



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

OAH

NEWSLETTER

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1981 PROGRAM

When the OAH holds its 1981 annual meeting in Detroit on April 1 - 4, the program will offer special challenges as well as opportunities for different kinds of learning -- and enjoying. Convinced that we must address ourselves more directly to the question of what role history might play in understanding the current world crises in which we find ourselves, and aware at the same time that there is a serious intellectual and professional crisis within our own discipline, the 1981 Program Committee has entitled its Program "What Is To Be Done? Concepts, Case Studies, Classrooms." As a result, the Program will proceed in several directions.

1. Detroit

The Program takes special advantage of our location in one of America's most interesting cities. The situation of Detroit, indeed, seems to exemplify significant aspects of our current world crisis. The Program, therefore, will highlight Detroit and its history. It will have as participants Detroit citizens from government, labor, business and other fields whose expertise will aid our efforts at historical understanding. We propose to make Detroit aware of what historians are doing and to take advantage of being in Detroit to learn from it. The Program will use the city and its resources. Several major Detroit institutions -- for example, Greenfield Village, the Detroit Institute of Art, the Historical Society, Wayne State University -- are cooperating in a venture that will enable us to learn first-hand more about the nature and history of Detroit. There will be sessions at sites outside the hotel, and with the cooperation of the city of Detroit, we will be able to provide transportation for those who wish to take advantage of these opportunities. There will, in addition, be tours of special interest to historians. Every effort will be made to enable those who attend to experience something of historical and contemporary Detroit.

2. The Profession

No previous OAH Program has devoted as many sessions to the issue of the historical profession. Interest will not be limited to the economic crisis, jobs, or alternative careers. Rather, the Program will explore aspects of the history of our profession and deal with problems of history and of theory, problems of the historian in the classroom and as a researcher, and prob-

lems of practical as well as theoretical concern to historians. The Program Committee is committed to a revival of discussion and debate about the nature and function of historical study in our culture and about its role in public life as well as in the classroom.

3. Organization of Sessions

The Program will concentrate on ten areas of special interest: the historical profession; social structure; political structure; modernization; culture and communication; America and the law; race and ethnicity; sex and family; urbanization; the United States and the world. In each of these areas there will be Concept Sessions, sessions that deal with major theoretical issues or with historiographical issues. The Program proposes to highlight these issues in each of the areas under concentration in an effort to clarify basic questions of approach and methodology. In each area there will be specific sessions demonstrating the latest empirical work done in the area (case studies). These will offer an opportunity to see in action the research being done and the conclusions being drawn by scholars in the field. This should offer an opportunity to compare these results against the more theoretical concept sessions. Each area will as well have teaching workshops designed to discuss how particular subjects and materials can best be dealt with in the classroom. In some areas there will also be Source Sessions that will deal with the problems of new research materials and how they might best be used. The Program will be organized in such a way that it will be possible for those in attendance to concentrate on particular things in terms of theory, historiography, specific studies, classroom use and sources.

At the same time, of course, participants will be free to attend any session they might wish. The effort to create a little more structure in the Program has been accompanied by a parallel attempt to cut down on the number of papers at any session, to provide for panel discussions, to introduce more informal debates and sessions in an effort not only to eliminate excessive formality, but in a major attempt to make it possible to increase general participation for all who attend the meetings.

4. Entertainment

The Program will make a special effort to provide--

in the intellectual context of its overall plan--some entertainment (music, for example, which is a key aspect of Detroit under any circumstances), as a part of its regular activity. At least two major Detroit cultural institutions are planning special programs for us, social occasions as well as opportunities to use the resources of their excellent collections. The local Publicity Committee is further working to provide lists of excellent and inexpensive restaurants as well as a list of inexpensive hotels.

We are delighted to be in the city of Detroit as well as in the most remarkable convention facility in the country, the Renaissance Center. We are determined to have a Program that will challenge and stimulate. None of this would be possible without the exceptional help and imagination of the local Publicity Committee and the Planning Department of the City of Detroit. These groups have worked hard indeed to make our April meeting among our most memorable.

Warren I. Susman

1982 PROGRAM

The 1982 Program will focus on the theme: "Being a historian: life, scholarship, community and politics." In the past two decades our profession has undergone major change. Much of our time today is devoted to research areas, methodologies -- and job searches -- that would have been virtually unheard of just a generation ago. As a result, we have become more aware of how our personal backgrounds, our choices of research topics, and the political, social and economic developments in our society are interrelated. While we share much with past generations of historians, as students of time and change we recognize the need to reassess continually the meaning and practice of our vocation.

The 1982 Program Committee welcomes proposals which address these themes. How, for example, have different groups approached the field of political or social history? How have definitions of areas such as Afro-American history or family history changed over time? What is and has been the impact of the personal background of historians on their chosen areas of scholarship? We are open to traditional as well as innovative forms: for example, paper sessions on specialized topics and fields, on teaching and curricula; workshops discussing a particular theme from the point of view of several generations of historians; discussions of books pivotal in changing our professional self-perception; workshops in response to problems created by the current job market inside and outside of academe; new scholarship represented in recent dissertations. In addition to offering traditional research papers and scholarly critique, we will make time and space available for people who wish to discuss informally the themes of the conference, and we will arrange one or more plenary sessions where the recommendations of such workshops may be discussed by the convention as a whole.

The proposed theme is not meant to be restrictive. We encourage proposals on a wide range of subjects. All proposals for papers, sessions and workshops should consist of a 1-2 page summary, identifying thesis, methodology, and significance of each presentation and of brief vitas of proposed participants. Three copies of these items should be sent to:

Sara Evans and William Chafe, co-chairs
History Department
University of Minnesota
267-19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

The deadline for all proposals is March 1, 1981. Other committee members are Allen F. Davis (Temple University), Alice Kessler-Harris (Hofstra University), William H. Harris (Indiana University), Arnita Jones (NEH), Peter Wood (Duke University).

A LETTER TO STUDENT MEMBERS

I would like to acknowledge and thank you for the ways that your intelligence, talent, energy, and excitement have contributed to the health of American history and to the OAH. I think of articles for the Journal, papers and commentaries and support labor for the annual meetings, and most particularly of your essential part in the on-going dialogue of teaching in the classroom and seminar. Simply put, you are a vital part of the on-going effort to make history a vigorous and consequential part of our culture.

Hence, I encourage you to be more forthcoming with your thoughts and suggestions about how the OAH can deal creatively with our common problems and opportunities.

We all know that it is inherently difficult, and often frustrating, to initiate and sustain a serious dialogue within a continental culture. Distance translates into time, money, and energy. But I do hope you will address the issues on your respective campuses, and through regional or other networks based on shared interests in particular subject matter, and then bring your ideas and proposals to the attention of individuals within the executive structure and to members of the various committees.

For starters, I offer two propositions for your consideration. First, it strikes me as very important to have a scheduled student caucus at every annual meeting. I know this poses tough economic problems, and I have no neat answers. But large campuses should be able to send a few elected representatives, and groups of smaller schools might be able to fund similar action. Second, I think that a student network could develop proposals for consideration by the Executive Board during its semi-annual meetings.

In any event, I thank you on behalf of the OAH for your past and present support, and I hope you will become more active in the affairs of the organization.

William Appleman Williams, President

AN APPEAL TO ALL MEMBERS

My pride and pleasure at the honor you have conferred upon me in designating me as President-Elect are tempered by a sense of urgency and responsibility in the face of the many and mounting problems that confront us. There is no need to list them here; rather, I would ask for your help and participation in addressing them.

We are a heterogeneous group, made up of historians practicing their craft in a number of ways: teaching on a variety of levels; consulting; researching in business, government, independently; doing archival,

museum and preservation work; writing for university presses, mass market publications or the media. OAH has long tried, with limited resources and staff, to service all the different constituencies of our organization. During my year in office and as a member of the Executive Board I will seek to strengthen the servicing aspects of our organization, starting modestly with things we can do by self-help and cooperation and going on from these to seeking outside fund support for projects members consider worth doing. I hope we will increase working contacts among OAH members and people practicing history outside of our organization. I strongly believe that we must improve the image of history and of the historian in the public mind and that to do so we must reach out to others in the humanities, arts and letters who share our concerns. If the efforts of the current President and Executive Board for capital fund-raising, which will continue during 1982, succeed, we will be able to establish a presence in Washington, D.C. and make our voices heard effectively wherever our interests are at stake. Some of the projects on which I would like to see the OAH work include: use of the federal internship program to employ young historians; establishment of a state-by-state network of historians willing to volunteer as letter writers, lobbyists and expert witnesses on issues affecting historians; a business history conference designed to raise the awareness of businessmen to the need for record preservation and for the employment of in-house historians; similar efforts addressed to labor unions, community organizations and churches; continuation of the History Fair, History Day and Women's History Week activities. We need to take practical and concrete steps to meet the needs of unemployed members and women historians, who are carrying a disproportionately large share of the burden of the economic crisis. We need to strengthen the involvement and participation of members of racial and ethnic minorities in the work of our organization and support them in their efforts to retrieve the record of their collective past. These are only some of the issues -- I look to you to tell me of others and to propose concrete steps toward dealing with them. I would like to do whatever I can to encourage your active participation and involvement in decision-making and problem-solving. I will listen, take your guidance, and try to learn from you.

Ultimately, the pressing problems we face today must lead each of us to a questioning of our purposes and goals as historians. What made us seek out this profession in the first place? On what grounds do we urge students to study history or to become historians? How do we see our function today -- as professionals, as scholars, as citizens? What do we expect from our professional organizations and how far are we willing to go in our personal involvement to help improve them?

The program of the 1982 convention (described on page 2 of this Newsletter) will attempt to give focus to this discussion. We can and should translate discussion into action, by moving together, reaching outward and sharing each other's experiences and concerns. The challenges of the present can, I believe, be a means for reaffirming that which is best in our tradition and defining the adaptations we must make in order to strengthen our role as keepers and interpreters of the past for future generations. Please write to me at Lakeview Dr., Tomkins Cove, N.Y. 10986.

Gerda Lerner, President-Elect
Robinson-Edwards Professor of History
University of Wisconsin-Madison

NCC PROJECT DIRECTOR

Mack Thompson, Executive Director of the American Historical Association, and Richard Kirkendall of the OAH have appointed Dr. Page Putnam Miller Project Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. She assumed this responsibility September 1, 1980.

Dr. Miller received a B.A. from Mary Baldwin College and a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland. She is an American historian specializing in women's history. She was recently a finalist in the AHA Congressional Fellowship program. She has taught courses in American history, religious history, and women's history, most recently serving at the University of Maryland. In addition, she has administrative and political experience.

With the appointment of Miller the NCC has resumed full operation. She is eager to carry forward the good work that Arnita Jones started and is anxious to work closely with state and local committees. The NCC's task of promoting history is enormous and important. All OAH members are encouraged to get involved with NCC, and those interested in learning more about it should contact Page Miller at 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C., 20003, or telephone 202/544-2422.

OAH CONFERENCE ON INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE BASIC SURVEYS: A PERSONAL VIEW

"Everyone talks about the survey course but no one does anything about it" might well become the epitaph of survey courses. Although in a few rare moments of pessimism the OAH conference in Bloomington, Indiana (March 26-30, 1980) resembled a wake, more frequently the mood was celebratory. The nearly 200 participants from all over the United States had gathered to review the survey formats generally used and to consider approaches for integrating materials on women into the United States and Western Civilization surveys. Through the hard work of a handful of scholars, the conference offered sets of curricula material to be used by survey teachers. Equally important, although in many ways unintentional, the interchange on the nature of survey courses probably was the most productive discussion since the politically-oriented surveys became widespread.

The idea for the conference was an exciting one. Its focus was the survey course, and many of us believe that survey courses are the most important courses in a history department. For many students it is their only exposure to history in college, while for others it determines or influences their definition of history. At the same time, the project concerned itself with approximately half of the people who have ever lived.

As the time for the conference in Bloomington drew near, I had some second thoughts about participating. I was on leave from the University of Kansas and a trip to Indiana would interrupt my research. Besides, conferences are generally more social events than productive work meetings. In general I say "yes" to any conference a year in advance and then often regret my commitment as the time to travel approaches.

