

OAH

NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

Volume 10, Number 2

May, 1982

Annual Meeting Attracts 2200

Both preregistration and registration for the OAH 1982 annual meeting were the highest since the 1978 meeting in New York. Total preregistration was 1,332 and the total registration was 1,990. With special visitors, press representatives, and students from local schools, it is estimated that approximately 2,200 attended the OAH 75th annual meeting. A record number of women were formally listed in the program.

Participation Totals

Total preregistration	1,332
Total registration	1,990
Total attending	2,200
Job registry listing	70
Academic	42
Professional	28
Job applicants	180
Percentage of women participants	34

Call for Papers

The Program Committee for the annual meeting to be held in Los Angeles in 1984 invites members of the Organization of American Historians to submit proposals for papers and workshops for the committee to evaluate. Precises, approximately two pages in length, summarizing the thesis, method, and significance of the proposal and vitae of all participants should be forwarded to the OAH Program Committee, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Dorothy Ross
Ira Berlin
Co-chairs
Program Committee

Executive Secretary Reports OAH Office Reorganization

Joan Hoff-Wilson

It has been said that one of the most interesting and irritating characteristics of historians is that they are more adept at dealing with past crises than with present ones. You are all aware of the current crisis in the profession, and in this report I would like to summarize the various ways in which the OAH is dealing with it.

First, however, I would like to say something about the Bloomington staff as a newcomer to this job. I have undertaken a reorganization of the office that not only reflects the great competence which already exists there, but also reflects an effort to fill the void to be left by Evelyn Leffler's retirement later this spring. She is truly the collective memory of the Organization. Upon learning that she was about to retire, a number of people sent me letters praising her service and I want to read to you segments from several to convey the enormous loss that her retirement represents.

One of the most telling was written by the executive secretary and OAH past president who actually hired Evelyn nine years ago. Tom Clark described his staff "huddling" about him as if he were "a widower looking for a second wife. . . ." He goes on to say: "I interviewed at least a dozen applicants with negative reactions [from the staff]. . . , but when Evelyn came along there was enthusiastic agreement that she was the one. "Indeed," Clark writes

with emphasis, "she has proved to be the one. . . ." To me, personally, it has been a joy this past decade to see how efficiently and lovingly Evelyn has managed the affairs of the OAH. . . . She deserves the blessing of every member of the historical profession."

Another long-standing and important contributor to OAH activities has been Richard Leopold, who noted the "many kindnesses and extreme helpfulness" Evelyn Leffler exhibited during his presidency saying, "only those who have served in that office can appreciate all that [she has] done for the Organization of American Historians over the years. We are all [her] debtors." Along the same lines, Frank Friedel wrote from his new post in Seattle that he regretted not being able to attend this year's meeting to say goodbye to Evelyn because "she has been the

mainstay of a generation of past presidents of the OAH. I found during my years both on the Executive Board and as President that she was not only helpful but delightful. She is a rare person."

The tribute which sticks in my mind most is the one by Jack Blicksilver who served as chair of the Publicity Committee at the Atlanta convention in 1977. He described her as a whirling dervish of efficiency. . . . Only, I wish [she was not leaving] this year, at Philadelphia, since I cannot be there [to] join . . . countless admirers and friends in kissing [her]. . . and telling [her] how much [she] has meant to us and how much we will miss [her]. . . . At least putting it on paper instead of shouting it in the din of a crowd-

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Harry Whipkey, Pennsylvania State Archives, sits (left) while OAH President Gerda Lerner accepts a proclamation declaring History week in Philadelphia from William B. McLaughlin, Mayor's office, Executive Secretary Joan Hoff-Wilson looks on.

Executive Secretary's Report

Continued From Page 1

ded ballroom, I can reaffirm my affection and gratitude.

I know that my first year as Executive Secretary would have been a near disaster without her, and as far as the second year is concerned I am grateful that she will only be a telephone call away in Bloomington.

Thus, part of my motivation in reorganizing the Bloomington office was to redistribute the multifaceted duties Evelyn normally performed. There is only one part of the office reorganization which I think concerns the membership. I have created an editorial and publicity staff in order to allow for more efficient publication of as many as six Newsletters a year. Through the sale of ads and less expensive production methods, we will begin to publish four issues this year. Further savings and more advertising may enable us to produce five or six issues annually in the near future. My goal is to set up a lively and informative format for communicating from the Bloomington office and for encouraging articles from individual members on the average of every other month.

No doubt you have noticed the new format of the Newsletter. According to Evelyn Leffler, the office has received more comments on the Newsletter in the last six months than in the previous decade. While the

vast majority of them have been positive, I must confess that the praise has not been universal. A few of you oppose the tabloid size and newsprint for reasons ranging from aesthetic objections to complaints about the greater difficulty of clipping and filing a newsletter of this size.

Unlike the quotations I have just read about Evelyn Leffler, most of the authors of these will remain anonymous for obvious reasons. However, I will start by identifying the first one. In noting his sadness at not being able to attend our seventy-fifth anniversary this year, Tom Clark said that when he received the newly formatted Newsletter last fall he recalled "what a hell of time [he] had getting that wooden-headed Council to approve the idea [of a newsletter]. Too, one now wonders," he continued, "how we ever operated without a national headquarters."

It is significant upon reflection that both the Newsletter and the national headquarters came to Tom Clark's mind almost simultaneously. In my mind they are also inextricably linked. I think if we are ever to significantly enlarge our membership in this time of economic retrenchment the Newsletter will play a key role. Therefore, I am and will remain concerned with your responses to it. A number of you commented on the fact it was "easier to read." As one said, "The print is big for easy reading by us aging historians. . . ." One said, "I have heard the Newsletter referred to as 'the rag,' 'the tabloid,' 'what are they doing now,' and 'great.' My response," the writer continued, "was quite favorable. . . . I should think that all members would recognize a better forum in which to discuss a variety of subjects. I think it's also important to note that those of us interested in public history who are also tied to non-U.S. fields can support the OAH if items like the Newsletter focus on the general interests of the profession." Another commented, "let me say how very much indeed I enjoy reading the revamped newsletter of the association. It does, in fact, suggest activism and vitality. . . ." The news-

print edition is much less attractive than our past format, but content is what counts. I approve of the preservation articles. As a historian who works both in cultural resource management and the academy, I am glad to see any effort which informs Clio what one or another of her hands is doing."

However, as I indicated, a few members were not pleased and wrote things like the following:

I don't like the new OAH Newsletter format—it is quite a "come down." Hope you will return to the previous format and printing. The newspaper idea doesn't work well—it's cheap looking and harder to read. The old format was good looking, easy to handle while reading, and very easy to file or store on shelf or bookcase—very important features for historians, teachers, and scholars.

I should like to make two final comments of my own about the Newsletter. First, we are going to initiate a column by some of our long-standing members to allow them to write about their perceptions of changes in the practice of history over the years. Second, we took a number of pictures at the meeting for publication in subsequent issues of the Newsletter. So many of you will be seeing yourselves in this and future issues.

In the October Newsletter I outlined three major ways in which I thought the OAH could better serve the specific needs of the various types of historians who now make up its individual membership and address the general crisis in the profession at the same time. The first had to do with improving the training of undergraduate and graduate students through curriculum reform so that they would be better able to find employment outside academe. The second consisted of congressional and federal agency advocacy to address the serious national problem of budget reductions and the broad question of access to and preservation of historical documents. The third was the need to initiate both teaching and research programs, along with outreach activities designed to promote the image of history among the public at large.

In looking back on my

seven months in office, I find that much of my time has been spent on the second activity, namely public policy advocacy, and less on the other two, although the OAH has several major grant proposals pending which would help reform history curriculum; organize teaching and research exchanges to compensate for the current lack of job markets; and set up community outreach programs. Tonight, I want to share with you only the idea about curriculum reform and our lobbying efforts.

Those of us who are university and college teachers simply no longer have the luxury of primarily training other history teachers. I wish I could be more optimistic for graduate students seeking employment in the field of history. Out of 70 jobs listed at the OAH Job Registry this year, most were teaching positions at colleges and universities, but significantly 28 or 40 percent were jobs with museums, historical societies, libraries and other organizations. Considering that the OAH staff mailed out over 3,000 Job Listing Forms to prospective employers, the number of jobs is very disappointing. We received 180 applications or over twice as many people seeking employment as jobs available. While non-academic employment for historians will pick up as soon as the economy begins to improve, the decline in academic jobs will, in all likelihood, last until sometime in the 1990s. This is a difficult fact to face since most of us only know how to train others to do scholarly research and teach. But how do you teach an old dog, or in this case, a lot of old dogs, new tricks? Endless conferences have been conducted in the past decade on curriculum reform—only to have the highly self-selected individuals who attended them return to their campuses as isolated as many of them left facing the same administrative, departmental and community inertia or hostility.

I am suggesting, therefore, that the time has come for the OAH to carry the best ideas about reforming of history curriculum directly to departments and institutions of higher education. In several pending

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Arthur Link, nominee for the OAH presidency in 1984.

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grants, the OAH proposes to organize regional teams of experts from various fields in American and European history. Most important, however, these teams will consist not only of good teachers in the traditional sense but also include those who represent skills which are not normally taught to history undergraduates and graduates.

Many of these skills such as editing, popular history writing, archival and oral history techniques and the case study method have been around for some time, but are seldom emphasized by history departments as skills specifically suited for training undergraduates or graduates to obtain history-related or administrative jobs in government or business. The case study method, so effective in business schools, is often employed by history professors as a matter of course. However, these same professors seldom convey to their students the value of this type of analysis for decision-making positions in the public and private sectors.

In addition to these traditional humanistic skills, there are more technical ones which recently have begun to transform the way history is researched and interpreted. They include word processing, computer research, and quantitative analysis. Many of these skills are now being taught in the few public history programs which currently exist, but they could be integrated into many history departments

across the country with the advice of historians who have perfected these skills and utilized computer facilities on their own campuses.

These regional teams will also consist of representatives from the truly public service-oriented segments of government and private organizations such as the National Park Service and various state and local history associations and museums. This group of experts, representing the broad spectrum of public history, would survey the local environment surrounding the targeted institutions, indicating possibilities for graduate and undergraduate internships in public and private agencies and businesses. They would also stress the value of local research projects which could benefit the community and region as well as individuals working toward degrees.

The OAH will organize and orient three regional teams. Then it will invite interested campuses to apply for on-site visits and show good faith interest by financing a nominal portion of the teams' expenses. The teams would not simply talk with the history faculty, but also with students and, more importantly, with key administrators and community leaders to ensure support and encouragement for any department willing to undertake this valuable reform of its curriculum which would result in service to the university and surrounding area.

Obviously, the model developed by these teams for history departments could serve other related humanistic disciplines such as foreign languages, literature and philosophy which also face declining enrollments because they, too, are perceived as irrelevant in our increasingly technological society. Curriculum reform through regional teams would be but one of many projects fostering teaching and research which the OAH hopes would become the nucleus for a national History Education Center located in Bloomington.

I want to turn now to OAH lobbying efforts. In addition to my own testimony at a half-dozen congressional hearings, Athan Theoharis, Walter Rundell, and Anna Nelson have delivered testimony on behalf of the

OAH since last fall. The Bloomington office has also lobbied Congress directly through letters and indirectly by urging OAH members who are constituents of certain Senators and Representatives to write them.

My most important work in Washington, however, has very little to show for it at the moment. I have been trying to figure out the best way for the OAH to deal with the various coalition groups which have sprung up in the wake of the Reagan budget cuts. On February 3, March 3, and March 23, the various coalitions (e.g., the Humanities Alliance, the Coalition to Save Our National Heritage, International Communication Agency (ICA), representatives of the Society for History in the Federal Government, Senate Historical Office, and the National Archives and Records Service) met in Washington. The results of these meetings have been less than satisfactory from the point of view of the OAH, but several things have been clarified.

First, Roberta Miller, who directs the very effective lobbying effort for the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), has indicated that she cannot devote any significant portion of her time to an effort to aid the humanities and history.

Second, those persons already heading various lobbying efforts have shown little enthusiasm for taking on all of the various issues of concern to the OAH and many other learned societies and historical groups not based in Washington, namely: 1) questions of access; 2) various budget cuts; 3) historic preservation matters; 4) commemorative issues such as the bicentennial of the Constitution; 5) appointments to testify and to meet with members of Congress and their aides; 6) monitoring various education bills affecting the teaching of history and the humanities; and 7) analysis of legislation.

It is clear from my meetings with various coalition groups and especially with representatives from NARS that even the umbrella of the humanities does not accurately reflect what is at stake in the variety of lobbying efforts in which the OAH participated this last year. They all involve some general preservation

issue or even more broadly—preservation, promotion and advancement of cultural heritage. Unless there is a national group with grassroots connections raising money and performing an educational function as well as financing lobbying efforts when needed, all such Washington-based operations will continue to be ad hoc operations.

A meeting called by the Western History Association during the annual meeting greatly clarified some of the issues and provided a larger forum of non-Washington based groups for discussing them. As a result, the executive secretaries and directors of a half-dozen professional associations including the OAH, AHA, AASLH, and SAA will meet in Washington during June to discuss forming a national coalition for cultural heritage. Such a group would not only establish or plug into existing state or regional organizational structures (e.g. through American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), Modern Language Association (MLA), National Coordination Committee (NCC), Society of American Archivists (SAA), and OAH state committees), but would also ask people and institutions to contribute—not to the whole package or range of issues, but only to those which specifically concern them (e.g., putting history or humanities back into the schools, various bicentennial celebrations, access to information, preservation of literary and historical

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Appeal for Funds

Joan Hoff-Wilson

The Executive Board authorized asking the membership for a voluntary contribution of five dollars in order to finance more effective national and state public advocacy. I urge those of you who believe that the OAH should engage in lobbying activities on behalf of the historical profession to send your contribution as soon as possible. It will be used in part to support the coalition described in my Executive Secretary's report. Remember that anything you contribute is tax deductible.

