

# OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians  
Volume 18, Number 3 / August 1990

## Phi Beta Kappa and the Rites of Spring

by G. Kurt Piehler

## Sixty-Five Boxes: New York State Police Surveillance Files

by Gerda Ray

## Reaching Out: An Agenda for Academic Historians

by Ralph D. Gray

## The Fight over "Fair Use": When Is It Safe to Quote?

by Gerald George

## "Nearby History"

by Pamela J. Bennett

*See Also Section Two*  
**OAH Annual Report**

Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, Index of American Design  
RI-ca-137 Baseball Player Cigar Store Carving



# THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

AN ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN OF THE ORGANIZATION  
OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

The Fund for American History is now in its second year. Readers of the OAH Newsletter are perhaps familiar with this regular column explaining The Fund's goals and recognizing its benefactors. Some have responded generously to special requests for support during the past year; most will have an opportunity to pledge, make a bequest, or contribute directly to the endowment campaign in response to a general mailing early this autumn. The Fund now amounts to \$300,000--an auspicious beginning on our way to a goal of \$1,200,000 by 1992.

Endowment funds play a substantially different role in the life of the Organization from membership dues. With ordinary revenues OAH provides standard and traditional services: a journal, a newsletter, an annual meeting, routine prize and service committee work. The Fund represents venture capital, an opportunity for American historians to invest in the future of their profession and their discipline. We believe members will be generous as they consider the many needs we hope to address.

## JUST FOR THE FUND OF IT AUCTION

JUST FOR THE FUND OF IT asks members to participate more directly in this endowment campaign by donating goods and/or services to a benefit auction. Many members are collectors of various kinds of political memorabilia and might be willing, as are two Executive Board members, to part with cherished historical campaign posters. Some may wish to donate rare books, maps, prints, films, photographs, coins, first editions, autographs or letters. Microform or other documentary collections no longer needed by one scholar might afford a rare opportunity to another, or to a growing research library. Other members might enjoy donating a service--one has promised an insider's tour of the U.S. Senate; another will provide a seasoned researcher's introduction to the Library of Congress. We are hoping institutional members and publishers can also become involved.

The auction's success depends in large part on our ability to advertise the items to be sold. A list will be printed in the OAH Convention Supplement which is published early in 1991. Members contemplating making a donation to the auction are strongly encouraged to return the donor form below to the OAH office by December 1. Scheduled to take place immediately before the Presidential Banquet on Friday, April 12, 1991, at the Galt House in Louisville, JUST FOR THE FUND OF IT will be a celebration of American history and historians.

### AUCTION DONATION FORM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Please attach a brief description of donated item or service, including estimated value. Information on shipping or bringing items to the meeting will be provided.

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Volume 18, Number 3 / August 1990

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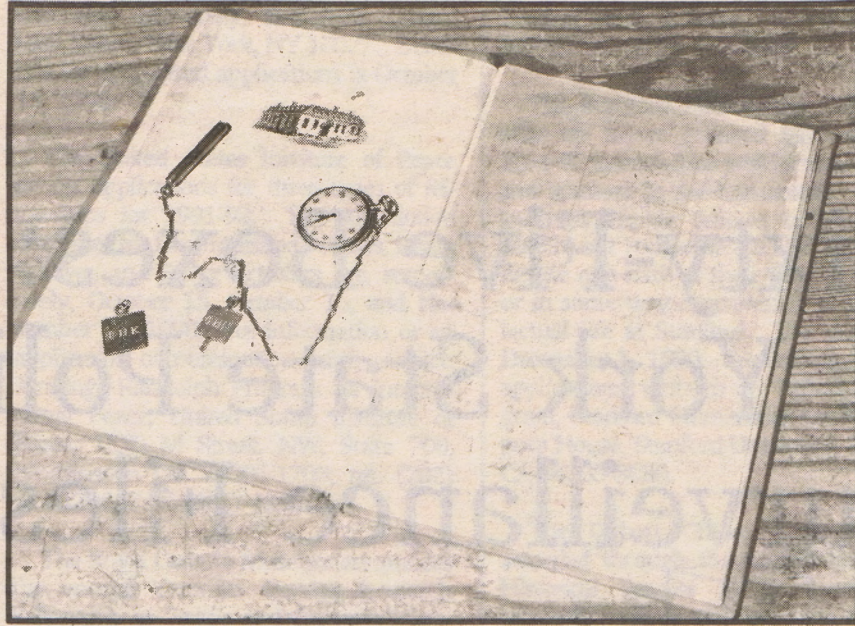
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Courtesy The College of William and Mary

Phi Beta Kappa Memorabilia on Display in the Apollo Room, College of William and Mary

# Phi Beta Kappa and the Rites of Spring

by G. Kurt Piehler

**T**he medieval trappings of commencement ceremonies at colleges and universities across the land underscore the continuing vitality of ritual within these institutions. Some time ago, Eric Hobsbawm observed in *The Invention of Tradition* (1983) that ritual and tradition, far from being fixed and immutable vestiges of a premodern age, are continually being invented, forgotten, and rediscovered. Richard Current's recent *Phi Beta Kappa in American Life* (1990) and my own work on the organization's development underscore Hobsbawm's conclusion. Academic traditions and ritual, it would seem, have their own history which frequently mirrors wider changes taking place both in higher education and society at large.

As Current's study (with an "Afterword" by John Hope Franklin) makes clear, Phi Beta Kappa continues as the oldest and most celebrated of this nation's collegiate honor societies. Now established on some 240 campuses, the Society receives scores of applications in its triennial review cycle from other colleges and universities seeking to "shelter" their own chapter. To most Americans, Phi Beta Kappa conjures up images of college life and academic achievement while its golden key is a widely recognized symbol.

The Society was founded in 1776 for quite different purposes. Originally, the small group of William and Mary students who conceived Phi Beta Kappa created it as a secret, student-run fraternity. There was nothing particularly radical or innovative about their actions—literary societies were and remained a common feature of American college life during the colonial period and the early nineteenth century. These organizations not only offered students comradeship but also provided a place for them to develop writing and speaking skills that could not be gained from the prevailing classical curriculum which emphasized memorization and translation of Graeco-Roman masterpieces. Phi Beta Kappa, for example, required an oath of secrecy of its members in order to encourage its free-wheeling debates and discussions of such topics as: "Whether Religion is necessary in Govern-

ment," "Whether Commonwealths or Monarchies are more subject to seditions and commotions," and "Whether hath a wise State any Interest nearer at heart than the education of Youth."

Had it not been for the decision of the members of the original William and Mary chapter to create brother organizations at Harvard and Yale, Phi Beta Kappa might well have disappeared and been forgotten. The British invasion of Virginia in 1781 terminated the meetings of the Williamsburg chapter until well into the next century, when they were interrupted again by the arrival of General McClellan's armies in 1862. Phi Beta Kappa endured and even multiplied in New England where it continued for some time to function as a student and alumni literary society. For instance, at Harvard the Society sponsored debates among members, created a fund for financially distressed brothers, maintained a small library, and sponsored an annual dinner which featured an oration.

**It remains part of a larger movement on the part of traditional elites to use ritual and tradition to legitimize their position in American society.**

In the course of the nineteenth century, however, the role of students in the Society diminished in relation to that of the faculty and alumni. Although the student members at Harvard continued to elect new members to the chapter, they increasingly relied on college rankings to make their decisions. When new chapters of Phi Beta Kappa were established in other institutions after 1820, student participation in the selection process at those campuses was ended or tightly regulated. At Bowdoin, for example, faculty control was insured by the decision to swear in newly-elected members only on the day after they graduated.

The diminishing role of students in the governance of Phi Beta Kappa encouraged the steady decline and eventual disappearance of most chapter literary activities. Soon many simply met just once a year to initi-

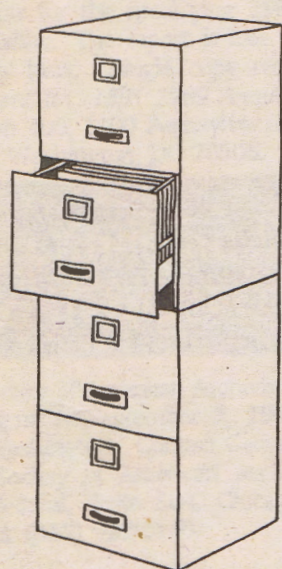
ate new members and hear an oration. Moreover, at Harvard and at other chapters a graduating senior or recent graduate no longer delivered the annual address; instead, the honor went to older, more distinguished alumni such as Ralph Waldo Emerson. The transition sapped some of the Society's former vibrancy so that when Phi Beta Kappa celebrated its centennial in 1876 it still existed at only a handful of colleges centered mostly in the Northeast and Ohio.

After 1883, the Society experienced a phenomenal epoch of growth. A national governing body, the United Chapters, was created in that year and set about standardizing Phi Beta Kappa's procedures and advancing its aims. Some chapters, moreover, even attempted to revive the Society's traditional undergraduate activities under the watchful eye of the faculty or a college president.

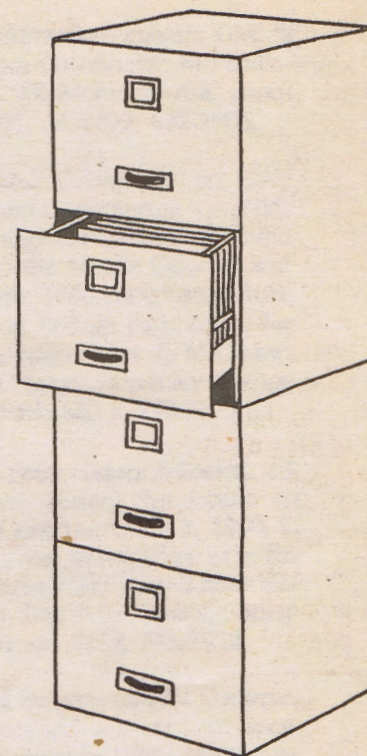
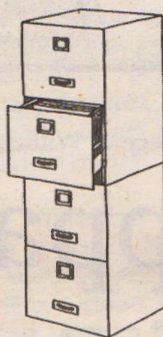
What rescued Phi Beta Kappa from the threat of near extinction and what accounted for its renewed popularity? To a large degree, it remains part of a larger movement on the part of traditional elites to use ritual and tradition to legitimize their position in American society. A number of historians have documented how in the late nineteenth century these elites formed a series of new genealogically-based patriotic societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, sponsored massive civic pageants to commemorate national holidays and anniversaries, and showed a marked interest in preserving historic sites as museums.

To some extent, Phi Beta Kappa served to "popularize" academic achievement both within the college community and the wider society. Although a college degree came to be viewed as a prerequisite by the middle and upper classes, many questioned the value of the curriculum. In *The Rutgers Picture Book* (1985), Michael Moffatt noted that in the late nineteenth century college students devoted the bulk of their time not to intellectual endeavors, but to an extensive range of extracurricular pursuits—fraternities, athlet-





# Sixty-Five Boxes: New York State Police Surveillance Files



by Gerda W. Ray

**S**ixty-five boxes of New York State Police political surveillance files have been open to researchers at the New York State Archives in Albany for the last ten years. Their formal title is Records of Investigations of Non-Criminal Activities, and the biggest surprise is that they even exist. The State Archives successfully used arguments based on FOIA to preserve many of the files. Their modest victory should set a precedent for the retention of state surveillance files, though it suggests some of the limitations.

The files were the product of official policies carried out by a sophisticated police department. The New York State Police has been responsible for gathering information since its creation in 1917. This function became more important in the late 1930s, with the creation of the Subversives Unit (later called the Special Services section) within the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) of the State Police. The BCI, a centralized detective division, had been set up in 1935 at the same time as the first state crime laboratory in New York. These sixty-five cartons of files are what is currently available of the records of the Special Services section.

The BCI was one of many examples of the leading role of the New York State Police in modernizing police work in the 1930s. Its Training School, one of the earliest formal police schools in the nation, was adopted as a model for the entire nation by specialists at the University of Chicago. The New York State Police started using the radio in 1931, installed a transmitter in 1934, and had a radio link with police departments in the Western states by 1936. The Subversives Unit was part of a showcase division of the State Police.

The State Police were responsible for numerous routine investigations required by state law to keep Communists and subversives out of the Civil Service and other positions. In the 1950s, in addition to investigating possible subversives and applicants for jobs, and cooperating with the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) the State Police were also directed by the State Legislature to investigate the International Workers Order, an insurance company run by the immigrant left, and summer camps for the children of trade unionists.

The New York State Police have worked especially

closely with the FBI since World War II. Like the FBI, the New York State Police had developed a list of suspected subversives prior to the U.S. entry into the war. The State Police investigative techniques parallel those of the FBI in this period. Both forces used officers posing as newsmen to obtain information, conducted mail covers, both legal and illegal, worked with informers to get copies of private diaries, membership lists, and personal information. They interviewed employers, neighbors, and credit officers. This volume of work and record keeping helps explain how over three-quarters of the FBI intelligence files in 1975 contained information from state and local police. It may be true that the FBI played a larger role in political surveillance than state and local police until the 1960s, but they did so with extensive help from other departments.

Many files . . . are now  
simply empty, with no note of  
explanation, like the six empty  
folders marked "Case 113: Security  
Intelligence."

Increased administrative oversight in the 1960s corresponded with the period of fastest growth in surveillance. When Governor Rockefeller called for the reorganization of the State Police in 1961, he increased the influence of the FBI. Arthur Cornelius, Jr., his choice for Superintendent, was not only the first Superintendent from outside the force, but also a former assistant to J. Edgar Hoover and a special agent of the FBI. Cornelius expanded and reorganized State Police operations, greatly increasing the level of centralization.

The objects of State Police surveillance in the 1960s included the NAACP, Nation of Islam, Black Panthers, Venceremos Brigade, antiwar groups, and many others. As in previous decades, both their targets and their techniques mirrored those of the FBI. The connection with the FBI became even closer in 1967 when the State Police computerized its files and was chosen as the state link to the FBI's criminal identification files. Possibly, a close examination of the files will reveal something about the impact of this

rapid computerization on the collection and storage of political intelligence.

Ironically, it seems to have been the passage of New York's FOIA in 1974 that both led to the initial effort of the State Police to destroy the files and made possible the State Archive's success in preserving at least some of the files. In many other states and cities, the passage of FOIA precipitated the hurried and often unauthorized destruction of old surveillance files.