I dragged myself to Bloomington and returned home to Lawrence, Kansas to broadcast to all of my colleagues that I had just participated in the most productive and successful conference I had ever attended. The atmos-

phere was conducive to work; Betsey Fox-Genovese and D'Ann Campbell and her staff took care of all arrangements so that we had no other choice than to work on the agenda at hand. Everybody came with a strong and energetic commitment to carry out the project although there was a healthy skepticism about its feasibility. Equally important was that the range of participants reflected the profession itself, and they represented high schools, junior and community colleges, liberal arts and technical schools and graduate universities.

All came committed and supportive; all recognized that at the least traditional surveys and their textbooks unfairly omitted references to women and thus distorted our view of the past. The conference had a unique atmosphere and tone; a noncompetitive, supportive one. Perhaps it reflected a conspiratorial cohesiveness as the implications of our work became apparent -- that ultimate success would lead to altering the survey radically. Perhaps it reflected that our women colleagues dominated and ran the conference, and their own experiences have led to special sensitivities and sensibilities which lend a welcome, supportive tone.

An important substantive result of the conference was the general recognition that existing survey texts and courses represent a rather traditional, narrow way of dealing with the past. In American history, for instance, the usual periodization and the resultant textbook chapters and lectures reflect an implicit view of the rhythms of American life -- one founded on the cycles of national political events. The problem is that they are rhythms discordant with the view of American life as suggested by work in social and economic history in the last fifteen years or so. When major problems in social history are dealt with in survey courses, they are mentioned at a single point in time and then disappear. Women's spheres or immigration are discussed for the nineteenth century and then dropped altogether. Basically, survey courses are taught with an episodic approach at the expense of cohesion. Only the general treatment of political institutions seems to escape the rule of episodic discontinuity, and even there voters and the electorate are treated only now and then without consistency.

Even if it were possible to offer a cohesive rather than episodic survey course, the problem would not be solved because, as the conferees agreed, the introduction of women's history or other aspects of the new social history inevitably challenges the existing period format. The problem is not merely to mention some women in teaching the survey, but to rethink the way we approach Western Civilization or the national history of the United States. To include the experiences of women in the survey is to include the experiences of people -- not just the great, but the ordinary; not just abstractions about two hundred million people, but the content and texture of life or real people. It must lead inevitably to recasting our focus as historians and teachers. To integrate successfully concerns about women's spheres in the early nineteenth century must lead to examining that topic during other periods. When that happens we begin to recognize that the periods of women's roles do not neatly coincide with our present textbook and lecture topics.

The participants recognized a basic dilemma: to reshape completely American history surveys in order to integrate women's history and the other concerns of historical research in the past fifteen or twenty years is the ideal solution; yet to do so would guarantee almost no change whatsoever, for few teachers would use materials which radically altered the history of the United States as they understand it.

The solution offered by the OAH Conference on Integrating Material on Women into Traditional Survey Courses is a practical one. Curricula guides and bibliographies tied to the existing survey formats have been written and distributed to conference participants. These materials, including reprints of articles and primary sources, are excellent resources for introducing material on women into the traditional survey format. At the same time they are so thorough that they offer the building blocks for renovating the framework of the survey.

The curricula guides and other materials are to be tested in survey courses across the nation this academic year. Teachers and developers will evaluate them late next spring, and then the Conference will make revised guides available to the profession. This will be a major step in reshaping and improving the teaching and structure of survey courses. Yet no one need fear that this will lead to standardizing survey courses; indeed, it is a move in the opposite direction. The curricula materials are so rich and varied that they offer individual instructors greater freedom and diversity than do existing textbooks in moving in new and varied directions.

For further information, contact Elizabeth Fox-Genovese or D'Ann Campbell through the OAH office.

David M. Katzman

OAH ON CAPITOL HILL

Representatives of the Organization testified on two legislative proposals during the late spring and summer. On May 29, Lloyd C. Gardner of Rutgers University spoke before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, chaired by Richardson Preyer of North Carolina. The subject was the Freedom of Information Act. Gardner testified as follows:

The passage of the Freedom of Information Act reconfirmed a central tenet of constitutional democracy -- the public's need and right to have access to information on which government decisions affecting individual citizens and national policy are based. The historian in such a society has a special obligation to use that information to establish an accurate record -- not simply to fulfill private responsibilities -- but indeed to satisfy the demands of national interest and national security, terms often misapplied and misused by overzealous advocates of secrecy.

Legislation introduced in recent weeks in both houses of Congress designed to limit the application of FOIA in various ways is a disturbing reminder that not everyone understands fully the purpose of that act, or is not convinced it works in the national interest. This is a curious development because the exemptions desired for the Central Intelligence Agency really will not help it to prevent the publication of memoirs by former employees. However that may be, another principal reason for asking for exemption from FOIA concerns so-called "foreign originated" or non-government material in CIA files. The argument is made that informants and intelligence agencies of other nations will not trust the United States with their secrets out of fear that the information will soon enter the public realm.

There are several answers to this objection. First, no responsible historian I know would

assume that documents being used in current negotiations should be made available until a proper interval. That this is true is easily demonstrated. So far not one sentence has been released to the public under a court order upholding FOIA request in circumstances where the CIA has argued that release would injure the national security.

We may well disagree among ourselves what constitutes a proper interval. Indeed, it is for that reason that the most recent presidential executive order reserves certain categories of documents from automatic declassification. The FOIA serves an important purpose in this regard by adding another check or balance to a system still heavily weighted in favor of such restrictions.

The second answer to the objection put by the CIA in requesting exemption from releasing documents originated from sources outside the government is that it is not a loophole, hindering the agency's effectiveness, but a noose that would strangle FOIA. When FOIA first went into operation, I pointed out at the National Archives Conference that it contained a Catch-22 in that a researcher had to know that a document existed before it could be requested. I then tested the provision by requesting cable traffic between Washington and Seoul, Korea in the first week of the Korean War. The request was denied as too broad. Others had similar experiences, and changes were made in the administration of the law to insure that this Catch-22 did not prevent the original purpose of FOIA from being achieved. If this exemption now in HR 7056 is granted, historians and other researchers will be worse off than in the days of Catch-22. Far worse off, for who can say where the limits of such an exemption lie?

The final answer is that if the CIA is granted this privilege, how can it be denied to other agencies? Will the National Security Council, the Defense Department, or the Department of State, be willing to take second place in a race to close files and thus subvert the Congress's intention in passing FOIA? Not likely. Indeed, one of my concerns today is that the CIA's proposed exemption reflects the disturbing evidence of a general change in attitude toward declassification.

In recent weeks many of my colleagues and I have been informed that the notion that foreign-originated information should not be declassified on schedule has been so expanded as to include even conversations with foreign ambassadors. Volumes in the Foreign Relations series already compiled, some even in galleys, have been recalled to expunge up to 15 to 20 percent of the documentary material. Thus is this series, the best of its kind in the world, about to be denigrated and brought down to a level just above that of the famous White Papers issued by governments years ago to justify whatever it was they wanted to justify.

This will be a tragedy if it is allowed to go unchallenged. I am familiar also with other reports from colleagues that the process of declassification of documents at the presidential libraries has slowed, in some cases almost to a dead standstill. What an irony it is if this Administration, which began with a pledge to open government, has thus slipped into what might be called, charitably, passive resistance to declassification.

It is an "interesting time" we live in, in the sense of the ancient Chinese curse. But the post-Vietnam backlash against declassification, and against FOIA, can only remind the historian of days when kings banished prophets who displeased them and sent messengers bearing bad news to oblivion. Surely, we are not prepared to go that route.

On September 4, the President-Elect of the OAH, Gerda Lerner, testified before the House Subcommittee on Census and Population, chaired by Robert Garcia of New York. Here the topic was a bill to establish "The Citizen's Commission for the Commemoration of the Federal Government Bicentenary Era." Lerner presented the following statement:

To increase the understanding and appreciation of our national history, the strength and beauty of our Constitution and Bill of Rights, and to appraise their significance in the light of two hundred years of history and interpretation are worthy and important goals. Nevertheless, I will oppose the bill before you because it is:

- Poorly designed
- Bureaucratically inflated
- Wasteful of taxpayer's money
- Ignores the experts in the field
- Does not utilize existing networks and organizations and institutional structures
- Shows no awareness of this being a nation created by immigrants of every race and ethnicity and made up of men and women

The 9,000 historians I represent, academics, teachers, scholars, and federal historians, are and have long been vitally concerned with promoting the study of history among the people. We are in daily contact with young people and have for some years noted with concern, as have all teachers, the erosion of interest in our past among the young. To alter this situation and to promote a greater understanding of history and historical studies, we have in our professional societies launched multifaceted programs of education, community activity and outreach.

Project 87, sponsored jointly by AHA and American Political Science Association has been in existence for three years and has done its work well and there seems little point in duplicating its efforts or in bypassing it. It has studied public education as it related to the nation's constitutional past and is now involved in bringing its findings to the grass roots level.

The National Coordinating Committee, representing a joint effort of OAH, AHA and other affiliated organizations has for several years worked to promote the study of history through a wide network of community-based workshops, state committees and conferences. It coordinates the efforts of academic historians and teachers with those of history buffs, civic and community organizations and businesses and institutions. The solid and effective contacts built over several years could be of inestimable value in advancing an understanding of the formation of the US government and the Constitution and in laying plans for its celebration. The bill before you ignores the existence of this effort.

Other outreach and grass roots activities in behalf of the nation's history are History Day (a series of celebrations of local history in schools and communities); History Fair (designed to involve school children and students in history projects as science fairs do in scientific projects). The recently launched nationwide campaign to celebrate Women's History Week annually is another example of the integration of efforts by academics, teachers, community organizations and local historical societies, librarians and others to promote appreciation for a vital aspect of the American past.

I cite these efforts to indicate that state-by-state networks exist, experienced leadership is available and institutional support can readily be mobilized, thereby maximizing citizen involvement and minimizing cost.

The bill before you is bureaucratically inflated and wasteful of taxpayer's money by starting so to speak from scratch. It seeks to create an unwieldy new structure, which by its nature--eighty-nine members, of which thirty-five are to be active--demands ceremonial functions, rather than actual work. Committees of thirty-five cannot be truly effective and must, by design, give rise to subcommittees, appointed staffs and bureaucracy. The bill does not specify what this is to cost the taxpayer, but G\$ 15 payment for personnel mandates expenditures running to six figures. Moreover, the bill seeks to establish a commission in 1980 which will terminate its services no later than 2001. Twenty years of a new bureaucracy seems neither prudent nor productive while sound and modest proposals for historical education and research in every state are aborted or cut short for lack of funds.

The bill's weakness lies in its exclusion and ignoring of the professional in the field. It is possible that among the various appointees professional historians might be selected, but there is nothing in this bill that says they should be appointed. Historical associations mentioned in the bill and assigned four individual appointees each are not active membership organizations. Most importantly, they lack what we consider an essential ingredient: the outreach connection to grass-roots people in every state in the Union.

Finally, the concept of what history is and how one celebrates the nation's past is defined in this bill in a narrow and restrictive way which ignores the new scholarship. Commemorative events and federally mandated educational programs are not necessarily productive of involving the citizenry in a thoughtful and meaningful re-evaluation and celebration of the past. The development of the federal government and of the concepts of governance embodied in our Constitution were subjects of vigorous struggle and controversy. They were as much shaped by the anonymous people in the street, the lowly soldiers at Valley Forge, the women boycotting British tea and cloth, the mechanics and artisans and slaves and Indians, as they were by the great men we call leaders. The Constitution and Bill of Rights have been shaped by two hundred years of struggle and interpretation and controversy, by diverse forces contesting one against the other, by pickets and politicians and justices, by free Blacks and run-away slaves. The diversity of people, the complexities of interpretation, the variety of constituencies all find no

reflection in this bill and in the commission it seeks to create. For all these reasons, in behalf of my organization and of myself, I must urge you not to enact this bill in its present form.

You might wish to accomplish the same ends by the establishment of a small and workable committee, which would survey existing organizations, institutions and programs, make an inventory of them and report back to you what might be the best structure for a commission later to be formed. It should support work of existing historical societies and committees such as Project 87. The committee should, in my opinion, have fewer than twenty members, the majority of which should be historians, educators, archivists, museum people and humanists. The membership of any future commission or committee to be appointed should consist of men and women representative of the broad ethnic and racial mix in our society. This will insure that we may transmit to the general population the rich variety of contributions, interpretation and representation embodied in the process of creating and ratifying the Constitution and Bill of Rights and setting up a government of, by, and for the people.

