



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

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OAH

NEWSLETTER

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THE NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

President Gerda Lerner has announced the appointment of Professor Joan Hoff Wilson of Arizona State University as Executive Secretary. Professor Wilson will replace Richard S. Kirkendall, who is leaving the position after eight years in office to become the Henry A. Wallace Professor of History at Iowa State University.

A native of Montana, Professor Wilson is a distinguished member of the historical profession. She was educated at the University of Montana, Northwestern University, Cornell University, the University of Strasbourg and the University of California at Berkeley, earning the Ph.D. from California in 1966. She has taught at the College of San Mateo, San Francisco State College, California State University-Sacramento, Arizona State University, Dartmouth College and the University of Virginia. In addition to her appointment as Executive Secretary, Wilson will be a Professor of History at Indiana University, Bloomington.

Wilson's numerous publications include American Business and Foreign Policy, 1920-1933 (1971); Ideology and Economics: U.S. Relations with the Soviet Union, 1918-1933 (1974); Herbert Hoover: Forgotten Progressive (1975); and Sexism and the Law: A Study of Male Beliefs and Judicial Bias in Britain and the United States (1979). Her first book won the Bernath Prize of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, and an article, "The Illusion of Change: Women and the American Revolution," won the 1977 Berkshire Prize.

Wilson has been the recipient of numerous grants and fellowships. From 1975 to 1977, she had an NEH Research Grant to study the impact of the American Revolution on the legal status of women. She continued this project with concurrent appointments as a fellow at the Radcliffe Institute and a Visiting Scholar at the Harvard Law School and finished a monograph on the subject under the auspices of Project '87 at the Brookings Institution. As a Guest Scholar

at Brookings and the Wilson International Center for Scholars, she is now working on a study of the Nixon presidency. She was recently awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for a study of Mary Beard's legal theories.

Wilson has played large roles in the nation's historical organizations. She has been a member of the Executive Board of the OAH since 1979 and has also served the Organization on the Program Committee, the Nominating Board and the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession. She has been a member of the Board of Editors for the American Historical Review; a member of the councils of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, the American Studies Association, and the Conference on Peace Research in History, and a member of the Editorial Board for Diplomatic History. From 1978 to 1980, she served as president of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession.

Wilson's appointment is a product of an elaborate and extended process. Two committees, one representing the Organization, one the Indiana University History Department, conducted the search. The first was chaired by Stanley Katz of Princeton University and included John Higham, Johns Hopkins University; Mary Berry, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and Howard University; Jane De Hart Mathews, University of North Carolina-Greensboro and Richard A. Baker of the Senate Historical Office. The second was chaired by Maurice Baxter of Indiana University and included Irene Neu, David Pletcher, George Juergens and John Lombardi. The two committees coordinated closely and advertised the position in the EIB, the Chronicle of Higher Education and other appropriate media. They also wrote letters of inquiry to former members of the Executive Board of the OAH, history department chairs, and a number of interested organizations. The call for applications produced more than thirty candidates for the position, and the two committees independently reviewed the files of each candidate. As a result, seven individuals were requested to appear for in-

interviews at the annual meeting of the Organization in Detroit on April 2-3. The two search committees thereupon met jointly and individually and were able to agree on Wilson as a single and unanimous first choice. She was then interviewed on the Indiana campus. The IU History Department endorsed the appointment as Professor of History while a subcommittee of the OAH Executive Board approved the appointment as Executive Secretary. That subcommittee was chaired by Gerda Lerner and included Kenneth M. Stamp, University of California-Berkeley; Robert Kelley, University of California-Santa Barbara; Carl N. Degler, Stanford University; William A. Williams, Oregon State University; Paul M. Gaston, University of Virginia; and Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

"The selection was very difficult since so many qualified candidates offered themselves, but we feel confident in the ability of Professor Wilson to succeed Richard Kirkendall," Katz reported for his committee. "She has many of the qualities of scholarship, energy and tact which have made the Kirkendall Secretaryship such a successful moment in the history of the Organization."

"The degree of consensus we have reached, the wide enthusiasm for Wilson's candidacy reflected in the votes of the search committees and the Indiana University department ... seem to me to bode well for the future of this Organization under its next Executive Secretary," Lerner remarked. She commended and thanked the participants in the search and decision for their large contributions.

DETROIT MEETING

The Detroit meeting was smaller than had been hoped. Slightly more than 1,500 people registered. This was about a hundred less than attended the San Francisco meeting and equal with the New Orleans meeting in 1979; New York in 1978 continues to be the best attended in the last five years. This year's attendance again reflects the high cost of transportation and hotels and the decline in institutional support for participation in professional meetings.

The meeting did attract a rather broad sample of the profession. Although Michigan led all states with 237 registrants, many other states were well represented. New York (146), Ohio (144), and Illinois (106) were next behind the host state. California, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin each had more than forty. By regions, the Midwest turned out 721, the East 426, the South 183, and the West eighty-seven. Thirty-nine Canadians registered as did sixteen persons representing eight other foreign countries. Most people in attendance (near 1,100) were affiliated with

colleges and universities, but forty-five worked for government agencies, thirty-nine were high school teachers and a large number were affiliated with museums, libraries, publishing houses, and industries.

Those who attended found many good features. The Publicity Committee, co-chaired by Melvin Small and John Barnard, produced a restaurant guide, obtained locations for twenty-one off-site sessions, organized tours of local historic sites and institutions, and made transportation arrangements for all events outside the hotel. The Program Committee, chaired by Warren Susman, developed an unusually large, complex and provocative program, which included 116 sessions and 590 participants.

CINCINNATI, 1983

The Cincinnati program will focus on the theme: "The Reuniting of Historical Explanation: Themes, Concepts, and Agenda." In the past generation as historical explanation has grown more complex, it has also fragmented. With the fading of the Progressive paradigm, no over-arching vision uniting our understanding of the past now exists. The result is a past that is understood in many different (and often confusing and conflicting) ways from Marxist to pluralist. Is it time to seek one (or more) unifying idea(s) out and apply them to the discrete parts of the American experience so as to rebuild our fragmented understanding and give it firmness and direction? If so what are such ideas and themes likely to be?

The 1983 Program Committee welcomes proposals which address these themes. What remains valid of the Progressive paradigm? How can the South, or the experience of labor, or minorities, or our political development be conceptualized and understood in ways that reunite the different parts of the American past? What needs to be done to develop such themes and conceptions? What particular books furnish keys to such? Which historians provide the necessary insights and overviews that can lead us in this direction?

We are open to any suggestions for papers and panels that advance this idea: overviews of particular sub-fields, explorations of specific unifying propositions, considerations of particular books. We will arrange one or more plenary sessions on this subject as well as more informal workshops if desired.

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 a short, one-half to one page vita of each participant. Three copies of these items should be sent to: Joel H. Silbey, Chair, Department of

History, 453 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. The deadline for all proposals is March 1, 1982.

Other members of the committee are: Joyce Appleby, San Diego State; Clayborne Carson, Stanford University; Kathleen Conzen, University of Chicago; Lloyd Gardner, Rutgers University; Samuel McSeveney, Vanderbilt University; Martha Swain, Texas Women's University.