What is different about the New York State Police is that they followed state records management laws and filed a records disposition request in February 1975. The State Archivist promptly objected to the destruction on the grounds of "significant historical value." The State Police countered that the files were obsolete, confidential, and should be destroyed.

While the disagreement over the disposition continued, the office of the Superintendent moved quickly to remove certain materials from the files. I found "file borrowed" forms dated mid-October 1975 in the files for ex-governor Herbert H. Lehman, NAACP, the John Birch Society, and the American Labor Party. In addition to file contents removed according to procedures, there are also many files which are now simply empty, with no note of explanation, like the six empty folders marked "Case 113: Security Intelligence."

In December 1975, in response to a court order barring destruction of the files, the State Police insisted that no files had been destroyed. Since some files concerned criminal (as distinct from non-criminal) investigations and were retained by the State Police, there may be no clear way to know how intact the Police left the files.

While the Archives and the State Police were arguing disposition, and the police were weeding, the director of the Office of Legislative Oversight and Analysis, William F. Haddad, notified the press. The furor was intense but short-lived. Haddad condemned the files as a "political dossier system," but the State Police and former Governors were quick to deny any political purpose to the files. The Superintendent of State Police, William G. Connelie, defended purging the files because they were "too bulky and not economical." Despite having been in the State Police for thirty years before his appointment as Superintendent



in July 1975, Connelie was quoted as saying, "I don't know why they were collected. They weren't used, and they have no value." His predecessor, William E. Kirwan, Jr., who had been Superintendent from 1967 to 1975, downplayed the importance of the files: "These are police files. Every police department has some kind of files."

The politicians went further in their denials. The *New York Times* summarized: "Former Govs. Nelson Rockefeller and Malcolm Wilson said they had never heard of such files, and Governor Carey said he had been told the files consisted 'mostly of trash.'"

In light of the Rockefeller-initiated reorganization of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and the traditional use of the State Police to investigate governmental employees, it is not credible that the Special Services Unit had operated in such obscurity. It is, however, possible that these paper files, only a small proportion of which contained information in any way relevant to the second half of the 1970s, were no longer useful to the police.

While the Legislature established a Task Force to investigate the State Police files, the State Police reached an agreement with the State Archives to transfer the files to the State Records Center for inactive storage until January 1980. The State Police may have hoped that this agreement would bolster their refusal to open the files to the Task Force, but they did not realize that they had acknowledged that the State Archives would have control over the files in 1980.

The Task Force started with high expectations that it would operate with subpoena power and, after investigation and open hearings, draft legislation to prevent excessive police surveillance. Instead, it never managed to get a subpoena, which meant that it wrote its entire 64-page *Report* without looking at the

files. The report concluded ambiguously: "Although we have found several apparent violations of law, we have found no pattern of illegal acts in the conduct of their intelligence operations."

They concluded that the police had not engaged in undercover operations, but their own fact-finding generated examples of police attending meetings and demonstrations in plainclothes strictly for intelligence gathering. They asserted that the State Police did not harass individuals, but their report includes many instances of police interviews with store owners who sold radical publications, and the employers, friends and contacts of individuals under surveillance. The *Report* bemoaned its inability to find a record of how the State Police disseminated information, but they concluded nevertheless that it only released information to law enforcement agencies, despite its own evidence that police shared information with college officials.

### The Superintendent of State Police ... defended purging the files because they were "too bulky and not economical."

The Task Force held only one public meeting. Superintendent Connelie used the *Report* to argue that there was no need for "a lot of useless things to be put into statutes," especially in light of the upcoming Winter Olympics at Lake Placid. "Please do not make it possible for another Munich to occur," he said, linking the work of the State Police to defense against international terrorists. (The Los Angeles Police Department used the 1984 Olympics in a similar fashion to stifle critics and upgrade its surveillance operations.) The impact of what *New York* magazine called

a "whitewash" was that the significance, and even the existence, of the State Police files was forgotten by all except the State Archives.

The *Report* had claimed that the files were now useless. The *New York Times* reporter said that the files "are now in a state warehouse awaiting destruction," and the *New York* magazine stated dramatically, "With the non-criminal files now on the eve of being destroyed, the true extent of New York State Police surveillance may never be known."

In January 1980 the Archives contacted the State Police to arrange to take custody of the files as had been agreed to in 1975. The State Police objected, and asked that the Archives seal the records for fifty-five years. Citing New York's FOIA, which specifically excludes criminal, but not non-criminal, law enforcement records, the Archives insisted upon the right to access. The State Police countered by trying to have the records returned to their custody, and then contacted the Education Department to pressure the State Archives into sealing the records.

The Archives resisted this pressure, and it now makes the records available for research with restrictions only on the publication of individuals' names, particularly those of informers. The files are disorganized and hard to use, but Archivist Tom Mills estimates that one professional, with clerical and technical help from three other people, could arrange and describe the files in about a month. Since these files make up less than one percent of the Archives files which are not yet described, and since there is unlikely to be federal money to do this work, cataloguing the files will require some initiative. It will be worth the effort. ■

Gerda Ray, a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, is completing a thesis on the creation of the New York State Police.

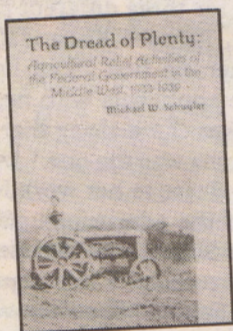
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# Obituaries



## William Appleman Williams

William Appleman Williams, a former president of the Organization of American Historians, died on March 5, 1990, at the age of 68. He had recently retired after eighteen years at Oregon State University. Born in Atlantic, Iowa, Williams was the son of a World War I pilot who later died in the crash of an airplane he was testing for the army. A graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1943, Williams served in the Pacific theater. Badly injured by a concussion from a Japanese shell that exploded nearby while he was trying to dislodge his landing craft during an amphibious operation, Williams was later medically discharged from the navy.

From 1946 to 1950, Williams studied for the doctorate at the University of Wisconsin. His major professor was Fred Harvey Harrington. After brief teaching stints at Washington and Jefferson, Ohio State, and the University of Oregon, Williams returned to Madison in 1957. For a decade he trained graduate students and taught large numbers of undergraduates to think about American foreign relations in a new way.

Williams first shocked the historical profession with the publication of *American-Russian Relations, 1781-1947* (1952). Appearing at the height of the Cold War, this expanded revision of his doctoral thesis challenged the basic tenets of the containment doctrine, but like many first books, *American-Russian Relations* did not receive a lot of attention. And it has still not appeared in a paperback edition. But Williams' second book, *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy* (1959) received a great deal of attention—right from the start. Adolf Berle gave it respectful treatment in a front-page review in the *Sunday Book Review* of the *New York Times*. But academic reviews brought forth scathing comments from outraged critics who decried this distorted version of the nation's emergence to power. Later critics suggested that the Vietnam War was responsible for this "revisionist" outlook; in fact, *Tragedy* implied the likelihood of such a denouement as a logical outcome of American self-deceptions.

*The Contours of American History* (1961) provided readers with yet another new way of looking at the American past, and drew from its traditions of community as well as individualism. Williams bridged conflict and consensus interpretations of American history. And he always insisted that ideas about social and political institutions were as important as the institutions themselves.

Not content with traditional leftist "economic" interpretations of American imperialism, Williams spent the next few years researching a new project. *The Roots of the Modern American Empire: A Study of Growth and Shaping of Social Consciousness in a Marketplace Society* (1969). Instead of the traditional interpretation of imperialism as the product of a mature industrial society (for whatever reasons), Williams posited the growth of American foreign expansion as an outcome of ideas and needs associated with the transition from an agrarian to an industrial society. A massively documented book, *Roots of the Modern American Empire* answered criticisms that Williams neglected traditional scholarly methods—only to be met with reviews that charged him with pedantry!

After leaving Madison, Williams turned back to interpretive essays in his later years. *Some Presidents:*

*Wilson to Nixon* (1972) was a collection of essays from the *New York Review of Books*, while *America Confronts a Revolutionary World 1776-1976* (1976) and *Empire as a Way of Life: An Essay of the Cause and Character of America's Present Predicament Along with a Few Thoughts about an Alternative* (1980), were written with the Oregon seacoast as a background for suggestions about decentralizing American power and restructuring local and regional responsibility.

William Appleman Williams never subscribed to any orthodoxy—not even those projected about his own writings. His was a powerful influence reshaping the way academics and laymen thought about their nation and the world. He would have been dismayed if everyone agreed with him, but as he said many times, he accepted responsibility for what he wrote without regrets and without apologies. ■

Contributed by Lloyd Gardner, Rutgers University



## Charles M. Wiltse

Born in 1907 in San Francisco, Charles M. Wiltse moved as a teenager to West Virginia, where he earned a degree in history from West Virginia University in 1929. He came under the influence of Charles Ambler, author of several studies on Virginia politics and journalism in the early republic. He then went to Cornell. Although he knew Carl Becker, his mentor was the philosopher George Sabine. Wiltse's dissertation on the Jeffersonian tradition in American democracy provided material for a series of articles in scholarly journals and in 1935 a book from the University of North Carolina Press. For Wiltse, the New Deal represented a twentieth-century application of Jeffersonian thought, a conception warmly embraced by liberals and equally rejected by conservatives.

Despite its controversial thesis, *The Jeffersonian Tradition in American Democracy* received strong notices and made Wiltse's reputation as a significant student of American thought. The book has never gone out of print. This reputation did not translate into a job during the Depression, however. For a year Wiltse worked on his family's hardscrabble farm in rural Ohio and in 1934 he gave up the quest for an academic position and took a clerical job at the National Resources Planning Board. Subsequently he held a series of administrative positions in the federal bureaucracy, culminating from 1960 to 1967 as Chief Historian of the Army Medical Service.

Wiltse's commitment to scholarship never flagged, even during years when his responsibilities in government were essentially administrative. In the late 1930s he decided to write a biography of John C. Calhoun. He published volume one to critical acclaim in 1944 and subsequently quit his job in Washington to work full-time on the Calhoun project. "I had planned to write one volume," he once said, "but soon realized that it couldn't be done in a volume. So I let the material direct me as much as I shaped it." Working 12 to 16 hours a day on a regular basis, living off his savings and whatever grants he could win, Wiltse produced one of the monuments of early republic scholarship.

The appearance of the Calhoun volumes, the last of which was made possible by a two-year Guggenheim Fellowship, cemented Wiltse's reputation as a leader in his field. In subsequent years he frequently spoke at scholarly meetings, contributed many reviews, and in 1961 wrote *The New Nation, 1800-*

1845. Although he taught occasional courses part time, he did not secure a full-time academic position until 1966. Dartmouth College was planning to publish a select letterpress edition of Daniel Webster's papers and offered Wiltse the editorship. A comprehensive microfilm edition of the papers appeared in 1971, and in 1974 the first of fifteen volumes appeared to universally good notices. Completion of the final volumes was celebrated in 1989 at an event that included a speech by Chief Justice William Rehnquist. Wiltse read every word of the volumes edited by others, made numerous changes, and edited two of the final volumes in the series.

A sensitive man known for his gruff demeanor but consistent generosity to friends, acquaintances, and numerous liberal causes, Wiltse was never satisfied with his accomplishments or his influence. Despite disappointment, however, Charles Wiltse had done much to enhance the study of politics, political thought and diplomacy in the early republic. ■

Contributed by Michael J. Birkner, Gettysburg College



## Evelyn Leffler

When Evelyn Leffler retired from the staff of the OAH business office in the spring of 1982 I wrote that she represented the collective memory of the organization. In fact, I had to hire three people to perform all the tasks that she combined into one job since 1973. Her death this spring after a long struggle with cancer not only saddened the long-term staff members who had remained in contact with Evelyn since her retirement, but also the end of an entire era of the transformation of the Organization of American Historians from a regional to a national professional association.

Evelyn Leffler had much to do with that transformation because she worked for three different Executive Secretaries—Tom Clark, Richard Kirkendall and me. As Clark recalled when he first hired her: "I interviewed at least a dozen applicants with negative reactions . . . but when Evelyn came along there was enthusiastic agreement that she was the one." Indeed, she did prove to be the one. Prior to her work for the OAH, she had been head of the admissions office at the Indiana University Law School and remains the only staff person ever to receive a distinguished service award from the Law School. She also was the only staff person to receive an honorary OAH life membership. Many of you will recall that the OAH hosted a special reception at the 1982 annual meeting in her honor.

Upon her retirement both former OAH presidents Richard Leopold and Frank Friedel wrote heartfelt tributes to her commenting on how great a debt the Organization owed her as the mainstay of all presidents for almost a decade. Others described her as a "whirling dervish of efficiency," and I can only reiterate that my first year as Executive Secretary would have been a disaster without her. Her vitality, generosity, and skills continued to impress me after she retired and she will always remain my ideal model of an executive assistant. Evelyn Leffler's death at the age of 69 marks the passing of an entire generation of older leadership to whom the OAH owes more than it can ever repay. ■

Contributed by Joan Hoff-Wilson, OAH Executive Secretary, 1981-1989



# Correspondence

To the Editor:

"History and the Public Schools"—I knew when I saw the title for Professor Robert Ferrell's article [OAH Newsletter, February 1990] that if I started reading my blood would boil, but I read on anyway. I would strongly suggest that if Professor Ferrell and other college and university professors really wish to improve the teaching of history on the secondary level, they should stop saying "Ain't it awful," and get out into the schools. Unless you are going to be there, unless you spend at least four to five days in a school, I can not see why anyone should listen to the complaints of "victims."

History in the public schools is in serious trouble—but what to do about it? Other institutions beside the public schools, their teachers and their students share some blame here. But certainly we are not victims in this situation in which history and learning in general is devalued in the society at large. Individual action is not useless. It will not change the world, but it is not useless.

Teachers need to have more courses in history, but I certainly do not see why they could not also use more economics, political science, anthropology, and area studies as well. Many teachers are interested in women's history, black history, and labor history, different interpretations and the like, but have no training or extensive reading in these areas. They have no time and almost no incentive to learn unless, which thankfully is the case for a few, they love their subject and spend time in the summers reading and taking courses.

Wider problems of drugs and dropouts are problems, and they are real. When students come in to school drunk or on drugs, when there is violence in the schools, which is very common even in the "best schools," classes can not go on as usual. Then there is the problem of the superficiality that exists in the culture as a whole, the lack of reading done in general. Another serious issue is that many students today have part time jobs.

