

MUSLIM AMERICANS AND SEPTEMBER 11TH

by Peter Alter
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In the weeks after the September 11th attacks, the Chicago Historical Society (CHS) began collecting materials to document the attacks' local impact. Banners, flags, flyers, and other ephemera comprised this collecting effort. While striving to document Chicago's connections to the attacks, CHS also struggled not to be overly "Chicagocentric" in its collecting approach. Chicagoans felt the attacks deeply on many levels, but the attacks happened in New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C. Yet, one unfortunate result of the attacks is the increased scrutiny that Muslim Americans encounter. To capture Muslim-Americans' experiences after September 11th, CHS' immigration documentation project, *Global Communities: Chicago's Immigrants and Refugees* also participated in September 11th collecting.

In 1999, *Global Communities* project director, Olivia Mahoney, penned the following paragraph as the rationale supporting the project:

"Between 1945 and the present, Chicago has experienced a tremendous



Photo courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society. An Iqra poster depicting the five pillars of Islam.

change in its population. Historically a city largely populated by European and African Americans, Chicago attracted people from all over the globe after World War II, becoming one of the most ethnically, racially, and religiously diverse cities in the world by the 1980s. To capture this great shift in the city's demographics [CHS] has launched an extensive documentation project, *Global Communities*."

Running from 1999 through 2002, *Global Communities* documents the history of five recent immigrant and refugee groups in the Chicago area, covering portions of the Asian Indian, Mexican, Polish, Romanian, and Vietnamese communities.

ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

Robert R. Weyeneth, Department of History, University of South Carolina, has received a grant from the James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation of New York. He will take a leave from the university during the spring semester 2003 to research his new project on "The Architecture of Racial Segregation: The Challenges of Preserving the Problematical Past."

David G. Vanderstel, NCPH Executive Director, participated in a public history conference at Conner Prairie Museum, entitled *American Frontiers: Changing Lands, Changing Lives*. Other speakers on the program included Doug Hurt of Iowa State University, R. David Edmunds of University of Texas, and Kenneth Jackson of Columbia University.

NEW MEMBERS

- Patricia Ambacher, *Sacramento, CA*
- Matthew Andres, *Saint Louis, MO*
- Cherian Antony, *Austin, TX*
- Atlanta History Center, *Atlanta, GA*
- Ruth Ballard, *Columbia, SC*
- Brandy Banta, *State University, AR*
- Jeanne Barnes, *Wilmington, NC*
- Holly Barnett, *Murfreesboro, TN*
- Amy Baskette, *Savannah, GA*
- Jana Bean, *Columbia, SC*
- Barbara Beaucar, *Brandamore, PA*
- Margaret Boardman, *Reston, VA*
- Laurie Boetcher, *Las Vegas, NV*
- Gilda Bonanno, *Stamford, CT*
- George Boudreau, *Middletown, PA*
- Betty Joe Brenner, *Denver, CO*
- Steven Bromage, *Portland, ME*
- California State University-Bakersfield, *Bakersfield, CA*
- California State University-Sacramento, *Sacramento, CA*

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- Rebecca Conard, President
- James Gardner, Vice-President
- Patrick O'Bannon, Past President
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► *Muslim Americans ... continued.*

Public historians, volunteers, and a National Museum Fellow conducted research, yielding oral and video histories, video and photographic documentation, and the addition of two and three-dimensional artifacts to the collection. Many individuals and organizations generously donated artifacts documenting recent immigration. Project staff also purchased materials from neighborhood shops. But *Global Communities'* research scope did not specifically focus on Muslim Americans.

Before the attacks, CHS collected some artifacts from Chicago's Muslim communities. In an exhibit, "Out of the Loop: Neighborhood Voices," CHS has on display a Qu'ran, a Muslim prayer rug, and other related pieces. While Muslim Americans clearly enjoy "seeing themselves" in "Out of the Loop," such a limited number of artifacts does not make a profound impact on the documentation of Muslim-American history and culture. Before September 11th, *Global Communities* also made a limited effort to collect from Chicago's Muslim-American communities. The majority of these pieces included various religious materials, publications, and videos purchased from businesses on Devon Avenue, a predominantly South Asian area on the city's North Side. These materials, however, provided only a superficial overview of Muslim life in the Chicago area.

To move beyond this surface level for September 11th collecting, *Global Communities'* staff developed a modest oral history plan. The *Global Communities'* web site (<http://www.chicagohistory/immigration.html>) proved an ideal outlet for these oral histories, offering a space where a few edited transcripts would appear. As an acknowledgement of the importance of Islamic culture in Chicago, the month of Ramadan (November 2001) was chosen for the transcripts' debut on the project site. Posting the transcripts within roughly two months of the attacks was also meant to add to the growing national dialogue on September 11th and its meanings. While these decisions were rather easy, selecting Muslim Americans to be interviewed proved much more difficult.



Photo courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society
Razanne the Muslim Doll, promoted as the "Muslim Barbie"

Global Communities contacted potential interviewees in late September. Project staff chose highly visible Muslim Americans who had consistently functioned in the local spotlight. The reasoning behind this decision was that Muslim Americans who did not hold leadership positions would be less willing to speak about their experiences since September 11th. Some of the narrators also had to be willing to have their words posted to the web within a few weeks of the interview. The people contacted included leaders of Muslim foundations, community groups, and businesses. Project staff also sought to document anti-Muslim rallies that took place in the Chicago area. However, because such large-scale demonstrations were isolated events, *Global Communities* had to balance documentation of the rallies with what Muslim Americans experienced on a daily basis. As expected, few people responded favorably to requests for interviews.

The small group of interviews that took place still proved to be rich and meaningful, despite their low numbers. Muslim immigrants from Canada, India, and Iraq narrated their life stories for *Global*

Communities. An African-American Muslim woman also detailed an anti-Muslim rally and its aftermath. While African-American Muslims did not fall within *Global Communities'* purview, project staff wanted to include a willing narrator's story. Dr. Tasneema Ghazi, originally from India, articulated a theme that echoed throughout the interviews. Commenting on increased scrutiny after September 11th, Dr. Ghazi stated, "We [Muslim Americans] are not being put like the Japanese were in a camp, but at the same time you are in this open camp. Everybody is looking at you. Should I cover my head or should I not cover my head?" These interviews also yielded new acquisitions through the businesses and organizations with which the interviewees are connected. Sound Vision, an "Islamic multi-media company" based in the Chicago area, provided an array of materials documenting everyday Muslim-American culture. IQRA' International Education Foundation, a non-profit organization that develops Islamic educational materials for Muslim and non-Muslim children in the Chicago area, also had useful materials for the permanent collection.

September 11th and its aftermath created a unique opportunity for *Global Communities* to respond to world shaping current events. For the project, the crucible of September 11th also taught some useful lessons in community work during a volatile time. Project staff had to muster great tact and understanding when looking for interviewees and in executing the oral histories. For example, such innocuous noises as sirens passing alarmed even the most relaxed narrators and put a damper on the interviews. Others carefully poured over transcripts before agreeing to have them posted to the project web site, hoping to avoid any possible accusations of being anti-American. The oral histories and other acquisitions, however, proved invaluable to *Global Communities'* overall goal of documenting recent immigration to Chicago and increased both the quality and quantity of CHS artifacts documenting Chicago's Muslim-American communities.