ELECTION RESULTS

In voting for OAH offices, a total of 2,102 ballots were cast, a turnout of 23.6%. This is higher than 16.29% last year and 18.5% in 1979. The following members were elected: Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin-Madison, President; Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin-Madison, President-Elect. To the Executive Board: Robert Berkhofer, University of Michigan; Irene Neu, Indiana University; and James Morton Smith, Winterthur Museum. To the Nominating Board: John Bodnar, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission; Blaine Brownell, University of Alabama-Birmingham; Julie Roy Jeffrey, Goucher College; and Gary B. Nash, UCLA.

SLATE FOR 1982

President

Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin-Madison

President-Elect

Anne Firor Scott, Duke University

Executive Board

1. Kathleen Conzen, University of Chicago
2. Leon Litwack, University of California-Berkeley
3. Richard Lowitt, Iowa State University
4. Myron Marty, National Endowment for the Humanities
5. Mary Ryan, University of California-Irvine
6. Arvarh Strickland, University of Missouri-Columbia
7. Arnold Taylor, Howard University
8. Mary Young, University of Rochester

Nominating Board

1. Albert Camarillo, Stanford University
Mario Garcia, University of California-Santa Barbara
2. Willard Gatewood, Jr., University of Arkansas
Harold Woodman, Purdue University
3. Thomas Schlereth, Jr., University of Notre Dame
Barbara Sicherman, Columbia University

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board met in Detroit on April 1, 1981 with President William Appleman Williams presiding. It heard reports from Treasurer Robert K. Murray, Executive

Secretary Richard S. Kirkendall and Journal Editor Lewis Perry. On the recommendation of the Committee to Review the Office of OAH Treasurer (David Brody, chair, Blanche Cook and Morton Rothstein), the Board reappointed Murray to a second five-year term.

The Board accepted as an immediate obligation the evaluation of American history textbooks on the secondary, college, and university levels. It asked the Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges to advise the Board how this could best be done.

Informed that the introductory membership campaign had worked well, the Board voted to continue the introductory membership.

President-Elect Lerner presented a development program for the Organization (see page 14-15). Several members expressed reservations about particular items such as employing a public relations person or a professional fund raiser. In general, however, the Board approved Lerner's initiative and agreed that her plans, if successful, would bring American history before the public and thus benefit society and the profession. The Board took the following actions on Lerner's proposals: authorized the Executive Secretary to negotiate ways of strengthening the NCC's advocacy of history in Washington, created an OAH Lectureship (see page 7), and established a development fund. This fund would enable the OAH to publish two additional issues of the Newsletter each year, increase travel funds for the Executive Secretary, and upgrade the Historical Assistant to the Executive Secretary from a half-time to a full-time position with secretarial help. The Board decided to delay consideration of other items in Lerner's development program until its November meeting.

President Williams reported that he would submit a grant proposal to NEH to fund an oral history of the Vietnam experience. Although fund raising efforts among corporations and affluent members of the Organization had not been successful, Williams agreed to resubmit the challenge grant proposal to NEH.

The Board set criteria for OAH sponsorship of grant proposals: 1) the proposal must originate with an OAH committee or with the Executive Board; 2) the proposal must be in harmony with the purposes of the OAH as defined in the constitution; 3) the proposal must advance these purposes in a large and significant way; 4) the proposal must be distributed to the Board in advance of the meeting at which it will be considered, and 5) the proposal must be endorsed by the Board. The Treasurer received permission to increase the fee to cover management and overhead of OAH-sponsored grants.

The Board approved three changes in the

by-laws (see pages 4-7). Ballots are found in this Newsletter between pages 16-17.

The Board passed two resolutions dealing with the federal government and the historical profession. The first protested sharp cuts in the budgets of the National Archives, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The second urged President Reagan to establish a historical office in the White House.

The Board decided to increase the Organization's support for National History Day by 1) paying expenses for an OAH representative on the Board of National History Day, 2) donating the mailing list of the Organization, 3) giving ten one-year memberships to the winning teachers in National History Day competition, and 4) appealing to members to aid and support National History Day activities.

In other actions, the Board passed a resolution supporting historians concerned with the question of the American History Room in the New York Public Library and decided that tape recordings of Board meetings should be deposited in the Organization's archives at the Nebraska Historical Society, the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession may temporarily have an extra member, and proposals to establish a graduate student committee and a standing committee on freedom of information should be put off until the November meeting.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HISTORY

One of the subjects on which members are now asked to vote by mail ballot is the establishment of a Committee on Public History. This was proposed by a subcommittee of the Executive Board chaired by Professor Robert Kelley of the University of California-Santa Barbara and including Pauline Maier of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Carl N. Degler of Stanford University. Their proposal was endorsed by the full Executive Board in its April 1 meeting and is hereby recommended to the membership for approval.

The proposal is one of the products of our Special Committee on Public Historians. This committee was chaired by Larry E. Tise, then of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and included Carol Groneman of the New York Council for the Humanities and Richard G. Hewlett, then of the Department of Energy. The committee made its report and recommendations to the Executive Board at its meeting on November 14, 1979 (see the Newsletter for January, 1980). Among other proposals, the special committee recommended that a new OAH standing committee be established "through a reconstitution and enlargement of the existing Committee on Historic Preservation," the purpose being to form a committee that would insure broad representation "of public sector and applied history fields."

Our present Committee on the Historic Preservation is composed of six members, three appointed each year for two-year terms. Three are chosen from historical agencies, three from college and university faculties. The committee serves, according to our bylaws, "as liaison between the Organization of American Historians and local and federal agencies interested in historic preservation, restoration, and museums."

There has been a flurry of discussion over whether or not the term "public history" should be the one used in referring to the broad area of historical employment outside of the academic world. The Kelley subcommittee suggested: "Usage now seems to be settling the issue. Reconstituting the above committee under the term, 'Committee on Public History,' seems the logical step."

The subcommittee also reported that the categories of historians who should be represented on the committee are difficult to define. Economic constraints suggest that the committee's membership should not be expanded beyond its present level, yet "public history" encompasses a wide variety of historical activities. It is therefore necessary that the committee's membership not be defined overmuch; membership should instead be flexible so as to allow as broad representation of public historians as possible in a committee of six members.

Accepting the Kelley subcommittee's

The Governors of Arkansas Essays in Political Biography

Edited by Timothy P. Donovan and Willard B. Gatewood, Jr. This long-awaited reference book is a library of information on the history and politics of Arkansas from the first days of statehood to the present. Each of the thirty-nine essays, one on each of the state's past governors, was contributed by an author with special knowledge of the period covered by the governor's time in office. There is information not only on the governor's public life, but on his family and his education and occupation outside the statehouse. The collection builds a composite portrait of political leadership in the State of Arkansas.

320 pages 1981 \$20.00

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recommendation, the Executive Board now proposes the establishment within the OAH of a body to generate such proposals relating to Organization policy and program concerning public history and public historians as may from time to time seem suitable. To accomplish this purpose, it is proposed that the existing Committee on Historic Preservation be reconstituted.