Exec. Secretary's Report

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documents). In other words, restricted gifts would be permitted.

Such a broad based coalition, in essence, would be a cultural Political Action Committee (PAC). As such, it would lessen current competition for turf (and money) now so prevalent among the ad hoc lobbying groups for history and the humanities in Washington because they would be segments of a greater whole. Also, the ability of the OAH to raise money would not be so dependent upon fortuitous press coverage of particular hearings or on other sporadic national activities. Instead, we would be raising money for all necessary activities in Washington, while at the same time educating our members and the public at large about various matters affecting cultural heritage from the perspective of historians, just as the MLA and APSA and SAA would be doing the same from the perspective of their respective disciplines. No doubt it will take most the summer and fall to see whether such a cultural heritage coalition becomes a reality, but it is the only way at the moment I can see out of the fragmented mess the Reagan budget cuts and general cultural backlash have

created in Washington and the country over the issues which affect us as historians and humanists. I welcome your comments on this idea.

As far afield from traditional teaching and research activities as this idea for a national cultural lobbying and educational organization may seem on the surface, the latter is absolutely essential for the survival of the former. As Emerson once said the scholar "must be a solitary, laborious . . . soul." And that is still an apt definition. The difference is in today's world scholarly solitude is dependent on public sources of funding to a greater degree than it was in Emerson's more elitist time. The solitary scholar may continue to write from the proverbial ivory tower, but the solitude of study and reflection so necessary for good teaching and writing is financially difficult for most of us to obtain completely on our own. Therefore, federal and state budget cuts threaten the very atmosphere in which we research, write, and teach. As solitary as our individual work remains, we may find that only through cultural solidarity can the rarefied air we both require and revere be protected.

Executive Board Actions

The OAH Executive Board met at the Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia on March 31, 1982. The major actions of the meeting were:

1. Expanded the list of OAH lecturers by inviting book prize winners to give lectures and by having the immediate past president each year ask up to four members of the Organization to add their names to the list of lecturers;
2. Authorized the President and the Executive Secretary to explore the development of an organized cultural resource and heritage coalition in Washington to better represent the interests of historians and for them to present a specific plan to the Board at a later date;
3. Approved creation of a public advocacy fund and solicitation of a five dollar voluntary contribution from members for this fund;
4. Asked the Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges to write a proposal for the evaluation of textbooks suitable for submission to a private funding agency and, in the meantime, to publish reviews of textbooks in a form decided upon by the editor of the Journal and the Executive Secretary;
5. Agreed informally not to plan annual meetings to coincide with spring religious holidays despite the lower hotel rates that could be obtained.

The Board also approved a retired membership category, a dual membership category, and a two-for-one introductory membership offer. The membership approved these changes at the business meeting (see page 5).

Business Meeting Adopts

President Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin-Madison, called the meeting to order.

John L. Loos, Louisiana State University, read a memorial resolution in honor of Ralph P. Bieber:

Ralph P. Bieber, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in 1947-48, died on July 23, 1981 at the age of eighty-seven.

Bieber was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania. He did his undergraduate work at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania and then went on to the University of Pennsylvania where he earned an A.B. degree in 1915, and a Ph.D. three years later.

After serving for one year as instructor of history at Muhlenberg College, in 1919 he went to Washington University, St. Louis. He spent his entire career there, becoming William Eliot Smith Professor in 1950. He was chair of the Department of History from 1950 to 1953. Although he became professor emeritus in 1962, he continued to teach at the university on a part-time basis until 1967. He was at various times a visiting professor at Rutgers University, the State University of New York at Albany, and the Universities of Texas, Kansas, and Missouri.

Bieber was trained as a colonialist. His dissertation, published in 1919, was on the Lords of Trade and Plantations, 1675-1696. Not long after coming to St. Louis, however, he learned of the city's great wealth of primary research materials dealing with the history of the Trans-Mississippi West. He soon began working in these materials and

devoted the rest of his life as a scholar to that subject. In the late 1920s he induced the Arthur H. Clark Company to agree to publish a series of volumes of largely hitherto unpublished journals and other rare contemporary documents dealing generally with the American penetration, conquest, and occupation of the Great Southwest. Between 1931 and 1940, Bieber edited the first eight volumes of this series, called The Southwest Historical Series. These volumes have been acclaimed by scholars for their illuminating and substantial introductions, their extensive, detailed, and highly accurate notes, and their excellent maps and other illustrative materials. As a result of his work in the Southwest, Bieber developed an interest in the California Gold Rush and, aided by a large grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, undertook a long-range, comprehensive investigation of this subject. Through persistent and unremitting effort over the years he collected a truly imposing body of research notes and documentary evidence on the Gold Rush.

Bieber's teaching, like his scholarship, was marked by thorough preparation and conscientious performance. Although not a spellbinder nor an entertainer, he attracted large numbers of students to his undergraduate classes. But he was at his best with graduate students. During his long tenure at Washington University, he directed more than sixty theses and dissertations. He set a very high standard for his students, placing great importance on exhaustive research in primary sources. If his students were serious and worked hard, he gave them careful direction and his unstinting aid and support. More than that, in his dealings with them he was, without exception, eminently fair and just.

Bieber and his wife, Ida, took a leading role in the activities of the historical societies of Missouri and Greater St. Louis, guiding and helping these organizations in the study and promotion of the history of the state and locality.



Gerda Lerner giving her presidential address at the OAH annual meeting. Her address will appear in the June issue of the *Journal of American History*.

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New Dues Categories

Continued From Page 4

Bieber was a very modest and private person. Behind a rather stern exterior and an apparently brusque manner those who knew him well found a warm and gentle man who was scrupulously honest and completely without guile. They will remember him especially for his sterling character and his total commitment to the scholarly and academic life.

Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State University, gave the Treasurer's Report (see page 6).

Lewis Perry, Indiana University, gave the Editor's Report (see JAH, September 1982).

D'Ann Campbell, Indiana University, Chair of the 1982 Nominating Board, reported the results of the 1982 election. Elected to the Executive Board were: Kathleen Conzen, University of Chicago; Leon Litwack, University of California-Berkeley; and Mary Young, University of Rochester. Elected to the Nominating Board were Albert Camarillo, Stanford University; Barbara Sicherman, Harvard University; and Harold Woodman, Purdue University. She announced that the Board's nominee for President-Elect is Arthur S. Link, Princeton University.

Joan Hoff-Wilson, Indiana University, gave the Execu-

tive Secretary's Report (see page 1).

Lerner called for consideration of three changes in the dues structure approved by the Executive Board. The first was a reinstitution of the retired (emeritus) membership category at a rate of \$20 a year. The second was establishment of a dual membership category. The guidelines for this category require that only one of the two persons receive the Journal of American History; the expiration date for both members be the same; the name of the opposite member appear as the first line of the address for cross reference; and both members receive all mailings aside from the Journal. The rate for the dual membership was set at \$50 a year. The third dues structure change was a new introductory membership category. The new offer would provide a two-year membership at the one-year price with the requirement that the offer be available only to new members; that prospective members would pay at whatever their annual income indicates and receive two years credit upon enrollment; and that the offer have a specific expiration date. Each proposal was moved and passed by the membership.

President Lerner re-

cognized Donald Hoffman, Executive Secretary of Phi Alpha Theta, who addressed the meeting as follows:

On this [OAH's] 75th anniversary I have been asked by Phi Alpha Theta to officially express our commendations to this organization for its outstanding contributions to the betterment of the field of interest in history and further to extend our deep and sincere thanks for the privilege that over these many, many years you have extended to us in Phi Alpha Theta in being part of the program and taking an active role in the various committees.

I would like to add a personal word of com-

mendation to a long time friend in Evelyn Leffler for the tremendous job she has done. I have worked with many people in many history organizations and I have found no one who has worked with anyone as well and as courteous and as friendly as she has and I would like to paraphrase a favorite expression of mine from Robert Frost because I hope it will mean that she will not in this retirement leave the field but goes something like this: The woods are lovely dark and deep but she has promises to keep and miles to go before she sleeps."

President Lerner adjourned the meeting.

1981 FINANCIAL REPORT

Operating Account

Cash balance	\$10,329.85	
January 1, 1981		
Receipts:	1981	1982 Budget
Memberships	262,081.53	268,162.00
Publications Sale	9,963.90	11,000.00
Advertising	28,953.60	30,850.00
Annual Meeting	46,915.52	49,500.00
Trust Income	20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest & charges (restricted funds)	12,425.06	15,875.00
Other	2,860.59	2,740.00
Totals	383,200.20	398,127.00
Disbursements:		
Salaries and Benefits	133,017.49	164,200.00
Office and General administration	21,164.31	20,800.00
Printing	110,320.05	114,400.00
Travel	6,731.13	6,000.00
Annual Meeting	18,284.80	20,000.00
Newsletter	8,506.15	10,400.00
Membership Promotion	8,827.24	10,000.00
Boards and Committees	24,631.98	24,525.00
Awards	5,638.87	6,000.00
Editorial	24,588.95	27,370.00
Other (includes NCC)	8,948.11	5,425.00
Totals	370,659.08	409,120.00
Cash balance	\$20,053.41	
December 31, 1981		

Revolving Funds

Beginning balance	464.27
January 1, 1981	
Receipts	36,764.19
Disbursements	38,058.19
Ending balance December 31, 1981	(829.73)

Trust Account

Cash balance	815.24
January 1, 1981	
Receipts:	
Interest and Dividends	22,816.34
Sale of Securities	47,000.00
Disbursements:	
Purchase of Securities	46,500.00
Agency Fees	1,513.29
Income Cash balance	973.15
December 31, 1981	

Summary of Investments Held December 31, 1981

	Cost Value	Market Value
Variable Rate Notes	-----	-----
US Governments	120,687.50	109,445.00
Corporate Bonds	80,056.25	44,025.00
Common Stocks	33,554.29	63,460.50
Totals	234,298.04	216,930.50

Lecturers Raise Money For OAH

Lecturer	Institution
Mary Frances Berry	Simpson College Indianaola, Iowa
Carl N. Degler	Cameron University Lawton, Oklahoma
John Garraty	State University of New York-Fredonia Fredonia, New York
Joan Hoff-Wilson	University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Richard S. Kirkendall	Joint Educational Consortium Arkadelphia, Arkansas
Gerda Lerner	University of Northern Iowa Cedar Falls, Iowa
Francis Paul Prucha	Mary College Bismark, North Dakota
Ann Firor Scott	James Madison University Harrisburg, Virginia
Kenneth M. Stamp	Oklahoma State University Stillwater, Oklahoma
Robert Wiebe	Bradley University Peoria, Illinois
William Appleman Williams	Mississippi State University Starksville, Mississippi

OAH Treasurer's Report

Robert K. Murray

The Organization has now ended its first full year of operation under the new projected four-year dues structure, and the Treasurer is happy to report that all is proceeding according to schedule. The 1981 budget called for an operating surplus of \$9,454. Actually, a \$12,541 surplus was realized which will be used to offset the \$10,993 deficit built into the 1982 operating budget.

As shown in the attached financial summary, the budget reflects greater totals in almost all categories. While income will increase an anticipated \$16,000, disbursements will soar almost \$38,500. Rising printing, annual meeting, Newsletter, membership promotion, editorial, and payroll costs account for this situation.

Even so, the Organization should arrive at the year 1983 with no net loss in Organization resources. Beginning in 1983, we will again begin to suffer consistent operating losses for which there will be no offsetting surplus and which we will endeavor temporarily to cover by other Organization assets. As expected, if the economy continues on its past course and no new sources of revenue are found an adjustment in dues will be necessary in 1984.

Before closing, the Treasurer must emphasize what a tremendous financial step was taken by the Organization during this past year without chaotic financial results. Not only was a new Executive Secretary appointed but the office was increased from one-half to three-quarter time—with all the attendant benefits that change brings to the Organization. In this regard, the Treasurer wishes to commend: President Gerda Lerner for her help in exercising tight controls over all other operational expenditures while this change was being instituted; the entire Bloomington staff for its attempts to minimize the impact of rising administrative costs; and present and past Executive Boards for their consistent support for sound fiscal policy during these past several difficult years.

New Access Committee Defends Historians'

William Preston and Blanche W. Cooke

When William Appleman Williams became OAH president-elect in 1979, he created a number of ad hoc committees in areas he viewed as critical to the future welfare of the historical profession. Hoping to bring an informed consensus to bear during his term of office, Williams wanted committees that could define the nature and extent of the problems and propose policies that the OAH might adopt during his presidency. Two of these groups focused on the immensely important issue of government control of information, one having the broader mandate relating to the impact of the Freedom of Information Act on record preservation and release, the other taking on a narrower target: the State Department's policies toward foreign relations documents.

Neither of these committees duplicated or by implication criticized the work of the long established AHA-OAH-SAA Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists. Far from it. What they both hoped to accomplish was to preserve the integrity and increase the flow of files ultimately destined for archival management. The idea was to go beyond the usual scholarly boundaries and explore a terrain that historians had not yet mapped; to anticipate and prevent record abuse and destruction in the agencies themselves, a kind of welfare service for juvenile files with irresponsible guardians. The FBI, for example, had already destroyed massive numbers of field office files and was making equally terminal plans for its headquarters collection before being enjoined by the decision in *AFSC v. Webster*, an action in which historians joined as plaintiffs and the OAH filed an amicus brief.