The Executive Secretary contributed written statements to both hearings. His statement on FOIA was similar to the one described in the July Newsletter. On the proposed commission, he wrote:

Legislation on behalf of the Federal Government Bicentenary Era is not necessary but could be helpful. The American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association are moving forward on an enterprise, Project 87, that resembles in some ways the proposed project. Groups such as the OAH could take note of the bicentenary era by devoting sessions at annual meetings and space in publications to the subject but the participants would be professional historians and the impact would be limited largely to scholars. It is desirable to promote informed public discussions that would enlarge understanding of the origins, establishment, original purposes and early operations of the federal government. That requires more funds than scholarly organizations have at their disposal. It calls for collaboration between scholars and others which could improve relations between them. The discussion could take place over radio and television. It could take place in local communities. It could be assisted by the publication of special materials. It could be promoted and developed by committees composed of both scholars and others and assisted by a national office. Legislation could encourage all of this by authorizing the establishment of the machinery, funding it and funding the programs.

HR 4981 has several good features. It assumes that historical study by the people is important. It recognizes that the era from 1776 to 1800 was and is significant. It seeks to promote study and enlarge interest in the period. It guarantees that some people who have a substantial interest in history will participate in the activities.

Other features of the bill trouble me. It does not provide clear guidelines on purposes, procedures and activities. It seems likely to promote celebration rather than study and discussion and thus may not enlarge understanding. It ignores the historical profession and its major and broad associations including the American Historical Association, the

Organization of American Historians, the American Association for State and Local history and the Institute of Early American History and Culture. The historical profession is equipped to make a contribution. It has, for many years, devoted a significant amount of attention to the period from 1776 to 1800, for those years cannot be ignored by a group seriously interested in American history.

We need, I am convinced, to break down the barriers that separate scholars from other people and thus we should take advantage of opportunities to do this such as the Federal Government Bicentenary Era. Historians and other scholars could make greater contributions than they are to public understanding and could do so if they had more opportunities to work with other people and took advantage of those opportunities. Historical scholarship would be improved by this as the historians would gain new insights and understanding that they could translate into their work and they could, under the pressure of these new working relations, learn to write and speak more effectively and break with their rather strong tendency to write for and speak to one another.

ACCESS TO HOUSE RECORDS

Historians interested in the history of Congress should assist in efforts presently underway to liberalize access to the official records of the House of Representatives.

In July, William G. Phillips, Staff Director of the Committee on House Administration, wrote as follows to fifty historians, including the President and the Executive Secretary of the OAH:

The National Archives and Records Service is the national repository of the records of the Executive branch of the Federal government by law, and of the Legislative branch records by custom. As provided by the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended, most Executive branch records now become available for use by researchers after a 30-year period established in the law. Some records are obviously made available much sooner than others that involve classified data, personal privacy, or records that must be handled in accordance with other laws, such as Census Bureau material. Public access to many documents and records of Executive agencies is also provided under the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended.

The original language of the Federal Records Act provided for a 50-year standard for access. Shortly after that law was enacted, Professor Conyers Read, University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the American Historical Association's Committee on Historians and the Federal Government, prevailed upon House Speaker Sam Rayburn to extend the same standard to records of the House of Representatives. The result was the adoption of House Resolution 288 in the following Congress on June 16, 1953. It provided that:

"...The Clerk of the House is authorized to permit the Administrator of General Services to make available for use -- (1) any records of the House of Representatives, transferred to the National Archives, which have been in existence for not less than 50 years, except when he determines that the use of such records would be detrimental to the public interest; and (2) any records of the

House of Representatives, transferred to the National Archives, which have previously been made public."

However, the Federal Records Act of 1950, on which the House resolution was modeled, was amended in 1978 to provide for a 30-year standard (instead of 50 years) for Executive branch records. In its report on this legislation, the House Government Operations Committee said:

"Existing laws on the transfer of documents to the Archives leave many important records unnecessarily restricted for long periods of time because the transferring agencies are unwilling to review and remove outdated restrictions."

The Committee went on to point out that the reduction from 50 to 30 years in the standard "should ensure better and more professional protection for historical records."

Of course, records of the House of Representatives may be equally as valuable for historical research purposes as those of the Executive branch and are entitled to the same high level of public access, professional protection, and enlightened archival practices. This fact has been recently noted in the Senate by the introduction of S. Res. 474 on June 24, 1980, by Senator Robert C. Byrd (D., W. Va.), the Majority Leader. The Byrd resolution provides for a 20-year access standard for Senate records, with special protection for "sensitive records" such as those that contain classified information, personally private data, or information that is otherwise controlled by existing law or regulation.

The committee staff is eager to hear from anyone who has views on the 50-year rule and is especially eager to hear from historians able to take an active part in this effort to promote change. The staff needs to identify a member of Congress who will provide leadership on this issue and to make members of Congress aware of the present lack of access to congressional records, the lack of uniformity in organization of the records, and even the lack of definition of what records are and what constitutes the official records of the House.

For educational purposes, staff members are interested in locating published articles on the state of the records, access to the records, and the desirability of access. Additionally, individuals are encouraged to produce articles discussing, for example, the comparability of access to Executive branch records for research with access to congressional, particularly House, records and the interpretation of history based on executive branch records almost exclusively because of the inability to locate or gain access to House records. The staff is also interested in positive experiences in use of the records, how access was obtained in those cases, and the use by researchers of legislative records as the major body of primary research materials.

In addition to soliciting the views of historians, Mr. Phillips contacted members of Congress whose biographies and past activities suggested concern with the historical record of the institution. Those who have expressed interest in the project to date are Representatives Bolling, Simon, Pease, Hamilton, Solarz, Whitehurst and Gingrich. No member who would actively lead the Democratic caucus discussion of the issue and solicit support in the caucus for a rules change in the 97th Congress has as yet been identified.

OAH members should express their interest in this issue to their Representatives. Such efforts would be

particularly useful if they would result in finding a leader for the effort and identifying members who would be interested in supporting the effort by way of speeches on the House floor and in the Congressional Record, co-sponsoring a resolution, or voting for a rules change.

Letters to Phillips should be addressed to him at Suite H-326, U. S. Capitol. His telephone number is 202-225-2061. The number for Ruth H. Matthews, a staff member who is devoting special attention to the issue, is 225-7965. The Executive Secretary of OAH will be grateful for copies of letters that members write on this issue for they will assist him in his own efforts.

FBI RECORDS

Federal District Court Judge Harold Greene recently denied a motion by the defendant to remove the preliminary injunction prohibiting destruction of FBI records until record retention plans and schedules, shaped in accordance with the standards prescribed by statute, had been developed and submitted for Court approval. The OAH participated as a friend of the Court in this case, American Friends Service Committee, et al. v. William H. Webster, et al. "It was most valuable having the OAH's amicus brief before the Court," Marshall Perlin, the attorney for the plaintiff, informed the Executive Secretary.

THE AMERICAN HISTORY ROOM

American historians in New York, including LaWanda Cox, Hans Trefousse and Arthur Schlesinger, are alarmed about the decision to close the American History Room in the New York Public Library and have appealed to the Organization of American Historians for assistance. "To a professional American historian," Joel H. Silbey has observed, "one of the great scholarly resources in this country is the American History Room of the New York Public Library. Its collections, personnel, services and the conditions under which one is able to work have always been impressive and very important to people such as myself." "This unique collection has long served scholars from all over the country. Its dispersal would occasion considerable hardship to the profession," Trefousse advised. He urged the OAH to "take steps to prevent it, if possible."

The President-Elect and the Executive Secretary of the OAH have written to Mr. Richard Couper, the President of the library, and Dr. David Stam, the library's Director of Research Libraries, on the issue. Lerner wrote the following letter:

I am greatly concerned about a decision taken to close the American History Room in the New York Public Library. I would urge you to reconsider this decision and I hope you will give an opportunity to myself and other historians to confer with you about this matter.

The facilities in the American History Room are one of the major assets of the Public Library and have great value to scholars, students, and the general public. The specialized knowledge of the librarians in this room and the easy availability of its resources have fostered scholarship and, perhaps even more importantly, have enabled general readers to develop an interest in the American past. It is regrettable that budgetary

restraints make any curtailment of services a necessity, but to single out one room for obliteration seems to me particularly unfortunate. The general public will undoubtedly conclude that the directors of the New York Public Library consider American history dispensable. I am certain you will agree with me that such an effect would be most unfortunate. Historians and teachers are working hard to counteract the indifference about history and our nation's past in many young people. We need more than ever before the resources provided by the Public Library, and we need the American History Room. May I urge you to reconsider this matter and suspend the moving of the books until responsible scholars and educators can have a hearing on this matter.

Members wishing to express their views to Mr. Couper and Dr. Stam should write them at the library, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York 10036.

THE MEDIA COMMITTEE

The Historian as Film Maker

More and more these days, our students are developing impressions of American history from film and television. The trend is easy to detect when teaching a survey course. Often the apathetic students who regard historical figures and events with only distant curiosity spring to life with probing questions when the subject for discussion covers ground treated by the mass media. Students who witnessed television specials about the Sacco and Vanzetti case, the Scottsboro Boys, or the murder of civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi show an inquisitiveness about the implications of these cases for our times. Hardly a student who watched "Inherit the Wind" has difficulty describing the differences between Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan or commenting on the significance of the Scopes Monkey Trial. Many have firm impressions of Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt, FDR, and JFK based on their experiences watching "Give 'Em Hell Harry," "Eleanor and Franklin," "FDR: The Last Year," and "The Missiles of October." And, of course, they show a thirst for new knowledge about the Old South and slavery as a result of watching two of the most popular shows ever aired on television: "Gone With the Wind" and "Roots."

Scholars are certainly aware that film and television have significantly affected the attitudes of today's generation of students, but they disagree in their assessment of the consequences. Some hail the development as a great breakthrough in the effort to bring history to a wider audience. Others warn of the dangers of "popularizing" and "prostituting" history when producers try to create exciting drama and win high Nielson ratings. There is evidence to support both the optimists and the pessimists when reviewing the mixed quality of recent television specials. But, given the trend toward greater production of history-oriented shows and the continuing public appetite for these programs, it seems worthwhile for scholars to give careful consideration of their role in the process. Is it enough for them simply to evaluate and criticize the programs in brief public statements at the time of broadcast? Is it enough that they limit their participation in television programming to that of a consultant who judges the authenticity of details prepared by scriptwriters and media personnel? Is there not a more central role to be played by historians, one that allows them to act as principal architects in the development of television programming?

In recent years the National Endowment for the Humanities has dealt with this challenge by helping historians engage in film and television production. Recipients of grants administered by the Division of Public Programs are encouraged to bring scholars and broadcast personnel together for conceptual planning, research, script preparation, and various aspects of production. The Endowment hopes that the interactions between professionals will enable scholars to insure that the programs reflect the critical and analytical work of the humanities, while the producers, directors, and writers can help communicate the academicians' work to a broad public. Between 1967 and 1979, the Endowment awarded 387 grants for these projects. In addition to supporting radio programs the monies facilitated production of several major television specials such as "The American Short Story Series," "The Adams Chronicles," and "The Scarlet Letter." After airing on the Public Broadcasting Service, films and videotapes became available for use by public schools, libraries, colleges, and civic groups.

Several large-scale projects designed for national public television are currently being developed. Some employ a documentary format, others use dramatic techniques (often called docu-drama), and some are hybrids. A few examples may suggest the variety of history-related projects currently in progress.

One of the most ambitious documentary programs is Richard Ellison's thirteen-part "Vietnam Project," which is being produced in cooperation with WGBH-Boston. Ellison has commissioned several noted American, Vietnamese, and French scholars to examine diverse perspectives on Indo china in the 1940-1975 period. Each program will mix original interviews with archival film and new on-location film footage from Vietnam. In another documentary dealing with a war theme Franklin D. Mitchell is combining archival news footage with theatrical films, still photographs, and personal interviews to create a social history of the American people during World War II. Entitled "The American Homefront," Mitchell's project studies the impact of the war on employment, population distribution, and opportunities for ethnic groups, minority groups, and women. The Constitution and the political system that grew up around it is the subject of another documentary series under the direction of Francis Rosenberger. This project, which is now in the early planning stages, is designed for release before the bicentennial of the Constitutional Convention. The fifteen programs of "A More Perfect Union" will include newsreels, archival film, pictures, and interviews with representative figures from each of the three branches of the federal government.