For this to become part of our bylaws, the proposal which is on the ballot in another part of this Newsletter needs to be endorsed by a majority of those who vote on the matter.

LEOPOLD PRIZE

Members are also asked to vote on the establishment of the Richard W. Leopold Prize. This proposal originated with students and friends of Professor Leopold, our president in 1976-77. They are supplying the funds for the prize. The proposal has been worked out over the past year by the sponsors and the Executive Board and has now been endorsed by the Board and is recommended to you for approval. It should be emphasized that all of the money required is being supplied by the sponsors and none will be drawn from OAH funds.

Statement of Purpose and Eligibility

The Richard W. Leopold Prize is designed to improve contacts and interrelationships within the historical profession where an increasing number of history-trained scholars have found employment outside academe in positions with governmental agencies. It is hoped that this Prize will recognize the significant historical work being done by historians who work outside of colleges and universities and provide added incentive for them to engage in productive scholarly endeavors.

The Prize is to be awarded every two years for the best book written by a historian connected with federal, state, or municipal government, in the areas of foreign policy, military affairs broadly construed, the historical activities of the federal government, or biography.

These subjects cover the fields of historical activity, concerns, and work of Professor Leopold, who published biographies and diplomatic history and who revealed a deep interest in military affairs, in federal agencies and offices concerned with historical records and research, and in the interrelationship of governmental agencies and the history profession.

To be eligible, a person must have held employment in a governmental position for at least five years. If the author has accepted an academic position, the book must have been published within two years from the time of change. Retirees shall be eligible indefinitely as long as they have

not assumed full-time teaching positions.

Judges

A committee of three persons shall serve as judges. They shall be appointed by the President of the Organization of American Historians with one person designated to chair the committee. The President, in making these nominations, shall consider the fields and activities specified under the award, and at least one of the three judges shall be connected with government agencies. The latter term, insofar as judges are concerned, is to be broadly construed to include employees and elected or appointed full-time officials. No judge shall simultaneously serve as a judge on any other prize committee of any historical society, organization, or association.

Judges shall especially be cognizant of the exceptional standards of scholarship associated with the writings of Richard W. Leopold and should not feel constrained if, in their judgment, none of the books submitted for any round of competition merits the prize.

Nomination

Books may be nominated by the author or his agent, the publisher, or any member of any established history or political science organization. Copies are to be submitted to each member of the committee. The final acceptance or cut-off date for each competition shall be determined by the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians. Each judge shall be entitled to retain one copy of each book submitted.

Prize

The winner will receive a prize of at least \$250 plus a medallion inscribed with Leopold Book Award and the Organization of American Historians. If two or more books are deemed winners, the amount is to be shared equally. A co-written work is acceptable as long as there are no more than two authors who will share the prize. The award shall be announced at the award ceremony of the Organization of American Historians. Winners shall be notified in advance and shall be invited to be present to accept the award. The amount of the prize and its frequency may be changed by the Board in accord with investment income, additions to the prize account, or by extending the period of time between prize competitions.

Administration

Income from the Leopold Fund shall be the sole source of support for the cash prize, medallion, and committee and administrative expenses. Committee expenses may include long-distance conference telephone calls but not travel for meetings to confer regarding the prize.

Prize Account

All contributions to the Richard W. Leopold Prize are to be separately maintained on the record books of the Organization of American Historians. Income accruing between prizes is to be invested or deposited to bear interest. Yields in excess of money needed for the prize and administrative costs are to be deposited so as to increase the principle amount. The prize is to continue in perpetuity.

BARNOUW AWARD

The third item on which you are asked to vote is the proposal for the establishment of the Erik Barnouw Award. This proposal originated with our Committee on Television, Film and Radio Media, has been approved by the Executive Board, and is now recommended for your approval.

The award would be given annually to an outstanding television or film program dealing with American history. At the outset, it will consist only of a certificate of achievement presented at the annual meeting. Later on, special efforts may be made to obtain funds that will provide a cash award.

The committee recommended that the award be named for Erik Barnouw, for he is recognized throughout the United States as the leading historian of mass media. He has not only written numerous volumes on radio, television and film but has produced award-winning films, in particular Hiroshima--Nagasaki. He retired several years ago from Columbia University and then worked at the Library of Congress on the establishment of the television archives called for by the 1976 Copyright Act.

Members who regularly use media in the classroom will agree that awards given to filmmakers and television producers rarely take into account the historical accuracy of the program in question. Our award must take historical accuracy into account but also keep in mind the visual and aural nature of mass media. Barnouw in his writings and films has always kept a remarkable balance between style and substance. The proponents hope the OAH award will perform a similar function.

This award will provide the OAH with an opportunity to give television and film programming scholarly recognition of the sort long accorded books and articles.

The award winner will be selected each year by a committee of three members. Each must have served on our Committee on Television, Film and Radio Media. Such members of the Organization have the expertise required to select an appropriate prize winner. A person whose own film or television program is in the competition would, of course, not serve on the committee.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE BYLAWS

1. Bylaw 4e should be revised to read as follows:

Committee on Public History:
The Committee is composed of six members, three appointed each year for two-year terms. It will maintain liaison with private and public service agencies and persons in the field of public history, and generate such proposals relating to OAH policy and program as seem suitable to its membership. Appointments to the committee are to be widely representative of the various professional pursuits embraced within the field.*

*For the purpose of making appointments under Bylaw 4e to the Committee on Public History, the following list may be taken as a not exhaustive compilation of professional pursuits in the field of public history: Historians in private practice as researchers and writers, and as consulting or contract historians; historians in institutionally-affiliated posts, to include agency or institution historians, private or public; historians in research organizations; teachers of public history; history administrators; oral historians; historic preservationists; historical editors; historian-archivists; historic sites interpreters or administrators, historical museologists; staff historians, or historical researchers and writers, in public or private non-academic institutions.

2. A new bylaw should be added to read as follows:

Richard W. Leopold Prize. The committee is composed of three members, at least one connected with a government agency and none on any other prize committee of a historical association. The award is given every two years for the best book on foreign policy, military affairs, the historical activities of the federal government or biography by a government historian.

3. A new bylaw should be added to read as follows:

Erik Barnouw Award. The committee is composed of three members, one appointed each year for a three-year term. Committee members must have served on the OAH Committee on Television, Film, and Radio Media. The award is given annually to an outstanding television or film program dealing with American history.

As the Executive Secretary's report suggests, our recent membership campaign enabled us to turn membership around and substitute growth for decline. Consequently, the Executive Board authorized the continuation of the special introductory offer. We are now appealing once again to members to join in the campaign and recruit new members, using the coupon available elsewhere in the Newsletter. There are many historians who should be members of the OAH but are not. If the OAH is to be truly the Organization of American Historians, all specialists in the study of American history should belong to it. Those who recruit a new member will receive a copy of the Fifty Year Index, 1914-1964 to the Mississippi Valley Historical Review. Send in the coupon for the person you recruit and request your copy of the index, a valuable research tool.