Over at the State Department historians faced a different yet equally ominous scenario. While officially committed to access, the in-house historical office seemed to be ever more policy oriented and self-protective rather than dedicated to openness. As the publication of the Foreign Relations Series faltered, its advisory committee was unable to reverse



Committee members Blanche Weisen Cooke, William Preston, and Athan Theoharis discuss access to information at OAH meeting in Philadelphia.

the trend toward overclassification. Nor could the new committee formed by the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations break the log jam. The Williams ad hoc group joined the pack whose noisy baying tracked the scent of secrecy on the trail without ever closing in on the elusive quarry itself. A new State Department centralized classification center actually stopped publication of the series and reclassified documents once thought to be cleared for historical research. The series itself is now awaiting approval to publish volumes dating from 1950!

The Williams' committees had certainly arrived at the scene of the crime and represented a professional presence long overdue given the extraordinary and complex changes affecting the nation's documentary heritage. With the proliferation of secrecy, the expansion of the records themselves, the many threats to preservation going from bureaucratic coverup to considerations of space and cost, it was time to shift to a more historically offensive position paralleling the philosophy represented in the Freedom of Information Act's own restatement of government information.

As the House Committee on Government Operations explained it in 1974, the FOIA presumed that "the information of the government belong[ed] to the people." As a result, an enormous change of emphasis occurred. "The burden of proof was shifted from the individual to the government," the committee insisted, "[and] the 'need to know' standard was replaced by the 'right to know' doctrine and the onus was upon the government to justify secrecy rather than the individual to obtain access."

While the FOIA and the right to know may seem to be excessively contemporary issues, they are, in reality, the initial confrontation that history must make with the present. It is not just a question for historians dealing with recent foreign policy or the activities of the nation's intelligence agencies. Rather it is the first crucial step in saving for future generations the kind of documentary heritage to which they are entitled, a task whose outcome is becoming ever more uncertain given the trends currently underway.

In their short three years of existence, therefore, the two committees

Right to Know

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have had their hands full, experiencing in the process the sensation of skiing in an avalanche. They or their members have participated in the suit stopping the destruction of FBI files; worked to see that the FBI-NARS record retention plan met the criteria set forth by the court; helped the OAH prepare its amicus brief; testified at congressional hearings against legislative amendments and executive guidelines damaging to government openness and freedom of information; and opposed budget cuts decimating the National Archives' ability to accession, declassify, and make available the backlog of agency materials. The two committees also have deplored the reduced capacity of the Records Center services that may now not even meet the requirements of the Federal Records Management Act of 1950; pressured the State Department to resume publication of and expand the clearance of documents in the Foreign Relations Series; protested the removal of government files by public officials leaving the administration; worked to make classification policies consistent among all archival repositories; developed and participated in OAH convention panels on issues of access and open information; and supported the drive for an independent National Archives.

All these issues and more await the permanent committee whose status is now being determined by the membership ballot. [Editor's note: The membership approved establishing this permanent committee by a vote of 696 to 27 and 2 absentions.] The Executive Board decision to give authority and standing to this effort is an important recognition that historians cannot expect the right records to reach the right archives at the right time, if at all. On the one hand, the profession faces the denial of access by the expansion of secrecy and the covert suppression of information by classification and other devices. On the other hand, it faces the same restrictions by economic fiat, cost-benefit

analysis, and the sheer volume of records.

If all the government files now lost to history had been publicly burned in one shocking spectacle in the Washington mall, historians might at least have an image of the documentary damage new systems of record management can inflict. The profession owes it to the past to be skeptical of all claims reducing the right to know, and to be eternally vigilant protecting that right perhaps even coming to believe "that an injury to one document is an injury to all." [Editor's note: Since the above article was written the committee has added the following report on the newly issued executive order on classification.]

During the OAH annual meeting the Reagan administration issued an executive order on the classification of national security information which would truncate use of the FOIA by encouraging more classification of documents. The new order, signed Friday, April 2, replaces E.O. 12065 promulgated by President Carter in 1978. It creates an imbalance between government accountability and national security. Secrecy replaces not only public debate but also access to the historical record as national policy. The new order:

-Permits the classification of documents even when potential damage to

national security is not "identifiable."

-Eliminates the provision allowing security information to be released when disclosure is judged in the national interest.

-Eliminates the requirement automatically reviewing and releasing after twenty years unless continued secrecy is deemed necessary for national security.

-Requires all "reasonable doubts" about classification to be resolved in favor of withholding information--and classifying it at the highest classification.

-Permits the reclassification of information that has been declassified.

These changes mark a reversal of all government information policies since 1953. They challenge the ability of the historian to perform his or her craft, for not only do they affect present records, but those documents two or three decades old. Documents needed for the reconstruction of events by historians from WWII to the present are involved. This is not a matter of politics or party. Access to information involves all historians, all citizens. As the Los Angeles Time editorialized on April 6, "The government has vital secrets to protect, and they must be protected, but the new order, which imposes excessive restrictions on information, also represents a danger to national security by creating an aura of

suspicion about the government." On March 29, Time magazine quoted Edward Teller, the "father" of the hydrogen bomb, and one of President Reagan's science advisors: "Our policy of secrecy is badly overdone. It makes the public discussion irrational. . . Those who do know are not allowed to say what they know. Therefore, the whole discussion is made on an uninformed basis. By practicing secrecy we are doing nothing except impeding our collaboration with our allies and keeping the American people in ignorance."

Historians have a special interest in keeping America's heritage available and understood. The Bloomington office has already sent out letters to relevant members of the White House staff and Executive agencies calling upon President Reagan to rescind this dangerous and unprecedented executive order. Individual OAH members are urged to make their views known by writing, telegraphing, or calling Washington officials.

Wanted, correspondence to or from Mary Ritter Beard on the legal rights of women and any position papers she may have written on legal subjects in general. Contact Professor Joan Hoff-Wilson, History Department, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.



(From left) Anna Nelson and Betty Unterberger, OAH Access Committee, and Page Putnam Miller, NCC Project Director.

OAH Plans for Financial Security

In the fall of 1981, President Gerda Lerner appointed an ad hoc committee to study fund-raising possibilities for the OAH. Fred Harvey Harrington, University of Wisconsin, chaired the committee that included Alison Bernstein, Sangamon State University; Frederick H. Jackson, Committee on Institutional Cooperation of the Big Ten and the University of Chicago; Donald R. McNeil, University of Mid-America; Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State University and OAH Treasurer; Robert W. Pomeroy, Inter-American Bank and National Council on Public History; Alfred B. Rollins, Old Dominion University; Lawrence William Towner, Newberry Library; and Frank E. Vandiver, Texas A&M University.

The committee made four recommendations. First, the Organization must work on increasing its endowment. This is a long-term task, but through diligence and patience the efforts of the Organization can build a considerable fund. Second, the OAH needs to attract a wider variety of members to strengthen its yearly income. This goal corresponds with the Organization's desire to better serve public historians, history teachers and history buffs. Third, the Organization should continue to support

innovative history proposals funded by public and private foundations. Finally, the officers and Executive Board should clearly explain why the Organization needs money and how giving will both promote history and strengthen the OAH.

To increase the endowment fund the committee urged the OAH to develop a tradition of giving within the profession. The size of gifts is not so important as the pattern of contributing. This starts with the office holders and leaders of the Organization. Prosperous members of the profession and long-standing members can give either by donations, assignments of royalties, or including the Organization in a will. Younger members of the profession should be encouraged to give modest amounts to keep all members aware of the importance of giving.

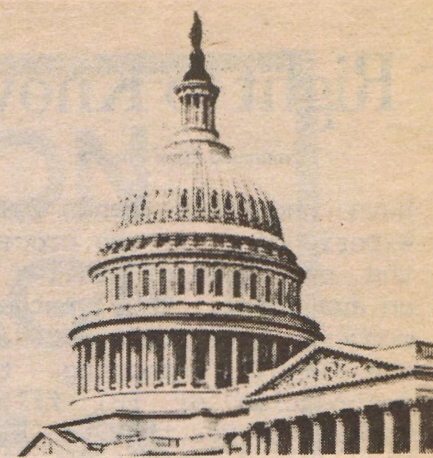
To increase annual income the Organization must attract members from a wider segment of society. Attracting more public historians, history teachers, and general interest readers of history will broaden participation in OAH and give the Organization a stronger financial base with which to promote history. Income from dues, fees, and advertising should match operating expenses so that

income from the endowment can finance special projects. Also, the OAH should continue to support innovative and significant proposals for adding to American history or spreading knowledge of history. The administration of special projects funded by public and private foundations is an excellent way for the Organization to increase its income and promote history. Projects must be of high quality and should be suited to the particular concerns of the profession and the funding agency.

The Executive Board upon Gerda Lerner's suggestion has already begun to encourage this tradition of giving by establishing the OAH Lectureship program whereby past and present officers, presidents and Executive Board members contribute fees from one lecture a year to the Organization. To date, \$5,800 has been collected in this fashion. Past President William A. Williams has personally "matched" these Lectureship funds with an additional \$5,000 contribution.

It should also be remembered that the Organization has recently instituted a number of economies, namely, by cutting back on per diem expenses for committee members attending the annual meeting; by reducing the cost of the Newsletter; and by making our introductory membership offer more cost effective. Finally, the OAH is currently serving approximately the same number of individual members as the AHA at one-third the operating costs which is a testimony to the economy of scale already in place at the Bloomington office.

It is always difficult to voluntarily increase endowment funds in a time of economic retrenchment, but the OAH stands to gain from high interest rates if it can be accomplished now. Many OAH members already contribute "a little extra" in addition to their annual dues. Please consider any short- or long-term contribution best suited for your financial situation.



NCC Provides Legislative Packet

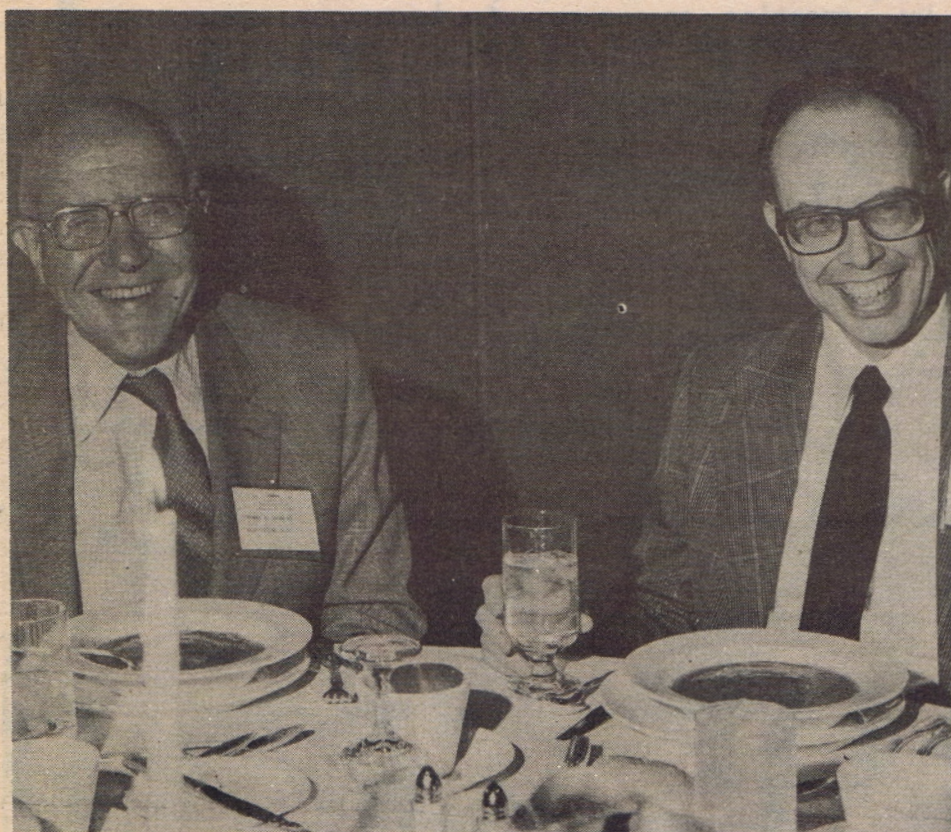
Page Putnam Miller

The National Coordinating Committee has recently compiled a "Legislative Packet" that includes briefing sheets on ten legislative issues of particular concern to historians: adequate funding for the National Archives and Records Service, reauthorization and funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, subordination of the National Archives and Records Service to the General Services Administration, funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Freedom of Information Act, the Executive Order on classification, funding for the National Science Foundation, federal funding for state historic preservation, the National Park Service, and student aid for higher education. The "NCC Fact Sheets" on the above issues include a summary analysis of the background, key points, and current legislative situation as well as a list of the congressional committees with responsibility for each particular issue. The legislative packet also includes the congressional calendar and a list of Washington-based coalitions that share historians' concern for various issues. The NCC's "Legislative Packet" may be ordered for \$4 from Page Putnam Miller, NCC Project Director, 400 A St., SE, Washington, DC 20003.

As of April 19, when the spring district work period ended, the legislative situation on some of the key issues affecting historians was as follows.

The National Archives and Records Service (NARS) is currently operating under the 16% cut of the Continuing Resolution budget. Because almost 50% of the Archives' budget is fixed costs — such as rent, heat, light — the 16% must come from the remaining 50%,

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Thomas G. Manning, Washington D.C., and John Burnham, Ohio State University, attended a dinner forum for long-term OAH members, at the annual meeting.