Experiments with docu-drama techniques are also prominent in the new productions. For instance, Daniel Walkowitz has finished "Moulders of Troy," which deals with labor history, and he is currently preparing a script entitled, "Factory Girls and 'Fallen Women,'" the first of a three-part series of America's move towards an industrial and urban society in the 1830-1860 period. My own series also uses docu-drama. Entitled "A House Divided," it examines the institution of slavery in America through the lives of selected individuals. The pilot program on Denmark Vesey's plan for a slave insurrection is currently in production. There have been attempts, also, to develop combinations of the documentary and dramatic formats. For instance, John Sproat's production, "Bonds of Iron," imaginatively contrasts the perspectives of a slave and a proprietor in antebellum Virginia through dramatic use of historical evidence.

These programs should offer more than just historical information packaged in an entertaining way. If they are to succeed in giving the public a keener sense of the way scholars wrestle with historical problems, they must show that historical events can be interpreted from many different angles. Like a good book, a good television show ought to stir curiosity about complex questions and make the audience aware that the historian's work is dynamic, personal, and analytical and not just a dry recording process.

As more and more NEH-sponsored productions appear on national television, it is likely that scholars will disagree strongly with some of the interpretations. No doubt, there will be arguments about thesis, validity, documentation, presentation, and other concerns of the profession. Such criticisms must surely be welcomed, for contributions of the mass media deserve the same tough tests of quality that we try to apply daily when evaluating history communicated through the printed medium.

It is time that more people become audience to the scholarly debates that dominate our professional meetings and journals. The NEH-sponsored programs provide outstanding opportunities for historians to communicate the relevance of their disagreements to a "classroom" of millions.

Further information about the guidelines for grant applications may be obtained by writing to: Media Program, Division of Public Programs (Mail Stop 403), National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Robert Brent Toplin
University of North Carolina
at Wilmington

"America at Work"

Response to the "America at Work" film series televised over the closed circuit facilities of the hotel in San Francisco has been limited but encouraging. The reaction panel scheduled for the second day of the convention drew forty-five to fifty people who participated in an animated discussion. In addition, those few who returned the questionnaire available in the convention registration area were enthusiastic about the program and urged its continuation. Plans are being made for another series of screenings in Detroit. In the meanwhile, any delayed responses to the San Francisco series would be welcomed by John E. O'Connor, Department of Humanities, New Jersey Institute of Technology, 323 High Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

JOURNAL OF HISTORICAL REVIEW

The July article on the Journal of Historical Review provoked a new and very different set of letters. These argue that the Executive Secretary should not play the censor's role and should make the mailing list available to every group that wishes to use it for the dissemination of ideas. The writers expressed confidence that OAH members could appraise the materials they receive, could discard the items they do not want, and do not need protection from this office. According to this view, the OAH, in the management of its mailing list, as well as in other ways, should stand for the free interchange of views, any views, no matter how repulsive, unpopular or extreme. One member pointed out that there was no indication in the literature accompanying the mailing that the Organization endorsed the Journal or its sponsors. Another asked: "If

trained historians are unable to detect and handle biased historical presentations, then who can? And if they ask their own association to pre-censor what they read, how can the OAH take the actions reported in the same newsletter on the Freedom of Information Act or the Eudey case?" "If the OAH...makes its membership lists available to publishers or collateral historical societies, it must make those lists available in a consistent and uncensored manner," this member added. "To do otherwise is to erode academic freedom by limiting it to the currently stylish, the commonplace, and the accepted which seldom need to be defended."

Some members, while regarding the JHR as "trash" were pleased to have the opportunity to see it. It enabled some to become acquainted with a body of thought with which they had not been familiar. "It was a mind opening publication and increased my understanding, or wonder, of my times," one member wrote. Another observed: "There is an old cliché that says 'forewarned is forearmed.' We have been forewarned." And one member reported on his use of the publication: "The JHR arrived shortly after the end of my class [on the Christian Resistance in Nazi Germany] and I circulated it to members of the class as proof that the Holocaust revisionist movement is alive and well. [Earlier, the class had found it hard to believe that there were people who denied that the Holocaust happened.] I think it was important for my students to know about and to know the flaws in the JHR logic."

REPORT OF THE HUMANITIES COMMISSION

Learned societies can play a vital and varied role in strengthening the humanities, according to The Humanities in American Life: Report of the Commission on the Humanities, to be published in October. The work of a 32-member panel sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and chaired by Richard W. Lyman, former president of Stanford and now president of the foundation, the report surveys the humanities at every level of education, the system of humanistic research, and patterns of support for the humanities.

"The highest educational priority for America in the 1980s" is improving the quality of our elementary and secondary schools, the report states. Learned societies, the Commission suggests, should help develop guidelines for the training of humanities teachers and encourage college and university humanists to work with high schools in strengthening their humanities curriculum. "In the long run," the report notes, "the national repute of the learned societies and the health of their disciplines depend in some measure on high school teachers in the humanities."

Many college administrators and humanists, the report charges, "have abdicated their most basic social responsibility: to help shape a philosophy of education." The Commission urges higher education to "formulate afresh the ideals of liberal education" in a period of vocationalism and fiscal austerity. While noting the lack of consensus on what to do about the shortage of teaching positions for young Ph.D.'s, the Commission believes that graduate programs can do more to adapt the training they offer to current academic and nonacademic job opportunities.

The report energetically affirms the importance of humanistic scholarship. Though it "seldom attracts public fanfare" or "leads straight to widely visible results," the Commission emphasizes, research in the humanities must be supported--particularly when inflation is eroding the financial resources of

fellowship programs, research libraries and centers, and scholarly publishers.

"Learned societies are fast becoming professional associations," the Commission observes. New technologies for storing and sharing knowledge, the changed fortunes of higher education, and the many new responsibilities of humanists in a "learning society" all "promise to stretch the meaning of the word humanist and change the profession. Regulating the pace of that change, making it work for the benefit of education and scholarship in the humanities," the report states, is a task that the learned societies must share.

The Humanities in American Life (\$12.50 cloth, \$3.50 paper) is published by the University of California Press, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720.

STUDENTS IN PUBLIC HISTORY

A result of the Second Annual Conference on Public History hosted by Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, April 18-20, 1980, was the creation of a national network of students enrolled or interested in public and applied history programs or courses and the establishment of a newsletter. Sponsored by the Graduate Program in Public Historical Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara, the newsletter will include information about the National Council on Public History, publicize internships and employment opportunities, and solicit student ideas for panels and sessions for next year's Third Annual Conference on Public History in North Carolina. Another network being established in this area is a curriculum exchange that will collect and publish information about the curriculum of public and applied history programs across the nation.

Students in public or applied history are encouraged to submit a brochure or statement describing the program or courses in public and applied history at their university or college, or provide a curriculum survey with brief descriptions of courses offered. The information will be organized and distributed to those who signify interest in the newsletter.

All correspondence should be sent to: Gayle Olson, Public Historical Studies, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS HISTORIC PARK

In May, the House passed a bill to establish a Women's Rights National Historic Park in Seneca Falls. The bill provides for the restoration and preservation of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House and the former Wesleyan Chapel, site of the First Woman's Rights Convention in 1848. The bill also directs the National Park Service to investigate other sites throughout the country which are important to the history of the struggle for women's rights. Persons interested in the bill should write: Senator Dale Bumpers, 3229 Dirksen Building, Washington, DC 20510.

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

The Reference and Adult Services of the American Library Association recently approved an initial set of Guidelines for the Establishment of Local History Collections, which were formulated by the Local History Committee of the Division's History Section. Comments on the Guidelines are encouraged. For a copy, please write Donald R. Brown, Box 1601, Walnut St. & Commonwealth Ave., State Library, Harrisburg, PA 17126.

GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS

Rutgers University-Princeton University announces a postdoctoral traineeship program in mental health research. Traineeships are available in sociology, history, social work, psychology, economics, geography, political science, and law. The five areas of training are: the epidemiology of psychiatric disorders and help-seeking; the integration of medical and psychiatric care; deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill; the evaluation of mental health programs; and mental health policy analysis. Trainees will receive between \$13,380 and \$18,780 per year depending on prior experience. For more information write to: Mental Health Training Program, Department of Sociology, Rutgers College CN 5060, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The Richard H. Collins Award is given to the author of the best article published in the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. The Award, designed to recognize outstanding research and writing, carries a \$250 stipend. For further information contact Dr. James C. Klotter, P.O. Box H, Frankfort, KY 40602; (606) 277-4572.

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR), invites applications for the 1981-1982 Academic Library Management Intern Program. No more than five interns will be selected to participate in the eighth year of the program. Applications for the 1981-1982 academic year must be postmarked no later than October 12, 1980. For further information and/or application instructions, send a self-addressed #10 envelope or mailing label to Academic Library Management Intern Program, Council on Library Resources, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities will appoint a number of postdoctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1981-1982. Fellows newly appointed for 1981-1982 must have received the Ph.D. between January 1, 1979 and July 1, 1981. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Room 1509, International Affairs Building, 420 West 118th Street, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for receipt of completed application forms is November 1, 1980.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities will appoint two Senior Fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1981-1982. Awards will be made to scholars of particular accomplishment and promise who have held the doctorate and who have been teaching as full-time faculty for at least five years but have not yet received tenure, and who have at least one significant publication to their credit. Preference will be given to candidates qualified for promotion to tenure but for whom a tenured position does not currently exist. Candidates must be nominated by the chairmen of their departments or of an appropriate interdepartmental committee, either at Columbia or at their present institution. Applications from individuals will not be considered. Deadline for nominations and supporting materials must be received no later than November 1, 1980. For further information contact Loretta Nassar, Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, 420 West 118th Street, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

The Newberry Library offers both Short-Term Resident Fellowships for Individual Research and Resident Fellowships for Unaffiliated Scholars. Completed applications are due November 1, 1980. For further information contact Renee Folta, Research and Education, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 943-9090.

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies invites the submission of articles for the annual SEASECS scholarly publication award. The award, a cash prize of \$150, is given for the best essay on an eighteenth-century subject published during the academic year 1979-80 (September 1, 1979 - August 31, 1980) by a member of SEASECS in a scholarly journal, annual, or collection of essays. The interdisciplinary appeal of the essay will be considered but is not the sole determining factor in the award. Three copies of any essay submitted in nomination should be forwarded by November 1, 1980, to the chairman of the 1980 award committee, Milton M. Klein, Department of History, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916.

IREX, the International Research and Exchange Board, which administers academic exchange programs with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and with the USSR has announced its program for 1980-81. Most deadlines are November 1, 1980, but some are later. For more information about deadlines and programs, write: IREX, 655 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Harvard University announces the Andrew W. Mellon Faculty Fellowships in the Humanities for nontenured, 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. The Ph.D. is required and must have been received prior to June 30, 1979. This is a one-year appointment, July 1981-June 1982, with limited teaching duties, departmental affiliation, and opportunity to develop scholarly research. Applications are due by November 3, 1980. For more information write Richard M. Hunt, Program Director, Harvard University Mellon Faculty Fellowships, Lamont Library 202, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The National Space Club announces the opening of the Robert H. Goddard Historical Essay Award competition for 1980. This is an annual nationwide competition, and it is open to any United States citizen. Essays may treat any significant aspect of the historical development of rocketry and astronautics, and will be judged on their originality and scholarship. Requests for further information and entries should be submitted by November 3, 1980, to the Goddard Historical Essay Contest, c/o National Space Club, 1629 K Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Residential Fellowships for College Teachers are intended for teachers in undergraduate and two-year colleges who wish to improve their teaching by increasing their own knowledge of the subjects they teach. The Fellowships are held at designated universities. Fellows participate in a seminar and undertake personal programs of study and research beyond the work of the seminar. These Fellowships offer a maximum stipend of \$20,000. The history seminar is "Science and Human Nature since the Enlightenment," and taught by Professor David Joravsky of Northwestern University. The seminar in international relations is "International Relations in a Multicultural World: Comparative Studies of Concepts and Approaches," taught by Professor Adda Bozeman of Sarah Lawrence College. Deadline for applications is November 10, 1980. For more information and applications write to: Division of Fellowships and Seminars (MS 101), National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Application deadline for American Council of Learned Societies' Study Fellowship is November 15, 1980. These fellowships are designed to assist young scholars in the humanities to enlarge their range of

knowledge by study inside or outside the humanities in disciplines other than their present specialization that normally employ a different methodology. In requesting forms, applicants should provide information on (1) their scholarly achievement as evidenced by publications, (2) the appropriateness of their selected place of study, and (3) the use they will make of their newly acquired discipline or methodology in their prior field of specialization. Write: Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 800 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

Applications are invited from well-established historians in the field of American history for appointment to the Mary Ball Washington Professorship of American History at University College Dublin. This will be a one-year appointment beginning in October, 1981. The courses to be taught include American foreign relations and history of the Presidency. Further information including details of application procedure should be obtained from: Mr. J.P. MacHale, Secretary and Bursar, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4. Applications are due by November 27, 1980.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism at the University of Notre Dame will be offering travel grants for research in the coming academic year. These grants are designed to defray the travel cost of scholars who wish to use the resources of the University of Notre Dame library and archive. The grants are awarded three times a year -- on the first of December, March, and June. Further information and application forms can be obtained from: Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 1109 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The American Society of Church History announces that its next Brewer Prize competition for a book-length manuscript in Church History will conclude in 1980. It will consist of a subsidy of \$1,000 to assist the author in the publication of the winning manuscript. Complete manuscripts in final form, fully annotated, must be received by William B. Miller, Secretary, American Society of Church History, 305 East Country Club Lane, Wallingford, PA 19086, by December 15, 1980, with return postage included. No manuscripts previously submitted will be considered.