Peter Alter is a Public Historian in the Department of Historical Documentation at the Chicago Historical Society

SEPTEMBER 11 AND THE ROLE OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM

On October 4, 2001, over seventy museum professionals and historians representing more than thirty institutions met at the Museum of the City of New York (MCNY) at a symposium cosponsored by MCNY and the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, to discuss the role of history museums in the national crisis created by the tragic events of September 11. The Steering Committee that emerged from that meeting, including representation from the New-York Historical Society, the New York State Museum, the New York City Fire Museum and the New Jersey Historical Society resolved on November 6, 2001 to put the resources of the history community behind the process of preserving the evidence that still remained at the World Trade Center site.

Since that time, the Steering Committee members have been in discussion with the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey and the team of architects that is working

with them to identify materials that should be salvaged for a future memorial. The Port Authority team focused on salvaging large, dramatic structural pieces such as steel debris, art works and crushed vehicles. With the Steering Committee's input, their charge has widened. Members of the Steering Committee have toured Ground Zero and the storage sites at Fresh Kills Landfill, on Staten Island, and JFK Airport with the Port Authority team to see that hundreds of more modest, but tremendously evocative pieces of material from the site are saved—items ranging from office furniture to evidence of the commercial life at the site. Through their efforts, historians and history museums are participating in the selection and preservation of objects that capture the stories of the life and death of the World Trade Center for posterity.

A strong desire for continued communication and collaboration has emerged from the museum's efforts. As a first step in that

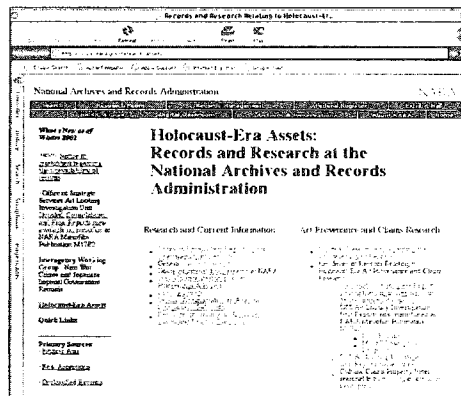
direction, MCNY and the National Museum of American History have established a private e-mail discussion group that is open to museum professionals, academic and public historians, librarians, archivists, and anyone else professionally interested in the collection, preservation and interpretation of materials related to the terrorist attacks of 9/11. To be subscribed to the list, please send an e-mail to: 911HIST-request@SIVM.SI.EDU. In addition to the listserve, a companion web page for public announcements has been created (<http://www.911history.net>) A resource for historians, museums, archives and other collecting institutions, as well as the general public, the website provides up-to-date information about collecting projects as well as exhibitions and programming initiatives related to the events of September 11. Any items that you would like to have shared with the public at large can be submitted to kwilson@mcny.org and will be posted on the web site.

A full-length piece, "September 11 and the Mourning After: Reflections on Collecting and Interpreting the History of Tragedy," will appear in the next issue of The Public Historian.

RECORDS, RESEARCH, AND RESTITUTION: THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION AND HOLOCAUST-ERA ASSETS 1996-2002

by Greg Bradsher
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During the past six years there has been a significantly increased worldwide interest in the assets that were looted and lost, recovered and restituted during and after World War II. This renewed interest began in the spring of 1996 when a researcher showed up at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland, interested in Jewish deposits in Swiss banks. She had come to the National Archives on behalf of US Senator Alfonse D'Amato, the



head of the Senate Banking Committee, to investigate the supposedly large quantities of dormant Jewish bank accounts in Swiss banks. The senator has been asked by the World Jewish Congress to conduct the research because it believed that there were billions of dollars in accounts and that the Swiss banks were making it difficult, if not impossible, for survivors of the Holocaust and heirs of victims of Nazi persecution to

► See NARA page 4

► NARA ... continued.

retrieve. Very early in her research the researcher located records that contained detailed information about Jewish deposits in a Swiss bank. Within a month of her discovery D'Amato's committee held hearings on Nazi looted assets and the Swiss bank accounts and shortly thereafter began a major, worldwide research effort into Holocaust-Era assets.

The research effort coupled with diplomatic, political, legal, moral, and economic pressures have forced countries, organizations, and companies to come to grips with their past and to meet their current responsibilities. Much has been achieved. Settlements regarding bank accounts, slave labor, and other property matters, have been reached with the Swiss, Germans, Austrians, French, and others, in amounts well over \$6 billion. Work is ongoing with the unpaid insurance issue, the restitution of looted art, and Jewish communal and religious property. And \$50 million dollars' worth of gold that was probably composed of, in part, non-monetary gold, or victim gold, instead of being returned to the central banks of Europe, from which it was stolen, has instead been donated to victims of Nazi persecution. Additionally, early in 1998 Congress adopted the Holocaust Victims Redress Act that authorized \$20 million for restitution payments. Subsequently Congress appropriated \$5 million for a Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund and made another appropriation in 2000 to be added to a German compensation agreement. A key element in the restitution process has been the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

The National Archives and Records Administration, the repository of our nation's archival records, became a key element of the Holocaust-Era assets story because of its holdings: over 15 million pages relating to the looting, locating, recovering, and restituting assets during and after World War II. These records, accumulated by over thirty Federal agencies, were relatively little used before 1996. Researchers, representing countries, organizations, companies, and financial entities, beginning in 1996, would find

the records invaluable to their research. Law firms would find evidence for lawsuits and the media exploited the records for hundreds of stories. Historians have found the records exceedingly useful in expanding their knowledge of the financial and economic aspects of the Second World War.

Since March 1996 NARA's Archives II Building in College Park, Maryland has been visited and/or contacted by well over one thousand researchers interested in records relating to Holocaust-Era assets. Many of those researchers have spent weeks, months, and even years going through millions of documents. To assist these researchers NARA produced first a 300-page and subsequently a 1,100-page guide to relevant records; sponsored a one-day meeting on art provenance and claims research, co-sponsored a two-day course on art provenance research, and held a Symposium on Holocaust-Era Assets Records and Research. Over 400 people, including representatives of numerous foreign governments attended this symposium. NARA in late 1998 created a Holocaust-Era Assets website (www.nara.gov/research/assets) and in early 2001 initiated a multi-year preservation and access program to microfilm and make more widely available Holocaust-Era related records.

NARA has been a major partner in the Federal Government's efforts to, in the words of President Clinton, "bring whatever measure of justice might be possible to Holocaust survivors, their families, and the heirs of those who have perished." NARA staff was intimately involved during the 1996-1998 period in the work of an 11-member Interagency Group on Nazi Assets, headed by Under Secretary of State Stuart E. Eizenstat. This group produced for the President two reports detailing Nazi looting and criticizing the neutral nations for accepting looted assets. During the 1999-2000 period NARA staff worked with the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust-Era Assets in the United States and materially assisted them in producing a report to the President and Congress in January 2001. Since the enactment of the Nazi War Crimes Records Disclosure Act of 1998, NARA staff have played the key role

in the Federal Government's declassification efforts to make available formerly classified records relating to Nazi war crimes and war criminals, Nazi persecution, and Nazi looting (for information on this effort, see www.nara.gov/iwg). Additionally, NARA staff have assisted the State Department's Office of the Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues and worked closely with the State Department planning for and participating in international conferences in Switzerland, England, Lithuania, and Washington, D.C.

NARA's efforts have been acknowledged on the floor of the Senate, during congressional committee hearings, in US government and foreign commission reports, and elsewhere. It is always nice to be recognized for one's efforts, but it is more important that archival records are being used, and being used in ways that are helping researchers shed light on past misdeeds and past efforts to right the wrongs of the Second World War.