These problems are indeed "intractable," but we are only victims to the extent we do not accept our roles as people who have some responsibility to do whatever we can to change them. At least we should not blame those who are on the front lines.

June Namias  
M.I.T.  
Cambridge, MA



To the Editor:

I wholeheartedly agree with Professor Ferrell's views with respect to the need for improving the teaching of American history in the public schools. Yet, in all fairness, ignorance of American history does not entirely lie squarely on the shoulders of the teacher and student.

With the exception of Advanced Placement History courses, the official course of study is that of "social studies," a catch-all title. The adoption of that course of study tended to water down the significance and meaning of history. During the 1960s the magical world "relevant" was to be the key to teaching social studies.

Students have been trained to rely heavily upon a textbook and encyclopedia for information. Outside readings are limited to reviews of two books. Not all students have been properly trained to discipline themselves to read a book or to research a topic for a paper. By the time a student reaches the senior year in high school, much less college, it becomes a struggle for a student to undo some of his/her poor study habits.

Jacob Irgang  
New York, NY



To the Editor:

Concerning Ferrell, "History in the Public Schools," the problem appears at the beginning—no provision is made for those in the public school who combine experience and love of scholarship. His motivation comes at the end; he considers his pleasure to be less because of the previous preparation of students.

Darwin Kelley  
Huntington, IN

To the Editor:

If we all agreed with Professor Ferrell that "individual action appears useless" what hope would we have for the future of our educational system? I am only one of many who are passionately dedicated to enriching high school history in ways that go well beyond the use of less-than-adequate textbooks. I believe in demanding more of high school students and getting in return young adults who have a solid grasp of the history of their country and their responsibilities as citizens, and who are prepared to enter college-level history courses should they chose to do so.

I urge professors to get involved and not wait for "invitations to visit public school classrooms." The educational crisis in the United States is the responsibility of us all.

Lori Clune  
Fresno, CA

To the Editor:

In the February issue, Robert H. Ferrell wrote movingly of his concern over the ignorance of college freshmen about American History. My first response was to rush to the defense of fellow teachers, since I have taught U.S. History at both public and private schools in New York and now California. But then I remembered as a dean of students how I had so often heard the same kinds of stories about students at a prestigious Eastern college which accepts only those who have proven themselves academically outstanding.

Professor Ferrell does indeed have a series of valid points. Even though we teachers at most levels tend to blame student ignorance for whatever lack of success we may periodically feel, history teaching reflects our cultural norms in more ways than do most of the modern academic disciplines. "Dumbed down" textbooks, misplaced teachers and professorial inaction to relieve the situation in the elementary and secondary schools certainly do not help our students in their historical studies.

But I also like to think in terms of the Advanced Placement essays in U.S. History I read in New Jersey two summers ago. Students from fifty states and from international schools throughout the world, publicly and privately educated, wrote essays in answer to a variety of rather interesting historical questions. By and large those 83,000 students wrote essays that were clear, competent and demonstrated a solid base of understanding. Serious students do exist.

Henry M. Littlefield, Headmaster  
The York School  
Monterey, CA

To the Editor:

I read with great interest Professor Ferrell's piece on the sorry state of high school history programs. He is right to worry about students' ignorance of their nation's history.

The question on the mind of the eleventh grader whom Ferrell finds thumbing through the textbook looking for answers is "Why do I have to learn this stuff?" Not a bad question. What incentive do colleges and universities, or the U.S. government, or society give to the student of history? Most jobs, including the most lucrative ones, require little knowledge of

history. Grants and scholarships for history students are scarce. The road to a history Ph.D. is long and expensive.

History takes students down the road to the present and, ideally, prepares and empowers them to travel the road into the future. This dimension is nearly absent from high school discussions. Teachers must use every available minute preparing students for achievement tests; school budgets do not provide adequate funds; and, textbooks mainly chronicle names and dates.

As historians, we realize that asking the right questions is the key to useful research. I would suggest that Professor Ferrell begin not with the question, "When did the Lusitania sink?" but with "How can we best explain the value of knowing history to the eleventh grader?"

Amy B. Ebeling  
Madison, WI

To the Editor:

Some clarification is in order regarding Gerald George's "Historical Society Upheavals" (OAH Newsletter, February 1990). As an example of "upheaval," he uses the Missouri Historical Society located in St. Louis and implies incorrectly that it is a state historical society. The State Historical Society of Missouri has been housed since its inception in 1898 on the campus of the University of Missouri-Columbia. It is supported, in the main, by state appropriations and it is open without charge to the public regardless of age or profession.

I have been associated with the Society since 1967 and during that time it has never experienced any of the more severe troubles recounted in George's article.

James W. Goodrich, Director  
The State Historical Society of Missouri  
Columbia, MO



To the Editor:

Gerald George's article discussed a subject that needs to be brought into the open—namely, the old "academy versus public history" tug-of-war that has museum professionals and librarians across the country taking philosophical sides.

As a former director of AASLH, George should know that to take history from the private domain of the academicians and place it in the minds and hearts of the general public should not be seen as a means to an end but rather as the end itself. Self-serving scholars' libraries do little to build a society that places history in high regard.

George does us all a service by broaching this topic, but he is totally off the mark when he blames the recent woes on the Missouri, New-York, and California Historical Societies on the quest for popular appeal. George does not succeed in his attempt to connect recent upheavals at these institutions to outreach efforts. While it is true that popular support leads to public scrutiny, neglected collections and breeches of ethics can happen in those historical societies that remain elitist, private enclaves. We are just less likely to know about these situations.

Paul G. Bourcier  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Madison, WI

To the Editor:

My good friend Gerald George's article suggests that broadening an institution's public through expanded educational and museum programs leads to financial disaster and turnover among directors. While there are, indeed, some cases of historical societies overextending themselves without adequate re-





# Reaching Out: An Agenda for Academic Historians in the 1990s



by Ralph D. Gray

**I**n a recent article I likened the experience of publishing in academic journals to that of casting stones into a bottomless well—there is simply no response, other than the obligatory letter from an administrator acknowledging (sometimes with ill-suppressed surprise) the receipt of an offprint. Sometimes, too, a relative—your own, or perhaps that of a person mentioned in the essay—will write, but usually the act of publication goes unnoticed and unremarked upon by anyone outside of peer review committees and immediate family members.

Lest this be regarded an idiosyncratic experience, let me add that I have been conducting an informal poll among colleagues and acquaintances. Most seemed taken back initially—*should* there have been a response?—but then they can remember—yes, one author recalled a note from a reader whose uncle had been in the same occupation as the subject of an essay, and the person was seeking more information; another remembered that at a meeting a fellow panelist remarked that he was using an article by my interviewee in his classes. The general pattern of answers to my inquiries, in other words, has left my "bottomless well" theory intact.

Book publications, of course, do elicit formal responses for authors, publishers, and the ubiquitous administrator in the form of published reviews, and occasionally the reviews themselves are the subject of additional colloquies. Recent numbers of the *Journal of American History* have carried several pages of letters to the editor, indicating among other things perhaps the greater importance that reviews now have in affecting careers. But such responses—reviews and their aftermath—are systematized, not spontaneous, and sometimes carry freight beyond their ostensible purpose.

This is not to say that one's scholarly articles and books are unread, nor is it a plea on behalf of stationers and the postal service for increased letter writing. Rather, it is to suggest that there are additional audiences to be addressed, and that academically trained historians owe it to themselves as well as to the public at large to address those larger audiences. We need to speak not only to our colleagues—the ones seemingly too busy to react to each other's publications because of their own rapidly approaching deadlines—but also to special interest groups, historical societies, civic organizations, even young people. (I will never forget one letter I received following a visit to an elementary class. One of the students wrote, "Thank you for coming to our class Thursday. I never knew what a dead toad looked like before." I can only hope he was referring to our joint discovery in the park after class.) If we fail to engage the broader audience while talking only to ourselves, then journalists, filmmakers, public relations specialists, perhaps even sports figures will deliver history to the public and influence the way people create historical memory and

meaning.

Obviously, the way people outside the academy perceive the work of academicians is not what we would like it to be, nor is it an accurate reflection of the work of the professional historian. One need only to point to the popular reception accorded recent flawed but seemingly plausible criticisms of the education system—works like Alan Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind*, E. D. Hirsch, Jr.'s *Cultural Literacy*, or the scandal-mongering book, *Profscam*, by C. J. Sykes—to realize that there is little understanding of and even less tolerance for the current academic scene. We must do more to carry the message of history's values and insights to the general public (to say nothing of the general assemblies and other legislative bodies). At the same time, given the enormous popularity of pseudo-historical films (Hollywood's *Mississippi Burning* and television's *Cross of Fire*, to name only two recent examples) and historical books and novels by non-historians (again, two recent examples might be David Brinkley's *Washington Goes to War* and William Safire's *Freedom*, but one could also cite the career-long productions of James Michener or Gore Vidal or countless others), it is clear that the appetite for history is voracious if not insatiable.

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The way people outside the  
academy perceive the work of  
academicians is not what we  
would like it to be.

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Still, in the minds of some historians (according to another of the responses to my informal poll), if an article is not unintelligible to the non-specialist it is not a good article. Clear, lucid prose seems in itself to be self-incriminating. Although obviously this is hyperbole, there is enough truth to it for the author of *Profscam* to find endless examples of obscurantist, jargon-laden double-talk, what he called "profspeak." Those who have put aside their Strunk and White, or have yet to make their acquaintance with *The Elements of Style*, need to place a copy of it front and center on their desks, right next to the dictionary (and the diet drink), and use it frequently.

What else needs to be done? One answer, for me and many others, has been to go outside the academy. I first wandered into this extramural activity somewhat by accident, the byproduct of happening to begin a state history course at the time of the national bicentennial. In partial preparation for the course, I toured the state of Indiana (by motorcycle, but that is another story) and photographed historical sites, monuments, markers, and buildings (using the state's 92 county courthouses as my scorecard). Subsequently, when invited to speak at various places around the state in connection with other events occurring in 1976, I often presented my "bicentennial tour" slide-

lecture, always spiced with local scenes no matter where we were.

There are, of course, countless other ways to blend the work of the academic and amateur historian. Working with local, county, and state historical societies offers many different kinds of opportunity. Again, in my own case, I have served on the board of two county historical societies. During my first such involvement, the Howard County Historical Society assisted materially in establishing the Elwood Haynes Museum in Kokomo and also acquired new headquarters and museum space for itself in an 1890s Romanesque-style mansion. I believe that my limited involvement led to the development of an interpretive theme in the Haynes Museum and also assisted in the acquisition of the Seiberling Mansion (which had been my place of employment before the new Indiana University campus in Kokomo was established). Subsequently, during my ongoing tenure on the board of the Marion County/Indianapolis Historical Society, the organization has begun to sponsor a local history conference—the sixth annual was held recently on the campus of Marion College—blending quite successfully, in my judgement, solid academic presentation with papers and performances by non-professionals. The model for these conferences, of course, has been the annual gatherings of professional historians. The Marion County society, barely one generation old, also maintains a modest publication program. In 1987 it ventured into the book market, publishing a manuscript originally prepared by a high school teacher for an interdisciplinary humanities course she was team-teaching at her school. To our surprise and delight, *Indianapolis: The First Century, 1820-1920*, by Hester A. Hale, was reviewed in the state magazine of history, and its tough-minded professional reviewer termed it an "interesting introduction," a book that "should be read by anyone interested in the past of one of today's most successful cities."

Additionally, there are opportunities for the professional historian to write for the growing number of so-called popular history magazines. Two recent and successful entries into this form of publication occurred in Ohio and Indiana (*Timeline*, published by the Ohio Historical Society, and *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*, published by the Indiana Historical Society), and several other states and localities boast of similar publications. There are many other possibilities for communication with the broader community, all of which can serve to break down barriers, to create better understanding between "town and gown," and to bring substance and accuracy to activities with a historical bent that will go on with or without our assistance. I think the former alternative is better.

Finally, to those who say that this is counsel only



# New Collections on the American Presidency

*Presidential documents in microform from  
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## President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office Files, 1953-1961

*"[A] treasure trove of evidence on an important modern presidency. Such microfilm collections bring presidential libraries to the scholar's home institution."*

Fred I. Greenstein, Professor of Politics, Princeton University

Reproduced from the original documents at the Eisenhower Library at Abilene, Kansas, *President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office Files, 1953-1961* is the latest segment in UPA's ongoing program to micropublish the most valuable presidential files from the Eisenhower years. These files reveal new facts and new directions for research on the administration of one of the nation's most popular chief executives.

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## President Harry S Truman's Office Files, 1945-1953

*"These are materials that Truman himself regarded as essential for an understanding of his presidency. Every serious student of that subject must consult them."*

Richard S. Kirkendall, The Bullitt Professor of American History, University of Washington

Published from the holdings of the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, these confidential files shed considerable light on the internal workings of the Truman presidency. They contain important source materials for any serious study of the key issues during his time in office, offering insights on Truman's political priorities and an intimate personal viewpoint on the man at whose desk "the buck always stopped."

### Truman's perspectives on the postwar world

The files contribute valuable insights on the rapidly changing face of world affairs following World War II. Confidential memos, correspondence, and reports on a wide range of pressing issues—including the Berlin Crisis, the Nuremberg trials, and Stalin's Soviet Union—illustrate the shifting balance of international power.

Students and researchers of modern American history will discover a wealth of information on Truman's domestic policies as well. The collection includes extensive records on the growth of the U.S. economy in peacetime, the divisive steel strikes of the early 1950s, the Red Scare, Truman's dealings with the Supreme Court, and many other subjects.

A rich file of President Truman's diaries and handwritten notes allows researchers to study his reflections on issues ranging from foreign policy and the economy to the First Family and his first few days in the White House. Together, these longhand notes and diaries provide a remarkably personal record of Truman's administration.