Radcliffe College announces a program of small grants to support postdoctoral research on women. Eligible projects must draw upon resources at the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America and at the Henry A. Murray Research Center. Awards ranging from \$100 to \$1,500 will be made to scholars who have received the Ph.D. or equivalent degree at least one year prior to the time of application and who will not be receiving support from any fellowship program at the time of their research at Radcliffe. Application deadlines in the coming year are: December 15, 1980; February 15 and April 15, 1981. Applicants and requests for additional information about the program should be addressed to: Radcliffe Research Support Program, c/o Henry A. Murray Research Center. Inquiries about the holdings of the Schlesinger Library or the Murray Center should be sent directly to the Director of the Library or of the Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

The American Jewish Archives sponsors four annual fellowship programs. The Rabbi Harvey B. Franklin Memorial Award in American Jewish history is available to ABD's for two months of active research or writing at the American Jewish Archives during the academic year, October to June. The stipend is \$1,000 and the application deadline is December 31. The Marguerite R. Jacobs Memorial Post-Doctoral Award in American Jewish History is available for postdoctoral candidates for

two months of active research or writing at the American Jewish Archives between the months of June and August. The stipend is \$2,000 and the application deadline is December 31. The Loewenstein-Wiener Summer Fellowship Awards in American Jewish History are available to ABD's or postdoctoral candidates for one month of summer research or writing at the American Jewish Archives. The stipend is \$500 for ABD's and \$1,000 for postdoctoral candidates and the deadline for application is December 31. The Bernard and Audre Rapoport Fellowship in American Jewish History is available to postdoctoral candidates for research or writing at the American Jewish Archives for a three-month period during the academic year, October to June. The stipend is \$3,000. Application deadline is April 1 of the preceding academic year. For more information write to the Director of the American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45220.

Grants ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 for the year 1981 will be awarded to graduate students or advanced scholars engaged in research requiring use of the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center. Applications for grants during 1981 should be made before December 31, 1980. Inquiries about the program and the collections at the Center should be addressed to Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

The United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013, sponsors an "Advanced Research Program in Military History" as one means of stimulating research and study at the Army's major repository for materials in the history of military affairs. Applicants must complete a written form describing the subject, scope, and character of their project; the time estimated for residence at MHI; how MHI facilities, personnel, and materials will aid in their research project; and a careful estimate of expenses to be incurred for which this grant is requested. Forms can be obtained from the Institute. Interdisciplinary projects are encouraged. Both civilian and military scholars in the field of military history are invited to apply to Director, United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013. Completed applications must be returned by January 1, 1981.

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc., offers fellowships and grants-in-aid on a competitive basis in support of original scholarship into the careers of Herbert Hoover and national policy during the Hoover Period, 1921-23. Priority is given projects which utilize the primary historical resources of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library. Deadlines for receipt of applications is January 1, 1981. For information and applications, write: Chairman, Fellowship and Grant Committee, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358.

The National Humanities Center is an institute for advanced study designed to foster individual research and intellectual exchange within a community of scholars. Fellowships at the Center are awarded on the basis of an open competition. The Center welcomes applications from scholars in the United States and abroad. The deadline for 1981-1982 fellowship applications is January 10, 1981, except for scholars from European countries, who should apply by December 10, 1980, to Raymond Georis, European Cultural Foundation, 51 Rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium. All other interested scholars may obtain information and application material from the National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

The Smithsonian Institution announces its 1980-81 programs of higher education and research training in the area of American History and Material Culture and the area of the History of Technology and Science. Smithsonian Fellowships are awarded to support independent research using Smithsonian Institution collections, archives, laboratories, and other facilities, and pertaining to Smithsonian professional staff research interest. Fellowships may be granted to postdoctoral and predoctoral scholars to pursue further training in research. Applications are due by January 15, 1981. Stipends supporting these awards are: a minimum of \$14,000 plus allowances for postdoctoral fellows, and a minimum of \$8,000 plus allowances for predoctoral fellows. Awards are based on merit. For more information and application forms write: Office of Fellowships and Grants (Desk E), 330 L'Enfant Plaza, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Indicate the particular area in which you propose to conduct research and give the dates of degrees received or expected.

The U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) is sponsoring again a program of "Dissertation Year Fellowships" to help stimulate research and study in the field of military history. For the academic year 1981-1982 two fellowships of \$4,000 each will be awarded to qualified civilian graduate students whose doctoral dissertation topics pertain to American military history. Recipients will be designated "CMH Visiting Research Fellows." Applicants must be citizens or nationals of the United States, civilians, and enrolled in a recognized graduate school, must have special aptitude for advanced training and study in military history, and must expect to complete by September 1981 all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation. The deadline for filing applications is January 24, 1981.

For further information write to the Chief Historian, Center of Military History, Department of the Army Washington, D.C. 20314.

The Berkshire Conference on Women Historians will award its annual prizes for the best book and best article in any field of history written by a woman and published during 1980. Submissions for the book should be sent to Professor Carol S. Gruber, Department of History, William Paterson College of New Jersey, Wayne, New Jersey 07470, and for the article award to Professor Kim T. Phillips, Department of History, University of Connecticut at Avery Point, Groton, Connecticut, 06340. Two copies of the book or article are required. Deadline for submission is February 1, 1981.

The American Antiquarian Society, in order to make more readily available for research its resources in early American history and culture, will award to qualified scholars a number of short and long-term Visiting Research Fellowships during the year June 1, 1981 - May 31, 1982. The National Endowment for the Humanities will provide the Society with two long-term Fellowships with a maximum stipend of \$22,000. NEH Fellows must devote full time to their study and may not accept teaching assignments or undertake any other major activities during tenure of the award. Fred Harris Daniels Fellowships may vary in duration from one to three months and carry a maximum stipend of \$1,800. Because the purpose of the Daniels awards is to enable persons who might not otherwise be able to do so to travel to the Society, grants will be made only to persons who reside or work more than fifty miles from Worcester, Massachusetts, where the Society is located. Albert Boni Fellowship will be awarded to a qualified scholar working in the general fields of early American bibliography or printing and publishing history. The stipend is negotiable up to a maximum of \$1,250. A Frances

Hiatt Fellowship will be awarded to a graduate student engaged in research for a doctoral dissertation. The award carries a stipend of \$1,000 for a minimum of six weeks' study at the Society. The deadline for receipt of completed applications and three letters of recommendation is February 2, 1981. Persons interested in applying should request more information and an application form from John B. Hench, Research and Publication Officer, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609.

The Office of Air Force History will sponsor a Dissertation Year Fellowship Program as a means of stimulating research and study in the field of U.S. military aerospace history. Two fellowships of \$8,000 each will be awarded for academic year 1981-82. Applicants must be United States citizens and enrolled in graduate school, must expect to complete by September 1981 all requirements for the Ph.D. degree except the dissertation, and must have an approved topic in the field of U.S. military aerospace history. The deadline is February 13, 1981. For further information and application forms write to the Chief, Office of Air Force History, (AF/CVAH), Headquarters USAF, Bolling AFB, D.C. 20332.

In cooperation with the British Academy, the Newberry Library offers an exchange fellowship for three months' study in Great Britain in any field in the humanities in which the Newberry's collection is strong. Preference will be given to established scholars on the staffs of universities, museums, or libraries, especially to readers and staff of the Newberry. The stipend is twelve pounds per day while the Fellow is in Great Britain. The Fellow's home institution is expected to pay his/her salary. Completed applications due March 1, 1981.

The American Society of Church History announces the 1979-1980 Philip Schaff Prize. The prize is in the amount of \$1,000 to be paid to the author of the best book published in English, originating in the North American scholarly community, and presenting original research or interpretation in the history of Christianity or any period thereof. Books considered for this award must be published during 1979 or 1980. Titles nominated for consideration of the award must be received by the Chairperson of the Committee on Research of the Society of William B. Miller, Secretary, American Society of Church History, 305 East Country Club Lane, Wallingford, PA 19086, by March 1, 1981.

An essay award of \$500 has been established by the Library History Round Table of the American Library Association to encourage excellence in research in library history. The winner will be offered the privilege of having his/her paper published in a future issue of The Journal of Library History. Essays should embody original historical research on a significant topic in library history and be based on primary source materials whenever possible. Papers should not exceed 25 double-spaced pages. For more information or to submit a manuscript, write to: Dr. Arthur P. Young, Assistant Dean for Public Services, Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library, The University of Alabama, University, AL 35486, by March 1, 1981.

The purpose of the Maynard J. Geiger, O.F.M. Memorial Fellowship is to support scholarly research related to the American Southwest prior to 1846, with preferential consideration being given to studies relating to Alta and Baja California. The fellowship will be open to junior scholars who are beginning careers in an academic professional institution or field. Deadline for applications is April 1, 1981. Submitted applications and requests for further information may be addressed to Geiger Fellowship Committee, Santa Barbara

Mission Archive-Library, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

Applications are now being accepted for the 1981 Hess Fellowships. Recipients will work in the Children's Literature Research Collections. Applications are due by April 1, 1981. For application materials or further information, contact the Grant-in-Aid Committee, Children's Literature Research Collections, 109 Walter Library, 117 Pleasant Street S.E., University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

The Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia announces its annual scholarship award for an essay by an undergraduate student on a topic relating to the Huguenot movement, colonial America, or the colony of Virginia and the settlement of Manakin. The award is \$1,000. Two copies of the double-spaced manuscript should be submitted by May 1, 1981, to the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Further inquiries should be addressed to Mrs. A. Art Williams, Jr., President, The Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, 14140 Rawhide Parkway, Dallas, TX 75234.

BLACK WOMEN'S HISTORY

OAH was awarded a small grant by the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education (FIPSE) to work and plan for the greater integration of Black Women's History into American history in general and for increased participation of black women scholars in its 1982 meeting and in its future activities. A survey among scholars in the field of Black Women's History will seek to identify ongoing research projects and to allow teachers and researchers in this emergent field to define their needs and priorities. Project directors are Professors Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Darlene Clark Hine, Purdue University. The project directors would appreciate communication from all interested scholars, teachers, and graduate students in the field, and from educators in Black Studies. Anyone interested in participating in the survey, the network and information-sharing should contact Professor Darlene Clark Hine, Department of History, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

A Committee for a Black Women's History Network will be established. Representing OAH and the Association of Black Women Historians, this committee will design and administer a survey questionnaire and will follow up with information-sharing, the dissemination of bibliographies and sources, and an exchange of teaching outlines. A workshop on dissertations in Black Women's History, as well as additional sessions on the history of black women, will be included in the 1982 OAH program. The grant will make it possible to offer some travel support to graduate students participating in the workshop. Suggestions of topics and participants should be sent to the program committee: Professor William Chafe, Co-Chairman of the Program Committee, Oral History Program, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The National Trust for Historic Preservation holds its annual meeting in New York City October 8-12, 1980.

The Western History Association will meet in Kansas City, Missouri October 15-18, 1980.