OAH LECTURESHIP

At its most recent meeting, the Executive Board accepted a proposal from Gerda Lerner to establish an OAH lectureship. This is a way of acquiring funds that will enable the OAH to function more effectively on behalf of the historical profession. It will also help history departments and others attract historians as guest lecturers and encourage members and others to make contributions to the Organization of American Historians.

Present and recent officers and members of the Executive Board have been invited to participate in the project. The fee that has been established is \$600 per lecture. This amount is to be paid directly to the Organization. The lecturer is to receive an additional sum for expenses. The topic in each case will be agreed upon by the lecturer and his/her host. The funds that will be collected will enable the Organization to publish additional issues of the Newsletter, provide more opportunities for the Executive Secretary to represent the historical profession in Washington and enlarge the staff of the Executive Secretary's office. Each year, the Newsletter will carry a list of the people who gave lectures, their topics and the places in which they lectured. In this way the Organization will express its gratitude to the historians who have contributed their talents and those who have made financial contributions to the OAH.

For additional information, contact the Executive Secretary.

AMERICAN HISTORY ROOM

At its most recent meeting, the Executive Board once again took up the question of the American History Room in the New York Public Library. The Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved that the Organization of American Historians endorses the continuing efforts of the Committee of Historians to negotiate with the Director of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library for a resolution of the problems created by the closing of the American History Room and the abolition of the American History Division.

As instructed, the Executive Secretary on April 9 forwarded the resolution to the Director of Research Libraries and to members of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, expressing the hope that each would do all that he/she could to guarantee that a satisfactory solution to the problems would be developed.

On April 16, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Hans Trefousse and LaWanda Cox, representing the Committee on the American History Room, met with the library's Vice President for Development. The group had felt that progress was being made, despite the refusal by the administration of the library and its Board of Trustees to reconsider the decision to close the American History Room. The committee had explored possibilities for a viable alternative and concluded that one might be developed. The meeting on April 16, however, resulted in an impasse, Professor Cox reported to the OAH.

The committee did not give up hope. One basis is the appointment of Dr. Vartan Gregorian as President of the Library. The former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Gregorian is a historian, and the committee urged the Executive Secretary to bring the OAH resolution to his attention. Kirkendall did so on May 5. On May 13 the Board of Trustees approved a resolution to rename the Local History and Genealogy Division the U.S. History, Local History and Genealogy Division. Also Jerome Stoker, formerly of the American History Division, was designated as American History Bibliographer within the General Research Division. His responsibilities will include instruction of the staff on aspects of research involving use of the U.S. history collection and the devising of bibliographic aids to help scholars using them. Dr. Stam writes that these actions establish the symbolic as well as the actual presence of the U.S. history collection within the New York Public Library. They appear to be concessions to the Committee of Historians. However, they do not solve the practical problem of adequate working space where book deliveries can be received and ready access can be had to basic reference materials.

BUSINESS MEETING

President William Appleman Williams, Oregon State University, called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m., April 3, 1981 and

asked for approval of the minutes of the 1980 Business Meeting. The minutes were approved.

Richard Leopold, Northwestern University, read a memorial resolution in honor of Ray Allen Billington:

Ray Allen Billington, a leader in transforming the Mississippi Valley Historical Association into the Organization of American Historians and President in 1962-1963, died in his sleep on the night of March 6-7, 1981 at his home in San Marino, California. He is survived by his wife of fifty-three years, Mabel Crotty, two children, and three grandchildren.

Born in Bay City, Michigan on September 28, 1903 he entered the University of Michigan in 1922 but was expelled at the end of his sophomore year for a journalistic caper deemed by the authorities to be "highly objectionable and morally reprehensible." He was, however, admitted to the University of Wisconsin, so the official telegram read, "as a matter of comity and amity." At Madison he fell under the spell of Carl Russell Fish and Frederic Logan Paxson, the latter a past president of this organization. Receiving his bachelor's degree in 1926, he spent one year in graduate work at Ann Arbor, perhaps to justify himself, before heading to Harvard and study under Arthur M. Schlesinger. In later years he was always amused by having to identify his mentor as "Senior," remarking that "Junior was only ten when I first met him, circulating about his father's Sunday teas collecting ten-syllable words from the guests." Trained in what was then called social and intellectual history, he obtained his doctorate in 1933 for a dissertation entitled "The Origins of Nativism in the United States, 1800-1844." Macmillan published an expanded version in 1938 as The Protestant Crusade, 1800-1860: A Study of the Origins of American Nativism.

In 1931, when James Blaine Hedges moved to Brown, Billington became an instructor at Clark University, advancing to Assistant Professor in 1934. For part of his years at Clark he commuted three days a week to Boston to act as Director of the Massachusetts Federal Writer's Project. He went to Smith in 1937, when Merle Curti left for the Teachers College at Columbia, becoming Associate Professor in 1938 and Professor in 1944. When Northwestern University was unable to lure Curti from Wisconsin, where he had arrived in 1942, it turned to Billington. Professor from 1944 to 1949, he held from 1949 to 1963 the William Smith Mason chair previously occupied by two former presidents of our society, James Alton James and Isaac Joslin Cox. In 1953-54, he was Harmsworth Professor at Oxford, and it is well known that Oxford and The Queen's College were never again quite the same. His resignation in 1963 to become Senior Research Associate at the Huntington Library and concentrate on

his life of Turner left a void in Evanston that has never been completely filled.

While at Smith, Billington agreed to join Hedges in writing a textbook on the frontier. Hedges soon pulled out, but the publication in 1949 of Westward Expansion catapulted Billington to the forefront of historians of the West. Time does not permit listing all his twenty-five books, but mention must be made of The Far Western Frontier, 1830-1860 (1956), a title in The New American Nation series; The Genesis of the Frontier Thesis (1971); Frederick Jackson Turner: Historian, Scholar, Teacher (1973), a Bancroft Prize winner; and Land of Savagery, Land of Promise: The European Image of the American Frontier in the Nineteenth Century (1980). He was awarded nine honorary degrees, was President of the American Studies Association, 1959-61, and was founder and the first President of the Western History Association, 1962-63. The last group has established a prize essay in his name.

His service to the OAH was endless: Board of Editors, 1948-51; Program Chair, 1949; Executive Committee, 1951 and again 1957-59; Chair of the Nominating Committee, 1953; President, 1962-63; Chair of the Executive Committee, 1963-69. He led the fight, along with Merle Curti, Paul W. Gates, Howard K. Beale, and Charles A. Barker, to combat racial discrimination by refusing to hold meetings in cities where some members could not stay in the headquarters hotel; to commit the Association to condemning such injustices as the California Loyalty Oath; to democratize a constitution which allowed former Presidents to serve for life on the Executive Committee and that body to choose the Nominating Committee; and to change the name of the Review and the Association to indicate their national scope. It was fitting that in 1979 the Organization of American Historians established the Ray Allen Billington Prize for a book in American frontier history with funds provided by his twenty-one doctoral students at Northwestern, former colleagues, and friends.