During the past six years much has been accomplished towards bringing justice and compensation to victims of Nazi persecution, as well as for providing for Holocaust memory, research, and education. But those working so hard to achieve the financial settlements know that no amount of money could ever compensate for the atrocities of World War II. And they also know that much still needs to be done, and done quickly as the number of Holocaust survivors decreases every year. Many issues, both old and new, are still unresolved. Thus, undoubtedly, interest in Holocaust-Era assets issues will continue for years, if not decades. And just as certainly NARA and its archival holdings will continue to serve as important roles in the search for truth and justice.

Dr. Greg Bradsher is Director of NARA's Holocaust-Era Assets Records Project. Among his publications are Managing Archives and Archival Institutions (University of Chicago Press, 1989), Holocaust-Era Assets: A Finding Aid to Records at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland (NARA, 1999), and "Nazi Gold: The Merkers Mine Treasure" (Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration Spring 1999).

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS



by Patrick O'Bannon
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As I sat down to write this, my last "President's Comments," I found myself thinking about writing. Writing is one of the activities that unites us all as public historians. Wherever we work, whatever we do, we all write. Writing even bridges the divide between academics and non-academics. It's something we all share and it's the principal way we communicate our work to our audiences. No matter how much we try to integrate other forms of communication into our work we always seem to start with the written word. Museum exhibits use written labels to help convey the significance of the objects they display, and even film generally uses a voice over narration that starts life as a written script.

The importance of writing clearly, concisely, and in an accessible style is something that should be – and I assume is – emphasized in every public history program. Unlike our strictly academic colleagues, whose articles and monographs are generally written for other historians, our work is intended to reach a wider audience. On some level our writing models should not be academic historians, but rather those authors whose histories keep popping up on the bestseller lists. These writers are successfully reaching a wide audience with compelling tales of the past – and after all isn't that our goal.

Because we tend to write against deadlines imposed by others we also share much in common with journalists. Like journalists, we need to gain control of our facts, organize our thoughts, and quickly convert those thoughts into written words. Writing to a deadline is a stressful and

sometimes anguishing activity. I love to quote the newspaper sportswriter who had to churn out a regular column. He maintained that writing is easy – you simply sit down at the typewriter and open a vein.

I subscribe wholeheartedly to this notion. Writing doesn't come easy to me – I'd much rather just do research – but I write almost every day. My work largely requires technical writing – which is never going to land me on a bestseller list and is probably one reason I've dreaded writing these quarterly newsletter comments, which differ so significantly in tone and style from my daily work. In my view, technical writing emphasizes conveying information clearly and concisely. There's little room for adjectives and adverbs and the principal creativity lies in organizing one's facts so that an argument is conveyed as quickly and tersely as possible to a non-specialized audience. It's the Joe Friday school of writing; "just the facts ma'am."

I don't know whether public history programs teach technical writing skills, but my experience with new graduates from these programs suggests not. Many of these graduates find technical writing boring, and fear losing their reader's interest. But in technical writing I believe that holding the reader's interest is less important than conveying information in a concise and consistent fashion. My readers are generally reviewers, and I can make their job easier by writing consistently. Style is definitely of secondary importance.

I once heard a speaker rail against historical writing that was "theory driven and jargon laden." I think we should all strive to avoid such writing. It distances us from our audiences and reduces us to speaking to a small circle of the initiated. After all, we are, in effect, storytellers, and wouldn't you rather hear a story that spoke clearly and whose narrative flowed smoothly as opposed to being immersed in a stream of turgid, stagnant prose?

As public historians we have an opportunity to reach a much wider audience than our academic colleagues. So think about the people who read your writing. Make sure you're conveying your information clearly and don't flaunt your knowledge without purpose. Avoid theoretical digressions and factual blind alleys that don't help advance you towards your objectives. And wipe the blood off the keyboard when you're finished.

This is the last time you'll be reading me here, and despite the fact that I quake at the thought of the e-mail from Indianapolis requesting another column, it's been fun trying to figure out what I wanted to say each quarter. To actually receive comments from some of you has been a most amazing thing. Thanks.



The National Council on Public History promotes the application of historical

scholarship outside the university in government, business, historical societies, preservation organizations, archives, libraries, professional associations, and public interest groups.

For details contact NCPH President Rebecca Conard, Department of History, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132; (615) 898-2423; rconard@mtsu.edu; or David G. Vanderstel, NCPH, Cavanaugh 327, IUPUI, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140; (317) 274-2716; E-mail: ncph@iupui.edu.

For change of address, write UC Press, 2000 Center St., Suite 303, Berkeley, CA 94704-1223.

Submissions to Public History News should be sent to David G. Vanderstel, Editor, at the address above.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



by David G. Vanderstel
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With the NCPH annual meeting occurring so close to the production of the spring newsletter, I decided to "hold the presses" until returning from Washington, DC to use this space to apprise you of some of the events that occurred and decisions that were made at our meeting.

I hope that those of you who made it to Washington found the meeting to be informative and productive. As always, I would welcome your comments on how we can make our annual meetings a better means of serving NCPH members and promoting the cause of public history.

This annual meeting was the third time that NCPH has met jointly with the Organization of American Historians, and the second time in the nation's capital, since 1995. Well over 2,000 historians attended and participated in a wide variety of sessions. The program clearly demonstrated the importance of public history within the profession as public history sessions were incorporated throughout the 3 1/2 day conference. Thanks go out to the NCPH representatives on the joint program committee – Donald Ritchie, Barbara Franco, and program co-chair Dwight Pitcaithley – for their hard work over the past couple years. In the summer newsletter/annual report, I intend to provide an overview of the meeting as well as figures pertaining to attendance, NCPH participation, and revenue generated by the joint gathering.

During the course of the meeting, there were several special events that encouraged the public history community to gather. On Thursday evening, NCPH joined with the Oral History Association to host a reception

where members of both organizations gathered over food, drink, and good conversation. Friday noon saw the annual NCPH luncheon with outgoing president Patrick O'Bannon delivering his presidential address and presenting this year's group of award winners. That same evening, the NCPH Endowment Committee, chaired by Martha Norkunas, arranged a wonderful evening of heavy hors d'oeuvres and microbrew beer at the Capitol City Brewing Company, an event that benefited the NCPH endowment fund.

The NCPH Board of Directors, meeting all day on Thursday, made several important decisions regarding future initiatives of the organization:

- accepted an invitation to meet jointly in 2004 with the American Society of Environmental History in Victoria, British Columbia;
- approved a plan to conduct a member-wide survey to capture information about graduate education, careers, and desired services for the members;
- voted to explore the feasibility of migrating to an electronic version of the quarterly newsletter *Public History News* and providing a monthly update with current information on jobs, professional development opportunities, and calls for papers;
- voted to increase the Council's subsidization of the NCPH Executive Directorate in another step towards a fulltime director;
- voted to pursue grant opportunities in order to underwrite the organization's operations and to promote the teaching and practice of public history (NOTE: if you have any ideas about possible projects or funding opportunities, please contact me directly.);
- voted to accept UC Press' recommendation for a rate increase only for institutional members;
- moved to renew the existing

agreements with the University of California Press to publish *The Public Historian* and Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis to host the NCPH Executive Offices.

