36), U.S. Coast Guard (RG 26), Naval Districts and Shore Establishments (RG 181), and the

Office of Chief of Engineers (RG 77). A published *Guide to the Records of the National Archives—New England Region* (1989) can be requested from the branch, and telephone inquiries are welcomed at (617) 647-8100. Researchers are encouraged to write or call in advance of a research trip.

Lockers are available adjacent to the research room. Photocopying is done by staff members. The building includes a lunch room, but it contains just vending machines dispensing drinks and snacks. However, the Corps of Engineers complex has a small cafeteria, and there are several fast food restaurants just a short drive west.

OAH

Joel W. Eastman is professor of history at the University of Southern Maine, Portland.

National Archives—Central Plains

by Lawrence H. Larsen

The National Archives—Central Plains is ten miles south of downtown Kansas City, Missouri, a city of "magnificent distances." From the international airport (MCI) to the archives is some 37 miles; from the Truman Library, 15 miles. Persons who take an airport bus to a downtown hotel will find public transportation to the archives imperfect. An automobile is a virtual necessity for a researcher visiting the National Archives—Central Plains because it is isolated from the rest of the city.

For researchers without an automobile, transportation, eating, and lodging pose major problems. The archives is in the south-central part of the sprawling metropolitan area. It is possible to reach the archives by city bus, but this requires considerable time and planning since the bus system offers limited service. The most direct route from downtown to the archives is by the Troost Avenue bus line. The only lodging near the bus line is in downtown Kansas City. There are no eating facilities within reasonable walking distance of the archives. Although the archives has a picnic table, it is of limited use during most the year in Kansas City's climate. There are neither vending machines nor a designated lunch room.

Researchers with an automobile can reach the archives from anywhere in the metropolitan area within forty minutes. Interstate 435 is about two miles away. There are many motels, hotels, and restaurants of varying quality and price located several miles south of the archives along Highway 71. Within two miles of the archives are several reasonably priced places for lunch. For local color, the Log Cab-

in offers a touch of rural Missouri while Lennie and Bert's is a hangout for retired police officers and major league umpires. Franchise outlets are along East Bannister Road, and several sit-down restaurants are in Bannister Mall, some two miles to the east. For dinner, the upscale Country Club Plaza, seven miles northwest, has free parking and a variety of dining places. Directly south of the Plaza is Westport, a prime mid-town entertainment district.

The archives' address is 2312 East Bannister Road, but the building is about a half mile east of the intersection of Troost Avenue (north-south) and East Bannister Road (east-west). Northeast of the intersection lies the vast Bendix Complex, which contains both private and public facilities. Besides the archives, other tenants include an installation where atomic bomb parts are manufactured and the U.S. Marines' pay-roll center. This is an industrial park, and drivers need to be aware of compass direction to navigate the grounds and reach the archives.

From East Bannister Rd., an access road crosses a double set of railroad tracks and heads towards a warehouse-looking building; from Troost Ave., an access road runs along the back of the Bendix Complex towards the same building. The building's southern end houses the regional processing center of the IRS. Several hundred parking places are available in the immediate vicinity of the archives, which provides free parking passes. To obtain a pass, see the receptionist in the archives. The archives entrance is at the northeast corner of the building, and there is a ramp for handicapped patrons.

The archives contains original records relating to federal activities in the north-central United States. The facility is the designated depository for regional records from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. In addition, there are many holdings created prior to the 1970s for Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Among significant records in the archives are a 1919 United States Army contingency plan to invade Canada and the case files for *Brown v. Board of Education*. Strong areas are United States District Court files and Indian agency records.

The archives' helpful staff may be reached at (816) 926-6272, and researchers are encouraged to contact them in advance in order to save time during the actual visit. The archives has separate microfilm and textual research rooms. The latter has a photocopying machine; if users do their own copying, the rate is 10¢ per page. The University of Missouri—Kansas City history department also has a close relationship with the archives and can help researchers in many ways. The department may be reached at (816) 235-1631 and ask for the chair.

OAH

Lawrence H. Larsen is professor of history at the University of Missouri—Kansas City.



Altered States

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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.