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making a real cut of nearly 1/3 of the budget. The \$75 million budget of the Continuing Resolution simply will not enable the National Archives to carry out its legally mandated functions of preserving, accessing, and serving the records of the three branches of the federal government. When the House of Representatives voted to extend the Continuing Resolution to the end of the FY 82, they did not consider any additional funding for the Archives. However, there is a strong possibility that when the spring district work period ends, the Senate will consider increasing the Archives' budget through a supplemental appropriation.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) grants, budgeted at a maximum of \$2 million before 1975, have not exceeded \$4 million since the addition of the Records program. The NHPRC has an outstanding record of using Federal funds to stimulate private contributions to records preservation and publication projects. In spite of these achievements, when the Office of Management and Budget submitted the FY 82 and FY 83 budgets, zero funding was recommended for the 17-year old grants program. The withdrawal of federal funds, if allowed to go unchallenged, will mean the end of the records preservation program and the termination of more than half of the publications projects.

When Congress established the Endowments for the humanities and the arts in 1965, it recognized that humanistic studies deserved congressional support. In so doing, Congress affirmed that the humanities are central to the very idea of a civilized, democratic society, and are an important national priority. In its support for the humanities through the Endowments, Congress was supporting a tradition that is deeply embedded in American history. In January 1981, President Carter's budget submitted to Congress included a request of \$169.5 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The fol-

lowing month, President Reagan submitted a revised budget to Congress that reduced the request to \$85 million. The magnitude of this cut suggested that for the first time the validity of support for the humanities was being challenged and that the continuing role that the federal government should play in the encouragement and nurture of learning in the humanities was being seriously questioned.

The 50% reduction in the budget for NEH in FY 82 touched off an impressive

ciplines--resulted in a restoration of half of the proposed cuts. The final FY 82 budget for the social and behavior research was \$11 million over the initial Reagan Administration request. In all, social and behavioral science will receive \$32 million for research in FY 82. On February 6, the Reagan Administration announced figures on the NSF budget for FY 83 and recommended a 7.7% increase in the Foundation's budget over the actual budget for FY 82 and a 6.1% increase in the



NCC Project Director Page Miller addresses a Western History Association Meeting called by Brit Storey (left). Storey is chair of the Association's Historic Affairs Committee.

campaign, and NEH finally received an appropriation of \$130.6 million. However, the defense of NEH has begun again, for the Administration's recommendation for FY 83 for NEH is \$96 million, a 27% cut below the 1982 final figure. The authorizing subcommittees in the House and Senate have recommended to their respective budget committees that the NEH budget be held in 1983 at the 1982 levels. Additional hearings are being scheduled for May.

Last year, President Reagan proposed cutting as much as 75% from Carter's proposed budget for social and behavioral science research in the National Science Foundation. The active lobbying of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA)—activated last April to represent the interests of eleven social science dis-

ciplines--resulted in a restoration of half of the proposed cuts. The final FY 82 budget for the social and behavior research was \$11 million over the initial Reagan Administration request. In all, social and behavioral science will receive \$32 million for research in FY 82. The debate over appropriations in congressional subcommittees has not been over whether to support this research but rather how much to increase the Reagan administration's proposals in these areas. Mark-up of NSF authorization bills will occur shortly.

There has been sharp criticism from members of the House and the Senate of the leanness of the Education Department's budget proposed by the Administration. The basic rationale behind the reaction to proposed cuts in federal student assistance programs boils down to a simple premise: students need assistance to go to the col-

lege or university of their choice; institutions need students to maintain operations; and, most important, this nation needs trained people if its economy is to be revitalized and its national defense strengthened. Representative Paul Simon, Chair of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education has said, "It's very clear that the House and Senate are not going to buy the Reagan budget in total." He added, "I'm going to resist all I can." Senator Robert Stafford, chair of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities, has said that he would not only press for rejection of the Administration's cutbacks, but also seek to increase student aid spending over the levels of the current fiscal year. The situation in Congress is still very fluid and specific allocations are still being negotiated. Final budget recommendations may not be reached until summer. For current information on legislation dealing with student aid, contact the Action Committee for Higher Education's Information Hot Line, (800) 368-5705.

The successful revitalization of many American communities in recent years is related directly to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 that established a working partnership of federal, state, and local governments and the private Preservation Fund, derived from outer continental shelf oil revenues, provides the resources for state historic preservation. The programs and matching grants assist in locating and evaluating historic properties and districts planning for their protection, and assisting federal agencies in protecting historic resources.

Funding for state historic preservation grew steadily until 1979 when it peaked with an appropriation of \$60 million. The FY 1980 level was \$55 million. Although President Reagan's budget for FY 1982 recommended zero dollars for the Department of Interior's state historic preservation program, the final appropri-

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The Committee on Public History has written a brochure on historic preservation. This brochure is designed to assist history departments in the development of historic preservation course offerings and programs. Copies are available for \$2.50 from the OAH, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Films of Early America

An abundance of films dealing with American history is now available to teachers, yet the task of evaluating the quality of these films, determining their usefulness for classroom instruction, and learning where they may be obtained remains difficult.

It was with this need in mind that the OAH Committee on Television, Film, and Radio Media decided to sponsor a continuing series in the Newsletter that explores the applications of documentary and dramatic films to classroom teaching. To obtain information or to make recommendations concerning the series, contact Robert Brent Toplin, Editor, History Department, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, NC 28406.

tive way of teaching history with film. Still, there are classroom films which I have used with success. The Witches of Salem: The Horror and the Hope and a pair of films, The American Revolution: The Cause of Liberty and The American Revolution: The Impossible War, have worked well, I think, because they treat historical characters more or less as real people rather than as cardboard caricatures or revered idols. My students get the necessary information from reading or lecture, but these films do more: they leave them questioning the motives and the beliefs of the people of Salem and willing to discuss the personal pressures on revolutionaries such as Henry Laurens and his son John.

Another series of classroom films about the Revolution which raises complex issues for students was produced several years ago by the National Geographic Society. One, Song of Molasses, treats the predicament of an otherwise law-abiding coastal trader caught smuggling by the authorities. Another, Black Winter, raises questions about the different motivations and varying levels of commitment among soldiers. The series of craft films produced by Colonial Williamsburg has also proved effective in my classes. The Colonial Cooper, the Gunsmith of Williamsburg, Silversmith of Williamsburg, and Spinetmaking in Colonial America, with their detailed treatment of technical processes, have proven intriguing to engineering majors who are often difficult to motivate to study history.

Hollywood feature films offer different opportunities. At their best, historical feature films can provide students a vicarious sense of identifying with the cinematic characters as they live through the events portrayed. There are only a few Hollywood movies on early America, and those that treat it with any degree of historical accuracy are too dated to appeal immediately to most students today. Movies such as Plymouth Adventure (M.G.M., 1952) with Spencer Tracy as

John E. O'Connor

New Jersey Institute of Technology

According to friends, I seem to have developed a split personality as a historian. Early American history, the field in which I was trained and in which I continue to teach and do research, may appear to be incompatible with my interest in film as a resource for the historian. Not true. Within obvious limitations, historians of any period can make productive use of film in their teaching.

The most valuable way in which the historian can use films (especially feature films and newsreels made for theatrical distribution) is to treat them as historical documents or cultural artifacts for the period in which they were produced. In a recent column here [January 1982 Newsletter], Elizabeth Fox-Genovese demonstrated this by tracing the image of women in Hollywood films from the 1930s through the 1970s. In these terms scholars whose interests are in the pre-1900 period are obviously out of luck. Limited as we are, though, to films which merely "represent" the colonial or revolutionary era, teachers of early American history can still use film in several worthwhile ways.

Unfortunately, films about early America made expressly for the classroom, for museums, or for other non-theatrical audiences, are generally disappointing. Their major drawback is that, rather than raising questions and stimulating inquiry, most such films seem to be designed basically to convey information, and this is the least effective

Capitol Commentary

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ation for 1982 was \$21.9 million thanks to considerable support in the House and Senate. However, the Administration has again recommended zero funding for state historic preservation.

In mid-March, the House and Senate authorizing committees for state historic preservation made their recommendations to their respective committees. The House Interior Committee recommended a funding level of \$30 million and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee recommended \$25.4 million.

The National Coordinating Committee is constructing a network of historians across the country who are willing to do some advocacy work in their home districts. If you are willing to serve as a contact person for the NCC Advocacy Network, please contact Page Putnam Miller, NCC Project Director, 400 A St., SE, Washington, DC 20003.

FOIA Status

Allan Adler

Center for National Security Studies

The Reagan Administration and members of the New Right in the Senate are attempting to follow up their dubious respective achievements in the issuance of the new executive order on classification and Senate passage of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act by gutting the Freedom of Information Act.

But a scheduled markup of S.1730 in the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday, April 20 has been postponed as a result of the growing controversy surrounding Senator Orrin Hatch's latest bid to achieve some compromise with press and public interest groups over the provisions in the bill as it was reported by his

Constitution Subcommittee in December.

Despite the claim that some thirty-seven changes in the reported bill have been made in response to press and public interest groups' criticism, the proposed substitute, like the reported bill, constitutes an unjustifiable comprehensive rewrite of the FOIA which would throw up new expenses and procedural roadblocks for requesters and would curtail public access to important information concerning law enforcement activities, national defense, foreign policy, health, safety, environmental and consumer issues.

While some of the proposed amendments continue to be bad solutions to legitimate problems involving agency processing and determinations on requests regarding national security, law enforcement and business records, others are merely restrictive measures that do not address any specific problem raised by either the government or supporters of the FOIA during extensive House and Senate hearings last summer. Far from being constructive amendments crafted to cure defects that hinder legitimate public access or confidentiality needs, such proposals would add new administrative burdens to the agencies, throw out settled caselaw and spawn a new generation of litigation to determine their meaning, without any justifying benefit to either the government or requesters.

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee should be contacted by concerned citizens and urged to oppose both the reported bill and the substitute in its present form.

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Reflect Producers

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the captain of the Mayflower; Maid of Salem (Paramount, 1937) with Claudette Colbert as a maiden in distress and Fred MacMurray as a dandified cavalier who rides to her rescue; or Allegheny Uprising (R.K.O., 1939) with John Wayne as James Smith defending the Pennsylvania frontier in the 1760s, all call upon the teacher to provide the class with background.

One approach is to ask students to analyze such films historiographically. Pierre Sorlin's recent book, The Film in History: Restaging the Past (Barnes and Noble, 1981), presents several models for this sort of analysis. "Every historical film," Sorlin argues, "is an indicator of a country's historical capital." Close visual analysis of a film can suggest a great deal about the culture's sense of its past. "What facts does the film select? How does it develop them? What connections does it show between them?" A film like The Howards of Virginia (M.G.M., 1940) lends itself to such an approach. With Cary Grant as a frontier democrat and Cedric Harwicke as a prissy and aristocratic Tidewater loyalist, this film portrays obvious elements of the progressive interpretation characteristic of its time. In an interesting essay on Drums Along the Mohawk (Twentieth Century Fox, 1939), Edward Countryman shows how the 1930s' assumptions about class, sex, and race found their way into John Ford's film about the Revolution.

More resourceful scholars can move beyond the analysis of what appears on the screen for a deeper understanding of how the movie business has used and abused early American history. In the archives of Twentieth Century Fox, for example, one can document how Darryl Zanuck, producer of Drums Along the Mohawk, tossed historical accuracy aside in his effort to put on a show. He did not want the characters played by Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert to be "lost in a rambling jungle of historical and revolutionary data." Also interesting are the D.W.

Griffith papers at the Museum of Modern Art regarding the production of his Revolutionary epic, America (Griffith, 1924). Griffith was sensitive to the pressures of various patriotic groups, each of which demanded special treatment for its heroes.

In an interesting way these collections of manuscripts suggest some important generalizations about Hollywood's treatment of early America. Both Zanuck and Griffith were desperately concerned about the foreign market and feared the response of British and European censors to any movie that portrayed America and Great Britain as enemies. This may help to explain the industry's continuing reluctance to make films about the colonies and the Revolution. Both Drums Along the Mohawk and America handled these sensitive problems in the same way. The filmmakers consciously played down the British as the enemy and concentrated instead on the Indians allied with them. Indians could be made as vicious and bloodthirsty as the story line demanded without upsetting either foreign audiences or patriotic

groups at home. In light of this, it is interesting to note that of the relatively few Hollywood films on early America, so many have dealt with the frontier and the Indians: Northwest Passage (M.G.M., 1940), Last of the Mohicans (United Artists, 1936), and The Unconquered (Paramount, 1947), for examples.

More recently, television has provided us with some usable materials. The You Are There programs on the Salem witch trials and the Boston Tea Party are interesting, if one can get beyond Walter Cronkite's interruptions. Thanks to the bicentennial we also have The Adams Chronicles and several docudramas of varying quality. The almost total inaccessibility of behind-the-scenes production information about television limits the in-depth study of these programs. Used properly, however, they can still help to arouse students who fail otherwise to see drama in the American past.

Filmography

The Witches of Salem: The Horror and the Hope, The American Revolution: The Cause of Liberty and The American Revolution: The Impossible War are available from Learning Corporation of America in New York. Song of Molasses, Black Winter

and the other films in that series may be ordered directly from the National Geographic Society, Educational Services, Department 82, Washington, DC 20036.