On the whole, we had a very productive time in Washington, DC. I would like to take this opportunity to thank several outgoing members of the NCPH leadership for their hard work over the past three years – board members Andrew Gulliford, Victoria Harden, and David Neufeld, and past president Alan Newell. It was a great pleasure to work with Patrick O'Bannon this past year, and I look forward to working with new president Rebecca Conard and vice president Jim Gardner as we seek to move the organization ahead and promote the teaching and practice of public history.

As always, if you have ideas about possible grants, programs, or other initiatives for NCPH, please feel free to contact president Rebecca Conard (rconard@mtsu.edu) or me (dvanders@iupui.edu) directly.



Visit the NCPH web site at:

www.ncph.org

View the latest news, job postings, calls for papers, and other announcements.

Join in conversations about public history on H-Public.

Contact the NCPH Executive Offices for more details.

NCC WASHINGTON UPDATE



by **Bruce Craig, Executive Director
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*[Editor's Note: We include excerpts
of previous NCC Washington
Updates here. For an archives of
past Updates, visit www.nccph.org
or www2.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc]*

**National Museum of African
American History and Culture
Commission Signed into Law** — On 28
December 2001 President Bush signed
legislation (P.L. 107-106) to establish a
Presidential Commission to develop a
plan of action for the establishment of a
National Museum of African American
Culture in Washington DC. The law
establishes a Commission consisting of 23
members to be appointed by the President,
the Speaker of the House, and Senate
Majority leader. Members of the
Commission are to be chosen from
professional museum associations,
including the Association of African
American Museums and African American
Museum Cultural Complex, as well as
academic institutions and groups
committed to the research and study of
African American life, art, history, and
culture such as the Historically Black
Colleges and Universities and the Joint
Center for Political and Economic Studies.

While the bill did pass Congress in
almost record time, it is not without
controversy. Some Hill critics wonder
whether the creation of an African
American Museum signals new efforts
by other ethnic groups to have their own
“national” museums. Others believe the
story of the African American experience
should not be separated out but rather
be more prominently integrated into

exhibitions at the National Museum of
American History.

House Passes Cold War Study —
On 19 December 2001 the House of
Representatives passed legislation (H.R.
107) introduced by Representative Joel
Hefley (R-CO) to require the Secretary of
the Interior to conduct a National Historic
Landmark theme study to identify sites and
resources in the US associated with the
Cold War (1946-1989) and to recommend
alternatives for commemorating and
interpreting Cold War history. The study
directs the Interior Secretary to study
military and non-military sites and
resources associated with people, events,
and social aspects of the Cold War and
assess such sites with an eye toward
designation as National Historic
Landmarks and/or National Park units
reflective of the Cold War theme. Cold
War related sites are currently under-
represented in the National Park System.
The legislation also directs the Secretary
to prepare and publish an interpretive
handbook on the Cold War and to
otherwise disseminate information
gathered through the study.

Veterans History Project — The
Veterans History Project, an activity of the
Library of Congress's American Folklife
Center, seeks to collect and preserve oral
histories and documentary materials from
veterans of World War I, World War II, the
Korean, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf
Wars. To learn more about the project,
visit: <http://www.loc.gov/folklife/vets>

**Controversy Surrounds New
Location for Liberty Bell** — In 2003,
the National Park Service (NPS) hopes
to unveil a new \$9 million pavilion in
Philadelphia to house one of the enduring
icons of freedom—the Liberty Bell.
The new Liberty Bell Center (LBC) at
Independence National Historical Park
is to be located just steps from the glass
pavilion where the Bell, a symbol of the
American Revolution and the abolitionist

movement, has been displayed since 1976.

However, the new location is in very
close proximity to the site of the Robert
Morris House, which served as the
executive mansion of the US from 1790 to
1800. It is also where George Washington
kept his eight slaves during his residency
in Philadelphia. In the 1830s, the red-brick
presidential mansion at 190 High Street
(today's Market Street) where both
Washington and second President John
Adams conducted the nation's business,
was razed along with all its associated
outbuildings. In 1951, except for the
structure's foundations, what little
remained of the house was demolished
to make way for Independence Mall.
Public toilets were eventually erected
on top of much of the historic spot.

The Liberty Bell Center is part of a
massive \$300 million dollar renovation for
the Independence Mall that includes the
historical parks new visitor's center and
the National Constitution Center, which is
under construction. NPS plans to remove
the restroom facility and construct a walk-
way to the new Liberty Bell Center. The
NPS sees no need to excavate the site of
the Executive mansion; some archeologists
believe that the presence of slaves probably
cannot be documented through the
archeological record as virtually all of the
physical remnants of their living quarters
was probably erased long ago. . . . What
the NPS plans to do instead, is to place a
small interpretive plaque on the edge of the
sidewalk to interpret the President's house
and slavery in the vicinity.

Critics believe the NPS is avoiding
the obvious contradiction of freedom and
servitude. At a minimum they want the
NPS to excavate the site and construct
a suitable memorial. One group, The
Independence Hall Association, is
advocating that the NPS create a stone
footprint outlining the location of the
house where Washington once lived.
Though the organization does not have a
concrete suggestion on how to deal with

➤ See Update page 8

CONSULTANT'S CORNER

The NCPH Consultants' Committee is dedicated to promoting the interests of NCPH members who provide historical services as consultants or contractors. The committee wishes to highlight professional accomplishments among contract historians, contract firms, and other independent researchers. Forward news of finished projects, contract awards, contract report publications, ongoing oral history projects, or anything else that might be of interest to practicing historians. E-mail items to Amy Dase, Consultants' Committee, at adase@paiarch.com. Be sure to include your full name and address.

Prewitt and Associates, Inc., published *Native American Cultural Affiliation Overview for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District*, by Karen M. Gardner. This report was developed to assist the Corps of Engineers in their ongoing consultation process with Native American tribes in Texas and

Louisiana. The report includes an overview of the Gulf Coast region's ethnohistory. It considers the federally recognized tribes and the status of land claims in these states, as well as tribes with specific interests that fall within the Galveston District's boundaries.

Jeffrey L. Durbin, a senior architectural historian with URS, was deployed to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Field Office in Manhattan in February. He reported that working as a public historian near Ground Zero of the World Trade Center tragedy required taking a safety course, passing a health examination, and getting fitted for a respirator. Walking from Ground Zero to Jersey City along the tunneled tracks of the 1908 Hudson & Manhattan Subway, now known as PATH, Durbin was evaluating the subway's potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Durbin was previously deployed to FEMA's Nisqually Earthquake Disaster Field Office

in Olympia, Washington to document and evaluation historic buildings. He has also done disaster planning for FEMA in Milton, Pennsylvania.

Durbin recently presented "'Remember Me as You Pass By': Monuments, Memorials, and Other Commemoratives Along the Road" to the Pioneer America Society. He also presented "The George Jetson Family Goes to Dixie: A Regional Perspective on the Recent Past" to the Tennessee Preservation Trust.

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► *Update... continued*

the slave-quarters issue, the Association notes, that John Adams also lived in the Executive mansion and since he was opposed slavery, the site provides the NPS with "a grand opportunity to interpret the complex and still-haunting issues of slavery in the [early] days of our government."

Park Superintendent Martha B. Aikens, however, sees little to be gained by constructing a footprint memorial. It would serve "only to show the size of rooms, which has little interpretive value," she says. More importantly, since the new location for the Liberty Bell will occupy much of the space formerly occupied by the Morris Mansion and its outbuildings, "the entire landscape from Market Street to the LBC would require redesign to achieve this proposal...[and it] would create design dissonance between two features, potentially causing confusion for visitors."