Penn State

Labor Studies/Industrial Relations, Department Head. The Head administers a Department in the College of the Liberal Arts with strong undergraduate and labor education programs. Responsibilities include teaching, administration of the undergraduate program, and supervision of the labor education program. Terminal degree in Industrial Relations, Law or related discipline required. Candidates should also possess a strong record of teaching, research, publication, and knowledge of the labor movement. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Appointment: senior rank. Position available July 1, 1993. Applications received by September 15, 1992, will be assured of consideration. However, applications will be considered until position is filled. Send letter of application, c.v., and the names of three references to: Ronald L. Filippelli, Chair, Search Committee, The Pennsylvania State University, Department of Labor Studies and Industrial Relations, Box #1, Old Botany Building, University Park, PA 16802. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE

Yale University

20th Century U.S. History. The Department of History at Yale University intends to make an appointment in twentieth-century U.S. History to begin in the 1993-1994 academic year. Duties include graduate

teaching as well as the twentieth-century U.S. survey which covers political history. Research specialization is open. A senior tenured appointment is preferred, but candidates at all levels of experience will be considered. Applications from women and minority group members are especially encouraged. Applications, nominations, and credentials should be sent by October 15, 1992 to: Jon Butler, Chair, 20th-Century U.S. Search Committee, Department of History, P.O. Box 1504-A Yale Station, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520-7425. AA/EOE

Yale University

History. Tenured position authorized in United States Western/frontier history. Position ideally requires significant research and publications as well as experience teaching undergraduate and graduate students, but more junior scholars are encouraged to apply since appointment may be made at a junior level. Applications from women and minority group members are especially welcome. Deadline October 15, 1992. David Brion Davis, Chair of Search Committee, Department of History, P.O. Box 1504-A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-7425. AA/EOE

East Carolina University

History Chair. East Carolina University invites applications and nominations for Department Chair. Candidates must have a Ph.D., administrative experience, and a scholarly record qualifying them for rank of professor with permanent tenure. Field of specialization is open. Position begins August 1, 1993. Initial screening of applications begins November 1, 1992 and will continue until position is filled. Send application letter, c.v., transcripts, and three recent letters of recommendation to Fred Ragan, Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Federal law requires documentation of identity and employability at the time of employment. AA/EOE

LaGuardia Community College

Assistant Director for Archives. Candidate will be responsible for overseeing programs and archival collections; administer the following public programs: historical calendar, public lecture series, elementary school curriculum, and museum exhibits; act as historical advisor for Archives programs; prepare grant applica-

tions; and work with faculty and students to integrate the Archives into the College curriculum. Qualifications: Baccalaureate Degree; experience with archival processing, preservation, and microfilming required; MA in history or related field and/or doctorate preferred. Salary: \$23,035; excellent fringe benefits package. Send c.v. and cover letter by November 1, 1992 to: Dr. Richard K. Lieberman, Director, LaGuardia and Wagner Archives, LaGuardia Community College, 31-10 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101

Duke University

Research Director and Visiting Lecturer. The Center for Documentary Studies and the Department of History at Duke University seek a Research Director for a three-year NEH-funded project entitled "Behind the Veil: African-American Life in the Jim Crow South." The applicant will be responsible for organizing teams of graduate students to document—through oral histories, photography, and archival research—the history and culture of African-American Southerners during the era of segregation. Applicant will also coordinate a curriculum development project and teach a year-long course on documentary studies and the era of segregation. Ph.D. in American history or African-American studies preferred. Position starts as soon as possible. Send c.v. and letter of interest by September 21 to Iris Tillman Hill, Executive Director, Center for Documentary Studies at Duke University, 331 West Main Street, Suite 511, Durham, NC 27701. For information, call Darnell Arnoult, (919)678-0486.

Activities of Members

Peter N. Stearns, Carnegie Mellon University, became Dean of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences in June 1992.

The National Humanities Center named Susan Porter Benson, University of Missouri-Columbia, a fellow for 1992-93.

James I. Matray, New Mexico State University, received a "Best Reference Book Award" for 1991 from the *Library Journal* for *Historical Dictionary of the Korean War*.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars awarded fellowships for 1992-93 to OAH members: David H. Flaherty, University of Western Ontario, Canada; Richard Wightman Fox, Boston University; Kathryn Kish Sklar, State University of New York, Binghamton; and Reed T. Ueda, Tufts University.