No tribute to this remarkable scholar would be complete without noting his human and humane qualities. Generous and gregarious, witty and wise, he was warm-hearted, straightforward, and utterly without pretense. His loyalty to students, colleagues, and friends was legendary. His home in Northampton, Evanston, and San Marino was a center of gaiety and good fellowship, with tall tales, limericks, and alcohol in abundance. Many of us have favorite Billington stories. I will offer three. Once, after reading a dissertation he directed, I complained about the atrocious spelling and suggested he read the drafts with more care. Smiling sweetly, he replied with customary candor: "But, Dick, I cannot spell myself." I also criticized his failure to make copies of the many letters

of recommendation he typed himself. He laughed and called me a pack rat; but years later, after benefiting from the copies in the Turner Papers, he conceded that I was right and never again failed to keep a carbon or xerox. Then there was the year we shared an office. Since my desk was next to a large radiator, I insisted that the heat be kept off even in mid-winter. He grumbled some but later admitted he had not had a cold all winter and inscribed a copy of a new book to me as "My deepfreeze mate."

In his presidential address, "Why Some Historians Rarely Write History: A Case Study of Frederick Jackson Turner," Billington ended on a note of pathos, with the dying Turner murmuring to his wife: "Tell Max [that is Max Farrand, Director of the Huntington with which Turner was then associated] I am sorry I haven't finished my book." Ray Billington finished all his books, and I think he would take particular satisfaction in the fact that his posthumous volume is called Limericks: Hysterical and Historical.

Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State University, gave the Treasurer's Report (see page 13).

Lewis Perry, Indiana University, gave the Editor's Report (see JAH, September 1981).

Frederick Luebke, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Chair of the 1981 Nominating Board, reported the results of the 1981 election (see page 3). He announced that the Board's nominee for President-Elect was Anne Firor Scott, Duke University.

Richard S. Kirkendall, Indiana University, gave the Executive Secretary's Report (see page 10-13).

President-Elect Gerda Lerner announced that the OAH Executive Board approved the establishment of an OAH Lectureship (see page 7).

Richard Kirkendall moved adoption of a resolution from the Executive Board regarding reduction in the federal budget of programs and agencies of concern to historians. Suellen Hoy of the Historic Preservation Committee presented a substitute resolution. Kirkendall noted that the substitute added to the Board's resolution a federal program dealing with historic preservation that the Board had inadvertently left out. The membership voted to accept the substitute and then approved the following resolution:

Whereas the members of the Organization of American Historians, assembled in their annual meeting, express deep concern about proposed budget reductions for the National Archives, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and the National Historic

Preservation Fund in the Department of the Interior. These great institutions are dedicated, like ourselves, to the preservation and propagation of America's heritage of culture and ideals; and

Whereas true conservatism requires that a country's traditions be kept alive and healthy. The enduring interests of the United States and its people will not be served by enfeebling the institutions devoted to the preservation of the national heritage; and

Whereas the National Archives is absolutely essential to research in the history of the United States. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission is publishing the papers of our great leaders. The National Endowment for the Humanities has sponsored and funded immensely valuable research and education projects. The National Historic Preservation Fund has provided for the identification, examination, and preservation of countless historic properties throughout the United States and its territories. All have helped, in some degree, to keep alive the skills of trained historians in the service of American society during a decade of severe depression in higher education; now, therefore,
BE IT RESOLVED

1. That we join the other learned societies urging the Congress and the President to maintain full funding to the Archives, the Endowment, the Commission, and the Historic Preservation Fund.

2. That the Executive Secretary be instructed and the members of the Organization be encouraged to communicate the concern of the Organization and of the history profession for the future of these programs to the President and to the members of the Congress.

Dr. Hoy brought another resolution from the Historic Preservation Committee. It read:

Whereas Section 101(a)2 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended in the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 provides that the Secretary of Interior shall establish or revise criteria for the National Register of Historic Places, the designation of National Historic Landmarks, and for the further development of a national historic preservation pro-

gram "in consultation with national historical and archeological associations," and

Whereas the OAH as the largest national association of historians working in the field of American history is ready and eager to participate fully in such consultation for the purpose of assuring the integrity of history and sound historical practices throughout historic preservation in the United States; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED

That the Executive Secretary of the Organization be instructed to correspond with the Secretary of Interior informing the Secretary of the interest and resolve of the Organization in assisting the federal government to develop a historically sound national historic preservation program and expressing our readiness to participate on behalf of the historical profession in that consultation process specified by the Congress in the 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The resolution was approved without debate.

President Williams expressed his appreciation to President-Elect Lerner for her assistance during the year and wished her good luck. The meeting adjourned.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

This is my eighth and last report as Executive Secretary, and I will speak longer than I have in the past so as to look back over the entire period and look forward as well. I cannot claim that these eight years constitute an era in the history of the Organization, cut off from the rest. I am impressed by continuity in our history as well as in history generally. I do not see myself as a revolutionary who used the power of this office to transform the Organization. And I have experienced frustrations. I expect them, however, and I have a sense of accomplishment. We have done more than survive in these years. I believe that, although I devoted only half of my time to the enterprise, I helped the OAH build on foundations laid by others and gain strength for future activities.

I did not move into an Organization that was in bad shape eight years ago. The OAH already had good support from Indiana University, including an attractive and spacious mid-nineteenth century house that has continued to serve us well, though it deserves renovation. My predecessor, Tom Clark, had recruited a small but able and dedicated staff and that staff remains small

but still functions effectively. It has grown only from five to five and one-half regular employees in eight years, and three of the five people who were in place when I moved in are still with us. It continues to be headed by Evelyn Leffler, a person who has given the Organization an enormous amount of time, energy, intelligence and devotion. The burdens on her and those who work under her supervision have become much too heavy, and my successor will surely be persuaded to enlarge the staff or cut back on the demands upon it from the Program Committee and other parts of the Organization.

The OAH had some financial strength in 1973 and that has not been lost. The Organization had earned nearly \$220,000 in 1972 and had spent \$200,000. Last year, our income was nearly \$353,000, our disbursements nearly \$355,000. (The dues increase that went into effect late in the year should more than wipe out that small deficit.) We had a "Trust Account" of slightly less than \$164,000 at the end of 1972. That has now grown to nearly \$240,000, and the account continues to promise that the OAH could survive in economically troubled times. And nearly \$50,000 is invested in other places, chiefly to support our award programs but also to finance new activities.

The financial strength of the Organization results in large part from our members and subscribers for most of our annual income-- more than 60 percent--comes from them. And they have remained with the Organization in spite of two increases in rates and dues in eight years. We had slightly less than 12,000 members and subscribers in 1972 (11,749). We have slightly less than 12,000 now (11,755 at the end of 1980). And we have held on in spite of the weakening of library budgets which has dropped our institutional subscribers from 3,711 to 3,321. In other words, membership has actually increased, rising from 8,038 at the end of 1972 to 8,434 at the end of the last year, and has done so in spite of the decline in history majors in our colleges and universities, which is reflected in a drop of student members from approximately 1,700 to about 1,100. The number of non-student members is higher than ever before--7,291 at the end of 1980 compared with 6,642 at the end of 1974.