According to Gary B. Nash, professor of history at the University of California

at Los Angeles and a scholar of the American Revolution, "Our historical memory is often managed and manipulated [but] it's downright being murdered in Philadelphia." Nash urges the NPS to "get to the serious matter of how liberty and slavery coexisted."

At Independence NHP the Legislative and Judicial branches of the federal government are interpreted within the Independence Hall group of buildings, but there is little preserved in the historical park that enables the NPS to tell the story of the Executive branch. With a paucity of structures that could serve as the catalyst for telling that important aspect of our nation's early history, a spokesman for the NPS states that park officials have yet to fully address the issue of how to interpret the Executive branch within the historic core. While the NPS does own and interpret the Deshler-Morris House in Germantown, the oldest surviving presidential residence in the nation, it

is located miles away from the central complex that constitutes the core of Independence NHP and receives the bulk of visitors. Some critics suggest that a series of wayside exhibits or a museum situated elsewhere in the park (perhaps in a retrofitted historic building), the park could tell the neglected story of the Executive department in the early national period.

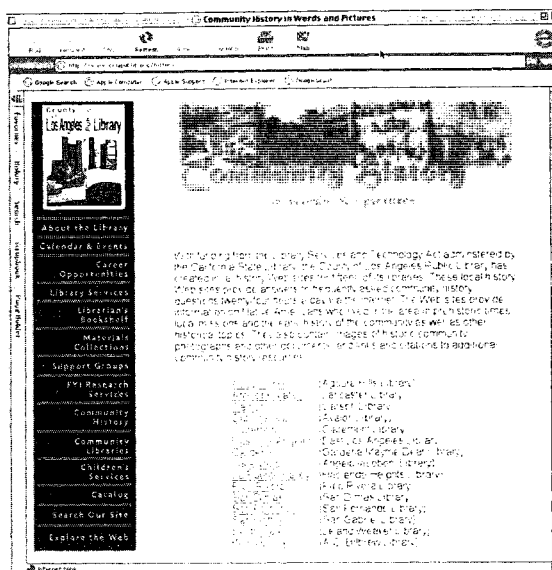
For more information on construction of the Liberty Bell Center, visit the National Park Service website at: www.nps.gov/inde/lbc.html

LOS ANGELES COUNTY WEBSITES BRING THE PAST INTO THE PRESENT

Since the move of American cinema to Hollywood in the 1920's, the popular imagination has identified Southern California as the place to bury the past and reinvent the present by using a new medium. Now, with the dawn of the Internet, the County of Los Angeles Public Library—with the help of History Associates—has embarked on a project to uncover local materials describing the region's history that reinvents how patrons access historical information through the County Library.

Library officials undertook the "Accessing Los Angeles Community History" project with a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services because they recognized the need to organize, preserve, and improve the accessibility of the Library's local history collections. Senior Historian and Archivist Gabriele Carey, who directs History Associates' West Coast office, has been working since early 1999 on transferring local history documents and photographs onto websites that will eventually be created for each of the eighty-eight community libraries.

Dr. Carey spent nearly a year surveying up to two hundred linear feet of materials that she found in the county's branch libraries and bookmobiles. Her inventory and needs assessment work culminated in production



of a nearly 500-page document titled "Guide to Local History Materials in the County of Los Angeles Public Library." The guide contains information sufficient to identify and locate history materials in all the libraries and an index that permits access by community. Each library also received a survey report for its collection, complete with inventory and preservation information.

After finishing the assessment phase in September 1999 and finalizing the guide, Dr. Carey conducted a workshop that revealed the project's findings and explained how librarians can update their collections' entries in the guide. She also designed and wrote a brochure that

explains the project. Dr. Carey has also completed five preservation workshops to teach librarians how to care for the materials, and has finished researching, writing, and creating websites for fifteen community libraries. The web pages are now on-line (www.colapublib.org/history) and include a narrative community history, frequently asked local history questions, notable personalities, landmarks and events, a guide to the local history materials at each library, and a means to receive input from users. The pages also serve as models for creating sites at the remaining county libraries.

In the process of obtaining local history materials to scan for the website, staff at the libraries and community organizations have, as an added benefit, learned to work together more closely; Dr. Carey said she hopes her work will also deepen the communities' understanding of their local history collections and enhance public access. In addition, it will definitely show that modern technology makes documents and images from the past even more accessible to Internet users of today.

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR UPCOMING NCPH ANNUAL MEETINGS

April 23-27, 2003 Houston, Texas

Spring 2004 Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

2001-2002 NCPH AWARD RECIPIENTS

The National Council on Public History is pleased to announce the winners of this year's awards. Recipients were recognized at the presidential luncheon on 12 April during the annual meeting in Washington, DC.

HRA New Professional Award

The Historical Research Associates New Professional Award, which provides a travel grant for a new public history professional, went to Edward Salo, Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano TX.

Student Project Award

NCPH established the Student Project Award to recognize and reward the contribution of student projects to the field of public history and to encourage student participation in NCPH. The winning project receives a travel award to enable one or more students from the project to attend the annual NCPH meeting.

This year's Student Project Award winners were Raymond W. Rast (Ph.D. candidate at the University of Washington) and Connie Walker Gray (HRA, Seattle), for preparing the National Historic Landmark nomination for the Eagledale Ferry Dock, Bainbridge Island, WA, the March 1942 embarkation site for the first group of Japanese Americans interned under Executive Order 9066.

The selection committee noted that their project exemplified public history at its best through the use of diverse and multi-faceted research methods and through the researchers' ability to involve the whole community in their research project.

G. Wesley Johnson Award

The G. Wesley Johnson Award is given each year for the best article in *The Public Historian* during the past volume year. The award is funded by HMS Associates, Inc. of Sante Fe, New Mexico.

Ginetta Candelario of Smith College was the winner of this year's award for her article "Black Behind the Ears'- and Up Front Too? Dominicans in *The Black Mosaic*", which appeared in the Fall 2001

issue of *The Public Historian*.

The selection committee noted: "In her analysis of the Black Mosaic exhibit in the Smithsonian affiliated Anacostia Museum of Washington DC, Candelario juxtaposes United States and Latin American perceptions of race and ethnicity and opened our eyes to see deeper into the racial divide in the US. She challenges public historians to reevaluate the definition of "African American" based on broader ethnic and in particular Latin American connections and to address this more complex racial and ethnic mosaic in public exhibits."

Robert L. Kelley Memorial Award

The Robert L. Kelley Memorial award seeks to perpetuate the legacy and memory of a founder of the public history movement, Dr. Robert Kelley. It honors distinguished and outstanding achievements by individuals, institutions, non-profit or corporate entities for having made significant inroads in making history relevant to individual lives of ordinary people outside of academia.

The recipient of the 2002 Kelley Award was the Public History Program at the University of South Carolina in recognition of its twenty-five years of excellence in public history education, its contributions to the development of the public history profession, and its leadership in promoting and advocating history and its uses in the broader world.

Congratulations to all of this year's award winners.

Also recognized at this year's awards ceremony were outgoing members of the NCPH leadership who had devoted several years to leading this organization. Outgoing board members included: Andrew Gulliford, Director, Center of Southwest Studies, Fort Lewis College; Victoria A. Harden, National Institutes of Health; and David Neufeld, Parks Canada. Also recognized was Alan Newell, who served as NCPH president for 2000-2001.