The American Antiquarian Society awarded 1992-93 fellowships to the following OAH members: Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut; Kenneth J. Moynihan, Assumption College; Michael A. Bellesiles, Emory University; Marcus L. Daniel, Princeton University; Sally F. Griffith, Villanova University; Phyllis A. Hunter, College of William and Mary; and David L. Waldstreicher, Yale University.

The North Caroliniana Society awarded Davis Fellowships for 1992-93 to the following members: William Thomas Auman, University of the Ozarks; Joseph Conan Thompson, University of Florida; Craig Thurtell, Columbia University; and Mary Lethert Wingerd, Duke University.

Cynthia Anne Kierner, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, received an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation research fellowship for 1992-93 from the Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Florida Historical Society awarded prizes to the following OAH members for original work done in Florida history: James M. Denham, Florida Southern College; Jack C. Lane, Rollins College; and James Schnur, University of South Florida. The society also awarded a Golden Quill Award to James C. Clark, *Orlando Sentinel*, for media participation relating to Florida history.

Radcliffe College's Schlesinger Library awarded research grants to OAH members Ruth S. Feldstein, Brown University; John E. Organ, Case Western Reserve University; John D'Emilio, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; and Elisabeth Israels Perry, Brooklyn College.

Radcliffe College named OAH members Philip J. Ethington, Harvard University, and Marilyn Wood Hill, New York, to be honorary visiting scholars at the Schlesinger Library for 1992-93.

Philip Scranton, Rutgers University, been appointed director of the

Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society at the Hagley Museum and Library.

The Kentucky Historical Society presented its annual Richard H. Collins Award to Peter B. Knupfer, Kansas State University.

Steven J. Ross, University of Southern California, received the Covert Award in Mass Communication History from the History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation awarded grants to OAH members: John Robert Greene, Cazenovia College; Jonathan T. Y. Houghton, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Roger D. Launius, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Robert D. Schulzinger, University of Colorado at Boulder.

The American Heritage Center awarded travel grants to OAH members: Roger Launius, NASA; Frederick Hoxie, Newberry Library D'Arcy McNickle Center; Timothy LeCain, University of Delaware at Newark; Karen Merrill, University of Michigan; and Lewis Saum, University of Washington.

The John Carter Brown Library awarded 1992-1993 fellowships to OAH members Margaret Newell, Ohio State University, and Julie Winch, University of Massachusetts at Boston.

The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded a 1992 summer stipend to E. Wayne Carp, Pacific Lutheran University.

R. Douglas Hurt, Iowa State University, won the annual competition for writing the best special issue of the *Journal of the West* published in 1991.

Calls for Papers

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies invites submissions from members for its annual article competition. For information contact David Wheeler, Department of English, Southern Station, Box 5037, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5037. The deadline is **September 12, 1992**.

Paper proposals are requested for the conference "Contested Terrain: Power, Politics and Participation in Suburbia" to be held March 19-20,

1993. The deadline is **October 1, 1992**. For information contact Mary Frances Klerk, Conference Coordinator, Hofstra Cultural Center, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11550-1090; (516) 463-5041.

Paper proposals are requested for the colloquium "Voices and Languages in the United States" to be held March 26-28, 1993, by the Groupe de Recherche et d'Etudes Nord-Américaines. Papers may be presented in French or English in the fields of literature, history, and culture. For information contact Serge Ricard, Centre des Lettres et Sciences Humaines 29, Avenue Robert Schuman 13621, Aix-en-Provence Cedex 1. The deadline is **October 1, 1992**.

The Pennsylvania Historical Association calls for proposals for papers in all fields of American history with some relationship to Pennsylvania history for its annual meeting October 28-29, 1993, at Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Direct proposals and inquiries to Van Beck Hall, Department of History, University of Pittsburgh, 3S23 Forbes Quad, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. The deadline is **October 1, 1992**.

The French Colonial Historical Society calls for panels or individual papers on any aspect of the French colonial experience from any disciplinary perspective for its May 1993 conference. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**. For information contact Philip Boucher, Department of History, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL 35899.

The American Association for the History of Medicine invites paper proposals for its annual meeting to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, May 11-14, 1993. For information contact Nancy J. Tomes, Department of History, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4348. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**.