The ninth annual meeting of the Popular Culture

Association in the South, October 16-18, 1980, at the Downtown Hilton Inn, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. For more information contact John Scott Wilson, PCAS Program Chairman, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

A symposium on Rural Policy and Farm Structure will be held October 20-22, 1980, at Iowa State University under the sponsorship of the University, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farm Foundation, and the Policy Studies Organization. For more information contact Don Hadwiger, Department of Political Science, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

The American Society for Ethnohistory's twenty-eighth annual meeting will take place in San Francisco at the Hotel San Francisco, October 23-25, 1980. For more information contact William Simmons, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Performances, lectures, tours, and receptions will bring together experts on nineteenth-century theaters, opera houses, and music for the Victorian Society's eighth annual symposium, October 23-26, 1980. For information write or call Joan Wells, Executive Director, Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106; (215) 627-4252.

The American Society for Legal History will hold its annual meeting on October 24-25, 1980, in Philadelphia at The Barclay. For more information contact Mr. Frederick G. Kempin, Jr., Local Arrangements Chairman, University of Pennsylvania, The Wharton School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The thirteenth annual Conference of the American Italian Historical Association will be held October 24-25, 1980, at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. For more information contact Richard N. Juliani, Sociology Department, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085.

The Association for Documentary Editing will hold its second annual convention at Williamsburg, Virginia, October 30-November 1, 1980. Persons who are interested in participating in the program or attending should contact John Y. Simon, Ulysses S. Grant Association, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

The Illinois National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History will meet on Friday, October 31, 1980 at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. It will commence at 9:00 a.m. and adjourn no later than 3:30 p.m. in the Illini Union. The purpose of the meeting is to organize a statewide association of historians, non-academic and academic. Participating will be OAH Executive Secretary Richard S. Kirkendall. For registration information: Professor Michael H. Ebner, Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, IL 60045; (312) 234-3100.

There will be an organizational meeting of a new association of Indiana historians at the auditorium of the State Library and Historical Building, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN on Friday, October 31, from 3-5 p.m. This proposed organization will include all historians who live and work in Indiana regardless of their specialty or occupation. The featured speaker for the afternoon will be John Higham of Johns Hopkins University. A social hour (cash bar) will follow the meeting. For further information, contact Errol Stevens at the Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 232-1876.

The Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, will sponsor a conference on Agriculture in Europe and America on October 31, 1980, at 1:45 p.m. For further information contact William H. Mulligan, Jr., Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807.

The program committee for the eighth annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy, to be held at George Washington University in March 1981, has issued a call for papers in any area of American philosophy. Papers, suitable for a twenty-minute reading time, in triplicate with a one paragraph abstract should be sent to the program chairman, Rickard Donovan, Philosophy Department, Iona College, New Rochelle, NY 10801 by November 1, 1980.

The Western Social Science Association will hold its annual convention in San Diego, April 23-25, 1981. Proposals for papers on any aspect of agricultural history and development should be sent no later than November 1, 1980, to Dr. Irvin May, Research Historian, TAES, 1913 Madera Circle, College Station, TX 77840. Two copies of one-page abstracts of papers in women's studies should be sent with a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Pat MacCorquodale, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 by November 15, 1981. Abstracts of other papers should be submitted by December 1, 1980 to Paul J. Vanderwood, Department of History, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

The Third Citadel Conference on the South will be held April 23-25, 1981. Historians interested in presenting papers should submit the title, a brief outline, and a vita by November 1, 1980. Papers may pertain to any aspect or period of Southern history, but this year's theme is the paradox of the Southern experience. Address all correspondence relating to the conference to: The Citadel Conference on the South, c/o Dr. Walter J. Fraser, Jr., The Citadel, Department of History, Charleston, SC 29409.

The Midwest Archives Conference will hold its fall meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin November 6-8, 1980. For program and registration information contact Dallas Lindgren Chrislock, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, MN 55101.

The fall meeting of the D.C. Historian's Luncheon will be held on November 7, 1980, at George Washington University Club, Marvin Center, 21st and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 1 p.m. Reservations must be prepaid. For further information write to William Lloyd Fox, 7905 Takoma Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or call (301) 585-0928.

The Social Science History Association's annual meeting, November 7-9, 1980, will be sponsored by SUNY College at Brockport. For further details write O.S. Ireland, Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee, State University of New York, College at Brockport, Brockport, NY 14420; (716) 395-2377.

The annual conference on Yiddish and East European Studies will be at the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, Max Weinreich Center for Advanced Jewish Studies, New York City, November 8-11, 1980. For details write or call Yadja Zeltman, YIVO Institute, 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10028; (212) 535-6700.

The fall meeting of OHMAR, Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region, will be held on Saturday, November 8, 1980, in the U.S. Capitol. The post-election meeting will feature projects which interview national, state and local politicians. For further information, contact Pamela Henson, Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, D.C. 20560; (202) 357-1420.

The annual conference on German-Americana in the Eastern United States will be held at Ursinus College, Collegeville, PA on November 8-9, 1980. Inquiries should be addressed to: Steven Benjamin, Department of Foreign Languages, Chitwood Hall, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506.

The Southern Historical Association will meet

November 12-15, 1980, in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Forest History Society will meet November 13-15, 1980, at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel concurrently with the Southern Historical Association's meeting. There will be a special session devoted to "Laboring in the Southern Forests" on the 13th and a three-hour tour of the Georgia Forestry Commission's urban forestry program in addition to the Presidential Luncheon, business meeting and committee meetings. For more information contact the Forest History Society, 109 Coral Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

The annual spring meeting of the Ohio Academy of History will be held at the Fawcett Center on the Ohio State University campus in Columbus, April 24-25, 1981. Papers on any historical topic are invited. The deadline for submitting either individual or session proposals is November 14, 1980. Address all inquiries to H. Roger Grant, Program Chairman, Department of History, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; (216) 375-7006.

A conference on Women in the Health Professions will be held at Boston College, November 15, 1980. For more information contact: Professor Janet James, History Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

The Department of History and Anthropology of Millersville State College of Pennsylvania and the Institute of Early American History and Culture announce the Institute's forty-first conference on early American history April 30-May 2, 1981, on the Millersville campus. The conference will bring together historians, anthropologists, and historical archaeologists to discuss the everyday lives, attitudes and customs of colonists in British North America. A special session will involve graduate students. Papers should use anthropological or archaeological concepts or methods, but contents should focus on the nature of colonial society. Deadline for submission of a paper is November 15, 1980. For more information write: Francis Bremer, Department of History, Millersville State College, Millersville, PA 17551.

The National Archives will conduct a four-day course in the use of primary sources on November 18-21, 1980. Sessions will deal with locating and gaining access to primary sources, the printed aids available to researchers that describe records, and the process of research in archives and manuscript depositories. The cost, including all materials, is \$60. To register or for more information write: John Vernon, Education Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The Western Educational Computing Conference will be held in San Diego, California November 20-21, 1980. The theme of the seminar/exhibit is "Educational Computing in the '80's" and will feature papers and seminars on the use of computing in higher education for instruction, administration, and research. For more information contact Ron Langley, Director, Computer Center, California State University, Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90840; (213) 498-5459.

The Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, North Andover, Massachusetts will sponsor the second Textile History Conference on November 21-23, 1980, in North Andover. For further information write Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, 800 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, MA 01845.

A call for papers is being issued for the third annual Conference on the History of Massachusetts to be held at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts March 28, 1981. Persons wishing to participate

are invited to send abstracts of proposed papers by December 1, 1980, to John W. Ifkovic, Conference Director, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. Papers chosen will be published in the Historical Journal of Massachusetts.

The American Association for State and Local History is conducting regional seminars on "The New Social History and Interpretive Programs" and one seminar on "The New Urban History and Interpretive Programs." A NEH grant will cover up to \$200 in expenses for each participant. The Southeastern seminar will be held in Pensacola, Florida on January 25, 1981. Applications are due by December 1, 1981. The Midwestern seminar is in St. Louis on March 15-20, 1981. Applications are due by January 20, 1981. The Western seminar is in Denver on May 31-June 5, 1981 and applications are due by April 10, 1981. The urban history seminar will be held in Chicago on April 26-30, 1981. Applications are due by March 2, 1981. For further information, write to: James Gardner, Seminar Coordinator, American Association for State and Local History, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203.

The 1981 Meeting of the History of Economics Society will be held June 1-3, 1981, at Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing. Suggestions for topics and speakers are invited, as are proposals for papers. They may be sent to the President-Elect of the Society, Warren J. Samuels, Department of Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, and should be received before December 1, 1980.

The Institute for Research in History will conduct intensive twelve-week programs on career options for university faculty in the humanities, beginning in the spring of 1981. The program has been designed for the needs of tenured faculty as an outplacement service from the university or a personal exploration of options for a career change. More information and application materials can be obtained from Dr. Mary Hayes Somers or Dr. Carl Zangerl at the Institute for Research in History, 55 W. 44th Street, New York, NY 10036. Application deadline is December 1, 1980.

The Illinois History Symposium will be held December 5-6, 1980. For more information contact Roger D. Bridges, Director of Research, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706.

"Explorations in the Legal History of New Jersey" is the topic of the New Jersey Historical Commission's twelfth annual New Jersey History Symposium. It will be held on December 6, 1980, at the Assembly Chamber of the State House, in Trenton. For information and brochure, write to Ronald J. Grele, Research Director, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625.

The Third Annual Conference on Public History is scheduled for April 23-25, 1981, and will be held at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, North Carolina. Proposals for sessions should be submitted by December 15, 1980. For more information about the conference or proposals, write: Dr. Larry Tise, Director, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

The Victorian Society in America welcomes proposals for presentations on Public Buildings of the Nineteenth Century, the topic for the Society's ninth annual Autumn Symposium. This conference will be held in Philadelphia October 22-25, 1981 and will explore the architecture, interiors, and preservation on nineteenth-century American public buildings. Interested people should send a description of the proposed topic, a resume and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of two references to the Executive Director, Victorian

Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Proposals must be received by December 31, 1980.

The annual symposium of the Agricultural History Society will be held June 24-26, 1981, at the University of California at Davis. The conference theme is the history of agricultural trade and marketing. Individuals interested in presenting papers should send a one-page abstract by January 15, 1981, to Alan L. Olmstead, Director, Agricultural History Center, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

Project '87 will sponsor a conference on the role of Congress in the American constitutional system. The conference will be held over a three-day period in Washington, D.C. in mid-January, 1981. It will involve political scientists, historians, legal scholars, and public officials and seek to further understanding of the development of Congress as an institution and its current problems and prospects. Please send proposals or inquiries to Harold M. Hyman, Department of History, Rice University, Houston, TX 77001 and Harry Scheiber, Department of History, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

A call for papers is being made for a conference at Oberlin College, January, 1982, on "Artistic and Historic Figures: Black American Women." Proposals and papers (on the contributions of Black women whose lives and achievements have been overlooked) should be sent by February, 1981, to William Scott, Black Studies Department, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

The Abraham Lincoln Association will hold its eighth annual Lincoln Symposium on February 12, 1981. For more information on the symposium, "Lincoln and the Arts," contact Roger D. Bridges, Chairman of the Symposium Committee, Abraham Lincoln Association, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706.

The Southwestern Historical Association will meet in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association, March 25-28, 1981, in Dallas, Texas.

The Organization of American Historians will meet in Detroit, Michigan April 1-4, 1981, for their annual program (see page one for more information).

The Society of Architectural Historians will hold its annual meeting in Seattle, Washington April 1-5, 1981.

A call has been made for papers for the thirteenth annual Dakota History Conference to be held at Madison, South Dakota on the campus of Dakota State College on April 10-11, 1981. Papers should relate to some aspect of the Upper Great Plains. The Karl Mundt Distinguished Historical Writing Awards will be presented for the best professional and the best amateur papers, and there will also be awards in military and institutional history. For more information contact: H. W. Blakely, History Department, Dakota State College, Madison, SD 57042.

The annual meeting of the Economic and Business Historical Society will be held in Portland, Oregon April 23-25, 1981. Proposals for papers should be sent to: Paul V. Black, Department of History, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840.

Middle Tennessee State University announces the continuation of its NEH financed Mid-South Humanities Project directed towards promoting the use of local heritage resources in secondary schools. History and English teachers, administrators, and historians in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee are asked to inquire about the two-day workshop which will be conducted in their state during 1981-82. Write to Mid-South Humanities Project, P.O. Box 23,

Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

A conference on the social history of the American worker in the 20th century, to be held at the State University of New York at Brockport, has been planned for May or June, 1981. Interested social historians and social scientists are invited to suggest topics for panels and submit proposals for papers. Publication of the collected papers is anticipated. Proposals should be sent to Charles Stephenson, Department of History, SUNY Brockport, Brockport, NY 14420.