This increase in members is an accomplishment. It has come in spite of economic troubles and discontent in the profession and the proliferation of historical organizations. It suggests that many historians continue to value this Organization's activities, such as the publication of the Journal of American History, and to want the OAH to grapple with the profession's problems. And it suggests that a recent membership drive, designed largely by the co-chairs of the Membership Committee, John Waters and Rosemary Carroll, has been

worthwhile. It checked a decline from 12,009 members and subscribers at the end of 1974 to 11,184 at the end of 1978 and helped the Organization grow again.

There have been some protests against the graduated dues structure, but most members have supported it. In fact, they have supported it in a most impressive way: they have raised themselves into higher categories as their incomes have gone up. This has enabled us to survive in an inflationary period.

I would like to claim that I entered office with a vision and pursued it consistently and effectively. The facts are that I did not have a vision, not even an agenda, and that I developed my own ideas about what I should do in response to the pressures of the situation. I entered office with little more than a commitment to do what I could to advance the welfare of the historical profession and this organized representative of it, and my understanding of that profession and its needs grew as time passed.

At the beginning, one of the most pressing needs seemed to be a remedy for the decline in the status of history in the schools and colleges. My predecessor had recommended establishment of a committee to gather the facts required for effective action. I devoted some of my first two years to the development of that committee and the preparation of a report based on information supplied by committee members. Their work persuaded me that confidence and interest in history were not nearly as strong among students, educational administrators and politicians as they were only a few years before, that doubts about history's usefulness for the individual and for society exerted a large influence on attitudes and decisions. This conclusion, which was widely publicized and controversial, encouraged me to participate in debates and discussions about history and its status, ways of changing that and reasons for doing so; in the "History Day" program, and in efforts to establish an OAH History Education Center that would, we hoped, raise the status of history in American life by promoting collaboration among classroom historians on all levels and experiments in teaching. So far, we have failed to obtain the funds needed to establish such a center, but we are still looking for them.

Our most important recent activity relating to teaching has been sponsorship by our Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession of a project designed to integrate the history of women into the survey courses. I am pleased that I have played at least a supportive role in this effort to address the profession's largest intellectual challenge: the working out of new syntheses now that historians have developed so much new knowledge.

My concern about the status of history

encouraged me to look for ways for the Organization to affect attitudes outside the profession towards the historical way of viewing human affairs. I worked on a bicentennial proposal for a major televised attempt by a representative group of historians to explore their views of the American Revolution, the American experience and the American future and to communicate them to a wide audience, but we failed to find the funds for this. I also participated in a small and unsuccessful campaign for the establishment of a council of historical advisors in the executive branch of the national government. And, more successfully, I pressed for the establishment of a Committee on Historians and the Television, Radio, and Film Media. It has been educating us on ways of using the media and might exert some influence on media presentations of history, combatting their tendency to misinform and to supply myths.

The job crisis in the historical profession was already severe in 1973, threatening the health of the profession as well as the welfare of individuals in it and generating demands for action by the Organization. I made several responses to this, the most important of which were contributions to the establishment and work of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. It began to function in 1975, brought together a number of historical organizations, employed a project director, promoted the formation of both national and state groups to work on problems facing the profession, and enlarged our understanding of the profession's complexity and of ways of finding jobs in the different parts. In spite of such efforts, the job market for historians continues to be less attractive than it should be.

As time passed, the name of our society became more meaningful to me. It began to generate pressures of its own. Historians in the 1960s had, I began to realize, discarded a name, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, that implied that the group was provincial in its interests. I came to believe that the OAH should not merely claim to be the Organization of American Historians but should perform the range of services required to draw in all parts of the profession. I concluded along the line that we were most attractive to research-oriented historians and that we were not doing enough to make the results of research in American history useful to other people--to teachers of the subject on all levels, to historians in museums and historic preservation programs, to people in the media concerned with historical themes, to planners in the public and private sectors, to the reading public, etc. It seemed clear to me by the end of my first term that we should serve the many interests of people involved with American history and

promote cooperation and collaboration among those groups actively concerned with our field, thereby making membership in the OAH indispensable to all people with a serious interest in the study of American history. As my second term began, it seemed obvious that we should enlarge our activities and become a broader organization in leadership and membership, adding activities and people without scrapping valuable functions or alienating valuable members, rejecting narrow conceptions, defining the profession broadly and representing all parts of it involved in American history.

This conception of the OAH meant to me that minorities in the profession should participate significantly in the Organization. Thus, I worked whenever the opportunity arose with the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession and supported and applauded the projects of that especially active committee. My support included testimony in a court case involving the boycott of states that had not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, and my testimony in that case, and in one other in which I participated, involved, in my view, defense of this concept of the historical profession as one that is enriched by intellectual and social complexity.

I valued occupational complexity as well and tried to develop closer ties with historians who work outside of academic institutions. I hoped to encourage them to look favorably on the OAH; I wanted to find out more about their interests and needs and to learn what the OAH might do to become more useful to them. This was a small part of my activities at first but became a substantial part by the beginning of my second term. Thus, I participated in the first two national conferences on public history and will participate in the third, and I also played parts in the conference that led to the establishment of the Council on History in the Federal Government and in one sponsored by the Institute for Research in History. Most important perhaps, I cooperated with our Special Committee on Public Historians in 1979-1980 and made a beginning in the implementation of its suggestions--suggestions that could significantly strengthen the OAH.

We need to do much more to enlarge the position of other minorities in the OAH. Here, about all I can claim is that I gave some help to Gerda Lerner in her efforts to give a boost to the study of the history of black women.

Some members have complained that I am too interested in making changes and have neglected the Organization's traditional mission: the promotion of historical scholarship. But I have not been unsupportive of our scholarly activities, such as the publication of the JAH, the programs of the annual meetings and the awards to authors of books and articles. A member of

my staff for several years, Gale Peterson, financed by grants from NEH, provided leadership in the development of a new guide to American newspapers, a project of great potential for scholars. It has produced some results, especially in Iowa, but remains at an early stage. And over the years, I have done what I could on behalf of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Library of Congress, presidential papers, presidential libraries, access to the manuscript census, the tax deduction for home offices, the National Archives, the historical advisory committees in federal agencies, the Freedom of Information Act, access to the records of the State Department, the CIA and the House of Representatives, the preservation of FBI records and other Washington matters of concern to scholars. I have also served on the boards of the Truman Library Institute and the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, two agencies that supply some support for historical scholarship. And I joined the battle over the American History Room of the New York Public Library.

The pages of our Newsletter, for which I am responsible, contain matters of importance to scholars, including news about financial support for research and scholarly meetings. This publication is part of the operation I inherited from Tom Clark but a part that has grown. Clark published the first issue just as I took office. It contained only four pages. The most recent issue has twenty-four. For me, this publication is useful. It enables me to bring matters to the attention of the members and encourages them to express concerns to me. Yet, it needs to be published much more frequently but cannot be until our staff and budget are enlarged.