The Missouri Valley History Conference (March 11-13, 1993) calls for papers and session proposals in all areas of history. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**. For information contact Dale Gaeddert, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

The Afro-American Studies and Research Program and the Women's Studies Program at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign invite papers for a conference: "Illinois, Beginning with Women . . . Histories and Cultures," to be held March 26-27, 1993. For information contact Phyllis Vanlandingham, Women's

Studies Program, University of Illinois, 708 S. Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-2990. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**.

The Historic Hudson Valley calls for papers for its fall 1993 Philipsburg Manor Tercentenary Anniversary Research Colloquium on manor life and culture in New York State. The deadline is **November 1, 1992**. For information contact Radiah Harper Sumler, Director of Program, 150 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591; (914) 631-8200.

The Western Social Science Association calls for papers for its April 21-24, 1993, Agricultural Studies Section in Corpus Christi, Texas. For information contact Joseph C. Fitzharris, Department of History, Mail #4018, University of St. Thomas, 2115 Summit Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105; (612) 647-5667. The deadline is **November 1, 1992**.

The California History Institute calls for papers for its conference "Law and Disorder: Public Policy and Civil Unrest in California, Past and Present" to take place April 22-24, 1993. For information contact John Phillips, Sociology/Anthropology Department, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211; (209) 946-2930. The deadline is **November 15, 1992**.

The North American Society for Sport History calls for papers for its May 28-June 1, 1993, convention in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The deadline is **November 15, 1992**. For information contact Joan Paul, Department of Human Performance and Sport Studies, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-2700.

The conference "25 Years Since King: Where Have We Been? Where Are We Going?" will be April 2-4, 1993 in Memphis, Tennessee. Papers are solicited on the subject of social change. For information contact Eric Seymor, National Civil Rights Museum, 450 Mulberry, Memphis, TN 38103; (901) 521-9699. The deadline is **November 20, 1992**.

A conference devoted to "American Material Culture: The Shape of the Field" to be held October 7-9, 1993, calls for papers on themes from a variety of disciplines. For information contact Ann Smart Martin and J. Ritchie Garrison, Advanced Studies Section, Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library, Winterthur, DE 19735. The deadline is **December 31, 1992**.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture, and the Newberry Library's D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian call for proposals for a co-sponsored conference on American frontiers in the late colonial and early republican eras. For information contact Frontiers Conference Committee, c/o Fredrika J. Teute, Institute of Early American History and Culture, Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**.

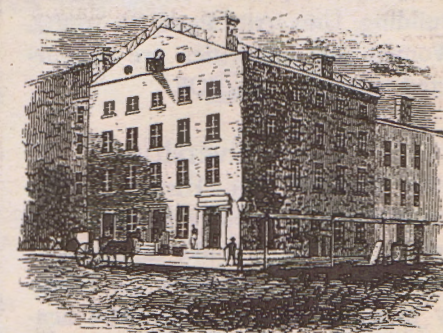
The biennial Southern Labor Studies Conference will be held October 14-17, 1993. Papers dealing with the theme "Race and Culture" are requested. For information contact Colin J. Davis, Department of History, Ullman Building, University of Alabama, AL 35294. The deadline is **January [n.d. given], 1993**.

The Society for the History of Technology calls for papers for its annual meeting October 14-17, 1993, in Washington, DC. For information contact Philip Scranton, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; (302) 658-2400. The deadline is **February 1, 1993**.

The Midwest Journalism History Conference calls for papers on any communication history topic for its meeting April 23-24, 1993. Special themes will be World War II-era women journalists and the FOIA. For information contact Jeffery A. Smith, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-5826. The deadline is **February 1, 1993**.

The Social Science History Association calls for panels and papers for its November 4-7, 1993, meeting in Baltimore. For information contact Eileen L. McDonagh, Department of Political Science, Meserve Hall 303, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 495-8140. The deadline is **February 15, 1993**.

The December 1993 international conference "America and Vietnam: From War to Peace," calls for papers.



For information contact America/Vietnam Conference 1993, c/o English Department, Notre Dame, IN 46556. The deadline is **May 31, 1993**.

The *Journal of American Ethnic History* will publish a special issue on the African-American experience. Submit articles by the end of **May, 1993**. For information contact Ronald H. Bayor, School of History, Technology and Society, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332.