The Williamsburg films are distributed by the Audiovisual Department of Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia. Most of the feature films mentioned can be rented from Films Incorporated. Of the others, Universal 16 has Maid of Salem and The Unconquered, and Audio Brandon has The Howards of Virginia. Paul Illiam Shows will rent Griffith's America, and Northwest Passage is available from a number of regional outlets. The You Are There films are in several university rental libraries. The Adams Chronicles series is available from the Indiana University Audiovisual Center.

For further information on Drums Along the Mohawk see Edward Countryman's article forthcoming in Radical History Review, and John E. O'Connor and Martin A. Jackson, eds., American History/American Film (Ungar, 1979), pp. 97-119. On American see John E. O'Connor, The Hollywood Indian (Trenton: The New Jersey State Museum, 1980), pp. 15-20.



William H. Harris (left), Indiana University, talks with Robert L. Harris Jr. (center), Cornell University, Rosalyn Terborg-Penn (right), Morgan State University, and Linda Reed (back), Indiana University, at the OAH Annual Meeting.

Phi Alpha Theta Helps Students and Profession

Gilbert Fite

Phi Alpha Theta President

During the last decade or so, historians have been frantically seeking ways and means to strengthen the historical profession and to enhance history as a subject of study. We have tried about everything from viewing-with-alarm to seeking government assistance for historical projects. I believe that we have largely ignored one of our greatest assets — Phi Alpha Theta, history's international honorary society.

If, as a group of professional historians, we believe that we will have any great impact on policies and programs in American society, we are living in a dream world. There simply are not enough of us to bring pressure on the political process where it counts most. If history is going to gain substantial public support, it will be because a large number of intelligent and influential citizens believe in history and its values. In Phi Alpha Theta we have an op-

portunity on every campus to work with such a group of people, many of whom will become leaders in our society.

Phi Alpha Theta currently has some 600 chapters on college and university campuses. Students and faculty are elected to membership on the basis of excellence in the study of history. The purpose of the society is to encourage good teaching and research in history and to promote the values of historical study among the general public. Phi Alpha Theta is one of the very few organizations where faculty and students join efforts in a professional manner.

Phi Alpha Theta provides a variety of opportunities for both undergraduate and graduate students to become involved in history in a professional way. Many students gain experience in organizing professional meetings on campus. Thirty to fifty regional meetings are held each year where hundreds of students have a chance to read papers. A similar opportunity exists for both students and

faculty at the biennial conventions.

The society also provides many services for its members. One of the main benefits of continued membership is receipt of *The Historian*, a widely recognized scholarly journal that publishes in all fields of history. Phi Alpha Theta also offers six annual paper prizes for undergraduate students and six graduate fellowships. To encourage high quality publication in history, Phi Alpha Theta makes two annual book awards and an outstanding book manuscript award. The society also makes best chapter awards, provides a placement bureau at the office of the secretary-treasurer, has published "History: But What Can I Do With It," a pamphlet which outlines the broader opportunities for people with training in history, and distributes a newsletter. Moreover, it is not unimportant to note that in colleges with declining enrollments, active Phi Alpha Theta chapters have been important in keeping history enrollments in a strong position compared to the rest of the institution. A most practical benefit from membership in the society is that the U.S. Civil Service Commission grants members a GS-7 instead of a GS-5 for entry level positions.

Despite the opportunities which Phi Alpha Theta has to promote history and its importance, many professional historians—even members of the OAH—have been indifferent to the organization. Scores of strong history departments do not sponsor a chapter, while some departments with a chapter show little interest in its welfare. Part of this may be a holdover from the nonsensical egalitarianism which was so prevalent in the late 1960s and early 1970s and the resulting opposition to honor societies. But I believe more of the indifference stems from an unawareness of what Phi Alpha Theta can contribute to our students, to the profession, and to the general welfare.

My plea to history professionals is that we cease treating Phi Alpha Theta like an unwanted stepchild, and recognize that we have an organization

that can be of great value in promoting history in the best sense. A strong Phi Alpha Theta chapter ought to be a central function of history departments for purely selfish reasons, if for no other. If through the activities of the society a large number of future leaders have done research in history, have read papers and participated in historical programs, or perhaps written prize essays, they are much more likely to appreciate the values we claim for history. The Phi Alpha Theta member who read a paper at last year's regional meeting may someday be a state senator or governor; one of the prize essayists may become president of a major corporation. I think we can assume that such a student's experience with historical scholarship in Phi Alpha Theta will not be forgotten entirely.

If anything is evident, it is that a few survey courses have not greatly enhanced the public's appreciation for history. Neither have the breast beating and pleading of history professors about the importance of history been effective. I believe that the best chance we have to promote history is through people who have had some hands on experience with historical training and who have an appreciation of the subject, but who are working in the main areas of our society's decision making—politics, government, business, organized labor, etc. We have a great opportunity to promote history, to encourage an appreciation of the subject, and to make some long range impact through our honor society. It is time that we give much stronger support to Phi Alpha Theta and its programs.

Finally, I am pleased to report that Phi Alpha Theta is receiving an increasing number of optional dues (\$10) and sustaining memberships (\$25), which are permitting the society to continue its services and activities, and to operate in the black. Inquiries about formation of chapters, individual memberships, and other matters should be addressed to Dr. Donald B. Hoffman, Secretary-Treasurer, 2333 Liberty Street, Allentown, PA 18104.



Anne Firor Scott, current OAH President-Elect, attends a plenary session at the 1982 Annual Meeting.

The eighth edition of the Directory of American Scholars will be published in November 1982. It will again be arranged in four companion volumes: I-History, II-English, Speech and Drama, III-Foreign Languages, Linguistics and Philology, IV-Philosophy, Religion and Law.

Former biographees will be sent copy proofs of their entries during the spring and summer of this year, and they are asked to notify the editors of changes in address incurred since the last edition.

Nomination of qualified scholars who are not currently profiled in the directory is requested. Acceptance for inclusion is based on the following criteria, and involves no obligation other than submission of information.

1. Achievement, by reason of experience and training, of a stature in scholarly work equivalent to that associated with the doctoral degree, coupled with current activity in such work; or
2. Achievement, as evidenced by publication of scholarly works; or
3. Attainment of a position of substantial responsibility by reason of achievement as outlined in (1) and (2).

Information or requests should be addressed to the Editors, Directory of American Scholars, Jaques Cattell Press, Box 25001, Tempe, AZ 85282.

The Institute on the Federal Theatre Project and New Deal Culture at George Mason University is proposing to undertake an oral history program of interviews with former participants in WPA Arts Projects--Art, Music, Writers, and Theatre. In order to avoid duplication, the Institute is seeking information on interviews and oral history projects which have already been completed. Suggestions for interviews which should be done would also be appreciated. Contact Roy Rosenzweig, Director of Oral History Program, Institute on the Federal Theatre Project and New Deal Culture, Fifth Floor Fenwick Library, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 323-2546.

"Reds" Distorts American Radicalism

Robert A. Rosenstone

"[Warren] Beatty had the intuition to see beyond the politics, to realize, first of all, how a patina of distance and romance would safely neutralize [John] Reed's beliefs until he seems no more threatening than a Rotarian."

This quotation, from a recent review of "Reds," appeared not in a radical publication, but in California Magazine, a slick monthly devoted largely to personalities, fine dining, fashion and entertainment. I take it as a kind of warning about how history in the popular media tends to dissolve into nostalgia. Reed may now be reclaimed as a kind of hero for the American middle class, but, one wonders, at what cost to social causes he supported and the threat to the social order he once represented?

Such reflections wander through my mind in the wake of the success of "Reds," on which I served as Historical Consultant. It is a film that has been good for me. Romantic Revolutionary, my biography of Reed, has been brought out by Vintage; I have received flattering requests to appear on radio talk shows; reporters call to ask if John Reed is the only American buried in the Kremlin (he is not); Pauline Kael's research assistant phoned to check the facts in her New Yorker review before it went to press.

For an academic, all this is heady stuff. Much of it, I suspect, is based upon an exaggerated notion of my own role in the production of "Reds." In truth, most of my work was done long before shooting commenced. From 1972 to 1979 I engaged in occasional conversations with Warren Beatty about Reed's life and times. After signing a contract in 1979, I read and commented on the screenplay, and then was called upon for historical information by members of the production company. If the film reflects the feeling of my book, as some colleagues have suggested, it is probably because most people connected to "Reds" read it rather closely.

Let me here disclaim any naivete on my part. Before meeting Beatty I had read far too many "Hollywood"

novels to have any illusions about my role. I never expected to have a major influence upon "Reds," and in that I was correct. Basically, I was utilized as a resource. People turned to me when wishing to know specific details, such as the exact number of delegates to the Socialist Party Convention in 1919. (When Beatty would not accept an approximation, between 85 and 120, I was forced to arbitrarily specify an exact figure.) But my objections to gross historical distortions--Jack did not go to meet Louise in France in 1917; or they could certainly not have taken a train from France to Leningrad in 1917; or Louise could not ski into Russia in the month of August--were waved away in the interest of "drama."

One way to deal with the historical content of "Reds" is to play the game of nailing down specific errors. But that is a space consuming and ultimately trivial pursuit. Larger issues are at stake. We teachers of history will now be faced with students who, having seen "Reds," may think they understand Reed and the radicalism of his time. Indeed, such is the power of the motion picture that most professional historians--except those few who have worked in detail on that era--may tend to confuse Beatty's Reed with the historical Reed. And such confusion will not be cleared up by pointing out specific mistakes. The impact of the film is not in its details but in its overall image of the man and the times.

This brings me back to the reviews. To see Reed as a "Rotarian" is not a peculiar or idiosyncratic response. Several publications have suggested that "Reds" blunts the meaning of Reed's life. For the Los Angeles Times, the difficulties of understanding the political issues of the film is no real problem because "they're like background music, setting the sweep of the time." Lest anyone think the film might be politically disturbing, the New York Times assures readers that the movie is "essentially as ideological as the puppy that whimpers when Louise stalks out."

Saturday Review observes that "the intimate drama tends to trivialize the larger social upheavals," and the socialist newspaper In These Times flatly says, "Beatty . . . makes socialism sexy."

Nothing wrong with all this, you may be saying. To make socialism "sexy" for Americans is a major accomplishment, and to put the human before the political makes good dramatic sense. The filmgoer in me may be tempted to agree, but the historian cannot. "Reds" is no average historical film, but the first major Hollywood production with an authentic, historical American radical--not to mention a Communist--as its hero. (Woody Guthrie in "Bound for Glory" was just folks, and his connection to the Communist Party never mentioned.) This makes it especially important to examine its attitudes towards Reed, his generation and radical movements.

The reviews quoted underline one of my basic contentions: "Reds" takes the biting edge out of radicalism (otherwise how could pro-Reagan relatives have liked it so much?). It does so by focusing on the love story between Jack and Louise, diminishing the intellectual and artistic importance of the Greenwich Village subculture in which they lived, taking Reed's anti-war stance as a given, and intimately connecting his initial support for Bolshevism with a desire for reconciliation with Louise (in fact, they were reconciled before going to Russia in 1917).

To begin untangling truth from falsehood in these strands, let me say that Reed was a man who all his life sought action, adventure, heroism, fame. Love was of secondary importance. In conflicts between intimacy and career, he always opted for the public rather than the personal. His story is one of how the desire to live fully and write truly ran up against the contradictions of his culture, then taught him the contradictions were not his alone. This theme is wholly ignored by the film, and no wonder: the contradictions that led to his death are still very

Continued on Page 14

Reds

Continued From Page 13

much part of our lives.

Reed appears at the outset of the film as a full-blown anti-war activist, and the move into Bolshevism is never fully explained except as a reaction to witnessing the Revolution with Louise. In fact, both positions grew out of deep personal values as shaped by experience. In Greenwich Village, Reed's radical and artistic friends, who are depicted in the film as a rather light-headed group of incessant party-goers, were in fact a serious and creative group. They were the first generation of Americans to grapple with the ideas of Marx and Freud and Modernism; they vigorously promoted change in political, social, economic and sexual relationships as well as experimentation in various art forms.

Reed received an education in the Village that broadened the values of his Progressive father. He came there in 1911 with two aims: to tell the truth and become

a success. Until 1915 these goals did not seem incompatible. He became a respected fiction writer and journalist; then, after riding with Pancho Villa's troops, a famous one. But the gulf between what he wished to write and what editors would accept began to grow. First his serious fiction was considered too "immoral" for family publication; then his reports on the exploitation of labor seemed too extreme for all but radical journals like the *Masses*; finally, his opposition to the war which he had seen firsthand and knew to be a meaningless slaughter ruined his livelihood. By 1917, the once highly-paid journalist could find no commercial outlets for his serious work.

Reed had learned that the writer was—like any worker—easily expendable, especially if his opinions disturbed editors or a government-induced national consensus. His support for the IWW and passion for the Bolsheviks grew out of this very personal identification

with the lot of those who were opposed. It was fired by a loss of faith not so much in the values of America as in the way those values were being violated (just when free speech became important, in wartime, it was suppressed). Bolshevism in 1917-1920 could seem to promise a new world, one without war or exploitation, one with equality between people and sexes, and one in which artistic experimentation could be promoted by the state. It promised, in short, a kind of idealized Greenwich Village, sprawled across the canvas of a huge nation.

"Reds" avoids all such complexities in favor of seeing Reed as a good-natured, naive, idealistic, and at times almost mindless adventurer. Such characteristics were part—but only part—of him. To deal with the central issue of his life, to explore the serious tension between telling one's truth and hungering after success, might cut too close to the bone for a Hollywood film.