One of the biggest needs is greater effectiveness in Washington. The Reagan budget proposals, among other developments, make that very clear. I have cooperated with the AHA on matters of interest to the profession in the nation's capital, but I have rejected suggestions that we should stand aside and rely upon the AHA to do what needs to be done for historians in that place. We have our own important perspectives on the problems and concerns of the historical profession and our own weight to bring to bear. I have traveled from Bloomington to Washington frequently, but more needs to be done there. Several proposals have been made. The most ambitious is opening a branch office in Washington staffed by a historian supervised by the Executive Secretary and assisted by a secretary. Another calls for more frequent trips to Washington and longer visits there by the Executive Secretary, a change that would require the enlargement of the staff in Bloomington and/or the giving by that officer of more time to the Organization. A third advocates more effective use of the

NCC, a move that would mandate constitutional change in that group and perhaps a change in the location of its headquarters. A fourth is heavier reliance on our committees, like the one on Bibliographical and Research Needs, a step that might force us to have a Washington historian on each committee. Some combination of these suggestions might be worked out. And the combination could be assisted by a "network" of historians who would be called upon for activity at the grassroots when needed.

I have been drawn into some highly controversial and painful episodes as Executive Secretary. One was the Yale-Aptheker affair; another involved the use of our mailing list to distribute the Journal of Historical Review. My successor will have similar experiences, I assume, ones in which emotions run high, there is much to be said on both sides and decisions offend many members.

I feel inclined to insist that the OAH has earned even more support than it has received from American historians and other people with a strong interest in American history. This is not a recommendation for complacency. Much remains to be done to make the OAH more useful and fully worthy of its name. We have available to us the human resources capable of making this a stronger, more broadly effective association. We have some financial resources as well but need more. Our president of the past year has made a valiant effort to obtain more but has been discouraged by the response from NEH, corporations, foundations and historians. His successor promises to continue the effort. My successor will need to devote time to it.

Although this job has been a rich educational experience for me, the change from one Executive Secretary to another will be beneficial. I will benefit from the opportunity to devote more time to teaching and research. The Organization will benefit from a new person's perspectives, energy and enthusiasm for the challenges. When asked, I will help this person, but I will not get in the way. Although I like and admire Tom Clark, I was pleased that when I took over he was in South Carolina and Kentucky. My successor will be happy that I am in Iowa.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer's report for this year is generally upbeat even though the actual fiscal operation for 1980 experienced a loss. It was not unexpected. Last year we projected a 1980 budget with a deficit of slightly over \$22,000. Realizing an income of \$332,838 and expenditures of over \$354,878, the actual operational loss was \$22,039. By liquidating a Treasury Note of \$20,000 which had been "saved" in earlier years, this loss was cut to only slightly more than \$2,000 by the year's end.

Cause for cautious optimism rests not so much on these facts as on the new dues structure which the membership approved last year. It takes almost a year for a new dues structure to become fully operational, and only now are we beginning to benefit from this action. The budget for 1981 reflects the altered condition. Income is expected to jump \$51,000 (to a total of \$380,849). Unfortunately, expenditures will also increase --almost \$19,000 (to a total of \$371,395)--but still slow enough to allow the Organization to enjoy, if only momentarily, a slight operating surplus. As reported by the Treasurer at the time of the dues increase voted last year, this temporary surplus can hopefully be used to offset re-emerging deficits by 1982 and 1983--just as the \$20,000 Treasury Note was used to minimize the shock of the deficit this year.

Fiscal planning is largely a matter of common sense--knowing what your limitations are at any one time and of not outrunning your resources. The Treasurer would like to compliment both the membership of the Organization and its various staff members and officers on displaying sound fiscal judgment during these very trying years. This makes the Treasurer's job that much easier and, more important, keeps the OAH financially solvent. The latter, in turn, not only enables the Organization to continue to fulfill its traditional major missions but, at a time when many other associations are having to curtail their activities, permits it to expand and meet new challenges.

1980 FINANCIAL REPORT

Operating Account

Cash balance		
January 1, 1980	\$ 7,974.75	
<u>Receipts</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981 Budget</u>
Memberships	\$216,435.64	\$256,850.00
Sale of		
Publications	13,717.14	10,563.00
Advertising	29,967.47	30,750.00
Annual Meeting	39,184.10	50,850.00
Trust Account		
Income	16,000.00	20,000.00
Treasury Note	20,000.00	---
Other	10,446.61	11,836.00
Revolving Funds	7,088.00	---
Totals	<u>\$352,838.96</u>	<u>\$380,849.00</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>		
Office	\$144,711.18	\$144,180.00
Printing	104,116.64	106,900.00
Travel	6,541.58	5,400.00
Annual Meeting	17,418.72	20,500.00
Newsletter	10,316.69	9,500.00
Membership		
Promotion	6,212.55	8,000.00
Awards	5,488.75	6,700.00
Boards & Committees	27,861.89	38,990.00
Editorial	20,579.61	24,500.00
Other		
(includes NCC)	3,087.91	6,725.00

Revolving Funds	8,542.55	---
Total	\$354,878.07	\$371,395.00
Cash balance		
December 31, 1980	\$ 10,329.85	
Trust Account		
Cash balance		
January 1, 1980	\$ 2,236.77	
Receipts		
Interest & Dividends	22,116.85	
Sale of Securities	16,000.00	
Disbursements		
Purchase of		
Securities	22,000.00	
Agency Fees	1,538.38	
Income cash balance		
December 31, 1980	815.24	
Summary of Investments		
Held December 31, 1980		
	Cost Value	Market Value
Variable Rate		
Notes	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 47,000.00
US Government	74,187.50	63,351.50
Corporate Bonds	80,056.25	51,162.60
Common Stocks	33,554.29	62,723.50
Total	\$234,798.04	\$224,237.50

REPORT FROM PRESIDENT LERNER

As you see from the report of the April Executive Board meeting, I presented the Board with a list of priorities and program proposals for their consideration. I would like to report to you briefly on what progress has been made on them since.

1. Internal organization priorities
Foremost among these were the selection of a new Executive Secretary and arrangements for a smooth transition. This has now been accomplished, thanks to the excellent cooperation of all the search committees and of Dick Kirkendall (see page 1).

Strengthening the work of all committees
After all the committee appointments were made, I discussed the work of each committee with the incoming chairs. We held a meeting of incoming and outgoing committee chairs with the President and Executive Secretary at the convention, to acquaint each committee with what other committees are doing. There was excellent interaction and a free flow of ideas and suggestions. Committees were urged to use all means at their disposal in order to meet more than once a year, and to feel free to draw on local and regional volunteers to expand their activities year-round. The committees represent the acting strength of the Organization, and we depend on their initiative and creativity.

Update and resubmit capital grant proposal
The work started by Bill Williams in his presidency will be continued and we are now working, with the indispensable help of Jim Gilbert, on a revised grant proposal for capital funds.

Special Projects Fund
Following my recommendation, the Board established an OAH

Lectureship (see page 7).