Part 1: Political File

Part 2: Correspondence File

Part 3: Subject File

Part 4: Korean War Files

Part 5: Truman Diaries and Handwritten Notes Files

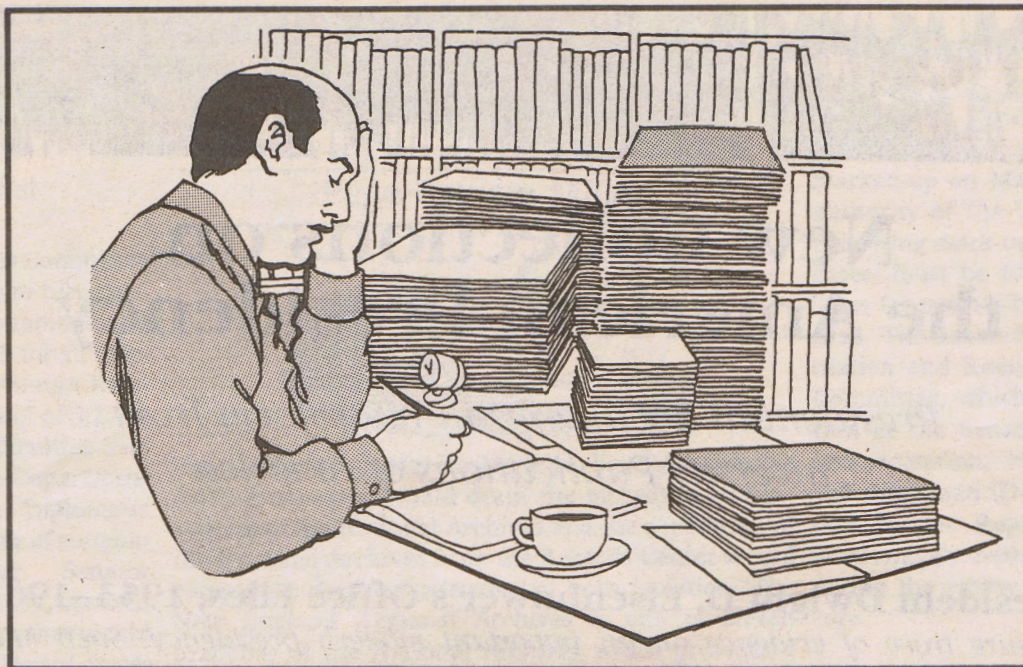
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# The Fight Over "Fair Use": When Is It Safe to Quote?

by Gerald George

**L**et us say you are a historian sitting in a special-collections library. You are reviewing an exciting letter you have turned up in research for an article or book. It perfectly makes your new point about its author. It also illustrates his or her colorful style. It will give both vivacity and veracity to your manuscript. You must quote it—how can you do without it?

But wait a minute—what will your publisher say? Do you have express permission to quote the letter? No, and you are not likely to get it. For one thing, the letter sheds negative light on your subject, whose heirs may want to protect his or her angelic image. They may even want to review your entire manuscript. Moreover, it may be hard to find your subject's heirs, or even determine who owns the copyright. The library can identify only the donor of the letter, who was the heir of a recipient of it. Even if you find an unprotective heir, will that heir get greedy ideas just from knowing that you value the letter? Will he or she try to get a stiff fee out of you for permission to quote it, or even try to sell it for publication to someone else?

So what? You can quote it without permission, can you not? You are protected by "fair use": At least limited quoting without permission may be done for purposes of "criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research," right? You call your publisher to doublecheck.

"Forget it," your publisher advises. "Get unequivocal, written permission. Otherwise do not quote the letter. Do not closely paraphrase it. Be careful about even photocopying it to show other scholars or your students. Let's not get sued."

What is your publisher talking about?

Your publisher, in that hypothetical scenario, is talking about a series of court opinions that some scholars and publishers charge are making it dangerous to rely on the doctrine of fair use for anything. Last year, the Organization of American Historians joined seven other national organizations of scholars, authors, and publishers in support of an appeal to the

U.S. Supreme Court to overturn those opinions. Last February, without comment, the court refused to respond, thus letting the restrictive opinions stand.

Subsequently, Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI), in the House, and Paul Simon (D-IL), in the Senate, have introduced legislation to amend the copyright law. [See "Capitol Commentary," *OAH Newsletter*, May 1990.] Their bill is intended to make clear the intent of Congress that fair use may be made of copyrighted work "whether published or unpublished." They have been listening to scholars recount actual experiences not unlike the one above. In *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (April 18, 1990), political scientist David J. Garrow goaded scholars to write their Congressional representatives in support of the bill. But historian Michael Les Benedict, who also has been prominent in sounding the alarm, does not believe that even the proposed legislation is enough to stop what he calls the "erosion" of fair-use principles by the courts.

**Scholarly publishers seem little alarmed—even little aware—of potential danger. Certainly they are not panicking.**

What exactly have the courts decreed?

In a lead article in *Perspectives* (April, 1990), Benedict asserted that scholars won new protection from the Copyright Revision Act of 1976. It provides, among other things, that fair use may be made of unpublished as well as published materials. In 1985, however, in the case of *Harper & Row v. National Enterprises*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that under "ordinary circumstances, the author's right to control the first public appearance of his undissemated expression will outweigh a claim of fair use." Two years later, in *Salinger v. Random House*, the federal Second Circuit Court of Appeals, in New York, set forth specific prohibitions. The use of direct quotes from unpublished material to make a biography more vivid or readable would not be fair use. Neither

would close paraphrasing. In 1987, a federal court ruled in *Craft v. Kobler* that, without permission, even published material could not be quoted for just stylistic purposes.

In 1988, in *New Era v. Henry Holt & Co.*, a district judge said an author could quote without permission from unpublished, as well as published, sources to prove points about character. But on appeal, the Second Circuit seemed to overrule even that. It declared that "fair use is never to be liberally applied to unpublished copyrighted material," which "normally enjoy[s] complete protection," and warned that violators could be stopped from publishing even if their fair-use infractions were few. The U.S. Supreme Court let that decision, too, stand without comment, making it currently the law on fair use.

Results of these decisions include the following: Publication by Holt of Russell Miller's sharply critical biography of L. Ron Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology, would have been stopped except for a court finding that an injunction had not been sought early enough. Ian Hamilton had to revise substantially his Random House biography of fiction writer J. D. Salinger to reduce use of unpublished letters from Salinger to others. The courts' critics, including Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., as well as Professors Benedict and Garrow, have cited a dozen additional instances in which suits have been filed or threatened, or fair-use worries have led publishers to shy away from books, or authors have amended them significantly.

Prominent among pending cases is that of Victor Kramer of Georgia State university. Fair use is one of five grounds asserted by Professor Kramer in his suit against the estate of author and film critic James Agee, whose trustee denied permission to use material Kramer says will illustrate a study of Agee's literary development. (The same trustee is disputing ownership of some Agee materials now held in the University of Tennessee's library.) But the case is unlikely to counter the trend of recent court decisions. Even if it

See George Page 19



## American Masterwork Remains in Fort Worth

A controversy covered nationally by art journals and mainstream media alike has ended happily for two neighboring museums in Fort Worth. The Amon Carter Museum has announced that it has purchased "The Swimming Hole" by Thomas Eakins from the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth. The painting became the focus of controversy when the Modern decided to sell the 19th-century masterpiece at auction in order to raise money to buy modern art.

The Fort Worth *Star-Telegram's* news reports of the impending sale prompted a public outcry that eventually resulted in the withdrawal of the painting from auction consignment. Armed with public support, the Carter began scrambling for the funds to acquire the painting for its own permanent collection. Nine million of the \$10 million purchase price has been covered by substantial pledges from Fort Worth foundations and the Carter's plans to sell selected works from its collection.

To help the Carter raise the final \$1 million, the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* agreed to lead a grassroots fund-raising campaign, and kicked it off by making the first donation—\$100,000.

"The Swimming Hole" came to Fort Worth in 1925, when the artist's widow sold it to the Fort Worth Art Association, the governing body of the Modern Art Museum, for the then-considerable sum of \$700. That money came from a fund built with contributions from local businessmen. ■



Courtesy Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas  
Thomas Eakins, "The Swimming Hole," (1883-85)

## Testimony on Paper Preservation

Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States, has testified to Congress about paper preservation and the damaging effect of acidic paper on the nation's documentary heritage. He expressed his support for House Joint Resolution 226 which would require the use of acid-free paper for permanently valuable Federal records and publications.

Speaking before the Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture of the House Committee on Government Operations, he discussed the fragility of certain records relating to World War II as an example of the consequences of record-keeping on paper which is not durable. He emphasized the importance of developing standards for acid-free permanent paper with the cooperation of interested organization, including industry and users. When these standards have been agreed upon, they should form the basis for specifications set by the Joint Committee on Printing and the General Services Administration for paper procurement, he said. ■

*From the National Archives*

## John J. McCloy Papers on Deposit

The personal and public papers of the late John J. McCloy, a key figure in U.S. statecraft for nearly half a century, are now deposited in the Robert Frost Library at Amherst College, on the campus where McCloy was a student and also served for many years as chairman of the board of trustees.

The papers cover McCloy's career of more than 70

years in private and public service. He died in March 1989 at the age of 93.

When the papers are completely organized, the letters, diaries, and other papers will fill more than 100 linear feet. Much of the collection has already been carefully organized and opened to research.

Daria D'Arienzo, the college's archivist, reports that McCloy first told the library in February 1985 that he was going to leave his papers to Amherst. The deed of gift for 54 linear feet was signed five months later. Most of the material then had to go through a long security review process at the State Department where, D'Arienzo says, papers amounting to perhaps one box full were either removed or deletions had to be made. ■

## USSR Releases Goldman Papers to Berkeley

The Archivist of the United States has announced the release of copies of documents by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR relating to American anarchists Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. The material was released to the Emma Goldman Papers, a project sponsored by the National Archives' National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the University of California at Berkeley, the NEH, and others.

The documents include a record of the meeting between V. I. Lenin and Emma Goldman in March of 1920 at which she and her companion Alexander Berkman discussed their concerns about suppression of dissent in the Soviet Union. She wrote later that

Lenin replied that "Free speech is a bourgeois prejudice, a soothing plaster for social ills."

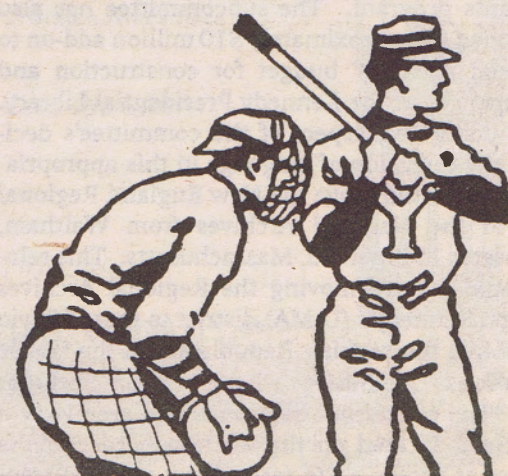
Archivist Don W. Wilson called the release "a marvelous occurrence" and noted that one of the documents also contains Lenin's handwritten notes.

The documents came from both the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in the Central Communist Party Committee and from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution. They will be included in the forthcoming microfilm and letterpress editions of the Emma Goldman Papers to be published by the University of California. ■

*From the National Archives*

## Archives Guide Available

To assist researchers in their preparation for research visits to the National Archives in Washington, a primary contact list with names and phone numbers for over 100 subjects is available from the Textual Reference Division, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. ■





# Capitol Commentary

## Foreign Relations Series and Declassification Policy

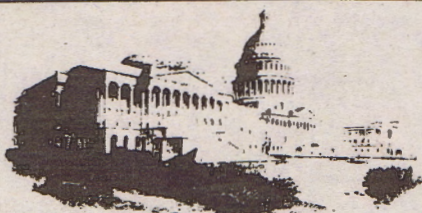
On June 7 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee addressed some of the problems of access to historical documentation in their mark-up of the supplemental authorization of appropriations for FY'91 for the Department of State. Section 114, "The 'Foreign Relations of the United States' Historical Series," of S.2749 responds specifically to many of the difficulties that Warren Cohen, the Chairman of the U.S. Department of State Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, cited in his February letter of resignation to Secretary of State James Baker. Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), chair of the committee, inserted this section to legislate a review procedure that would ensure that the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series constitutes an authoritative and complete diplomatic record. S.2749 would give considerable review authority to the Advisory Committee of outside scholars, would put the series on a thirty-year timetable, and introduces for the first time in legislation the principle of automatic declassification. The bill states, with very few exceptions, that all forty-year-old State Department records will be available for researchers.

Since the current Advisory Committee is primarily a rubber-stamping body with little authority and since many volumes are coming out thirty-five years after the events, this legislation signals some major reforms. While historians applaud the introduction of automatic declassification there is considerable concern that forty years is much too long. There are some strong indications that the time period will be reduced to thirty years prior to the floor vote. A broad range of Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee, including Senators Jesse Helms (R-NC) and Daniel P. Moynihan (D-NY), have supported these measures.

## National Archives Appropriations Legislation

Although the budget summit seems to be making very slow progress, the House appropriations subcommittees have begun work using the figures established in the budget resolution passed some time ago by the House. On July 6 the House Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, which has jurisdiction over the National Archives budget, released a report on its recommendations for the FY'91 budget. The subcommittee has recommended to the House Appropriations Committee \$5 million for the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, a one million increase over the \$4 million proposed in the President's budget. The subcommittee specified an additional \$1 million to be added to the President's request of \$128 million for the National Archives to cover this addition to the grants program. The subcommittee has also recommended an approximately \$10 million add-on to the National Archives' budget for construction and exhibit expenses at the Kennedy Presidential Library. The most disturbing aspect of the committee's decisions was the inclusion of language in this appropriations bill that would move the New England Regional Archives of the National Archives from Waltham, Massachusetts, to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. This relocation would involve moving the Regional Archives from Joseph Kennedy's (D-MA) district to that of Silvio Conte (R-MA), the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee whose district includes Pittsfield. The concern of historians and archivists is that Pittsfield, located on the western border of the state, is not as accessible to researchers as the current

## Page Putnam Miller



location in the greater Boston area. Furthermore, the moving expenses would drain the already scarce resources of the National Archives and the separation of the Regional Archives from the Records Center would complicate the administration of both facilities. The New England Regional Archives is one of eleven branches of the National Archives which provides a full range of archival services to the public. These repositories house records that relate to the local and regional history of a particular area and include district court and court of appeal records. The New England Regional Archives has, for example, records of the U.S. Customs Service from 1789 to 1966 as well as the 1940-to-1946 records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. These recommendations will have to go through many more hurdles in the House and Senate before they will become law.