Tapescribe, a professional transcribing service which assists oral historians in the completion of projects by providing skillfully prepared transcripts, is now in operation at the Center for Oral History at the University of Connecticut. **Tapescribe** translates the oral history interview into type in a format designed to meet each client's specific needs. Special arrangements may be made for editorial assistance and indexing as well. Inquiries should be directed to Sharon Youland, **Tapescribe**, Box U-170, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268; (203) 486-5245.

It is certainly possible to enjoy "Reds," but one must never mistake its domestic drama for history. American radicalism has suffered at the hands of its enemies for a long time; with "Reds" it suffers—more subtly to be sure—at the hands of its supposed friends.

Rober A. Rosenstone

California Institute of Technology

Paperbacks from Indiana University Press

If All We Did Was to Weep at Home

A History of White Working-Class Women in America

By Susan Estabrook Kennedy

"Vividly written, informative, and based on an impressive array of primary and secondary sources... offers a synthesis that women's historians and labor historians will find useful." —*Reviews in American History* (Minorities in Modern America Series)

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By J. Wayne Flynt

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"... packed with enlightening information of all kinds... Even those familiar with the subject will learn something fresh."

—*Times Literary Supplement*

(Minorities in Modern America Series)

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The Healing and Charismatic Revivals in America

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—*Communication Quarterly*

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Margaret Fuller's Life and Writings

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"... a fascinating, original and important book. Its imaginative structure and the sensitive feminist perspective of its author result in a totally new interpretation of one of America's most prominent literary figures." —Gerda Lerner

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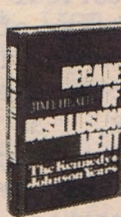
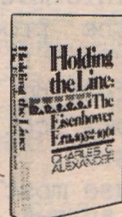
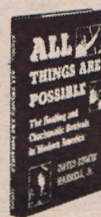
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—*Political Science Quarterly*

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History Week Remembers the Ladies

Bette Morgan

Co-Director, History Week Project

The success of the first National Women's History Week proclaimed by Congress was evidenced in university, community, school, library, and museum observances throughout the country. The archives in the National Women's History Week Project office are full of newspaper clippings, flyers, and well-designed program formats covering a variety of events as diverse as the people sponsoring them.

Universities recognized National Women's History Week with a number of programs, some of which were funded by state humanities grants and most of which were produced with the help of community organizations. The Community Education Program of the University of Kentucky coordinated a week of events held on the campus and in the local community. Earlier in the year the University offered a speaker's bureau of women professors funded by the Kentucky Humanities Council to speak on women's history topics to community and church groups. At the University of California-Davis academicians worked with the local American Association of University Women's chapter to develop a week-long program. It started with a speech by Professor Ruth Rosen of the History Department on the significance of women's history week and featured a film series covering the history of women in union organization, Judy Chicago's feminist art work, and the experience of a Native American woman.

On the East Coast at Harvard University the week's events included talks by such noted feminist historians as Mary Beth Norton of Cornell and Nancy Cott of Yale. Smith College marked the 40th anniversary of the Sophia Smith Collection during the week with a "Women and Work Conference" keynoted by Mrs. Esther Peterson and closed by Justice Constance Baker Motley. Barnard College Women's Center sponsored "Rethinking Our Lives: The Contribution of Feminist Scholarship" while the East Shrodsbury State College held a special celebration for all the women who are employed on the campus.

The merging of the

various interest groups under the banner of women's history was evidenced in the West by Colorado's Women's History Week observance. The activities for their week were sponsored by a coalition consisting of academic organizations, women's organizations, labor unions, and corporations and included a film series funded by a grant from the Colorado Humanities Program. Focusing on "Kith and Kin: Women's Families Through History," the week began at the University of Denver Law School with remarks by Jeanette Ray Goines of the State Title IX Office and Representative Patricia Schroeder. The week proceeded with films, panels, and workshops at the Colorado Heritage Center and closed with remarks by Jean Dubofsky, Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court and Polly Baca-Barragan, state senator.

In the South the Richmond, Virginia YWCA and WRFK Radio were funded by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities to research and produce twelve radio tapes of women in Virginia's history which were aired during the week to establish a Women's History Archives at Virginia Commonwealth University. The week's events were keynoted by Alice Kessler-Harris of Hofstra University and Bettye Collier Thomas, Historical Director for the National Council of Negro Women in Washington, D.C.

Thousands of students throughout the country in grades K-12 were encouraged to discover the excitement of studying history as they participated in essay contests as well as other special projects during National Women's History Week. In Quincy, Massachusetts students learned listening and writing skills by becoming oral historians interviewing mothers, grandmothers, and other female relatives. The Danville, Kentucky public schools presented women's history awards to their students. In California essay contests were sponsored by PTAs and a coalition of women's organizations. Historical societies and women's organizations in Vermont sponsored a poster contest. At Spring Valley High School, New York, students

and community members, invited by Mildred Alpern (OAH Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges), dressed up as their favorite women in history. In Oakland, California fifth-grade students culminated a month of women's history research with a special assembly where they dressed and spoke as the woman whose life each had studied.

Libraries and museums saluted women in the past and women in the present. The Lexington, Kentucky public library developed a ten-page selected bibliography of titles appropriate to women's history in the library. The Illinois Library Association worked with the ERA Task Force and Women Library Workers to combine Women's History Week with the legal status of women in contemporary society.

At a special ceremony held at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House in Seneca Falls, New York, Judy Hart, the first Parks and Recreation Supervisor of a Women's Rights National Historic Park, read the presidential proclamation for the week. Special exhibits and displays were viewed in libraries throughout the country. "Texas Women: A Celebration of History," developed by the Texas Foundation for Women's Resources, was featured at

the Lyndon B. Johnson Museum. A special photographic exhibit developed by Doris Friedensohn and Barbara Rubin, "Generations of Women: Private Lives," was displayed in the Massachusetts State House.

A special national observance of National Women's History Week was held at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D.C. This event was co-sponsored by the Congressional Women's Issue Caucus and The Wonder Woman Foundation.

All these events and many more took place during National Women's History Week 1982. This brief report hardly covers the number and scope of observances held throughout the country. Perhaps it is enough to know that Hawaii started its week with a parade and Maine concluded with a reception of the Governor's proclamation, while Alaska and New York continued their activities until the end of the month. The National Women's History Week Project is establishing archives of all these events. If you observed this week please send pictures, flyers, press releases, programs and other materials to Bette Morgan, Co-Director, National Women's History Week Project, Box 3716, Santa Rosa, CA 95402.



The North Quincy High School sponsored this exhibit as part of National Women's History Week.

Fire Damages FDR's Hyde Park Home

Emily L. Wright

Park Ranger (Historian)

There are several stages of saving the physical evidence of history in which the U.S. Government through the National Park Service is involved. The primary stage is the establishment of a National Historic Site to be managed by the Service to commemorate a life or event important in the history of the country. The next stage is the restoration/reconstruction of the buildings and grounds at the site to reflect the period of its importance. Other stages include the recovery and/or restoration of the furnishings and other artifacts of the historic period, the gathering of historical data for use in restoration and interpretation of the site, and maintenance of these properties to "preserve for future generations."

Rarely is the need to "save history" of a more immediate and urgent nature. Such was the case in the early hours of January 23, 1982 when fire broke out due to faulty wiring at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in Hyde Park, New York.

The alarm went off at 12:12 a.m. As soon as the Hyde Park volunteer fire department arrived and verified the existence of a fire, one of the park supervisors began calling employees who lived nearby: "The Roosevelt Home is on fire! Get there quick to save the artifacts!" By 1:15 nearly twenty-five park employees were gathered at the home.

The scene was awesome. Lights from the fire trucks lit up the front of the building like a stage setting. Every detail of the facade was visible in the strong light. But illumination was unnecessary for seeing the twenty- to thirty-foot flames leaping from the roof over the center section. Dazed and unbelieving we watched the flames, the fire fighters on ladders, and waited for someone to tell us what to do. The park museum specialist ran out of the front door. Bent over coughing from the smoke, he still managed to talk the fire fighters into letting us enter the building. He and several of the other staff

members had been in the home for nearly thirty minutes trying to rescue furnishings in the most important second-floor rooms--the President's birthroom, boyhood room, and his adult bedroom and dressing room. But they needed a great deal more help.

Against their better judgment, the fire fighters agreed to let the remainder of the staff (with several spouses and friends) enter. Twenty-five people ran in the front door as a unit, no one giving a thought to personal safety. The museum specialist took charge, yelling out orders of what class of objects to take out. Paintings and prints went first; small upholstered pieces and ceramics next; draperies and other movable objects later. Really large pieces of furniture were pushed to the center of rooms and covered with tarps.

Conditions were incredible. The only light was coming in windows and doors from the fire trucks. Water was pouring down the walls, stairway, and forming sheets in doorways. As the water load built up on the second floor from the 100,000 gallons used to put out the fire, ceilings on the first floor began to crack. We would look up to see a crack run ten to fifteen feet across the ceiling. A heavy ceramic chandelier in the Dresden Room of the main floor was causing added pressure on the ceiling. An employee miraculously took down the fixture in less than five minutes; normally the time involved would have been considerably more. Fire fighters still had to punch a small hole in the ceilings of several rooms to

relieve the water load and prevent ceiling collapses. Smoke never caused a visibility problem on the bottom floors since the fire was mostly contained above the second floor, but we could smell and feel its effects. In addition, while we were running from the home to other buildings with the furnishings, the temperature oscillated between 0 and 5 degrees; by 3:00 a.m. snow began falling fairly heavily.

The park rescue team was composed of people from all park divisions: administration, curatorial, visitor services, and maintenance. It included the superintendent, office workers, housekeepers, interpreters, curators, supervisors, and maintenance workers of all types. Family and friends who aided in the effort included a nurse, housewives, a history professor, an IBM employee, and two teenagers. The volunteer fire department not only saved the building but assisted us greatly in saving the furnishings. At least four of our staff were also fire fighters. In one instance when park employees were finally told to leave the building, an interpreter from the home put his fire hat on and went back in.

We emerged from this disaster in better shape than seemed possible. The building, though badly damaged, still stands and will be restored. No one was seriously injured or killed. Only a very few artifacts were lost; the most important pieces either escaped damage or can be restored.

Unfortunately, most of the Roosevelt Home will be closed to the public for an

indefinite period. The living room-library in the new wing that FDR added in 1915 has been opened for interpretation. The fire wall that Roosevelt constructed between the original house and the new wing served its purpose well. Tours are now given of this room, the grounds, the rose garden where Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt are buried, and the outbuildings.

Structural restoration will begin this fall after funds are made available for the project. A temporary roof has replaced the one lost in the fire. The building has been cleaned and shored up. An architectural and engineering contract will determine this spring and summer how much damage occurred and what needs to be done, with the work itself beginning soon after October 1. The National Park Service regional preservation team will handle the remaining restoration of the exhibit areas on the first and second floors and the north wing. The damaged artifacts will be restored by either the park museum specialist, the Service conservation lab at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia or outside experts.

Staff members who ran into the burning building to save the collections have been asked numerous times "Why did you do it?" We have a variety of answers but all come down to one: it was our job. We are here to take care of the home of one of the most famous Presidents. Roosevelt loved his home in Hyde Park. Here we tell millions of visitors about FDR the President and the man. Without the home and its furnishings, the story would not be complete. On an even more personal level, most of us have grown to love the home. We have our favorite rooms, favorite objects, favorite anecdotes about it. There is also an element of pride in being in part responsible for "The Home of Franklin Roosevelt." And if these reasons aren't enough, we believe in the mission of the National Park Service which states that we will: "Conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and . . . leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."



OAH Annual Meeting participants peruse publishers' exhibits.



James L. Leloudis II (right) accepts the Pelzer award from Lewis Perry, Editor of the *Journal of American History*.

OAH Confers Annual Awards

The OAH conferred its annual awards before the Presidential Address of Gerda Lerner. The Distinguished Service Award went to Elmer Ellis and Paul W. Gates. Gilbert Fite, University of Georgia, presented the award to Elmer Ellis and David Ellis, Hamilton College, accepted the award for Gates.

Donald Meyer, Wesleyan University, presented the Merle Curti Award, this year given in the field of social history, to George M. Fredrickson, Northwestern University, for his book, *White Supremacy*, published by Oxford University Press.

President-Elect Allan G. Bogue presented the Frederick Jackson Turner Award to Clayborne Carson, Stanford University, for his book *In Struggle: SNCC and the Black Awakening of the*

1960s, published by Harvard University Press.

Lewis Perry, editor of the *Journal of American History*, presented the Louis Pelzer Award to James L. Leloudis II for his article, "School Reform in the New South: The Women's Association for the Betterment of Public School Houses in North Carolina, 1902-19."

Eric Foner, City College of New York, presented the Binkley-Stephenson Award to Stanley E. Hilton for his article, "The United States, Brazil, and the Cold War, 1945-60: End of the Special Relationship." Hilton's article appeared in the December 1981 issue of the *Journal of American History*.

John Rumbarger, editor of *Prologue*, presented the Charles Thomson Prize to Thomas Cripps, Morgan State University.

OAH Places Women Historians

Judith F. Gentry

University of Southwestern Louisiana

The OAH Placement Service for Women Historians is fully functioning now, but is not receiving as many announcements of openings as had been hoped for. The service is available to all women historians, no matter what their specialties are, and attempts to match the credentials of women historians who are seeking work with the needs of employers seeking historians. The names and addresses of women historians with interests and expertise in the fields desired by an employer are sent to that employer; in addition, a copy of the announcement of the position provided by the employer is sent to the

historians in our file whose interests and expertise match the requirements for the position. The file will be updated every summer so that only women historians who are currently in the job market remain in the file.