The 1981 Conference on New York State History will be held on June 12-13, 1981, at the State University of New York College at New Paltz. The 1981 program will focus on the themes of ethnicity and cultural pluralism in New York State's past. Historians of New York are invited to submit paper and panel proposals. Address inquiries to: Stefan Bielinski, Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.

VISITING SCHOLAR PROGRAM

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration History Office announces a visiting scholar program. The historian will be expected to conduct research on some aspect of the history of aeronautics, astronautics, or space science. The resources of the NASA History Office will be available to the scholar, and it is expected that office staff will gain from working with the scholar and that a major publication will result from the research. Faculty members at any accredited U.S. college or university are eligible. The agency prefers a scholar with a book-length publication and competence in the history of technology or science.

Appointment will be for one year, of which three-fourths or more should be spent in Washington. Compensation will be determined individually at the time of the award. Applicant should send a proposal that describes research and plans for publication and a Personal Qualification Statement (Standard Form 171). Applications are due by January 2, 1981. For further information contact: Director, History Office (LH-14), NASA, Washington, D.C.; 20546 (202) 755-3612.

ACTIVITIES OF OAH MEMBERS

Mildred Alpern, Spring Valley (NY) Senior High School, has been awarded a grant from the U.S. Office of Education for a 1980 summer seminar in Italy.

Gary Clayton Anderson, Oregon State University, has received a fellowship from the Center for the History of the American Indians at the Newberry Library. He will study early Sioux relations with Europeans.

James L. Axtell, College of William and Mary, has been awarded tenure.

Jean H. Baker, Historic Annapolis, Inc., was a recipient of a grant from the Early American Industries Association. She will study maritime industries in Annapolis.

Herman Belz, University of Maryland at College Park, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He will study the legitimacy of Supreme Court decision making.

Thomas Bender, New York University, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He will study the intellectual life and public culture of New York City, 1850-1950.

Jules R. Benjamin, University of Rochester, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies. His topic is U.S. diplomacy and

the origins of the Cuban Revolution of 1959.

Robert E. Bieder, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American intellectual history and American Indian history at the University of Mainz, Germany.

Robert M. Bliss, University of Lancaster, has received a short-term fellowship from the Newberry Library to study English politics in the empire, 1625-1700.

Pedro Castillo, University of California, Santa Cruz, has been appointed to a short-term fellowship at the Huntington Library. "City Beautiful Movement" in Los Angeles, 1880-1920, is the topic of his study.

Russell H. Bostert, Williams College, received a Fulbright Award. He will lecture on American studies at Hong Kong Baptist College.

Alan Brinkley, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies. His research project is on the Long and Coughlin movements: dissident voices in the Great Depression.

Thomas E. Buckley, S.J., Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, has received a Graves Award in the Humanities to spend the summer and fall of 1980 in research on politics and religion in Virginia during the early national period.

William B. Burr, Northern Illinois University, has received a predoctoral fellowship from the Smithsonian Institution.

Vincent P. Carosso, New York University, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He will study the Morgans as private international bankers.

Patrick T. Conley, Providence College, was appointed Chief Administrative Assistant to the Mayor of Providence, and elected Chairman of the Providence Heritage Commission.

William J. Cooper, Jr., Louisiana State University, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He will study Southern political culture to 1860.

Thomas Cripps, Morgan State University, was awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies to study Afro-Americans in motion pictures from 1942 to the present.

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William Cronon, Ph.D. candidate at Yale University, was named a Newberry Library short-term Fellow. He is researching Chicago and the West, 1848-1893.

Ralph F. de Bedts, Old Dominion University, Emeritus, is working on Anglo-American relations since World War II.

Jane B. Donegan, Onodaga Community College, Syracuse, NY, was awarded a NEH fellowship to study "Women and Sectarian Medicine."

James H. Dormon, University of Southwestern Louisiana, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on U.S. cultural history at the University of Warwick, United Kingdom.

Thomas Dublin, University of California, San Diego, was named Radcliffe Research Scholar for the 1980-81 year. The title of his project is "Women and Outwork in Nineteenth-Century New England."

Ellen Dwyer, Indiana University, has received a Newberry Library Fellowship to study the New York Lunatic Asylums, 1843-1890.

Charles W. Eagles has been appointed assistant professor in the history department, Southeast Missouri State University.

Michael H. Ebner has been promoted to associate professor at Lake Forest College.

Stanley L. Engerman, University of Rochester, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He will study free and unfree labor in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Michael D. Fellman, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., Canada, has received a Fulbright Award. He will lecture and advise the American studies program at the University of Haifa, Israel.

John Lewis Gaddis, Ohio University, received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American history and civilization at the University of Helsinki, Finland.

David A. Gerber, SUNY Buffalo, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on 19th and 20th century American history and do research on ethnic pluralism at Flinders University, Australia.

Lewis L. Gould, University of Texas at Austin, has been named department chairman.

Victor K. Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American immigration and ethnic history at the Universities of Bremen and Bochum in Germany.

Robert Griffith, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He will study the emergence of contemporary America, 1945-60.

Gerald N. Grob, Rutgers University, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to study institutional care for mental illness in the U.S., 1875-1940.

Herbert G. Gutman, City University of New York, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture at Iorga Institute of History and Academy of Social and Political Science, Bucharest, Romania.

David E. Hamilton, doctoral candidate, University of Iowa, was named to receive research support from the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc.

Daniel F. Harrington, Strategic Air Command, won the Louis Knott Koontz Award for his article, "A Careless Hope: American Air Power and Japan, 1941," which was published in the *Pacific Historical Review* in May, 1979. The Koontz Award is given annually to the "most deserving article" appearing in the *Review*.

Adele Hast, Newberry Library, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies to study payment of American pre-Revolutionary war debts to British merchants.

John B. Hench, AAS Research and Publication Officer, has been appointed project director of the American Antiquarian Society.

Harwood P. Hinton, University of Arizona, has been appointed to a short-term fellowship at the Huntington Library. His research concerns John S. Chisum.

Brian Horrigan, University of California, Berkeley, has received a predoctoral fellowship from the Smithsonian Institution.



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David P. Jaffee, Ph.D. candidate at Harvard University, was named a Newberry Library short-term Fellow to study the people of Worcester County, Massachusetts, 1720-1895.

Michael Kammen, Cornell University, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He will study the role of tradition in American culture, 1870-1980.

Lawrence S. Kaplan, Kent State University, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies. He will study European political integration since World War II.

Yasuhide Kawashima, University of Texas at El Paso, has received a short-term fellowship at the Huntington Library. His research topic is the Indian village in colonial New England.

Susan E. Kennedy, Virginia Commonwealth University, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies to study the post-presidential years of Herbert Hoover. She has also received a grant-in-aid from the Hoover Presidential Library Association.

Daniel J. Kevles, author of The Physicists, won the National Historical Society's \$1,000 Book Prize for 1979. The NHS honors the author whose first published book makes the outstanding contribution in the field of American history.

Milton M. Klein, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has been elected to a two-year term as president of the American Society for Legal History.

Clayton R. Koppes, assistant professor of history at Oberlin College, received the Louise Knott Koontz Award for the "most deserving article" in Pacific Historical Review in 1978. His article, "Public Water, Private Land: Origins of the Acreage Limitation Controversy, 1933-1953," appeared in the November 1978 issue.

David E. Kyvig, University of Akron, was awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies to study constitutional amendments in the 20th century.

Reginald LaMay, graduate student in history at the University of California-Los Angeles, received a Newberry Library short-term Fellowship Award for 1979-80. His research was on "The Los Angeles Brotherhood: A Case Study of the Los Angeles Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 1925-45."

Gerda Lerner has been appointed Robinson-Edwards Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to work on a general theory of women in history.

Edwin R. Lewinson, Seton Hall University, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American history and do research on the Korean War at Keimyung and Hansa Universities.

Leon F. Litwack, University of California, Berkeley, won both the Pulitzer Prize and the Francis Parkman Prize for his work, Been in the Storm So Long.

Kenneth M. Ludmerer, assistant professor of history, Washington University, St. Louis, has been named teaching and research scholar of the American College of Physicians. The award carries with it a three-year grant that will help support his research in the history of American medicine and science.

Arthur F. McClure, Central Missouri State University, was named to receive research support from the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc.

Marcus A. McCorison, director and librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, has been elected president of the Bibliographic Society of America.

William L. McCorkle, South Dakota State University, attended a seminar at the Knight-Rider Institute in Miami on "Survey Research for the News Room."

Donald R. McCoy, University of Kansas, won the Waldo Gifford Leland Prize of the Society of American

Archivists for his work, The National Archives: America's Ministry of Documents, 1934-1968.

Gordon McKinney of Western Carolina University received an NEH summer stipend of \$2,500 to do research on Henry W. Blair. He also obtained North Carolina Humanities Committee grants to conduct with UNC-Asheville a History Goes Public conference and a History Day for junior high and high school students.

Jack P. Maddex, Jr., University of Oregon, was awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies to study Confederate leaders in national politics, 1870-90.

James Kirby Martin has been appointed professor and named department chairman at the University of Houston.

James Matray, University of Texas at Arlington, and David Rosenberg, University of Chicago, were awarded the Stuart L. Bernath Scholarly Article Prize by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

Robert E. May, Purdue University, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies. He will study John A. Quitman and the secession of the South.

August Meier and Elliott Rudwick, both of Kent State University, have received the Philip Taft Labor History Award for their book, Black Detroit and the Rise of the UAW. The Philip Taft Award is given annually for the best book in labor history.

Randell M. Miller, St. Joseph's College, was awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies to study immigrants in the 19th century South.

William J. Moses, Southern Methodist University, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American civilization and Afro-American history at the University of Baroda and Andhra University, Waltair, India.

William H. Mulligan, Jr., Regional Economic History Regional Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Inc., was a recipient of a grant from the Early American Industries Association. He will study shoemaking in Lynn, Massachusetts from 1700 to 1870.

Constance Ashton Myers, University of South Carolina at Aiken, has been appointed Fellow in the Division of National History at the Smithsonian Institution for 1980-81. Her project is entitled, "Lobby for Equality: Anita Pollitzer and the National Woman's Party, 1916-1960."

Sandra L. Myres, University of Texas, Arlington, has been appointed to a short-term fellowship at the Huntington Library. Women and the frontier experience is the topic of her research.

David W. Noble, University of Minnesota, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture at the Kyoto American Studies Seminar in Japan.

John R. Pankratz, Cornell University, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American history at the Universite de Franche Comte, Besancon, France.

Theda Perdue of Western Carolina University was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship to study the relationship between utopianism and United States Indian policy. The Western North Carolina Historical Association gave her the Thomas Wolfe Award for her book, Slavery and the Evolution of Cherokee Society, 1540-1866.

Scott M. Peters has been appointed Curator of the International Center for Artificial Organs and Transplantation, Cleveland, Ohio.

William J. Reese, graduate student at the University of Wisconsin Department of Educational Policy Studies, received the Henry Barnard Prize of the History of Education Society. His winning essay appeared in the Summer, 1980 issue of the History of Education Quarterly.

Benjamin D. Rhodes, University of Wisconsin-White-water, has received a fellowship from the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association.

William J. Rorabaugh, University of Washington, has been appointed to a short-term fellowship at the Huntington Library. His research concerns apprenticeship in the U.S., 1783-1860.

Mark H. Rose, Michigan Technological University, has received a research grant-in-aid from the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association.

Steven J. Rosswurm has been appointed assistant professor of history, Lake Forest College.

Erwin A. Salk, President of Salk, Ward & Salk, Inc., Mortgage Bankers, was recently reelected President of The East Asian History of Science, Inc. (EAHSI).

Ronald N. Satz has been promoted to professor of history at the University of Tennessee at Martin.

Edward N. Saveth, SUNY Fredonia, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture on American social and cultural history at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Michael Schaller of the University of Arizona was awarded the Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

Frederick H. Schapsmeier of the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh has been appointed John McN Rosebush University Professor of History.