## Copyright Law on "Fair Use" of Unpublished Material

On July 11 the House and Senate will hold a joint hearing to consider H.R.4263 and S.2370 legislation to amend the copyright law to clarify that the principle of fair use established for published copyrighted works also applies to unpublished copyrighted materials. The need for legislation has been stimulated by the recent decision of the second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York which stated that unpublished primary source materials "normally enjoy complete protection" from any fair-use quotations and that the "copying of 'more than minimal amounts' of unpublished expressive materials calls for an injunction" forbidding publication. Although Representative Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI) and Paul Simon (D-IL) introduced legislation in March, technical concerns expressed by the computer industry held up plans for the joint Congressional hearing. Congressional staff members have been working to iron out these difficulties.

## National Historical Publication and Records Commission

In July Don Wilson, the U.S. Archivist, announced the appointment of Gerald George as the next Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. George, who from 1980 to 1987 was the Director of the American Association for State and Local History, will assume his duties in January, 1991. This announcement ended a two-year search which began in the summer of 1988 when Frank Burke, who served as Executive Director of NHPRC for thirteen years, announced his plans to leave for a new position at the University of Maryland. For most of the intervening period Richard Jacobs has served as the Interim Executive Director.

## Paperwork Reduction Act

On June 7 the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee marked-up S.1742, reauthorization for the Paperwork Reduction Act. Major differences—regulatory and not information policy issues—still exist between the Senate bill and H.R. 3695, which was

marked-up on March 13. Provisions to increase the authority of the U.S. Archivist appear in both bills. Following mark-ups, reports are prepared and, in most cases, must be filed three days prior to floor votes. Thus far neither House nor Senate reports have been filed. The Senate Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which has taken the lead on this legislation in the Senate, has been in the midst of some reorganization. Herbert Kohl (D-WI) recently placed Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) as chair of that subcommittee and former Representative Daniel Akaka (D-HI), Matsunaga's replacement, joined the subcommittee taking the empty seat created by Bingaman's departure.

## National Endowment for the Humanities

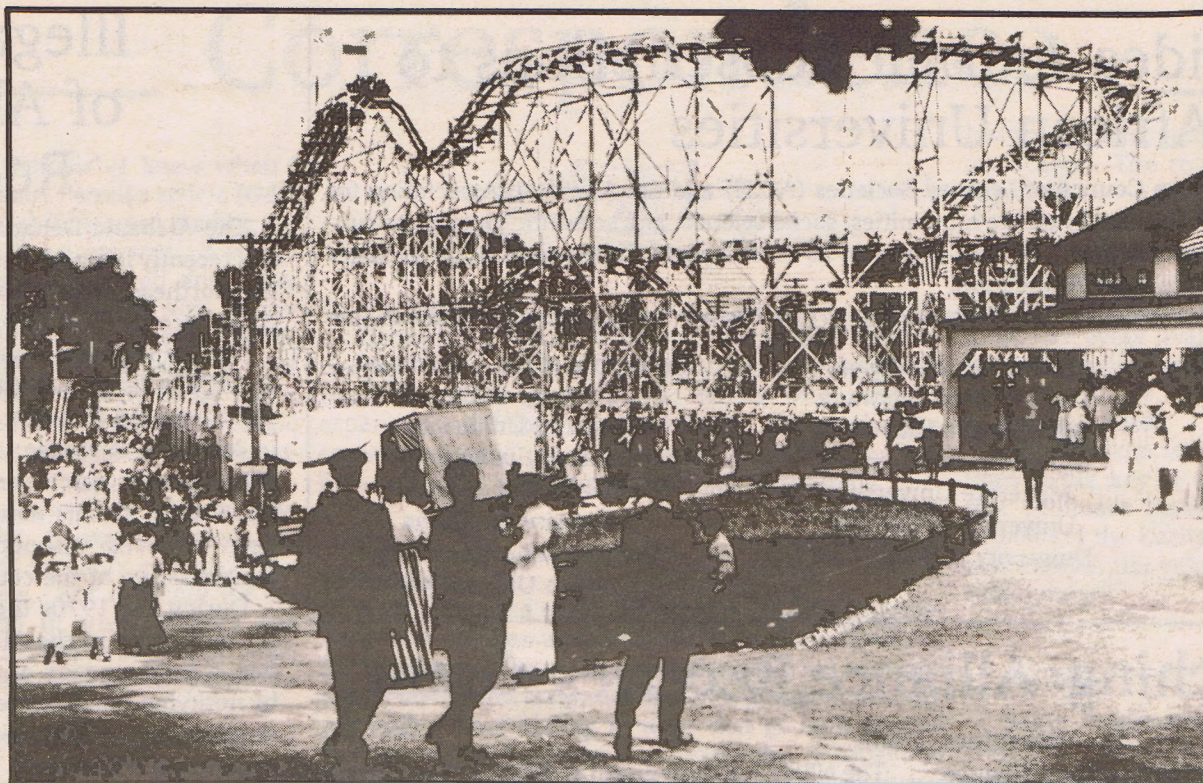
Despite the whirl of controversy surrounding the reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), there has been no criticism of NEH. However, since NEA, NEH, and the Institute of Museum Services are reauthorized by the same piece of legislation, it is possible that restrictive language designed specifically for the arts may also apply to the humanities. On June 19 the House Committee on Education and Labor, still severely divided and unable to reach a compromise, voted to send to the floor for consideration H.R.4825, a five-year reauthorization bill for NEA, NEH, and the Institute for Museum Service which includes no added restrictions on grants. When the legislation comes to the House floor, a number of members have expressed their intention to offer amendments. Representative Pat Williams (D-MT), who chairs the subcommittee with responsibility for the reauthorization of NEH, has noted that efforts will be taken to restrain the time allocated to the debate over the amendments. In the Senate the ranking members of the subcommittee and the full committee—Senators Kennedy (D-MA), Hatch (R-UT), Pell (D-RI), and Kassebaum (R-KS)—have been working hard for several weeks to reach a compromise on S.2724. Thus the leadership of the Senate Labor and Resources Committee hopes that by reaching agreement within the committee a major floor battle may be avoided.

## State Department Bulletin

Last December, without notice, the State Department ceased publication of its *Bulletin*, which has been indexed in *Readers' Guide* and provides timely sources for such material as statements by the Secretary of State and list of current actions on treaties. The State Department argued that the *Bulletin* was "duplicative" of material that appeared elsewhere and that considerable resources could be saved by eliminating the publication. The Senate Supplemental Foreign Relations Authorization legislation, S.2749, includes a provision initiated by Senator Pell (D-RI), the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, which calls for the resumption of publication of the *Department of State Bulletin*. The Foreign Relations Committee report on this legislation noted that the publication is a valuable resource for libraries, scholars, students and the general public because it contains the official record of U.S. foreign policy and contains major addresses, news conferences, Congressional testimony, press releases, treaties, and other international agreements. ■

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





Courtesy Northern Indiana Historical Society

# "Nearby History"

by Pamela J. Bennett

**I**n June 1989, five authors and two editors of the *Nearby History Series* gathered for their first brainstorming session in South Bend, Indiana. The occasion was the Nearby History Symposium sponsored by the Northern Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Humanities Council.

David E. Kyvig, series editor, and Myron A. Marty, consulting editor, are co-authors of the centerpiece publication under discussion at the symposium, *Nearby History: Exploring the Past around You* (1982). Kyvig and Marty have rejected the limitations of such terms as local, family or community history; rather they have chosen the term "nearby history" in order to include all features of a person's immediate environment. They expand the meaning of "nearby history" to "distinguish the new approaches which emphasize analysis, comparison, and the examination of change over time from the rather static, narrow, and nonanalytical historical undertakings of past generations."

In the *Nearby History Series*, specialists in the field provide tools and guidance so that research and analysis by local investigators might be enhanced. They also attempt to bridge the gulf among various practitioners of history. The Nearby History Symposium carried forward these goals:

- to understand better the cultural heritage of communities;
- to increase awareness of the immediate environment and its history;
- to provide teaching ideas and methods for using local history resources in classrooms, museums, universities and communities; and
- to provide a context and develop a foundation for understanding local history and its role in the larger world.

The format of the symposium encouraged several types of communication and interaction: lecture, workshop and informal occasions for interchange among participants. Kyvig opened the proceedings with a keynote address that traced the changing per-

ceptions of history in the United States and expressed his optimism for the future of the discipline.

The presentations by the *Nearby History Series* authors were structured in concurrent sessions. On the first day each author presented a general lecture on his specific topic; on the second day each conducted a workshop that focused on more specific techniques or topics that had evolved in his work. The subtitle of each book in the series is *Exploring Their History*, and the volumes are manuals, in part, on how to conduct quality research in specific subject areas. They also provide exciting and compelling perspectives on the role and function of these areas in society.

**A panel session provided a formal exchange between the authors and the audience during which the authors candidly expressed what they had learned.**

Emory L. Kemp of West Virginia University represented the team that wrote *Houses and Homes* and demonstrated how the particular evidence from a house could lead to broader discussions of the house as home, its people, their society, and the social issues that affected their lives. Gerald A. Danzer of the University of Illinois at Chicago and author of *Public Places* described how public places have shaped communities and demonstrated the rich evidence to be gleaned from maps which serve as visual connections of space over time. Ronald E. Butchart of SUNY College at Cortland and author of *Local Schools* lamented the lack of understanding and vision about the role of education in our society and called for a new civic dialogue about the means and ends of education based on historical knowledge. Through the use of photographs of schools and events, Butchart demonstrated the reflection of changes in social ideas and in the vision of education through iconography, architecture, and design. Mansel Blackford of Ohio State

University and co-author of *Local Businesses* demonstrated through his own work how careful research into local businesses can expand the understanding of the economic and social experience of that locale as well as benefit the individual businesses. James P. Wind of the Park Ridge Center in Illinois and author of *Places of Worship* demonstrated how the nearby history approach can be an exercise in corrective vision regarding the significant role of the congregational experience in society.

A panel session provided a formal exchange between the authors and the audience during which the authors candidly expressed what they had learned through the nearby history approach and from the contact that the symposium had offered. There was excitement about the possibilities presented by nearby history for both amateur and professional historians and for the preservation of resources that make possible such investigations.

Myron Marty brought the symposium to its conclusion with a compelling presentation titled "Fitting the Pieces Together." Constructing a chart as he proceeded, Marty discussed the process of historical research and provided a framework for elements of the collective memory used in researching the past. The presentation moved the symposium full circle to summarize the thesis of Kyvig and Marty in *Nearby History* and the debate that these themes had generated among participants at the symposium.

Other Indiana educational and cultural organizations cooperating in the conference included the Association of Indiana Museums, the Cornelius O'Brien Lecture Series, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, the Indiana Historical Bureau, the Indiana Historical Society, and the Saint Joseph County Museum Association. The Indiana Humanities Council exercised a leadership role in bringing together these organizations whose work supports the study of nearby history from grade school to the university and beyond. The Council has demonstrated through the



## OAH Provides *Journal* Subscriptions to African Universities

A joint project of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) to distribute humanities, social science, and scientific journals to sub-Saharan African universities and research institutes is now in its second year. Thirty-eight ACLS societies participate with support from the Ford Foundation.

The OAH has provided subscriptions to the *Journal of American History* for the following institutions:

University of Benin  
University of Calabar  
University of Ibadan  
University of Nigeria  
Université Cheikh Anta Diop  
Fourah Bay College  
University of Swaziland  
University of Dar es Salaam

Université d'Abidjan  
University of Botswana  
Addis Ababa University  
Université de Yaoundé  
Makerere University  
University of Zambia  
University of Zimbabwe

University of the Cape Coast  
University of Ghana  
Kenyatta University  
University of Nairobi  
University of Lesotho  
University of Liberia  
Ahmadu Bello University  
Bayero University

## History Teaching Alliance Receives Grant

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) recently awarded the History Teaching Alliance one of only forty-one Challenge Grants awarded nationally. The History Teaching Alliance works to improve history education and develop networks between university and precollegiate teachers by organizing collaborative, content-based history seminars across the country.

The HTA is a joint program of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians and the National Council for the Social Studies. The Department of History and the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Florida have hosted the national office of the HTA since 1987 and they provide substantial resources and support for its pro-

grams.

The NEH Challenge Grant of \$225,000 requires the HTA to raise \$675,000 from non-federal donors over the next four years. The goal of the HTA is to continue to build its network of teaching collaboratives and expand to areas never before served.

In order to address these needs and meet the NEH challenge, the HTA has initiated a three-tier fundraising campaign. The HTA encourages contributions of any amount. All gifts must be marked, "In support of National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant proposal #CX-20067-90."

For further information contact Jane Landers, Director, HTA, Department of History, 4131 Turlington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. ■

## Illegal Sales of Alabama Records

The Alabama Department of Archives and History has recently learned that certain manuscript dealers in the Northeast have been dealing in early 19th-century court records from Lawrence County, Alabama.

The Department's records show that in the spring of 1971, a large quantity of public records were illegally removed from the Lawrence County Courthouse in Moulton, Alabama. Many of those records were subsequently purchased by private individuals and manuscript dealers who were unaware that they had been removed without the knowledge, consent or authorization of the county probate judge.

During the 1970s the Department recovered, with the assistance of the Alabama Attorney General's Office, a large portion of the Lawrence County records by notifying those parties holding them of their illegal removal. Many of the people who had acquired these documents voluntarily returned the records to the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Based on examination of photocopies of documents which have recently appeared on the market, the Department believes them to be a portion of the records illegally removed from the Lawrence County Courthouse. The Department has received cooperation from Bookline Alert: Missing Books and Manuscripts (BAMBAM) and the Alabama Bureau of Investigations.

Anyone with questions about possible missing Lawrence County records may contact the Alabama Department of Archives and History at 624 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, AL 36130. ■

### Harvard University

Andrew W. Mellon

Faculty Fellowships in the Humanities

For non-tenured, experienced junior scholars who have completed, at the time of appointment, at least two years postdoctoral teaching as college or university faculty in the humanities — usually as assistant professors. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have not recently had access to the resources of a major research university. Ph.D. required and received prior to June 30, 1989.

One year appointment, July 1991 — June 1992, with limited teaching duties, departmental affiliation, opportunity to develop scholarly research. Annual salary \$30,000.

Applications due November 1, 1990.

Awards announced February 1, 1991.