All heads of history departments should contact the service whenever they have an opening, in an effort to obtain the largest possible pool of applicants. In addition, notices of vacancies for administrative positions should be sent to the service, for many of those in our file have indicated an interest in working in academic administration and have experience in that area. Finally, potential employers from

Richard W. Leopold, one of the two OAH representatives to the National Archives Advisory Council and the chair of that Council, has been asked to solicit from OAH members answers to the questions printed on the back cover of this Newsletter. He hopes very much for an extensive response in order to assist the officials of the National Archives during the present period of crisis of crippling budgetary reductions. Members are requested to send their replies directly to the Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDING AIDS

1. Does the library that you use most frequently own any of these National Archives finding aids:

a. Guide to the National Archives of the United States (1974) Yes ☐ No ☐

b. Subject guides (such as Guide to Federal Archives Relating to Africa [1977] or Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War [1962]). Yes ☐ No ☐

c. Inventories of records of government agencies (such as Preliminary Inventory of the General Records of the Department of State [1981], or Preliminary Inventory of the General Records of the Department of Justice [1981]. Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Have you used the National Archives findings aids? Yes ☐ No ☐

a. If so, did you find the findings aids useful?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(1) If not, why not?

Requires too much reading to get subject access.

Federal records not applicable to my field of research.

Research topics in more recent history than that covered by National Archives records.

Other (Explain on separate sheet on paper).

3. If you teach, do you refer your students to the National Archives? Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't teach ☐

a. If so, what instruction do students get in the use of government records?

b. If not, why?

No students working in areas covered by federal records.

Students have problems with the finding aids of the National Archives.

Too difficult to travel to National Archives or its regional branches.

4. What is your principal research interest?

principal research interest of recent students?

5. Your position

Type of institution

Signed

(optional)

Date

outside academe — museums, public history programs, and firms engaged in preparing environmental impact reports, in particular — could profitably use the service.

The OAH Placement Service for Women Historians was established in the fall of 1980 by the Executive Board of the OAH at the request of the OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession, then chaired by Professor Carol Bleser of Colgate University. The service is located at the University of Southwestern Louisiana and is directed by Professor Judith Gentry under the

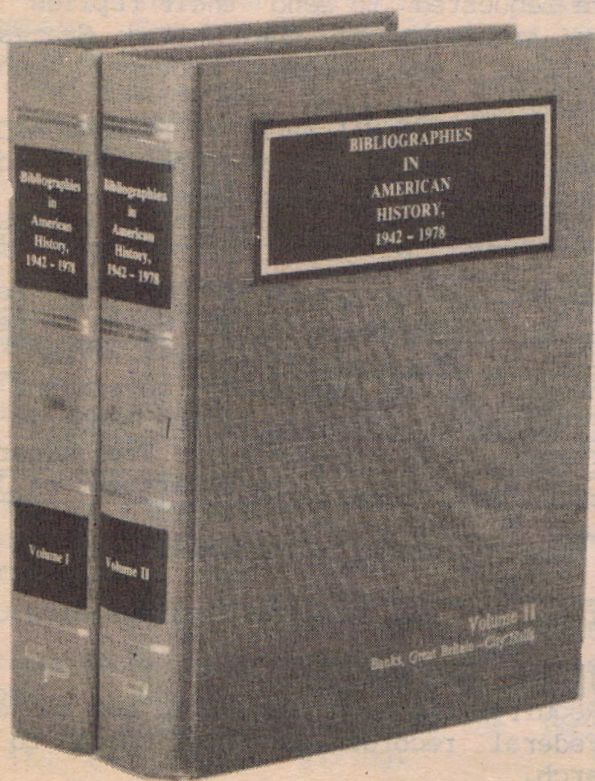
supervision of the OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession.

A woman historian who is interested in listing herself in our files should send her name, address, three academic fields, and whether or not she is interested in employment in academic administration or outside academe to:

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Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Wellesley College Center for Research on Women announces the National Consulting Program. This program will provide matching funds to deans or department chairs who engage consultants to help their faculty integrate materials on women into the undergraduate curriculum. Institutions may choose their own consultants or draw from a list supplied by the Center. All consultants should have experience with projects aimed at helping faculty to balance materials on women and men in undergraduate courses. There is no deadline for submission of applications to the National Consulting Program. Write to Peggy McIntosh, Faculty Development Program, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, Wellesley, MA 02181.

An agricultural history book award has been established in memory of Theodore Saloutos (1910-1980), a distinguished historian and a past president of the Agricultural History Society. An annual award of \$500 will be presented to the author of a book on any aspect of agricultural history in the United States, broadly interpreted, and judged best by the award committee. The first award will be for a book published in 1982. To be eligible, a book must be based on substantial primary research and should represent a major new interpretation or reinterpretation of agricultural history scholarship. Nominations can be made by the author, the publisher, a member of the award committee, or a member of the society. Nominations should be sent to the Editor, *Agricultural History*, Agricultural History Center, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation awards the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize to encourage the writing of articles in the tradition of social justice associated with Eugene V. Debs. For information regarding the 1982 prize (\$750), send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Bryant Spann Prize Committee, c/o Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

The Council for Interna-

tional Exchange of Scholars announces availability of twelve long-term and nine short-term research awards to conduct research in India. The fellowship program seeks to increase academic and cultural exchange and therefore encourages applications from scholars who have limited or no experience in India. Application forms and further information are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, attn: Indo-American Fellowship Program, Eleven Dupont Circle, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; (202)833-4985. The deadline is July 1, 1982.

The Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press are sponsoring a competition to select for publication the best manuscript in American Catholic studies. Manuscripts from both the historical and social studies disciplines will be considered; unrevised dissertations normally will not be considered. The author of the award-winning manuscript will receive \$500 and the award-winning book will be published by the University of Notre Dame Press. Scholars interested in entering the competition should send two copies of the manuscript by September 1, 1982 to the Director, Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa, Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The University of Delaware Press announces a \$2,500 prize for the best manuscript on early American culture to 1840. The prize is open to any author, and manuscripts must represent the results of original research. In addition to the cash award, the University of Delaware Press will publish the winning manuscript, and the author will receive royalties on the sale of the book. Besides the winning manuscript, the Press may select other entries for publication. Deadline for submission of manuscripts is September 30, 1982. For more information write to Elizabeth B. Reynolds, University of Delaware Press, 326 Hullihen Hall,

Newark, DE 19711.

The National Endowment for the Humanities' Summer Stipends Program provides for two consecutive months of full-time research in the humanities. Applicants must have completed their academic training, and applicants employed by colleges or universities must be nominated by the designated officer of their

institution. Application deadline is October 15, 1982. For further information or application materials write to the Division of Fellowships and Seminars (MS-101), National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20506.

Radcliffe College announces a program of support

Continued on Page 20

The OAH announces the 1983 Merle Curti Award in American Intellectual History. Books published in 1981 or 1982 in any subfield or period of American intellectual history are eligible. Three copies should be in the hands of the committee by October 1, 1982, and earlier submission will be appreciated. Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after October 1 and before January 1, 1983. The award consists of \$500 prize to the author plus a medal and a certificate. A copy of each entry should be mailed to Professor Linda Kerber, History Department, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52240; Professor Paul Conkin, 1003 Tyne Boulevard, Nashville, TN 37220; Professor Richard E. Ellis, History Department, B-479 Red Jacket, Ellicott Complex, SUNY at Buffalo-Amherst Campus, Buffalo, NY 14261.

Competition for the Frederick Jackson Turner Prize is now underway. Only works accepted for publication by college and university presses will be eligible. Each press can submit only one entry. The work must be published or scheduled for publication in the 1982 calendar year. The book must deal with a significant phase of American history by an author who has not previously published a book-length study of history. If the author has the Ph.D., he/she must have received it no earlier than seven years before the manuscript was submitted for publication. Copies of the work must be submitted by the presses and mailed to each of the judges. Deadline for submitting entries is September 1, 1982. The prize for the author will consist of a medal, a certificate and \$500. In addition, the college or university press that published the book will be given a subsidy of \$3,000 to be used for the publication of another work in American history by an author who has not previously published a book-length work of history. Also, the *Journal of American History* will published a full-page advertisement on the winning book without cost to its publishers. Award committee members are: Professor Gerda Lerner, History Department, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; Professor Robert L. Middlekauff, History Department, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; and Professor Willard B. Gatewood, Jr., History Department, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. A copy should be sent to each of these historians.

The OAH invites submissions of books on American frontier history for the 1983 Ray Allen Billington Award. American frontier history is defined broadly to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others. All books in this field published in 1981 and 1982 are eligible. A copy should be sent to each member of the committee by October 1, 1982 and earlier submission will be appreciated. Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after October 1, 1982 and before January 1, 1983. The award will consist of \$500 and a medal presented to the author at the April 1983 meeting of the OAH. A copy of each entry should be mailed to Professor Sandra Myres, History Department, University of Texas at Arlington, Box 19529, Arlington, TX 76019; Dr. Francis Jennings, Box 237, Chilmark, MA 02535; Professor W. Turrentine Jackson, Department of History, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

Grants

Continued From Page 19

for scholarly research to encourage scholars to draw upon the resources available at the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America and the Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College. Research must be conducted at these institutions for the academic year, one term, or a summer. Applicants must have received their doctorates, or the equivalent, at least one year prior to the submission of an application. Application deadlines for the summer of 1983 or the 1983-84 academic year is November 5, 1982. Address inquiries and requests for applications to the Radcliffe Research Scholars Program, Henry A. Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-8140.

The American Society of Church History announces a competition for a book-length manuscript in church history. The award consists of a \$2,000 subsidy to assist in publication of the manuscript. If competing essays are otherwise of equal quality, preference will be given to those relating to the history of Congregationalism. Complete manuscripts must be received by William B. Miller, American Society of Church History, 305 E. Country Club Lane, Wallingford, PA 19086, by December 15, 1982.

A conference on the history of women in the Episcopal Church will be presented at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas, June 1-2, 1982. For further information and registration forms write to the Episcopal Women's History Project, General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Ave., New York, NY 10011.

The Conference on New York State History will meet June 4-5, 1982 in Buffalo to help the city commemorate its 150th anniversary. For more information write to Stefan Bielski, Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University will sponsor a Civil War institute conducted by Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr., June 19-26, 1982. The institute is designed for serious Civil War buffs. The fee is \$285. For more information contact Dr. Linda Leffel, D. Brown Center, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

"Economic Realities of the Greater Pacific Northwest" is the theme of the Pacific Northwest History Conference which will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, June 25-27, 1982. Conference information may be

obtained by writing to the Alaska Historical Commission, attn: Pacific Northwest History Conference, Suite 207, Old City Hall, Anchorage, AK 99501.

The Seneca Falls Consortium will sponsor a conference on interpreting the history of women in the community July 16-17, 1982. The conference is part of the festivities marking the opening of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. For more information contact the Seneca Falls Consortium, P.O. Box 70, Seneca Falls, NY 13148.

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic will meet at Memphis State University July 23-24, 1982. The program will include a variety of sessions on aspects of American or comparative history during the period 1789-1848. For more information write to Professor Carl E. Prince, History Department, New York University, New York, NY 10003.

The Association for Education in Journalism-History Division will meet in Athens, Ohio, July 25-28, 1982. For more information write to Professor David Nord, School of Journalism, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

The U.S. Commission on Military History will hold a conference on the soldier-

statesmen of the age of the Enlightenment. The conference will be held July 25-30, 1982 at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. For further information contact Charles von Luttichau, U.S. Commission on Military History, c/o U.S. Army Center of Military History, 20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20314.

The U.S. Army War College, U.S. Army Center of Military History, and U.S. Army Military History Institute will sponsor an international symposium on the impact of unsuccessful military campaigns on military institutions, 1860-1980. The conference will be held at the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, August 1-4, 1982. For more information contact Lt. Colonel Charles R. Shrader, 1982 Symposium Coordinator, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations will meet at Boston University August 5-7, 1982. For more information write to Professor Lloyd E. Ambrosius, History Department, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association will meet at the University of San Francisco on August 12-14, 1982. Interested persons should direct inquiries to Professor Joseph E. Illick, Department of History, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

West Virginia University will sponsor an interdisciplinary conference on women's health September 30-October 2, 1982. For more information about the program contact Judith Stitzel, Women's Studies Program, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; (303) 293-2339.

A conference on energy in American history, sponsored by the Virginia Tech Center for the Study of Science in Society, will be held in Blacksburg, Virginia, on October 1-3, 1982. Papers and commentaries by historians invited to address con-

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Conferences



Carl N. Delger and Mary K. Tachau give a dramatic reading of the Declaration of Independence and the Seneca Falls's Declaration of Rights and Sentiments at the breakfast meeting of Women in the Historical Profession.

Continued From Page 20

ceptual, technological and policy issues in the history of energy will be presented. For more information contact Arthur Donovan, Center for the Study of Science in Society, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24601.

The Popular Culture Association of the South will meet in Atlanta, Georgia, October 7-9, 1982. For more information write to Professor Jacqueline Boles, Department of Sociology, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303.

The Oral History Association will meet in San Antonio, Texas, October 8-10, 1982. For more information contact John J. Fox, History Department, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970.

The North American Labor History Conference will meet October 14-16, 1982 in Detroit. For details contact Robert H. Zieger, History Department, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The Western History Association will meet in Phoenix, Arizona, October 20-23, 1982. For more information contact the Executive Secretary, William D. Rowley, History Department, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557.

The History Department of the U.S. Air Force Academy will host a history symposium on October 20-22, 1982. The theme of the conference will be the home front in the twentieth century. For more information contact Major James R. W. Titus, History Department, U.S. Air Force Academy, CO 80840; (303) 472-3230.