► *New Members ... continued*

Melissa Carson, *Columbia, SC*
 Center for American History, *Austin, TX*
 Wesley Chenault, *Atlanta, GA*
 Claremont College, *Claremont, CA*
 Carrie Curtis, *Lemoyne, PA*
 Sarah Dangelas, *Pelham, NH*
 Shae Davidson, *The Plains, OH*
 Donna Davis, *Nashville, TN*
 Peter Dedek, *Blacksburg, VA*
 Jennifer Dickey, *Atlanta, GA*
 Pedro Dominguez, *Las Cruces, NM*
 Anne Effland, *Washington, DC*
 Lori Beth Finkelstein, *Madison, NJ*
 Fielding Freed, *Beech Island, SC*
 Steve Gaither, *Plano, TX*
 Claire Galloway, *Shreveport, LA*
 Ellen Garrison, *Murfreesboro, TN*
 Christopher Garth, *Stafford, VA*
 Gena Gilliam, *Franklin, TN*
 Frank Giorgianni, *Lansdale, PA*
 Briann Greenfield, *New Britain, CT*
 Stacey Griffin, *Tuscaloosa, AL*
 Nancy Hagedorn, *Terre Haute, IN*
 Sarah Haldeman, *Portland, OR*
 Susan Hall, *Greencastle, IN*
 Darren Hanna, *Philadelphia, PA*
 Sheila Hannaway, *Tampa, FL*
 Sara Henry, *New York, NY*
 Mary Hollywood, *Mason, OH*
 Sharon Hughes, *Danville, VA*
 John Jensen, *Wakefield, RI*
 Brian Joyner, *Washington, DC*
 Shoshanna Lansberg, *Austin, TX*
 Charles Lawrence, *Wichita, KS*
 Sarah Leavitt, *Silver Spring, MD*
 Calinda Lee, *Baltimore, MD*
 Ian Lekus, *Durham, NC*
 James Lide, *Spencerville, MD*
 Paul Mattingly, *New York, NY*
 Eileen McHugh, *Auburn, NY*
 Karen Miller, *Saint Louis, MO*
 Margaret Miller, *Murfreesboro, TN*
 Dayna Minter, *Riverside, CA*

SEN. BYRD SENDS GREETINGS FOR NCPH ENDOWMENT RECEPTION

The NCPH Endowment Reception, held at the Capitol City Brewing Company in Washington, DC during the recent NCPH annual meeting, proved to be a very successful event. A wide assortment of hors d'oeuvres, fine microbrews, and good company greeted all who attended the event.

Although none of the invited congressional representatives attended, NCPH did receive a message from US Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-West Virginia), which we reproduce below:

April 12, 2002

Dear Friends:

As you gather for tonight's reception, I wish to take this opportunity to commend your organization's efforts to foster public history programs, projects, and initiatives. History is near and dear to my heart. I can recall, as a young boy in a two-room school in the hills of West Virginia, memorizing my history lesson by a kerosene lamp and reciting that lesson in front of the class. Our country's proud past came to life for me in the pages of that history book. My heroes were George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, Nathan Hale, and Abraham Lincoln, to name a few. I drew strength and inspiration from the convictions and ideals of those great Americans.

It seems that in recent years the popular definition of "hero" has changed for the worse. The Founding Fathers have been replaced in the imaginations of America's youth by sports figures, rock musicians, and movie stars. I have long deplored the disturbing trend in our public schools to lump history into a broad course called "social studies." To help correct this unfortunate situation, in the year 2000, I created the "Teaching American History" initiative with a \$50 million appropriation. In 2001, I strengthened that initiative with an additional \$100 million. This project seeks to deepen teachers' understanding of history so that they may impart this knowledge to their students.

I am hopeful that our nation's schools will benefit from this much needed effort to further students' education about, and appreciation for, this great land. At a time when our very way of life is under attack, it is important for our young people to learn about the people, places, and events that helped to create the greatest republic that the world has ever known. God bless the United States of America!

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Byrd

> *New Members ... continued.*

Tracy Neuman, *Needham Heights, MA*
Caroline Newman, *Washington, DC*
Michele Nielsen, *Redlands, CA*
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum
Commission, *Harrisburg, PA*
Gale Peterson, *Columbus, OH*
Dominick Pisano, *Alexandria, VA*
Kathy Price, *Fairbanks, AK*
Richard Rabinowitz, *Brooklyn, NY*
Samantha Rife, *Gettysburg, PA*
John Schlotterbeck, *Greencastle, IN*
Stacey Schneider, *Harrisonburg, VA*
Marsha Semmel, *Boulder, CO*
Joel Smeltzer, *Salisbury, NC*
Lynne Snyder, *Washington, DC*
State Library of Victoria,
Melbourne, Australia
Barbara Stokes, *Columbia, SC*
Danielle Stuckle, *Valley City, ND*
Debra Sutphen, *Rocklin, CA*
Karen Sutton, *Church View, VA*
Adam Tabela, *Albany, NY*
Tel Aviv University, *New York, NY*
Truman Presidential Library,
Independence, MO
Rebecca Vinyard, *Washington, DC*
Vicki Webert, *Kalamazoo, MI*
Tara White, *Nashville, TN*
Charles Whittingstall, *Groton, CT*
Richard Williams, *Clinton, NY*
Deanna Wooley, *Bloomington, IN*

AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND INTERNSHIPS

The Fulbright Scholar Program is offering 95 lecturing/research awards in American History for the 2003-2004 academic year. Awards for both faculty and professionals range from two months to an academic year. While many awards specify project and host institution, there are a number of open "Any Field" awards that allow candidates to propose their own project and determine their host institution affiliation. Foreign language skills are needed in some countries, but most Fulbright lecturing assignments are in English. Application deadlines for 2003-2004 awards are 1 August 2002 for traditional lecturing and research grants worldwide. For information, visit the Fulbright web site at www.cies.org, or contact: The Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, N.W. - Suite 5L, Washington, D.C. 20008. Phone: 202-686-7877. E-mail: apprequest@cies.iie.org

CALL FOR PAPERS/ PROPOSALS

The Society for Military History will hold its 70th Annual Meeting at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1-4 May 2003. The conference theme is "The Military and Society During Domestic Crisis." The Program Committee especially invites proposals for papers and panels that address the role of professional military forces, citizen-soldiers, and civilians during domestic disturbances, insurrections, terrorist acts, natural disasters, national emergencies, civil wars, revolutions, epidemics, and other crises that involve civil-military affairs and relations. This theme will allow participants to incorporate military history with topics that are of interest to historians and individuals working in the public policy arena. As always, proposals for papers and panels treating all aspects of military history are welcome.

Proposals should include a one-page abstract for each paper, outlining topic, thesis, and sources, and a brief c.v. for

all participants. The program committee intends to post the abstracts on the SMH Web site, <http://www.smh-hq.org>. The committee welcomes volunteers to serve as chairs and/or commentators. Volunteers are asked to provide a brief c.v.

Submit proposals for papers and full panels no later than 1 October 2002 to: Dr. Kurt Piehler, Center for the Study of War and Society, 220 Hoskins Library, Knoxville, TN 37996-0411. Tel: (865) 974-7094. Web Site: <http://web.utk.edu/~csws/> E-Mail: gpiehler@utk.edu

Florida Conference of Historians

extends a call for papers for its meeting 27 February -March 1, 2003, to be hosted by Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Florida. Proposals for papers and panels on all topics of historical interest (broadly conceived) are invited. For additional information, visit <http://users.ju.edu/jclarke/fch.htm>, or contact Jay Clarke, Professor of History, Jacksonville University, 2800 University Blvd. N, Jacksonville, FL 32211. Email: jclarke@ju.edu

Historyworks is a public history conference, organized by PHANZA (Professional Historians' Association of New Zealand/Aotearoa) and to be held in the Wellington Town Hall on 22-24 November 2002. The conference will examine the practice, processes and presentation of public history in New Zealand/Aotearoa and overseas.