Indiana State University calls for papers for its September 23-24, 1994, conference "The Pullman Strike Centennial: Labor, Politics, and the State in the 1890s." For information contact Richard Schneirov, Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. **No deadline given.**

The National Social Science Association calls for papers in all social-science disciplines for its November 11-14, 1992, conference in Orlando, FL, and for its March 31-April 3, 1993, conference in San Francisco. **No deadline given.** For information contact NSSA, 2020 Hills Lake Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; (619) 448-4709.

The editor of the press series "The Cutting Edge: Lesbian Life and Literature" is seeking full-length manuscripts. For information contact Karla Jay, Church Street Station, P.O. Box 1235, New York, NY 10008-1235. **No deadline given.**

The Greenwood Press calls for authors to write for a historical dictionary of the modern Olympic Games. For information contact Kimberly Pelle, Division of Social Sciences, Indiana University Southeast, 4201 Grant Line Road, New Albany, IN 47150. **No deadline given.**

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Abraham Lincoln Association Prize Committee calls for book-length manuscripts contributing to the understanding of Abraham Lincoln. The deadline is **September 1, 1992**. For information contact Southern Illinois University Press, P.O. Box 3697, Carbondale, IL 62902-3697.

The Southern Association for

Women Historians announces the establishment of the A. Elizabeth Taylor Award for the best article on women's history published between January 1, 1990, and December 31, 1991. The deadline for submission is **September 1, 1992**. Three copies of the article should be sent to Mary Martha Thomas, 4701 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. #208, Washington, DC 20008; (202) 362-8316.

Researchers in Federal policies and politics in the 1970s may apply for travel grants to use Gerald R. Ford Library collections, including newly opened science and campaign files. The deadline is **September 15, 1992**. For information contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313) 668-2218.

The American Council of Learned Societies offers fellowships and grants-in-aid for postdoctoral research in the humanities. The deadline is **September 30, 1992**. For information contact Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398.

The James J. Hill Reference Library will award grants to support research in the James J. Hill and Louis W. Hill papers. The deadline is **October 1, 1992**. For information contact W. Thomas White, James J. Hill Reference Library, 80 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, MN 55102.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars offers fellowships for research in humanities and social sciences. The deadline is **October 1, 1992**. For information contact Fellowships Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-2841.

The National Humanities Center offers 35-40 residential fellowships for the academic year 1993-94. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**. For information contact Fellowship Program, National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2256.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities offers postdoctoral fellowships for research and teaching for 1993-94. Fellows must have received the Ph.D. between 1986 and 1993. For information contact Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Box 100 Central Mail Room, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**.

The United States Institute of Peace offers 1993-94 fellowships for

research and education projects on a broad range of topics. For information contact the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street N.W., Suite 700F, Washington, DC 20005-1708; (202) 429-3886. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**.

The Collaborative Projects Program of the NEH welcomes applications for projects that entail collaboration of two or more scholars for periods of 1 to 3 years and that cannot be accomplished through individual one-year fellowships. All topics in the humanities are eligible. The deadline is **October 15, 1992**. For information contact Collaborative Projects/Interpretive Research Programs, Division of Research Programs, Room 318, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0210.

The Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals offers awards for historical and social-science studies of "Pentecostal Currents in the American Church." For information contact Edith L. Blumhofer, IASE, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187; (708) 752-5162. The deadline is **October 24, 1992**.

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries/Dibner Library Resident Scholar Program offers two short-term study grants for 1993 to do research in the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology and other library collections of the Smithsonian. The deadline is **November 2, 1992**. For information contact Resident Scholar Program, Smithsonian Institution Libraries, NHB 24, Mail Stop 154, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-3054.

The Royal Ontario Museum offers the Veronika Gervers Research Fellowship in Textile and Costume History to a scholar working on any aspect of textile or costume history. For information contact Chair, Veronika Gervers Memorial Fellowship, Textile Department, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6; (416) 586-5790. The deadline is **November 15, 1992**.

The Stanford Humanities Center will offer up to six external fellowships for 1993-94 to well-established scholars and scholars who at the time of application are three to ten years beyond receipt of the Ph.D. The deadline is **November 16, 1992**. For information contact the Fellowship Program, Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630.