The History and English Department of the Southern Technical Institute will host a conference on the humanities and technology October 21-22, 1982. For more information contact Carol M. Barnum or William S. Pfeiffer, Department of English and History, Southern Technical Institute, Marietta, GA 30060; (404) 424-7202.

The MacArthur Memorial, the MacArthur Memorial Foundation, and Old Dominion University will sponsor a symposium on the occupation of Japan October 21-22, 1982. The theme of the symposium will be the international context of the occupation. Anyone who is interested in attending the symposium but who is not on the MacArthur Memorial's mailing list is invited to write to the Secretary, MacArthur Memorial, MacArthur Square, Norfolk, VA 23150.

The Duquesne History Forum will be held at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October

21-23, 1982. For more information write to Professor Steven B. Vardy, History Department, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will meet in Baltimore, Maryland, October 21-24, 1982. For more information write to the ASAALH, 1401 14th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

The Canadian Association for American Studies and the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States will hold a joint meeting in Toronto, Canada October 21-23, 1982. The theme of the meeting is "War and Violence in North America." For more information write either Professor Peter Kresl, Economics Department, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837 or Professor Robert White, English Department, York University, Downsview, Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3.

The 1982 Southern Historical Association will meet in Memphis, Tennessee, November 3-6, 1982. For more information write to Professor Ben Wall, Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

The Social Science History Association will meet at Indiana University in Bloomington, November 4-6, 1982. For more information contact Professor Elyce Rotella, Economics Department, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 or Professor Ray Shortridge, Political Science Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

The Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism will hold a conference on American Catholicism November 19-20, 1982. The conference will be held at the University of Notre Dame. For more information write to Jeffrey M. Burns, Cushwa Center, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The Illinois State Historical Society will sponsor a symposium on Illinois history, December 3-4, 1982. For more information write to Roger Bridges, Director of Research, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706.

Publications

Energy and Society is a new interdisciplinary journal dedicated to exploring the broad spectrum of contemporary social issues raised by energy production, distribution, and consumption. The new publication will serve as a forum for innovative perspectives of interest to both social scientists and experts in engineering, science, government, and business whose work illuminates energy issues. Subscription reservation forms can be obtained by writing to SAGE Publications, P.O. Box 5024, Beverly Hills, CA 90210. Manuscript submission information can be obtained from George H. Daniels and Mark H. Rose, University Program in Science, Technology, and Society, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931.

The Immigration History Society announces the publication of the Journal of American Ethnic History. The Journal will present essays on the process of migration, adjustment and assimilation, and other topics that illuminate the North American immigrant and ethnic experience. Full membership in the Immigration History Society will include the Journal as well as the IHS Newsletter. For subscription rates write to the Journal of American Ethnic History, Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Federal One is a free quarterly newsletter published by George Mason University's Institute on the Federal Theatre Project and New Deal Culture. It serves as a clearinghouse of information for all people who are working on projects related to 1930s culture. Please send reports on in-progress or completed projects. To receive Federal One or to send reports, write to Lorraine A. Brown, Administrator, Institute on the Federal Theatre Project and New Deal Culture, Fifth Floor Fenwick, George Mason

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Complete and mail the NARS survey on page 17 and the membership information questionnaire on the back cover of this Newsletter.

Publications

Continued From Page 21

University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Publication of *Women and History*, a journal devoted to studies on the history of women in all periods and geographical regions, will begin with the spring 1982 issue. Monographs or collections of essays on a single theme totaling 120-150 manuscript pages can be sent to the editor, Eleanor Riemer, Institute for Research in History, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. Subscription requests should go to the Haworth Press, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

The Center for Migration Studies announces publication of *Images: A Pictorial History of Italian Americans*. Copies are available from the Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304 for \$29.95.

Umoja: A Scholarly Journal of Black Studies welcomes submission of multidisciplinary investigations of issues concerning African people around the world. Studies from a comparative perspective and those that deal with methodological principles for Black Studies are especially encouraged. Send two copies to the Editor, *Umoja*, Campus Box 294, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309.

Preservation Resource Group, Inc. announces publication of *Our Past Before Us*, an edited version of the proceedings of the International Council of Monuments and Sites' 1979 symposium held in London. The price is \$14.45 for orders in America and \$15.00 for foreign orders. Send orders to PRG, 5619 Southampton Dr., Springfield, VA 22151.

Bell's Quarterly Newsletter is a new publication for social studies teachers in teachers in junior and senior high schools. It will provide teachers a forum for exchanging ideas about assignments, instructional theories, and curricula in world and American history. Subscriptions are \$6.00 for individuals and \$10.00 for libraries and institutions. Mail requests to *Bell's Quarterly Newsletter*, 1105 Abbot Lane, Park Forest South, IL 60466.



OAH President Allan G. Bogue presents Evelyn L. Leffler, Assistant to the Executive Secretary, with a life membership certificate. Leffler is retiring in May, 1982 after nine years of dedicated service to the Organization.

Mary Lee Spence, University of Illinois-Urbana, has been elected president of the Western History Association.

Research

Mary O. Furner, Northern Illinois University, has received a Woodrow Wilson Center Fellowship to study the professional social sciences and the transformation of American liberalism, 1875-1929.

Patricia Albjerg Graham, Harvard University, has received a Woodrow Wilson Center Fellowship to study national policy and federal policy for American education.

Robert Kelley, University of California at Santa Barbara, will be a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center during 1982-83 to study cultural politics from Cleveland to Carter.

Frederick C. Luebke, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, has been appointed scholar-in-residence at the Rockefeller Foundation Study and Conference Center, Bellagio, Italy, during April and May 1982.

William E. Leuchtenberg, Columbia University, has received a Woodrow Wilson Center Fellowship to study Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Supreme Court crisis of the 1930s.

Katherine K. Sklar, University of California, Los Angeles, has received a Woodrow Wilson Center Fellowship to study Florence Kelley.

Rush Welter, Bennington College, has received a Woodrow Wilson Center Fellowship to study American social thought after the Civil War.

David Whisnant, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, has received a Woodrow Wilson Center Fellowship to study the national policy implication of aspects of Appalachian cultural history.

Activities of Members

Awards

Lawanda Cox, Professor Emeritus of the City University of New York, has received the Barondness/Lincoln Award of the Civil War Round Table of New York for her book *Lincoln and Black Freedmen*.

Thomas Cripps, Morgan State University, received the Charles Thomson prize for the best article published in *Prologue* in 1981.

Richard J. Hargrove, Western Illinois University, won the University of Delaware prize for the best manuscript in American naval, military, or diplomatic history. His manuscript, *General John Burgoyne*, will be published by University of Delaware Press.

Henry Levenstein, McMaster University, received a prize for the best article in the *American Quarterly* in 1980. His article "The New England Kitchen and the Origins of Modern American Eating Habits" appeared in the fall 1980 issue.

Douglas H. Sweet received the 1980 Brewer Prize of the American Society of Church History for his manuscript, "Preserving the Peace: Community Development and Ministerial Ideals in Revolutionary New Hampshire."

Robert Brent Toplin,

University of North Carolina at Wilmington, produced "Denmark Vesey's Rebellion" aired nationally on PBS, February 17, 1982.

C. Vann Woodward, Sterling Professor Emeritus at Yale University, received the Brandeis University's Creative Arts Award in non-fiction.

Affiliations

Nupur Chaudhuri has become Executive Secretary of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession.

George Daniels, Michigan Technological University, has become co-editor of *Energy and Society*, an interdisciplinary journal devoted to social issues related to energy.

Pat Harahan has become Deputy Command Historian of the Air Force Communications Command.

Mark Rose, Michigan Technological University, has become co-editor of *Energy and Society*, an interdisciplinary journal devoted to social issues related to energy.

Ronald Schlundt, University of Maryland-European Division, will be a Fulbright Lecturer at the Japanese Foreign Service Training Institute and the University of Tokyo.

Recent Deaths

Dr. Frederick W. Adrian, 69, University of Nebraska at Omaha, October 24, 1981. Brother J. Robert, St. Mary's College, September 4, 1981. Prof. Roy M. Robbins, 71, Professor Emeritus University of Omaha, November 24, 1981.

Calls for Papers

The Abraham Lincoln Association in cooperation with the Illinois State Historical Society seeks papers for its Abraham Lincoln Symposium, February 12, 1983. Papers on any phase of Lincoln's career or his relationship with associates or to events will be considered. Interested persons should submit a 300- to 600-word proposal along with a personal resume to Roger D. Bridges, Lincoln Symposium Committee, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706 by August 10, 1982.

The Institute of Massachusetts Studies will sponsor a series of three symposia on Massachusetts during the Gilded Age to be held at various sites in the state during the academic year 1982-83. Each symposium will consist of two sessions of a total of four papers, on the political, social, cultural, economic and other aspects of Mas-

sachusetts history during this period. Persons wanting to present papers at one of the symposia should send their completed papers to the Institute for Massachusetts Studies, History Department, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086 by August 15, 1982. All papers presented at the symposia will be published.

The American Society of Church History will meet at Hope College in Holland, Michigan, on April 21-23, 1983. The Program Committee announces "Religion and Education" as the theme and invites proposals for papers or entire sessions. Submit topics and abstracts of proposed papers or sessions to the committee chair, Professor Winton Solberg, Department of History, University of Illinois, 810 S. Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801. Submit proposals by August 15, 1982.

The 1983 Southern Historical Association

meeting will be held November 9-12, 1983 in Charleston, South Carolina. The program committee invites proposals for papers and sessions. Prospective participants should direct their proposals and inquiries to the program chair, Professor Betty Brandon, History Department, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688 by September 1, 1982.

The Center for Historical Population Studies of the University of Utah is sponsoring a conference on the relocation of Japanese-Americans and the redress movement March 10-12, 1983. Proposals for papers should be sent to Dr. Sandra Taylor, History Department, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

The Western History Association will meet October 12-15, 1983, in Salt Lake City, Utah. The program committee invites proposals for papers and sessions. Interested persons should submit their proposals (along with a brief curriculum vitae for each participant) to the program chair, Norris Hundley, History Department, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

A centennial Mohonk conference will be held at Lake Mohonk Lodge, New Paltz, New York, October 30- November 1, 1983. The subject of the conference is the history of reform in American Indian policy. Those interested in presenting papers should seek further information by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Centennial Mohonk Conference Committee, History Department, State University College, Fredonia, NY, 14063.

The theme of the California History Institute in April 1983 will be "The 1930s: Depression Years in California" and in April, 1984 "Women in California History." Send proposals for papers to the Director, Holt-Atherton Pacific Center for Western Studies, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211, at least six months in advance of the appropriate meetings. The Center desires papers on a broad range of subjects related to each theme. Papers should be made available for possible later publication in *The Pacific Historian*.

New Programs

An undergraduate major in historical administration is now available at Fort Valley State College. The program is designed to provide career alternatives to teaching in areas such as preservation, archives, museum work, editing, and business. Various organizations have committed themselves to providing internships for students who complete the program. For further information contact Dr. Lee F. Pendergrass, Assistant Professor of Historical Administration, Box 4977, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

The College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Design, Architecture and Art of the University of Cincinnati, have established an undergraduate and graduate certificate program in historic preservation with special reference to urban places. The certificate requires satisfactory completion of thirty-seven credits. At least twenty-four of these, including three for an internship, must be for a series of required core courses relating to fundamental preservation issues and techniques. Each student is assigned an advisor responsible for monitoring the student's progress, advising on course selections, and supervising internships. For further information write to Professor Zane L. Miller, History Department, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221; or Professor Samuel V. Noe, College of Design, Architecture and Art, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

The History Department of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock offers a Master of Arts in Public History. The program is designed to train historians for work in both the public and private sectors and combines the research methodology of the historian with internships in cooperating public and private institutions. The program requires 36 hours credit with twelve hours in a core curriculum. For more information write to Patricia Mooney Melvin, Public History Program, Department of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 33rd and University, Little Rock, AR 72204; (501) 569-3235.

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Cultural	Historical Preservation	Oral History	South	
Demography	Historic Sites Interpretation	Politics	State & Local	
Diplomatic	Historiography	Popular History	Urban	

I have served on the following OAH committees (please include dates): _____

Circle the OAH meetings you have attended: New York, 1978; New Orleans, 1979; San Francisco, 1980; Detroit, 1981; Philadelphia, 1982

Does your institution or employer subsidize your travel to more than one meeting per year? ____ yes ____ no

Are you a member of other historical associations? Please list. _____

Please list other scholarly conventions attended in last five years (use abbreviations): _____

I have/have not used the Freedom of Information Act. _____

I have/have not conducted research at NARS. _____

I have/have not conducted research at a Presidential library. _____

I would be willing to participate in an OAH sponsored project to reform history curriculum. ____ yes ____ no

The OAH Newsletter is published in February, May, August, and October by the Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. Material for publication should be submitted to the editor two months before each issue. Copy should be double-spaced and typed on a separate sheet. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items whenever possible and reject items when necessary because of size.

Members of the OAH receive the Journal of American History, the Program to the OAH's annual meeting, and the Newsletter. Information about membership dues is available from the address above.

Executive Secretary: Joan Hoff-Wilson
 Assistant to the Executive Secretary: Evelyn L. Leffler
 Historical Assistant and Editor: Peter C. Murray

Assistant Editor: Elizabeth B. Rogers
 Assistants: Mary E. Belding, Bonnie V. Hill

The editorial staff asks for suggestions and comments regarding the Newsletter's format and content. We greatly appreciate your ideas.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

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