PHANZA now invites presentations that explore and reflect upon these themes in the following areas: commissioned history, heritage, oral history, Waitangi Tribunal claims, identity issues, exhibitions, mass media, local history, politics, planning and public policy.

Abstracts of up to 200 words should be submitted by 31 July 2002 for consideration. Presentations will be of **20 minutes duration**, with 10 minutes for questions. Panel proposals of a longer duration are welcome.

Abstracts can be emailed to tnightingale@doc.govt.nz or posted to Conference Committee, PHANZA, PO Box 1904, Wellington, New Zealand, by **31 July 2002**.

The PHANZA website (<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/phanza/conf-2002.htm>) will have regular conference updates. Registration forms will be organized after July and will be available on the website or from the Conference Convenor.

Further enquiries can be directed to: Tony Nightingale, Conference Convenor, PO Box 10420, Wellington, New Zealand; Ph (04) 471 3258 (work) tnightingale@doc.govt.nz

CONFERENCES, INSTITUTES, SEMINARS, & WORKSHOPS

September 11th, 2001: The Impact and Aftermath for Canada and Canadians. A conference to be held in Ottawa, Ontario, September 13-15, 2002. **The Association for Canadian Studies** invites submissions on the full range of topics that have been raised by the events of September 11th, 2002.

In the immediate wake of the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, there was a significant shift in government priorities and public perceptions relating to Canadian domestic policies and international affairs. Within Canada, the dramatic and tragic events gave rise to significant challenges to a broad range of existing policies and provoked hard questions about the resources allocated to their implementation. In particular, many programs and commitments were reconsidered on the basis of their relevance or not to the threat of future violence. At the same time, in the realm of international affairs, Canada and other allies of the United States had to reassess their mutual obligations and respond to demands for support in a "war" against terrorism. For Canadian-American relations especially, the implications were profound, as the "longest undefended border in the world" was now seen as a source of insecurity rather than comfort in a dangerous world. For policy-makers and commentators alike, it became important to strike a balance between effective co-operation and respect for national sovereignty.

In addition to these broad concerns, the tragedy focused attention on the important long-term implications of a

number of specific issues. For example, many Canadians expressed fears about the ramifications of the event for values that they consider vital to their civic identity, including tolerance and diversity. These concerns also prompted reappraisals of the role of the media in shaping public responses to crises. In this context some specific issues that have raised concerns linked to the tragedy include:

- treatment of religious and other minorities in Canada
- immigration and refugee policy
- intelligence gathering and assessment
- airport security / border regulations
- public order and national security (Bill C-36 and other measures)

Beyond the realm of public policy, there were implications for a wide range of economic, social and cultural activities, as well as diverse forms of expression and attitudes (including how artists and performers responded to these events).

Last though certainly not least, there were the individual and group involvement and responses to the tragedy and the educators who had to try to explain these events to children.

One year after the September 11 tragedy, this multidisciplinary conference will provide a unique opportunity to reflect upon and debate the critical issues that have arisen since.

Deadline for submitting proposals is 27 May 2002. Send submissions to: Hector Mackenzie, c/o the Association for Canadian Studies, 209 Ste-Catherine St. E, V-5140, c/o UQAM, P.O. Box 8888, Downtown Station, Montreal Qc H3C 3P8. Fax: 514-987-3481. Email: general@acs-aec.ca; call for papers website: <http://www.acs-aec.ca>

Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village will play host to "Choices and Challenges: Collecting By Museums and Archives", on 1-3 November 2002 at the Benson Ford Research Center on the museum's campus in Dearborn, Michigan.

The symposium, with support from the Americana Foundation, will bring together curators and archivists from leading history museums, historical societies and collecting repositories from across the

United States. Topics covered will include the what, how and why of collecting. The goals of the symposium are to share best practices, encourage collaboration and to help professionals better understand the strategic implications of collecting.

For more information on the three-day symposium, please go the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village website at www.hfmvgv.org/calendar/symposium or call Marilyn Yee at (313) 982-6100, ext. 2559, e-mail at MarilynY@hfmvgv.org.

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), partnering with history organizations and sites around the country, announces its workshop schedule for the year. These workshops meet the needs of entry-level and mid-career history professionals looking to improve their skills. The workshops address subjects in a "hands-on" environment designed to give participants practical guidance that capitalizes on existing skills while challenging the development of new skills.

Interpretation Issues and Strategies — *Participants will be:* new and mid-career professionals and dedicated volunteers. Mercer Museum/Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, PA, August 1-3, 2002, Registration deadline is July 1, 2002. *Fee:* \$250 for AASLH members.

Collections Management and Practices — *Participants will be:* new professionals and volunteers with responsibility for collections. Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History, Detroit, Michigan, July 11-13, 2002, Registration deadline is June 11, 2002. *Fee:* \$250 for AASLH members

Leadership Institute — *Participants will be:* members of top management teams at state and private history institutions. Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, Connecticut, June 27-29, 2002, Registration deadline is May 27, 2002. *Fee:* \$295 for AASLH members

For more information about AASLH or its professional development workshops contact Tara White by: phone 615-320-3203; fax 615-327-9013; or email white@aslh.org. To receive a workshop brochure by mail, contact

Tara White at AASLH by email: pdreg@aslh.org or call (615) 320-3203. The workshop information, agendas, and registration information will also appear on our website at www.aslh.org.

INTERNET

The New York Correction History Society (NYCHS) has unveiled an Auburn & Osborne series of web pages exploring the role in correction history of Auburn penitentiary and American prison reform leader from Auburn, Sing Sing warden Thomas Mott Osborne. It can be accessed via the NYCHS home page at: www.correctionhistory.org

The new NYCHS series appears to be the World Wide Web's largest single resource of pages and links focused on these two closely related subjects. It features four NYCHS presentations totaling 32 pages with 90 images, links to two dozen earlier NYCHS pages containing Auburn or Osborne references, and links to more than 50 other sites elsewhere on the web providing some historical material on Auburn or Osborne.

The Rutgers Journal of Law and Religion has announced the online publication of documents from the Nuremberg Tribunal in which Nazi officials were tried following World War II. The documents come from the archive of General William J. Donovan, who served, among other things, as special assistant to the U.S. Chief of Counsel during the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. For the Nuremberg Project of the Rutgers Journal of Law and Religion tap into: <http://camlaw.rutgers.edu/publications/law-religion/nuremberg.htm>

The Smithsonian Institution has launched a new website called **CivilWar@Smithsonian** that features more than 250 images taken from uniforms, paintings, photographs and other artifacts. According to Marc Pachter, acting director of the National Museum of American History, "the Website will contain links to other Civil War era sites and organizations and will grow to become the ultimate Civil War visual resource on the World Wide Web." To access the website, go to: <http://www.civilwar.si.edu>

The National Archives and Records Administration has published a substantive new report to Congress on the declassification of records concerning Japanese war crimes in World War II. The report describes some of the highlights of the 18,000 pages that have been declassified to date, including such things as Japanese bacteriological warfare-related activities. The report gives the status of the remaining 60,000 pages awaiting declassification review. To access the report entitled, "Implementation of the Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Act and the Japanese War Crimes Provisions of the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act," visit <http://www.nara.gov/iwg/report02.html>

The Library of Congress National Digital Library Program and Manuscript Division have released some 20,000 documents comprising 61,000 digital images and annotated transcriptions (prepared by the Lincoln Studies Center) of 11,000 documents dating from 1833 through 1916. Most of the documents date from 1850 through Lincoln's presidential years. The release completes the online presentation of the Abraham Lincoln Papers. The papers can be accessed from the American Memory website at <http://www.loc.gov>

The American Memory online collections announces the addition of two new collections to the over 100 currently available on the website.