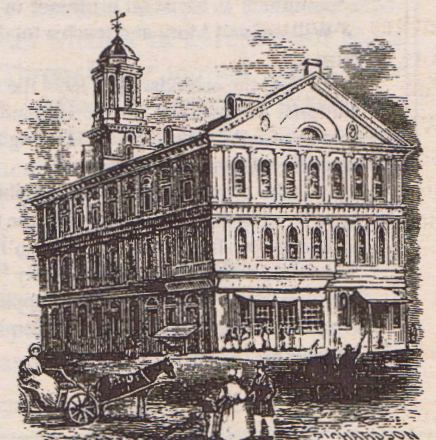
The Winterthur Library will award a number of fellowships to encourage research in America's artistic, cultural, intellectual, and social history. The deadline is **December 1, 1992**. For information contact Katharine Martinez, Winterthur Research Fellowship Program, The Winterthur Library, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 888-4649.

The Social Science Research Council offers 1993 Undergraduate Research Assistantships and Dissertation Fellowships for research on the urban underclass. The deadline is **December 10, 1992**. For information contact Social Science Research Council, Research on the Urban Underclass, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; (212) 661-0280.

The Society for French Historical Studies and the Institut Français de Washington make the Gilbert Chinard awards for distinguished scholarly books in the history of relations between France and the Americas, published in 1992. The deadline is **December 15, 1992**. For information contact David L. Schalk, Department of History, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601; (914) 437-5672.

The Immigration History Society invites nominations for the Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award given to an outstanding book published in 1992 on any aspect of the immigration history of the United States. A book may be nominated by its author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the Society. For information contact Elizabeth Cohen, Department of History, New York University, 19 University Place, 5th floor, New York, NY 10003. The deadline is **December 31, 1992**.

The Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism and American Culture will award up to ten summer fellowships in 1993 to support postdoctoral research projects. The deadline is **January 1, 1993**. For information contact James Lewis, Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism and American Culture, 1044 Alta



Vista Road, Louisville, KY 40205; (502) 895-3411.

The University of Michigan's Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy offers one or two-year post-doctoral fellowships to American minority scholars. Applicants complete their Ph.D. by August 1, 1993. The deadline is **January 8, 1993**. For information contact the Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy, School of Social Work, 1065 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285.

The John Carter Brown Library will award approximately fifteen short- and long-term research fellowships for the year June 1, 1993-May 31, 1994. Applicants for NEH fellowships may not be engaged in graduate work and must be U.S. citizens or have resided in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the term of the fellowship. The deadline is **January 15, 1993**. For information contact Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

The Quaker Collection of Haverford College announces the availability of three Gest Fellowships for one month of pre- or post-graduate research using Quaker Collection

materials to study a topic in the field of comparative religion. The deadline is **February 1, 1993**. For information contact Emma Jones Lapsansky, Curator, Quaker Collection, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041.

The North Caroliniana Society offers Davis Fellowships for scholars researching North Carolina's history and culture. For information contact H. G. Jones, Campus Box 3930, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930. The deadline is **March 1, 1993**.

The Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism and American Culture will award up to ten doctoral dissertation fellowships. Applicants must be candidates for the Ph.D. or Th.D. degree at a graduate school in North America and complete the dissertation during the award year. The deadline is **March 1, 1993**. For information contact James Lewis, Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism and American Culture, 1044 Alta Vista Road, Louisville, KY 40205; (502) 895-3411.

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation offers research grants to American scholars in all academic disciplines for stays in Germany. For information on the foundation's vari-

ous programs contact Dr. Jan Keppler, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Suite 903, 1350 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 296-2990. No deadline given.

The James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation awards fellowships to in-service high school teachers of American history, American government, and social studies and to recent graduates who wish to be teachers. Stipends cover five years of part-time study by teachers or two years of full-time study by recent baccalaureates. For information contact the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Program, P.O. Box 4030, Iowa City, IA 52243-4030. No deadline given.

Meetings and Conferences

The California Historical Society will hold its annual conference "The Making of Californians: Experiences of a World Community" **September 17-19, 1992**, in Sacramento. For information contact California Historical Society, Administrative Offices and North Baker Library, 2099 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94109; (415) 567-1848.

Goshen College and Pepperdine University will co-sponsor a conference "Pacifism in American Religious Traditions" **September 24-26, 1992**, at Goshen College. For information contact Conference, Box A53, Goshen College, Goshen, IN 46526; (219) 535-7435.

"The Bell Aircraft/UAW Strike of 1949, and Related Labor Issues of the Post WWII Era," will be **September 30-October 2, 1992**. For information contact James McDonnell, Department of History, Buffalo State College, 1300 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, NY 14222.