William B. Scott, Kenyon College, was awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies. His topic is an intellectual history of the New School for Social Research, 1919-1962.

John David Smith has been appointed instructor in the history department at Southeast Missouri State University.

Sarah J. Stage, University of California, Riverside, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies. She will study women and the progressive impulse.

Joseph Strange of the University of Maryland has been selected a U.S. Army Center of Military History Visiting Research Fellow for the academic year 1980-81. Strange is writing on "Military Necessity or Diplomatic Convenience: The Establishment of the Second Front in Europe."

Paul Stuart, Washington University, has been named a Newberry Library short-term Fellow to study Native American Correspondents of the Indiana Rights Association, 1886-1920.

Robert P. Swierenga, Kent State University, was awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies. He will study Dutch emigration to the United States, 1820-1880.

Stephen Vaughn, associate editor of the Journal of American History, has accepted an offer to teach United States foreign relations at the University of Oregon, Eugene, for the coming year.

Martha Verbrugge, Bucknell University, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies. She will study female health instruction and duties in Boston during the 19th and early 20th century.

Maris A. Vinovskis, University of Michigan, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to study death and dying in Civil War America.

James P. Walsh, San Jose State University, has received a Fulbright Award. He will lecture and do research on modern American history at University College, Cork, Ireland.

Robert H. Wiebe, Northwestern University, has received a Fulbright Award. He will lecture at the 1980 Kyoto American Studies Seminar, Japan.

Walter L. Williams, University of Cincinnati, won a grant from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship

Foundation in its 1979 Faculty Development Competition. His research deals with legal aspects of Native American history.

Lawrence S. Wittner, the State University of New York, Albany, has been awarded an NEH fellowship for 1980-81 to study "The American Peace Movement, 1961-1975."

Gordon S. Wood, Brown University, was awarded a 1980 Guggenheim Fellowship. His topic is the democratization of American culture from the Revolution to the age of Jackson.

Randall B. Woods, University of Arkansas, was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies to study Anglo-American relations and the British loan of 1946.

Eli Zaretsky, San Francisco State University, has been awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies. His research project is on Progressive reform and the family, 1890-1920.

PUBLICATIONS

A Guide to Book Publication for Historians

The AHA has published A Guide to Book Publication for Historians by Norman Fiering, Editor of Publications at the Institute of Early American History and Culture. The pamphlet can save any author of a historical monograph, especially a first-time author, some time and money by explaining clearly the procedure for publishing a book. Knowledge of the world of scholarly presses will likely produce a more satisfied author and speed publication. A review by Mark Wasserman, a historian at Rutgers University, and Marlie Wasserman, an editor at Rutgers University Press, states that the pamphlet, "should be handed out at graduation along with the Ph.D. . . . The pamphlet's greatest advantage is its comprehensiveness. Fiering covers the entire publication process from the author's point of view, beginning with whether an author should seek publication in the first place, and ending with marketing. Of special note are the sections on the differences between a dissertation and a book, specific advice on manuscript preparation, current information on permissions, and a convenient list of proofreaders' marks." The time spent using this brief summary to publishing a book will be invested wisely. Copies may be obtained from the AHA, 400 A Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Poet and Suffragist

The Regional Oral History Office of UC Berkeley's Bancroft Library announces the final volume in the Suffragists Oral History Project, Sara Bard Field, Poet and Suffragist. Other interviewees in the eight-volume series focusing on the National Women's Party and state and local suffrage campaigns are Helen Valeska Bary, Burnita Matthews, Alice Paul, Jeannette Rankin, Rebecca Reyher, Mabel Vernon, and five rank-and-file suffragists. The Regional Oral History Office also announces the publication of a descriptive Catalogue, edited by Suzanne B. Riess and Willa K. Baum, of twenty-five years of oral history interviewing work. With entries to 468 interviews comprising 67,285 pages of primary source material in diverse areas of the history of California, the west, and the nation, this catalogue is a useful finding aide and reference source book for historians. The Catalogue is available for \$6.50 from the Regional Oral History Office, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

A Selected List of Newspaper and Manuscript Holdings

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies announces the publication of A Selected List of Newspaper and Manuscript Holdings, compiled by Roy H. Tryon. The cost is \$1.50 and includes postage and handling. Write to: The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Private Philanthropy and Public Education

The Rockefeller Archive Center has published the proceedings of a conference, "Private Philanthropy and Public Elementary and Secondary Education," which was held at the Center on June 8, 1979. Copies are available from the Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

History News

History News, the monthly magazine of the American Association for State and Local History, has been expanded in size. For more information write to: AASLH, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203; (615) 242-5583.

Alabama Baptist State Convention

The Alabama Baptist Historical Commission announces publication of the Index of the Annals, 1823-1875, Alabama Baptist State Convention. It is available for \$40.00 from Samford University Library, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, AL 35209.

History Information List

The National Audiovisual Center announces the publication of its new History Information List. The list contains over 220 films, filmstrips, slide sets and multimedia kits available for purchase and rental by professional historians and the general public. For a free copy write: National Audiovisual Center, General Services Administration, attention: Reference Section/RW, Washington, D.C. 20409; (301) 763-1896.

A.H.A.A. Newsletter

The Association of Historians of American Art (A.H.A.A.) published the first issue of its Newsletter in the spring of 1979. The Newsletter, which appears three times a year, publishes information on exhibitions, new research projects, dissertations, and any other material related to the study of 19th and 20th century American art. Information and inquiries should be addressed to Ms. Jennifer Martin Bienenstock, Department of Art History, The Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

Papers of Louis Dembitz Brandeis

The University of Louisville Archives and Records Center, assisted by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, has just published the Papers of Louis Dembitz Brandeis at the University of Louisville in a 184-reel microfilm edition, with 100 page guide. The microfilm publication contains over 250,000 items. The guide includes an introduction to the extensive papers, a Brandeis chronology as reflected in the Papers, and a description of the contents of each of the 184 microfilm reels. The researcher is

also aided by a selected name index to the Papers. Publication price for the 184-reel set is \$3,680.00. Individual reels may be purchased at \$22.50 each. The guide is available separately for \$7.50, but will be provided without charge with orders of 4 reels or more. Additional information may be obtained from University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, Belknap Campus, Louisville, KY 40292; (502) 588-6674.

ABC-Tijuana

Campanile Press at San Diego State University announces the microfilming of the Mexican newspaper ABC-Tijuana. A user's guide containing a brief history of ABC and an index of major stories will be supplied with each set of microfilm purchased at \$376, plus postage and California sales tax, where applicable. For more information contact: The Campanile Press, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

South Atlantic Urban Studies

South Atlantic Urban Studies, Volume 4, is now available in paperback at a cost of \$7.00. This issue focuses on a symposium on "The Role of Neighborhoods in Urban Policy," and is edited by Milton Kotler and Bernard Ross. The Center for Metropolitan Affairs and Public Policy at the College of Charleston sponsors SAUS. Inquiries should be sent to: Amy McCandless, Managing Editor, SAUS, Center for Metropolitan Affairs and Public Policy, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29401.

American Social History

The State University of New York Press has announced a new publication series in American social history. General editors are Charles Stephenson of the Department of History of the State University of New York at Brockport, and Elizabeth Pleck, The Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College. All inquiries regarding this series and all manuscript submissions should be directed to the general editors or to Robert Mandel, Editor, SUNY Press, State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246.

Journal of American Ethnic History

The Immigration History Society announces a new publication, the Journal of American Ethnic History. The journal will focus on the immigrant and ethnic history of the North American people. Scholars are invited to submit manuscripts on the process of migration (including the old world experience as it relates to migration and group life), adjustment and assimilation, group relations, mobility, politics, culture, group identity or other topics which illuminate the North American immigrant and ethnic experience. Comparative research, concentrating on a single group in different times and places or on a number of groups within a particular setting, would be very suitable. Papers that are interdisciplinary but historical, and utilize social science theory, folklore, literature or other elements from various disciplines are welcome. Manuscripts should be in triplicate with notes and tables on separate sheets and following A Manual of Style (University of Chicago Press). Please address all submissions and inquiries to: Ronald H. Bayor, Editor, Journal of American Ethnic History, Department of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332.

Technology and Urban Growth

Temple University Press is sponsoring a new series, Technology and Urban Growth. Manuscripts addressing all phases of the historic urban and technological scenes are invited. The editors are Blaine Brownell, The University of Alabama-Birmingham; Mark Foster, The University of Colorado-Denver; Zane Miller, The University of Cincinnati; Mark Rose, Michigan Technological University; and Howard Sumka, Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. HUD. Manuscripts should be sent to Kenneth Arnold, Editor, Temple University Press, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122

Employment of Humanities

The National Research Council has released a new study of employment patterns for humanities Ph.D.s. The results are based on a 1977 sampling of 60,140 Ph.D. humanities in the labor force. It is entitled Employment of Humanities Ph.D.s: A Departure from Traditional Jobs, edited by Betty D. Maxfield. It is available at no cost from the National Academy of Sciences, Survey of Doctorate Recipients Office, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

A collection of articles on Florida history tentatively entitled: A Usable Past: Sunshine State History Since 1845 is being developed to appear in print in 1982. Any scholars working in the area of Florida or Gulf Coast history who have unpublished articles they would like to appear in this collection should contact Dr. Dan J. Kraska, Florida State Archives, Department of State, Gray Building, Tallahassee, FL 32301. The editors are most interested in those essays that would explore Florida state history while integrating their themes into the larger focus of regional and national history. Topics covered in the collection will include: political and local government, economic and agricultural, social and cultural, and especially minority, ethnic, elderly and familial concerns.

Contributors are sought for a projected anthology of critical biographical profiles of black antebellum men and women. Individuals who might like to contribute or who would like to suggest persons who should be included should write to Dr. George A. Levesque, Center for Afro-American Studies, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

The Department of Interior's Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service has asked for suggestions and proposed areas for a study to identify properties associated with the development of recreation in the United States. The study covers a variety of historical properties ranging from public or private recreational facilities that have had a major impact on recreation to the homes of persons who have made important contributions in the recreational field. Comments on the forthcoming study should be sent by October 22, 1980, to the Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20243.

The Senate Historical Office is seeking donations of old Senate-related photographs. Of particular interest to the office are pre-1950 photographs of individual senators and pre-1970 pictures of committee meetings and other events associated with the Senate's past.

The History Program of the United States Geological Survey is seeking information about manuscripts in private or institutional hands that relate to the Geologi-

cal Survey (founded in 1879) and its predecessor agencies, the four Territorial Surveys that operated in the American West between 1867 and 1878. Though the official manuscript materials are mostly in the National Archives, there are materials elsewhere that the History Program would like to know about so that it may assist outside scholars and carry out its own research projects. The information received will be organized and made available to the scholarly community both in publications and in response to requests. Write to Harold L. Burstyn, Historian, 950 National Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA 22092.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has awarded a contract to David A. Clary Historical, Cultural, and Environmental Consulting, of Bloomington, Indiana for a critical history of National Forest timber management. The multi-year project will examine every phase of timber harvesting and management in the United States, with special emphasis on changes in law, policy, and methods in recent decades and attention to the history of the impact of National Forest timber management on local forest communities with long-term dependency on National Forest timber. Persons with information or advice relevant to the project are invited to contact Clary at Box 1571, Bloomington, IN 47402.

RECENT DEATHS

Henry Wilkinson Bragdon, 73, formerly at Phillips Exeter Academy, March 16.

Edward W. Phifer, February 18, 1980.

Richard Reintz, 45, Hobart and William Smith Colleges.

Bell Irwin Wiley, 74, professor emeritus of history, Emory University, April 4, 1980.

OAH NEWSLETTER

The OAH Newsletter is published quarterly in January, May, July and October by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. Material for publication should be submitted to the editor at OAH headquarters no later than December 1 for publication in January, April for publication in May, June 1 for publication in July, and no later than September 1 for publication in October. Copy should be double-spaced and typewritten on a separate sheet. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items whenever possible and reject items when necessary in order to hold the line on costs.

The Newsletter is distributed to members of the Organization. Additional copies may be obtained for one dollar each from the above address. Members of the OAH also receive the Journal of American History and the Program of the Organization's annual meeting. Information on subscriptions and membership dues is available from OAH headquarters.

Executive Secretary: Richard S. Kirkendall
Assistant to the Executive Secretary: Evelyn L. Leffler

Historical Assistant and Editor: Peter C. Murray

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