Working in Paterson: Occupational Heritage in an Urban Setting presents approximately 500 interview excerpts and approximately 3800 photographs from the Working in Paterson Folklife Project of the American Folklife Center [<http://lcweb.loc.gov/folklife>] at the Library of Congress. This collection can be found at the following URL: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/wiphtml>

The four-month study of occupational culture in Paterson, New Jersey, was conducted in 1994. Paterson is considered to be the cradle of the Industrial Revolution in America. It was founded in 1791 by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.), a group that had US Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton as an advocate. The basis for Paterson's manufacturing potential

was the Great Falls on the Passaic River. Paterson went on to become the largest silk manufacturing center in the nation as well as a leader in the manufacture of many other products, from railroad locomotives to firearms.

The documentary materials presented in this online collection explore how this industrial heritage expresses itself in Paterson today: in its work sites, work processes, and memories of workers. The online presentation also includes interpretive essays exploring such topics as work in the African-American community, a distinctive food tradition (the Hot Texas Wiener), the ethnography of a single work place (Watson Machine International), business life along a single street in Paterson (21st Avenue), and narratives told by retired workers.

The second new American Memory collection is Emile Berliner and the Birth of the Recording Industry. Available at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/berlhtml>, the collection is a selection of more than 400 items from the Emile Berliner Papers and 108 Berliner sound recordings from the Library of Congress's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. Berliner (1851-1929), an immigrant and a largely self-educated man, was responsible for the development of the microphone, the flat recording disc and the gramophone player. Although the focus of this online collection is on the gramophone and its recordings, it includes much evidence of Berliner's other interests, such as information on his businesses, his crusades for public-health issues, his philanthropy, his musical composition, and even his poetry. Spanning the years 1870 to 1956, the collection comprises correspondence, articles, lectures, speeches, scrapbooks, photographs, catalogs, clippings, experiment notes, and rare sound recordings.

More than 100 sound recordings from the Berliner Gramophone Co. are featured on the site, demonstrating the various genres produced in the 1890s, including band music, instrumentals, comedy, spoken word, popular songs, opera, and foreign-language songs. Noted performers such as the Sousa Band appear, and rarities are featured such as a recording of Buffalo Bill giving his Sentiments on the Cuban Question just prior

to the Spanish-American War and Native-American ghost dances recorded by the noted ethnologist James Mooney.

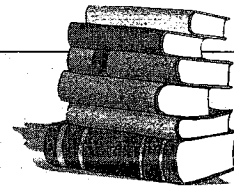
POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Director of Research, The Filson Historical Society. Responsibilities will include directing and organizing the expanding operations of The Filson Historical Society's "Filson Institute" (FI). Founded in 1884 in Louisville, The Filson Historical Society is a privately funded regional historical society established to collect, preserve, and interpret the history and culture of the Ohio Valley and Upper South. Its research collections are particularly strong in the frontier, antebellum, and Civil War eras.

Established in 2000, the purpose of The Filson Institute is to create programmatic bridges between The Filson Historical Society's research collections, the scholarly world, and the interested public. The director of research will develop planning policies and procedures relating to Institute scholarly activities; supervise Institute education and research programs, including fellowships and internships; expand and oversee the coordination of educational programs such as conferences and symposia with cooperating universities and historical societies; and direct the Institute publications.

Candidates should have a comprehensive knowledge of American history and scholarship of the Ohio Valley region and Upper South; an understanding of interdisciplinary approaches relating to the nation and region's past. Ph. D. in history or American studies. A strong first book is highly desired. The salary is competitive and based on experience. Closing date for applications is June 1, 2002. Send a cover letter, resume, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to Search Committee, The Filson Historical Society, 1310 S. Third St., Louisville, KY, 40208. For further information contact Mark Wetherington, Director, The Filson Historical Society, 1310 S. Third St., Louisville, KY, 40208. markweth@filsonhistorical.org. or visit www.filsonhistorical.org.

NEW NCPH PUBLICATIONS



The latest edition of *A Guide to Graduate Programs in Public History* is now available.

The volume includes detailed entries about more than 50 public history programs in the United States and Canada. Each program entry includes information on course offerings, degree requirements, internship opportunities, financial aid, placement, and faculty.

The *Guide* is an excellent starting point for students who are interested in exploring the diverse opportunities in public history education at the graduate level. It also is an outstanding resource for faculty and career counselors to assist students seeking to work in the history profession as well as those wishing to explore a change in careers.

The *Guide* is available for \$20.00 to NCPH members; \$25.00 for nonmembers; add \$3.00 for postage and shipping.

Order your copies today by sending a check or money order made out to NCPH to:

NCPH Executive Offices
425 University Boulevard – Cavanaugh 327
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140

ALSO COMING SOON!

CAREERS FOR STUDENTS OF HISTORY - 2002 EDITION

Published by the American Historical Association and the National Council on Public History, *Careers for Students of History* is a must read for any prospective student interested in pursuing a career in history. The new and expanded edition of this very useful guide, produced by the Public History Program at the University of South Carolina, discusses the numerous career possibilities, and also includes interviews with prominent historians in all fields of history, ranging from academic and publishing, to public and consulting.

Membership Application

15% Introductory Offer for New Members

I would like to become a member of the **National Council on Public History** and receive a 2002 calendar year subscription to *The Public Historian* and *Public History News* as part of my new membership.

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Please direct inquires and payments for these memberships to: NCPH Executive Offices, 425 University Blvd, Indianapolis, IN 46202, 317-274-2716.

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NCPH tax number: 52-1210-174



NCPH BOARD EXPLORES ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER

At the recent annual meeting in Washington, DC, the NCPH Board of Directors considered a proposal from Executive Director David G. Vanderstel to produce an electronic version of *Public History News*, the organization's quarterly newsletter. In his statement, Vanderstel noted that an electronic newsletter would help NCPH provide current job notices, professional development opportunities, and other news important to public historians. It would also result in a substantial savings on printing and postage costs for *PHN*, which constitutes almost 20 percent of the annual budget now, and which allow NCPH to redirect those resources to other members' services.

As proposed, NCPH would still produce the quarterly *Public History News* containing most of the current features – columns from the President and Executive Director and articles of interest to public historians. But, it would be sent electronically as pdf and text files so members could choose their text format. In the intervening months, however, the NCPH Executive Offices would send out a monthly update—similar to Bruce Craig's NCC Washington Update—with the latest job notices, conference and workshop opportunities, and other "time sensitive" materials, with links to the NCPH web site for more in-depth news. This, the board believes, would help us communicate better with our members.

Before we embark upon this initiative, however, we would like to hear your thoughts on this proposal. What have been your experiences – positive and/or negative – with electronic newsletters and updates? Do you see any advantages/disadvantages?

Please send your comments by email to us in the NCPH Executive Offices at ncph@iupui.edu or dvanders@ncph.org. In this way, we can also update our database with your recent email address as we lay the groundwork for the newsletter and other forms of communication with the NCPH members.

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