The annual Winterthur Conference, **October 29-31, 1992**, explores "The American Home: Material Culture, Domestic Space and Family Life." For information contact the Advanced Studies Division,

Winterthur, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 888-4600. No deadline is given for payment of registration fees.

The Northern Virginia Studies Conference will sponsor "Evolution of Labor in the Potomac Region," **November 5-6, 1992**. For information contact James Baer, Social Sciences Division, Northern Virginia Community College, 3001 North Beauregard St., Alexandria, VA 22311.

The New Jersey Historical Commission will hold its annual conference, "The European Age of Exploration and the Delaware Valley, 1600-1750," on **December 5, 1992**. For information contact Annual Conference, NJ Historical Commission, 4 N. Broad St., CN 305, Trenton, NJ 08625-0305; (609) 292-6062.

The conference "Academic Chairpersons: Selecting, Motivating, Evaluating, and Rewarding Faculty" will be held **February 1-3, 1993**. For information contact William E. Cashin, Academic Chairpersons Conference, Kansas State University, 1615 Anderson Avenue, Manhattan, KS 66502-1604; (800) 255-2757. The deadline for registration fees is **December 14, 1992**.

The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures will be held on **March 11, 1993**, at the University of Texas at Arlington. The topic is "Changing Images of the Southwest." For information contact Webb Lectures Committee, Box 19529, Arlington, TX 76019-0529.

The Chicago Historical Society sponsors a year-long series of seminars on urban history for the year 1992-93. For a list of dates and topics contact the Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614; (312) 642-5035 ext. 280.

The Washington Seminar on American History and Culture will meet monthly from October to May. Contributions of \$15 are required for membership. For information contact James M. Banner, Jr., James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, Suite 303, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006; (202) 653-8700.



Institute Postdoctoral Fellowship 1993-1995

The Institute of Early American History and Culture will award a two-year postdoctoral fellowship in any area of early American studies, to begin July 1, 1993. The principal criterion for selection is that the candidate's dissertation or other research project have significant potential for publication as a distinguished, book-length contribution to scholarship. Applicants may not have previously published a book and must have met all requirements for the doctorate before commencing the fellowship. A significant portion of the dissertation or other research project must be submitted with the application. The Institute holds first claim on publishing the completed manuscript.

The fellowship is not restricted to scholars who have just completed or are completing their dissertations. Those who have attained the Ph.D. and begun careers are also encouraged to apply; efforts will be made to accommodate academic and other leave schedules. Previous applicants are welcome to reapply.

Fellows devote most of their time to research and writing, work closely with members of the editorial staff, and participate in colloquia and other scholarly activities of the Institute. In addition to a beginning stipend of \$27,000, the fellowship provides office, research, and computer facilities as well as some funds for travel to conferences and research centers. Fellows hold concurrent appointment as assistant professor in the appropriate department at the College of William and Mary and teach a total of six semester hours during the two-year term.

For the calendar year 1994 the fellow will be supported principally by the National Endowment for the Humanities through its program of fellowships at Centers for Advanced Study. During that year he or she will be designated both an NEH and an Institute fellow.

The award is open to all eligible persons equally. Foreign nationals must have lived in the United States for the three years immediately preceding the date of the fellowship award in order to receive NEH funding. EO/AA. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Director, IEAHC, Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187. Application deadline is **November 15, 1992**.



Quality Control in the Classroom

From Rhodes Page 8

tions, but some were probably too specialized. Anyway, my real purpose was to see how our freshmen compared with our advanced students.

Therefore, my colleague Richard Yasko gave the exam to the 34 history majors in his historiography class and I gave it to 12 advanced students in recent American diplomatic history and to 6 graduate students taking a night class in historical research. All (except for the night students) had recently completed as a prerequisite a year-long college level survey of American history. Compared with the freshmen, our advanced students did a lot better. Their scores ranged from a high of 123 out of 150 to a low of 23. The average score for the advanced students was 43% compared to 18.8% for the freshmen. Of the advanced students 88% compared to 49.5% of the freshmen knew La Follette was from Wisconsin; 73% compared to 22% knew LBJ was from Texas; 50% compared to 4% knew the War of 1812 began with an American invasion of Canada; and 31% compared to 5% knew that Spain ceded Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War.