For particulars and application procedures write:

Dr. Richard M. Hunt, Program Director  
Harvard University Mellon Faculty Fellowships  
Lamont Library 202  
Cambridge, MA 02138

### Center for Afroamerican and African Studies



### DUBOIS-MANDELA-RODNEY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

1991-92 Academic Year

The DuBois-Mandela-Rodney Postdoctoral Fellowships at the Center for Afro-american and African Studies (The University of Michigan) have been established to identify and support scholars of high ability engaged in postdoctoral work in the Afro-American, African, and Caribbean experiences of men and women of color. The focus of the program is on the social sciences and the humanities.

We invite letters of application from qualified candidates for two one-year fellowships, at a stipend of up to \$30,000 (including benefits) per fellowship. Successful candidates can expect to maintain affiliations with CAAS as well as with departments and research institutes that relate to their projects. Fellows will also be expected to conduct a CAAS work-in-progress seminar on their research during one of their semesters in residence.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Candidates must have a Ph.D. in hand and be no more than ten years beyond the completion of their degree.

**APPLICATION:** Candidates should submit or arrange to have forwarded the following materials, postmarked no later than January 15, 1991:

- a full curriculum vitae
- three letters of recommendation, direct from referees
- research prospectus and schedule of completion
- writing sample

**NOTIFICATION:** Candidates will be notified of the Selection Committee's decision by March 1, 1991.

**RESPOND TO:** Fellowship Office, Center for Afroamerican and African Studies, 200 West Engineering, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1092, (313) 764-5513



# Announcements

## Professional Opportunities

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

Charges are \$50 for 100 words or less; \$75 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

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

### Central Michigan University

Director, Clarke Historical Library. Responsible for the administration, development, and promotion of collections and services. Required: ALA accredited M.L.S., or equivalent library knowledge/experience; M.A. in American history or American studies; library experience; relevant scholarly publications; knowledge of bibliographic resources, preservation, and historical materials including rare books and manuscripts; communication skills, public service orientation, and administrative/supervisory experience. Strongly preferred: Ph.D. in American history or American studies. Desired: experience and/or training in public history; experience in grant writing and promotional activities; familiarity with library automation; and knowledge of publishing. A twelve-month, administrative position. Salary commensurate with qualifications, minimum \$41,000. Applications accepted until position is filled. Apply to Chairperson, Selection Committee, 207 Park Library, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859. All persons including members of minority groups, women, handicapped persons, disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era are encouraged to apply.

### University of Michigan

Chair, Department of Communication. Qualifications include Associate or Full Professor-Ph.D. and college teaching. Candidate must have demonstrated interest in Mass Communication or Media Study, teaching experience, and a national reputation as a scholar. Applicant should be committed to interdisciplinary approaches to scholarship and teaching. Rank and salary are competitive and commensurate with qualifications. Position starting date is September 1, 1991. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged.

Deadline for applications is October 15, 1990 or until position is filled. Submit letter of application, c.v., and names of three references to: Chair of Search Committee, Department of Communication, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285. AA/EOE

### Harvard University

Beginning Assistant Professor, Afro-American Studies Department. Opening expected July 1, 1991. Field less important than completion of Ph.D. by May 1990 and demonstrated scholarly excellence. Please send letter and c.v. by November 1, 1990 to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Department of Afro-American Studies at Harvard University, 77 Dunster Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Interviews will be held at the American Studies Association Conference in New Orleans, November 1-4, 1990. AA/EOE

### Mesa State College

Mesa State College invites applications for the Wayne N. Aspinall Chair of History, Political Science and Public Affairs. The position consists of a five week lecturing residency on the Mesa State College campus during the spring semester, 1992. Applicants should be recognized authorities in their fields. A generous honorarium is offered. Deadline January 15. Applications and inquiries: Dr. Laurence W. Mazzeno, Dean, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mesa State College, Grand Junction, CO 81502; tel. (303) 248-1687.

### Harvard University

New Position. The Afro-American Studies Department and the Department of History at Harvard University are now jointly searching for an Assistant Professor in American History with an Afro-American focus. Candidates must have the Ph.D. in hand by August, 1991. Teaching responsibilities include an Afro-American history course. Participation in the undergraduate tutorial program is also expected. Send applications before November 1, 1990, to Professor Edward L. Keenan, Chairman, Department of History, 201 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. Interviews to be held at the AHA. AA/EOE

### Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Senior Appointment/Technology, Science, and Culture. The Program in Science, Technology, and Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology invites applications for a tenured appointment (associate or full professor) in cultural studies of science and technology. Applicants should have: a record of scholarly publication on the relationship of technology, science, and culture; broad interests in cultural studies, especially as related to art, literature and/or popular culture; a serious historical perspective. The position is open with regard to the discipline of the applicant. Duties will include teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels.

Applications to Professor Kenneth Keniston, Director, STS, E51-110, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139. Candidates should supply a letter describing their interests and work, a c.v., and the names and

addresses of at least three scholars qualified to comment on their scholarship and teaching. Minority group members and women encouraged to apply. Applications should be sent by November 1, 1990.

### University of Kent at Canterbury

Lecturer in American history. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in American History in the Faculty of Humanities with a starting date of 1 January 1991. The appointment is permanent within the terms of the Education Reform Act 1988 and would be at a point on the Lecturer Scale commensurate with qualifications and experience. The salary scale (£10,458-£20,469) is currently under negotiation.

The teaching required is on an American history survey course and a more specialised course reflecting the successful candidate's own research interests. The closing date is 29 August 1990.

Application forms (3 copies) and further particulars may be obtained from Mr. J. E. Reilly, Secretary of the Faculties and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, CT2 7NZ, England, quoting reference A90/77. EOE

### Phi Kappa Phi

The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi, the largest interdisciplinary academic honor society with more than 250 member chapters, is currently seeking a historian to prepare the third volume of the Society's history, targeted for publication for the centennial anniversary of Phi Kappa Phi in 1997. Qualifications: proven research and writing skills; affiliation and/or strong interest in Phi Kappa Phi. Please submit cover letter, resume, two letters of recommendation, and samples of previously published writing to: Dr. George Robertson, Executive Director, The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi, P.O. Box 16000, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70893. Deadline for all applications: September 1, 1990. Decision will be made by November 1. (Travel plus related expenses; honorarium.)

## Activities of Members

Andreas V. Reichstein of Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, has won the 1989 Elizabeth Brooks-Bates Award for Historical Research and one of the three 1989 T. R. Fehrenbach Book Awards for *Rise of the Lone Star, the Making of Texas*.

Lawrence Cress, University of Tulsa, has been named Walker Professor of American History.

The National Humanities Center has announced the appointment of 37 Fellows for 1990-91, including the following OAH members: Henry C. Binford, Northwestern University; Dan T. Carter, Emory University; Leon R. Fink, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa.

George A. Levesque, SUNY-Albany, was recently chosen as a consultant for the forthcoming PBS prime-time documentary series "The American Experience" and has also received a two-year Senior Research Fellowship from the National Association of Scholars.

Glen Jeansonne, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, was one of five recipients of the 1990 Graduate School/UWM Foundation Annual Research Awards.

Ellen P. Denker has received a Winterthur Research Fellowship Award for her project on "American Independent China Painters, 1870-1920."

The following OAH members have received fellowships from the American Antiquarian Society to work in the field of American history and culture through 1876: Norma Basch, Rutgers University-Newark; William J. Gilmore-Lehne, Stockton State College; Thomas Brown, University of Detroit; Scott E. Casper, Yale University; Christopher Clark, University of York, England; Mary Kelley, Dartmouth College; Shane White, University of Sydney, Australia; JoAnn E. Castagna, University of Iowa.

Raymond Arsenault, University of South Florida, received the Charlton W. Tebeau Book Award for *St. Petersburg and the Florida Dream, 1885-1950*.

William E. Tydeman, University of New Mexico, has been chosen Idaho's first full-time state archivist.

Lionel D. Wyld, of Cumberland, RI, has been named a fellow of the Society for Technical Communication, Washington, DC.

Barbara Miller Solomon and Susan Ware have been appointed honorary visiting scholars at the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, for the 1990-91 academic year.

Patricia Walls, University of Maryland, and Gail Dubrow, University of Washington, Seattle, have received grants from the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library.

Harry M. Ward, University of Richmond, has received the 1990 Frances Tavern Museum Book Award for *Major General Adam Stephen and the Cause of American Liberty*.

The following OAH members have received grants for 1990-91 from the Newberry Library. *NEH/Lloyd Lewis Fellowships*: Allan Kulikoff, Janice L. Reiff, Eli Zaretsky. *Lloyd Lewis Fellowships in American History*: James R. Barrett. *Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Fellowships*: Catherine Delano Smith, Virgil J. Vogel. *Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian*: Charles R. King, Rebecca Kugel. *Newberry Library Short-Term Fellowships*: Kay J. Carr, Peter J. Frederick, Brooks D. Simpson. *Newberry Library Resident Fellowships for Unaffiliated Scholars*: Adele Hast.



The North Caroliniana Society has awarded Archie K. Davis Fellowships for 1990-91 to the following OAH members: Olen Cole, Jr., North Carolina A & T State University; Martin Crawford, University of Keele, England; Martha Hodes, Princeton University; Jonathan T. Y. Houghton, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Thomas E. Jeffrey, Rutgers University; Richard A. Sauers, Harrisburg Area Community College.

John Barnard, Oakland University, has received a Rockefeller Resident Fellowship for 1990-91 at the Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.

Joel A. Tarr, Carnegie Mellon University, has been named the Richard S. Caligiuri Professor of Urban Studies.

## Calls for Papers

Notices submitted for "Announcements" should be no more than 75 words and typed in double space. Include only information basic to the announcement's purpose. All copy is subject to editing.

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

"Protest Issues and Actions," a permanent section of the Popular Culture Association, seeks paper proposals for its 1991 conference in San Antonio, TX, March 27-30, 1991. Any form of protest, past or present, from any disciplinary perspective, may be examined. Send 250-word proposals by **September 10, 1990**, to Lotte Larsen, Chair, Protest Issues and Actions, Library, Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, OR 97361; tel. (503) 838-8888.

The American Society for Environmental History is sponsoring a conference that will consider a wide range of issues relevant to the modification of the natural world by agriculture, commerce, industrialization and urbanization. Proposals are welcome on all aspects of environmental history. Proposal deadline is **September 15, 1990**. For information, contact Martin V. Melosi, Program Chair, ASEH Conference, Department of History, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-3785; tel. (713) 749-2967.

The American Catholic Historical Association will hold its spring meeting on April 5-6, 1991, at the Oxford campus of the University of Mississippi. Anyone interested in presenting a paper, chairing a session, or serving as commentator should contact Michael V. Namorato, Department of History, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677 by **September 28, 1990**.

The Sonneck Society for American Music will meet April 3-7, 1991, in Hampton, VA. Proposals for papers, panels, sessions and performances are welcomed. Topics having to do with Hampton University, African-American and Native American education, and music in Virginia are especially solicited. Proposals should be two double-spaced pages in five copies (plus one-paragraph, single-spaced summary for the program booklet). Send proposals by **October 1, 1990**, to Anne Dhu Shapiro, Music Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

The *Maryland Historian* invites submissions for its Fall/Winter 1990 issue, which will be open to all periods and areas of specialization. Manuscripts should be no more than twenty-five pages in length and adhere to the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Deadline for submission is **October 1, 1990**. Contact Jeffrey Hearn, Editor, *The Maryland Historian*, Department of History, Francis Scott Key Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; tel. (301) 454-4205.

The Society for Critical Exchange welcomes papers for its conference "Intellectual Property and the Construction of Authorship" to be held April 19-21, 1991, at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH. Send inquiries and proposals by **October 15, 1990**, to Peter Jaszi, Washington College of Law, The American University, Washington, DC 20016.

The Society for German-American Studies calls for papers for its symposium to be held April 25-28, 1991, in Washington, DC. The symposium will focus on German-Americans in Washington, DC, and the impact of German history and German-American relations on the United States. Abstracts should be submitted by **October 15, 1990**, to Alfred Obernberger, German Department, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057; tel. Volker K. Schmeissner, (703) 845-6242.

The American Association for the History of Medicine will meet in Cleveland, OH, May 1-4, 1991. Those interested in presenting a paper are invited to submit an abstract (original and six copies) before **October 15, 1990**. For requirements, contact Gerald N. Grob, Chair, AAHM Program Committee, Institute for Health Care Policy, 30 College Avenue, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The Missouri Valley History Conference will be held in Omaha, NE, March 14-16, 1991. Proposals for papers and sessions in all areas of history are welcome. Proposals, accompanied by an abstract and c.v., should be sent by **November 1, 1990**. For information, contact William C. Pratt, Program Coordinator, MVHC, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182; tel. (402) 554-2593.

The International Communal Studies Association will conduct its third triennial conference July 25-28, 1991, at The Young Center for the Study of Anabaptist and Pietist Groups at Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA. The general theme is "Communal Societies: Values and Structures." An abstract and short c.v. are requested by **November 1, 1990**. For information, contact Donald Kraybill,

The Young Center, Elizabethtown College, One Alpha Drive, Elizabethtown, PA 17022-2298; tel. (717) 367-1151.

The American Antiquarian Society will sponsor a conference on the iconography of the history of the book to be held at the Society in Worcester, MA, in June 1991. Proposals for papers and presentations are welcomed and should be submitted with a c.v. by **November 1, 1990**. For information, contact John B. Hench, Director of Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609.

The Eisenhower Center of the University of New Orleans invites submissions for sessions or papers for its April 19-20, 1991 conference on World War II. The theme will be "The Pacific War." Send one-page abstract and c.v. before **November 31, 1990**, to Guenter Bischof, Eisenhower Center, University of New Orleans, Lakefront, New Orleans, LA 70148.

In 1991 the History Department of the University of Sidney will mark its centenary with an international conference entitled "Setting Historical Agendas." The conference will be held July 18-20, 1991. There will be three main themes: the current state of art, universities and society, and history and Australian culture. Send a 500-word abstract and c.v. by **December 1, 1990**, to Centennial Conference, Department of History, University of Sydney, N. S. W. 2006, Australia.

The American Studies section of the Western Social Science Association (WSSA) invites proposals on all aspects of American Studies for its meeting, April 24-27, 1991, in Reno. Send paper proposals (150-word abstract and brief c.v.) or panel proposals (200-word topic summary and brief c.v. for participants) by **December 1, 1990**, to Bob J. Frye, Department of English, Box 32872, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129; tel. (817) 921-7240.

The Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations will hold its annual meeting June 19-21, 1991, at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. The topic of the conference is "Revising Revisionism: New Thoughts on the Beginnings and Endings of American Wars." Panels and papers are solicited on twentieth-century American conflicts in light of the Cold War and its end. A c.v. and one-page abstract should be sent by **December 15, 1990**, to Sandra C. Taylor, Department of History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

The Soil Conservation Service invites paper proposals for its interdisciplinary symposium, "History of Agriculture and the Environment," to be held June 19-22, 1991, at the National Archives Building, Washington, DC. Proposals should be no longer than two pages and submitted by **December 31, 1990**. For information, contact Douglas Helms, National Historian, Soil Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013; tel. (202) 447-3766.

Winterthur seeks paper proposals for its fall 1991 conference, "Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture."

Proposals of 250 words must be postmarked by **December 31, 1990**. For information, including specific session topics, contact Lu Ann De Cunzio, Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library, Winterthur, DE 19735.

A research conference for the bicentennial of the First Amendment, "Freedom of Expression: Past, Present, and Future," will be held in Williamsburg, VA, on April 4-6, 1991. Papers are invited from researchers in all academic disciplines. Four prizes of \$1,000 will be awarded to the top papers, and publication of winning papers is expected. Submission deadline is **January 15, 1991**. For information, contact Richard F. Hixson, Rutgers University, Department of Journalism and Mass Media, 4 Huntington Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; tel. (201) 932-8567.

Proposals are solicited for "The Bill of Rights in a Bicentennial Perspective" at LSU-Shreveport, September 19-20, 1991. Emphasis will be on case studies of great justices and the Bill of Rights. Limited stipends are available. The deadline is **January 15, 1991**. Contact William D. Pederson, LSUS, 148 BH, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115-2399; tel. (318) 797-5337.

Papers concerning labor during World War II are solicited by the Southwest Labor Studies Association for its conference, March 22-23, 1991, at the University of the Pacific. For information, contact Sally M. Miller, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211.

The North American Society for Sport History will hold its annual conference at Loyola University, Chicago, IL, May 25-27, 1991. Those interested in presenting a paper or organizing a session should contact Robert K. Barney, Faculty of Kinesiology, Thames Hall, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 3K7.

The American Jewish Historical Society will hold its Conference May 30-June 3, 1991, in Hartford, CT. Papers on Jews in American academic life and Connecticut Jewish history and suggestions for workshops on local Jewish history are welcomed. For information, contact Bernard Wax, American Jewish Historical Society, 2 Thornton Road, Waltham, MA 02154.

The biennial conference of the International Society for the History of Rhetoric will be held September 25-29, 1991, in Baltimore/Washington; papers are solicited. For information and abstract forms, write N. Struever, Humanities Center, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Manuscripts are solicited for a forthcoming issue on sport for *American Jewish History* in 1992. For information, contact Steven A. Riess, Department of History, Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, IL 60625-4699; tel. (312) 583-4050.

Garland Publishing invites essays of five hundred to five thousand words on various aspects of the First World War. Entries will be published in the WW I volume of *Encyclopedia of American Wars*. For information, contact A. C. Venzon, 14509 Triple Crown Place, Darnestown, MD 20878.



## Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Conference on Faith and History invites submissions of book-length manuscripts for its Kenneth Scott Latourette Prize in Modern Religious History. Entries should examine religion's interplay with other cultural elements in a modern setting since 1500 A.D. The submission deadline is **September 1, 1990**. For information, contact D. G. Hart, Administrator, Latourette Prize Competition, ISAE, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187.

The American Italian Historical Association offers a \$500 scholarship. Eligible to apply is any graduate student whose work focuses on the Italian-American experience. For information write L. J. Iorizzo, Chair, AIHA Scholarship Committee, History Department, SUNYCO, Oswego, NY 13126. Include (in quintuplicate) a one-page description of work in progress, c.v., and statement of purpose as to use of the award. Deadline is **September 15, 1990**.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation awards grants of up to \$2000 to cover travel and other expenses for research in the Gerald R. Ford Library's archival collections. For information, contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; tel. (313) 668-2218. The next deadline is **September 15, 1990**.

The Urban History Association will award a prize of \$150 for the best doctoral dissertation in urban history completed during 1989. There is no geographic restriction on the topic, but the dissertation must be in English or in English translation. Send three copies and certification of its completion by **September 25, 1990**, to James R. Grossman, Director, Family and Community History Center, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

The Urban History Association will award a prize of \$250 for the best book in North American urban history published during 1989. Anthologies and edited volumes are not eligible; all works must be in English or in English translation. Submissions must be accompanied by a single page providing the author's current address and telephone number. Book reviews and letters of recommendation are discouraged. Send three copies of the book by **September 25, 1990**, to Carl Abbott, Dept. of Urban Studies and Planning, Portland State University, Portland OR 97207-0751.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities will appoint post-doctoral fellows for 1991-92 (with possible renewal for second year). Fellows must have received the Ph.D. between Jan. 1, 1986 and July 1, 1991. The stipend will be \$31,000, one half for independent research and one half for teaching in the undergraduate program in general education. For applications, write Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities,

Columbia University, Box 100 Central Mail Room, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for completed applications is **October 15, 1990**.

The United States Institute of Peace invites applications for three types of fellowships for 1991-92. The submission deadlines for Distinguished Fellows, Peace Fellows, and Peace Scholars are, respectively, **October 15, October 15, and November 15, 1990**. For information or an application or nomination form, contact: Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington DC 20005-1708; tel. (202) 457-1706; FAX (202) 429-6063.

The Royal Ontario Museum announces the annual Veronika Gervers Research Fellowship in Textile and Costume History. Up to \$9,000 can be awarded to a scholar working on any aspect of textile or costume history whose research makes direct use of or supports any part of the ROM collections that cover a broad range of time and geography. Application deadline is **November 15, 1990**. For information, contact Chair, Veronika Gervers Memorial Fellowship, Textile Department, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6; tel. (416) 586-5790.

The Hagley Museum and Library offers several advanced research and dissertation fellowships. At least three of the six- to twelve-month fellowships have a maximum stipend of \$27,500. Degree candidates are not eligible, nor are foreign nationals who have not lived in the U.S. for the previous three years. At least one dissertation fellowship with a stipend of \$13,500 will be offered to applicants from any university. Applications for either of the fellowships must be received by **November 15, 1990**. For information, write to Patrick B. Nolan, Executive Administrator, Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; tel. (302) 658-2400.

The Friends of the New Netherland Project offers the \$1000 Hendricks Manuscript Award for the best published or unpublished manuscript focusing on any aspect of the Dutch colonial experience in North America. Entries must be based on research completed or published within two years prior to first submission. Three copies should be submitted before **December 1, 1990**, with a letter of intent to enter the contest. Address entries to Hendricks Manuscript Award Committee, Friends of the New Netherland Project, PO Box 2536-Empire State Plaza Station, Albany, NY 12220-0536.

Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library will award a number of fellowships to encourage research in America's artistic, cultural, intellectual, and social history. Scholars pursuing advanced research are eligible to apply for NEH fellowships with stipends up to \$27,500 for six to twelve months. Short-term fellowships with stipends ranging from \$1000 to \$2000 per month are available to support dissertation research. The deadline is **December 1, 1990**. For an application packet, write to Katharine Martinez, Visiting Research Fellowship Program, Winterthur Museum,

Garden, and Library, Winterthur, DE 19735; tel. (302) 888-4649.

The Stanford Humanities Center will offer up to six external fellowships for 1991-92 intended for postdoctoral scholars and teachers in the humanities. The fellowships enable fellows to pursue research, but recipients are also expected to devote one-sixth of their time to teaching or in some way contributing to the intellectual life at Stanford. The deadline is **December 1, 1990**. For information and applications, write to the Fellowship Program, Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630.

The Gilbert Chinard Prize will be awarded through the Society for French Historical Studies for a distinguished scholarly book or manuscript in the history of relations between France and North, Central or South America, published by a Canadian or American author during 1990. To be eligible for the \$1000 prize, four copies of the book or ms. in page-proof must be sent by **December 15, 1990**, to John McV. Haight, Jr., Chair, Chinard Prize Committee, Department of History, Maginnes Hall #9, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015.

The National Library of Medicine plans to select one recognized scholar to engage in historical research and staff consultation during the 1991-92 season. Applications are invited from individuals interested in spending 6 to 12 months at the library between September 1, 1991, and August 31, 1992. Application deadline is **December 15, 1990**. For information and an application form, contact Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; tel. (301) 496-5405.

The University of Kentucky announces the \$500 Martin Luther King, Jr. Prize for Research in African-American History. The first award will be made in February 1991. Scholarly articles in the field of African-American history published in calendar years 1989 and 1990 are eligible. Deadline is **December 31, 1990**. Send submissions to Martin Luther King, Jr. Prize Committee, Department of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027.

The Social Science Research Council offers four fellowship and grant programs to support research on the urban underclass in the United States. Undergraduate research assistantships, dissertation fellowships, the summer dissertation workshop for minority students, and postdoctoral grants will be offered in 1991. The application deadline is **January 10, 1991**. For information, contact Social Science Research Council, Research on the Urban Underclass, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; tel. (212) 661-0280.

The Oberlin Historical and Improvement Organization announces the Frederick B. Artz Summer Research Grants Program. The Oberlin College Archives will award three grants of up to \$1000 to cover travel and expenses related to use of the archives and special collections. The deadline is **January 15, 1991**. For information, contact Roland M. Baumann, Director, Department of Archives, Oberlin

College, 420 Mudd Center, Oberlin, OH 44074.

Short- and long-term research fellowships are offered by the John Carter Brown Library for the year June 1, 1991-May 30, 1992. Short-term fellowships are available for periods of two to four months and carry a stipend of \$900 per month. Long-term fellowships, funded by the NEH, are usually for six months with a stipend of approximately \$2,300 per month. Applicants for NEH fellowships may not be engaged in graduate work and must be U.S. citizens or have resided in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the term of the fellowship. The fellowship application deadline is **January 15, 1991**. Travel grants may be applied for year round, allowing four months lead time. For information, write to Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

A number of short- and long-term Visiting Research Fellowships are offered by the American Antiquarian Society for the year June 1, 1991 to May 31, 1992. Long-term fellowships provide funding for six to twelve months' residence at the society; short-term fellowships range from one to three months. Application deadline is **January 15, 1991**. For information, contact John B. Hench, Director of Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609; tel. (508) 752-5813.

The Department of History at the University of Texas, Arlington, announces the 1991 Webb-Smith Essay Competition, a \$500 award for the best essay of 10,000 words or less on "The Significance of the Civil Rights Movement in American History." Manuscripts must be submitted by **February 1, 1991**. For submission forms write the Webb Memorial Lectures Committee, Department of History, Box 19529, Univ. of Texas at Arlington, TX 76019.

The Arkansas Historical Association announces a competition for book-length manuscripts on Arkansas history. The association will underwrite publication of a finished manuscript to the amount of \$5,000 and is particularly interested in topics in social history, education, economic development, leadership and historical problems associated with contemporary issues. For information, contact Special Publications Committee, Arkansas Historical Association, Department of History, Suite 12, Ozark Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; tel. (501) 575-5884.

The Forest History Society has announced establishment of the Alfred D. Bell, Jr., visiting scholars program. Those wishing to make use of the Forest History Society library and archives may apply for a travel grant up to \$750. Write Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Ave., Durham, NC 27701; tel. (919) 682-9319.

The Lincoln and Soldiers Institute has established the Lincoln Prize at Gettysburg College, for the best work on the Civil War Era. Preference will be given to work on Lincoln, the Civil War soldier, and work that addresses the literate general public. However, these preferences will not override scholarly merit.



The National Endowment for the Humanities 24th Annual Report, which contains descriptions of Endowment programs as well as a complete listing of all Endowment grants for the fiscal year 1989, is now available. The report is free while the supply lasts. Single copy requests may be sent to: *NEH 1989 Annual Report*, Room 406, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506.

## Meetings and Conferences

The Society of American Archivists will meet **August 30-September 3, 1990**, in Seattle, Washington. Contact Georgeann Palmer, Society of American Archivists, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605; tel. (312) 922-0140.

The University of Oklahoma will hold a conference, "Representing and Understanding the Natural World: Science in Western Culture," in Norman, OK, **September 6-8, 1990**. For information, contact Kenneth L. Taylor, History of Science Dept., Physical Sciences 622, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; tel. (405) 325-2213.

Eleven scholars will discuss "The Interaction of Black and White Cultures in the Antebellum South" at the Porter L. Fortune Chancellor's Symposium on Southern History at the University of Mississippi,

**October 3-5, 1990**. Topics will include religion, ethics, housing, work and music. For information, contact Ted Ownby, Department of History, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677.

The University of Kansas will hold "The America," a conference on the Eisenhower presidency and American life in the 1950s, on **October 4-6, 1990**. A major address will be given by Stephen E. Ambrose. For information, contact Rose Rousseau, Division of Continuing Education, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2607; tel. (913) 864-3284.

The Labor History Symposium of the George Meany Memorial Archives will be held at the Archives, **October 11-12, 1990**. The symposium will focus on the American artisan and will feature a keynote address by Alfred Young. For information, contact the Meany Archives, 10000 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20903; tel. (301) 434-6404.

The annual Winterthur Conference, "The Substance of Style: New Perspectives on the American Arts and Crafts Movement," will be **October 19-20, 1990**, at the Winterthur Museum and Gardens. The projected registration fee is \$50. For information, write to the Advanced Studies Division, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, DE 19735; tel. Pat Eliot at (302) 888-4649.

The New England Historical Association (NEHA) will meet on **October 20, 1990**, at St. Joseph College, West Hartford, CT.

Membership is open to all historians. For information, contact Neal R. Shipley, NEHA Executive Secretary, Deans' Office, South College, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

"American Catholicism in the Twentieth Century," a conference sponsored by the Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, will be **November 1-3, 1990**, at the University of Notre Dame. For information, contact the Center for Continuing Education, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Mystic Seaport Museum will sponsor a symposium on southern New England maritime history, **November 3, 1990**. Several topics will be presented. For information, contact William N. Peterson, Associate Curator, Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, CT 06355-0990.