At the same time the advanced students had some serious troubles:

- 0% knew that General John Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.
- 0% identified Booker T. Washington with the Atlanta Compromise.
- 0% knew that James Levine is principal conductor of the Metropolitan Opera.
- 2% knew that Barry Goldwater's slogan was "A Choice, Not an Echo."

- 2% knew that James G. Blaine was "The Plumed Knight."
- 4% knew that the Dred Scott decision found the Missouri Compromise to be unconstitutional.
- 4% knew that Daniel Webster said "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
- 6% knew that Grant Wood painted "American Gothic."
- 6% knew that Sinclair Lewis wrote *Main Street*.
- 6% knew that "Massive Retaliation" was the policy of John Foster Dulles or Ike.
- 6% knew that Maine was admitted as a free state in the Missouri Compromise.
- 12% knew that John C. Calhoun led South Carolina's attempt to secede in 1833.
- 13% knew the Nat Turner's Rebellion occurred in the state of Virginia.
- 13% knew that Leonard Bernstein composed the music to *West Side Story*.
- 15% knew that Huey Long was "The Kingfish."
- 19% knew that James K. Polk was president during the Mexican War.
- 23% knew that J. D. Salinger wrote *A Catcher in the Rye*.
- 23% knew that John Paul Jones said "I have not yet begun to fight."
- 25% knew that "Seward's Folly" was the purchase of Alaska.
- 27% knew that Joe McCarthy was "Tailgunner Joe."
- 33% knew that Ernest Hemingway wrote *A Farewell to Arms*.

90% knew that Vanna White turns the letters on "Wheel."

94% knew that Tommy G. Thompson is the governor of Wisconsin.

98% knew that Magic Johnson was a sports figure who had contracted the HIV virus.

Without exception I was very generous in accepting any answer that was even remotely close. I gave full credit for misspelled words such as Briton or Britian, Joseph Stallon or Stalian, V. I. Lennon, Abraham Lincoln or Lincon, President John Roosevelt, Richard Nixon, Louisiana Purchase, General Corn Wallace, and Wisconsin Governor "T. T." for Tommy Thompson, or "Herby Boy" for Wisconsin Senator Herb Kohl.

Have I proved conclusively that we the faculty are so smart and that they the students are so dumb, or merely that the ideals and realities of higher education diverge? From my perspective, the disgraceful 43% showing of our majors implies that they haven't been taught very well by the same faculty they rate so highly in student evaluations. The results of my admittedly amateurish assessment exam suggest that we faculty should avoid at all costs having our defective instruction assessed. As the Earl of Chatham remarked upon learning the names of the generals appointed to suppress the American Revolution, "Sir, I know not what effect these names may have on the enemy, but I confess they make me tremble."

Benjamin D. Rhodes is professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.

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Daniel M. Friedenbergs is a businessman who has contributed to such publications as *Harper's*, *Esquire*, *The New Republic*, and *Partisan Review*.

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and Toys	Travel History
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Application deadline for the 1993/94 academic year is

December 1, 1992. For an

application packet, please write to:

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NEWSLETTER
Organization of American Historians



FRONTIERS CONFERENCE: A CALL FOR PAPERS

The Institute of Early American History and Culture and the Newberry Library's D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian will co-sponsor a Needs and Opportunities Research Conference on American Frontiers in the late colonial and early republican eras, circa 1750-1820. Scheduled to take place in the fall of 1994, the meeting will focus on English, French, and Spanish expansion east of the Mississippi River, with the intention of examining the dynamics of contact among Euro-Americans, African Americans, and the Indian peoples and of exploring the new cultural and social forms this convergence created. Among the themes to be addressed are the uses and meaning of land; structures of leadership and governance from family organization through empire; ethnic and cultural diversity, with special attention to gender and race; and issues of war and peace, with emphasis on the roles of violence and spirituality in the evolving character of the interacting societies. The scope of the presentations should encompass the state of current scholarship, new work being done, and a broader agenda for future research and writing in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century frontier studies. The sponsors will consider editing the papers for publication as an Institute volume.

Interested scholars are invited to submit proposals and a curriculum vitae to: Frontiers Conference Committee, c/o Fredrika J. Teute, IEAHC, Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187. Deadline: January 15, 1993.