"Don't Mourn: Organize!" a conference concerning Joe Hill, the IWW and western labor militancy, will be held **November 15-17, 1990**, in Salt Lake City, UT. For information, contact John Sillito, Weber State College, Ogden, UT 84408-2901; tel. (801) 626-6416. Registration deadline is October 15.

The annual McFaddin-Ward House Conference, "The Arts and the American Home, 1890-1930," will be held **November 15-17, 1990**, in Beaumont, Texas. The conference will feature sessions on types of art acquired for the home, children's literature, music in the home, etc. Registration deadline is October 26,

1990. For information, contact Glenda Dyer, Conference Coordinator, McFaddin-Ward House, 1906 McFaddin Ave., Beaumont, TX 77701; tel. (409) 832-1906.

The Maryland Colloquium on Early American History is sponsoring a one-day conference, "Religion, Popular Culture and Material Life in the Middle Colonies and the Upper South, 1650-1800," on **November 17, 1990** at College Park, MD. For information, contact John J. McCusker, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-7315.

The Illinois State Historical Society will host the Illinois History Symposium on **November 30 and December 1, 1990**, in Springfield, IL. For information, write the Symposium Coordinator, Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62701; tel. (217) 785-7952.

"Intellectual Property and the Construction of Authorship," a conference sponsored by the Society for Critical Exchange, will be held **April 19-20, 1991**, at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland. For information, write Peter Jaszi, Washington College of Law, American University, Washington DC 20016.

The "Scholars Workshop on the Rhetoric of Social History" will be held at the University of Iowa, **June 21 to July 2, 1992**. For a description of the workshop, write to Project on Rhetoric of Inquiry, W700 Seashore Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; tel. (319) 335-2753.

## The Rites of Spring

### From Piehler Page 3

ics, and social events. In many ways, Phi Beta Kappa offered symbolic reassurance to the faculty community and to many students of the worth of a higher education. By recalling the great men of the Republic who had been members of the Society (John Marshall, Daniel Webster), current members created a past that affirmed their own importance.

Throughout its history, Phi Beta Kappa had to defend itself from attacks regarding its alleged elitism. While it was still a secret literary society, some students denounced the organization for sowing division within the college community and several instances are recorded when opponents even stole the Society's records in order to learn its secrets. Elsewhere some feared that Phi Beta Kappa used secrecy to cloak a conspiracy against the Republic. In the 1790s, for example, some Federalists claimed that Phi Beta Kappa was seeking to foment revolution and asserted that the Society had been imported to these shores from Europe. In the 1830s, the Anti-Masonic movement linked Phi Beta Kappa to what they believed was a larger conspiracy by the Masons and other secret societies to rule the nation. To dispel any such fears, the Harvard chapter (at the urging of John Quincy Adams) ended all requirements of secrecy on the part of

its members. More recently the Society has been criticized for an alleged reluctance to create new chapters at Catholic or predominantly black colleges.

Despite these and other controversies, Phi Beta Kappa survived. In part, this success stemmed from the Society's ability to broaden its membership beyond the traditional elites. At the same time, it altered its definition of what constituted an educated person, moving away from the eighteenth century's emphasis upon the classics and recognizing instead students who had distinguished themselves in the liberal arts and sciences.

In some ways, Phi Beta Kappa's survival remains exceptional. Scores of rituals and traditions have perished at the nation's colleges and universities. Secularization led to the eventual demise of mandatory chapel at many institutions in this century. Greater student freedom in the 1960s dealt a final blow to the long tradition which obliged freshmen to wear "beanies" and other forms of dress to distinguish them from upper classmen.

Moffatt's study also argues that in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the faculty and college officials sought to exercise greater control over student life. More students were persuaded to live in dormitories, and efforts were made to tighten control over the once independent

fraternities. This pattern, concludes Moffatt, led to an eventual decline in student rituals.

To a certain extent, increased faculty and alumni involvement in the affairs of Phi Beta Kappa in the early 1800s likewise served to diminish student interest in the organization. At the same time, however, it was the faculty and alumni who provided the leadership that would revive the Society in the latter part of the century. Despite their secondary status, students (except for a brief period in the 1960s) gladly accepted membership and in some cases went to great lengths to obtain it.

Richard Current describes the con-

tinuing influence of ritual and tradition in contemporary higher education. His insights about the Society's past and Moffatt's observations about Rutgers suggest that there is a level of meaning to rituals in our annual commencement ceremonies that exceeds what even the most grizzled veteran of such occasions might have expected. ■

G. Kurt Piehler is an assistant editor with the *Albert Gallatin Papers* project. A recent Ph.D. graduate from Rutgers, he is the author of *"Phi Beta Kappa: The Invention of an Academic Tradition,"* *History of Education Quarterly* (1988).



### University of Cambridge

#### Mellon Research Fellowship in American History

Applications are invited for a Mellon Research Fellowship in American History, tenable for one year from 1 October 1991 with the possibility of renewal. The Research Fellow's duties shall be to engage in original research in American History, which for this purpose shall be defined as the history of the United States of America from its colonial beginnings, and a Fellow will be expected to write a brief annual report on the research undertaken. The stipend will be within the range of £7,966 to £10,458.

It is expected that candidates will either have completed a Ph.D. dissertation or be able to submit substantial written work, if requested.

Applications (seven copies), which should include a statement of proposed research and a curriculum vitae, together with the names of not more than three referees who have knowledge of the candidate's work, should be sent to the Secretary to the Managers of the Mellon Fellowship Fund, Faculty of History, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9EF, so as to reach her by 13 November 1990.



## The Fight over "Fair Use"

### From George Page 10

is not decided on other issues, it will be heard in the same federal circuit (southern New York), where the earlier cases were decided. Kramer's lawyer, Kirsten Lundergan, is not aware—"unfortunately," she says—of any fair-use cases pending in any other circuit.

In the meantime, scholarly publishers seem little alarmed—even little aware—of potential danger. Certainly they are not panicking. Editors of the *Journal of American History* and the *Journal of Southern History*, for example, report no unusual problems yet for authors in consequence of the court cases. Nor have they changed previous policies on quoted material. "Maybe we are too comfortable," says Clyde Milner, editor of the *Western Historical Quarterly*. "But let's get clarification in the courts and the Congress. My bottom line is, we don't want [scholars] to get too nervous, to start censoring themselves."

Among scholarly presses, the University of Tennessee Press was to have, been Kramer's publisher, and Professor Benedict cited fair-use concerns at his own university, Ohio State. But some other scholarly publishers continue to rely on policies they have traditionally followed. John Drayton, editor in chief of the University of Oklahoma Press, directs authors to the *Chicago Manual of Style*, which he says encourages getting permissions to quote but discourages "excessive caution." "We

all deplore the erosion of fair use of published and unpublished material," says Kate Torrey, editor in chief of the University of North Carolina Press. But "it has not changed the way we operate—not yet."

Among documentary editors who collect and publish primary source material, the degree of worry seems inverse to how remote in history one's subject is. The University of Tennessee, for example, houses editorial projects on the papers of three former presidents—Jackson, Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Polk editor Harold Moser reports no new difficulties and hopes to be able to continue relying on the principle that "letters written to a public figure in his public capacity are in the public domain." Editors of papers of non-presidential, more recently prominent figures are less comfortable. Robert Schulmann is struggling to obtain access to some papers of Albert Einstein from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Publication-permission difficulties could come next: "We anticipate having problems." Megan Maxwell says that editors of the Martin Luther King, Jr., papers have been using "some pretty incredible means" to try to find obscure writers of letters to King who seem "to have disappeared." The fear that is upon publication they might reappear to assert rights.

Among commercial publishers, Byron Dobell, editor of *American Heritage* magazine, tends to regard the whole thing as a

tempest in an inkwell. "People are suckers for stories about their own business," he observes, and this may be just another case of journalists and other writers overreacting to controversies that concern them; less publicized issues probably seem just as alarming "to doorknob manufacturers." Dobell doesn't expect problems at *Heritage*, which he says tends to deal with long-deceased historical figures: "We haven't really had any problem and haven't been sued. . . . Teddy Roosevelt is not about to descend on me."

Commercial presses, however, where big money as well as reputations may be at stake, are more concerned. Fearing that publicity might put lawsuit ideas into someone's head, editors there refuse to cite specific recent examples of putting pressure on authors to get permissions to quote or of delaying publication for want of them. "I am not aware of anybody I deal with being frightened off by these [fair-use] cases," says James Mairs, a vice president of W. W. Norton and Company. But he acknowledges that publishers may become more shy if only to avoid increased likelihood of "nuisance suits." Senior Editor Ashbel Green of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., is more emphatic: "Our consciousness was raised on the Salinger case. We are asking authors for permissions more carefully now." Another New York publisher who declined to be identified described plans to go ahead with a biography of a controversial figure despite

some possible fair-use exposure: "We're taking a lot of risks."

Why, in the view of such a concerned person as Professor Benedict, will the newly proposed legislation not end the riskiness and uncertainty? Because, he contends, the Supreme Court already has agreed that fair use applies to unpublished as well as published documents. The new legislation does not say that it applies "equally" to both kinds. Professor Benedict himself is among those who are not at all sure that published and unpublished material should be treated exactly alike, which could raise financial and privacy issues. In Benedict's view, a better solution would be more liberal judicial interpretation. "The whole doctrine of fair use was developed by the courts . . . the real problem is that the courts have defined it unrealistically."

Effects on scholarship will continue to unfold, he predicts, and obstacles to the use of documents increase. "It is a question of when, not if, owners will copyright unpublished materials," he declares. But he hopes scholars and publishers will not react in fearful self-censorship. "I hope they will go on waiting" to see what happens—"there isn't any reason yet to do anything else." ■

Gerald George is a free-lance writer living in Gallatin, Tennessee.

## Correspondence

### From Correspondence Page 7

sources, there are others that are withering under public indifference.

The Chicago Historical Society and the Atlanta Historical Society have successfully made the transition. The Pierpont Morgan Library and the Folger Library are now placing more emphasis on exhibitions and public programming.

At the Virginia Historical Society, the decision to go beyond the traditional mode of library and learned society was made deliberately and after intensive study by board and staff. It was an attempt to redress the absence of a state history museum and of an organization providing educational assistance to teachers. We launched these initiatives from a position of fiscal strength and with a definite financial plan.

Indeed, historical societies must operate prudently and not overextend themselves

in trying to be "all things to all people." But to leave the impression that the opening up of historical societies has only led to trouble is an unfortunate distortion and slights the accomplishments of many institutions that are successfully meeting the challenges of American society today.

Charles F. Bryan, Jr., Director  
Virginia Historical Society  
Richmond, VA

Author Gerald George responds:

I can appreciate the desire of my critics to distance their state historical societies from the troubled ones I described in the article, even to the point of Mr. Goodrich's quibble over whether the Missouri Historical Society is a state historical society. (It is, albeit, like the Massachusetts, California, and Virginia historical societies, it is not supported by state government appropriations). But I suggest they take com-

fort from re-reading the article.

It does not say, Mr. Goodrich, that the state-supported State Historical Society of Missouri is or has been in trouble. It says, quite to the contrary, that serious trouble has been experienced by "few state historical organizations, particularly tax-supported ones." The article does not say, Mr. Bourcier, that the "quest for public appeal" produced the "woes" of certain historical societies; nor does it say, Mr. Bryan, that "progressive" ones are merely "pandering to the public" for financial support. It says, "They are driven by the intensified financial pressures of the 1980s, but also by society's growing demand for public service from institutions that have seemed 'elitist'—and for greater public accountability." The article does not say, Mr. Bryan, that "broadening an institution's public through expanded educational and museum programs leads

to financial disaster and turnover among directors." The article says that some of the institutions cited have had "trouble funding a range of services and competing with other cultural organizations," and that "in seeking broader public support," other societies with problems of "deferred maintenance, deteriorating documents, inadequate collections controls, and financial squeezing" may be "as vulnerable to public scrutiny" as were the ones cited. Sound historical organizations can of course successfully broaden their public services, and have done so. Indeed, my article described one state society recovering from problems aggravated by difficulty in attracting the public.

But let me help my critics. I am personally familiar enough with the institutions they, themselves, lead to applaud the success all three seem to be having—in the different courses they are pursuing.

## An Agenda for Academic Historians

### From Gray Page 8

for the tenured, I would reply that in my experience, in recent years colleges and universities have begun to take a more holistic view of a faculty member's responsibility, to see each aspect of the holy trinity of teaching, research, and service as important and, indeed, interrelated, and to promote and grant tenure on the basis of excellence in areas other than just research. Of course, we need to continue to develop research skills and utilize new and better theoretical and analytical ap-

proaches, and to communicate our findings both to students and colleagues, but also, I would add, to others. You will find an interested and intelligent audience out there, and be able to assist in opening the American mind, advancing cultural literacy, and exposing the falsehoods of Prof-scum. Probably, too, you will begin to get additional responses to your pronouncements and publications. ■

Ralph D. Gray is professor of history at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis.

## "Nearby History"

### From Bennett Page 13

Nearby History Symposium how effectively state councils can work to facilitate dialogue among cultural and educational organizations on matters of mutual intellectual interest crucial to an informed and engaged citizenry.

In *Humanities and the American Promise* (1987), state councils were commended for giving "shape to a curriculum in the humanities that differs markedly from the formal curricula of schools, colleges, and universities, yet treats the same fundamental questions of the quality of life and provokes public discourse about them." The councils are—and must con-

tinue to be—an integral part of the concept of lifelong learning, working with other cultural institutions to provide the means and opportunity for high quality educational experiences for the adult public and for teachers who must help to instill that love of learning in the students that they teach. The Nearby History Symposium offered a model for productive interchange between academia and the public and for partnerships to encourage and enhance such interactions. ■

Pamela J. Bennett is the Director of the Indiana Historical Bureau.



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1 8 4 0 - 1 9 4 0

**Friday & Saturday,  
November 9 & 10, 1990**

In conjunction with a major exhibition opening to the public  
Saturday, October 13, 1990

Lectures on advertising techniques from door-to-door sales to electronic imagery, advertising and the "disposable society," and the creation of demand for choice, variety, and novelty in consumer goods.

Registration required.

Call (716) 263-2700 x212  
for information.

**STRONG  
MUSEUM**



Exploring American Life

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Arnita A. Jones, Acting Executive Secretary  
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