I will shortly appoint an ad hoc committee to advise me and the Executive Board on ways by which we might improve our regular fund raising activity. We should explore an endowment plan, regular regional fund raising events and other means of fund raising. Any members who would like to serve on this committee, please let me know. All helpful suggestions will be appreciated.

Networks
Members will be asked to work in their states on behalf of crucial professional issues. Building on our existing structures, we should improve our communication and create regional networks for public advocacy of history issues. The need to defend our professional interest from budget cutting and the consequences of less public support for education and for humanistic studies makes this imperative.

2. External Priorities
Our overall aim here should be defense and advocacy for professional interests and especially for those pertaining to historical study; defense of our scholarly interests (preservation of records, free access to documents, and heritage preservation).

Work with NCC
Our aim is to strengthen NCC by creating an advisory board representing, with proportional strength, the historical societies supporting the committee's work. NCC should be able to play an increasingly important role in coalition building, networking, and coordinating the efforts of the many historical societies in regard to public issues, in order to avoid duplication of effort.

Improve coalition activities
The Coalition to Save Our Documentary Heritage can serve as a model for the kind of working cooperation among the various professional societies which needs to be strengthened and expanded. I have followed up on the Coalition's action suggestions, writing letters to Congress and to various legislative committees to encourage them to vote for a restoration of the funds to NHPRC and NEH. A personal letter, including precise information on the threatened effects of the budget cuts on various projects, which I sent to the presidents of each university which would be directly affected, has had a good response.

Some members have sent me thoughtful proposals for merging some of our activities and functions with other historical societies, in the interest of greater effectiveness. Such efforts take much time and are slow to evolve. I believe they should grow naturally out of coalition activities already undertaken, and I will continue to work in that direction.

Finally, I presented the Board with a proposal for work toward the establishment of a National Commission on History. The essentials of the proposal are summarized below. The Board authorized me to explore the matter further and bring it up again for

discussion. I would like to broaden the discussion, by inviting your comments on it and, if you are so inclined, your offers to volunteer time and effort to getting it launched. If there is sufficient membership support, we can proceed toward writing an initial grant proposal. If there is not much membership support for it, it may be better to put our energies elsewhere.

Please continue to send me your ideas, comments, complaints and suggestions.

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HISTORY

Purpose: To explore the nation's relationship to its past in the age of mass media. Some of the following topics to be studied: Impact of mass media on the nation's attitude toward its history; content and methods of history teaching in the nation's schools; state-by-state survey of history projects, with accurate information as to who is doing the work and who defines the content; the impact of new technologies (computers, phone, tv, xerox) on what will be the historical records of future generations; concrete models for the practical use of historical knowledge as applied in government, business, voluntary organizations and in the media.

The Commission should not only undertake studies of the above topics and publish their results in a variety of popularly accessible forms, but propose an agenda and program for improving the nation's appreciation of its historical heritage.

Composition of the Commission: The commission should include representatives of the historical profession, archivists and librarians, teachers, curriculum planners, writers of history, people in the education establishment, legislators, representatives of granting agencies and of the media.

To develop such a Commission and secure the private funding necessary for its function is an effort that will take approximately three years of start-up work. The duration of the Commission would probably be five to ten years.

Organizational Steps:

1. Establish an OAH committee to draft an initial (3-5 pp.) proposal, create a list of people and organizations to be invited to a planning conference.

2. Secure private grant support for such a planning conference and for the employment of an organizer and the setting up of a continuations committee.

3. With grant support hold a two-day planning conference, which would establish goals and topics to be studied, create a list of persons and organizations to be involved, elect a continuations committee and appoint an organizer to go through stage four.

4. Develop a grant proposal for the

establishment of the Commission. Plan for the creation of an interim fund to promote the idea, publicize it and create a working coalition of participating organizations. This phase should be completed by December 1982.

5. If grant support is forthcoming, the Commission will be created and start its work by fall 1983.

LERNER AWARDED HONORARY DEGREE

Colby-Sawyer College, New London, New Hampshire, awarded its first honorary degrees during commencement exercises, Saturday, May 23, 1981, and one of the two recipients was our President, who was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters. In the citation, the president of this 144-year old women's college said, "As a student of the past you have refused to ignore the half or more of Americans repressed by the standard chronicles of state and society. As an historian you taught others about the nature of life and of deathyou have raised the consciousness of a generation to the contributions and history of women. But for you Women's History means much more you seek the universal history of humankind."

Professor Lerner delivered the commencement address after receiving the honorary degree.

THE OAH IN WASHINGTON

The Organization has been forced to watch several national issues carefully for the welfare of the profession could be seriously affected by their outcomes. The most obvious of the issues is the Reagan budget. It involves more than a concern about the level of federal spending. It appears also to express a negative attitude toward historical study or at least toward federal support for such activity. The Reagan proposals would cut history and history-related programs much more than they would cut the budget as a whole.

Especially large cuts are proposed for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Here is what the budget looks like now and what the administration proposes:

Program Area	FY 1981	FY 1982
Research	\$ 18,000,000	\$13,000,000
Fellowships &		
Seminars	15,805,000	9,200,000
Education	16,770,000	10,700,000
Public	21,450,000	8,400,000
State	23,947,000	13,200,000
Special	9,700,000	4,000,000
Planning &		
Assessment	850,000	500,000
Challenge	24,000,000	9,600,000
Treasury Funds	9,500,000	5,400,000
Grand Total	\$140,022,000	\$74,000,000

The administration would also hit the National Archives and Records Service hard.

Pages 4-7 of this Newsletter contain explanations and the exact wording of these proposed bylaw changes.

1. Bylaw 4e should be revised so as to change the Historic Preservation Committee to the Committee on Public History.

yes _
no _

2. A bylaw should be added establishing the Richard W. Leopold Award.

yes _
no _

3. A bylaw should be added establishing the Erik Barnouw Award.

yes _
no _

To be counted this ballot must be postmarked no later than October 1, 1981.

The fiscal 1981 budget is approximately \$90 million. Reagan has called for reductions of \$1.75 million this year and \$7.6 million in fiscal 1982. Of the various parts of NARS, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission would suffer most. Its grant program of \$4 million in 1981 would be wiped out completely in 1982.

Other agencies of importance to us will be affected. The National Science Foundation's budget will be reduced 6 per cent in fiscal 1982. The Office of Management and Budget, however, has asked NSF to cut the budget of the Social and Economic Sciences Division by 75% and to abolish the division's program in the History and Philosophy of Science. And the administration hopes to begin the phasing out of the Institute of Museum Services in fiscal 1982 and to eliminate the Department of the Interior's program of matching grants to states for historic preservation.

Enrollments in history classes are likely to be affected by several proposals. There are other proposals for cuts in agencies from which historians have received some help in their work. Still other cuts in federal historical programs may be proposed later.

Deeply concerned about such matters, the officers and Executive Board of the Organization have taken several steps recently and urged others to act. The Executive Secretary wrote to Congressman Edward R. Roybal and Senator James Abdnor about the threat to the NHPRC and urged others in the Organization to write similar letters. He distributed a memorandum on the budget and historical work at the annual meeting, ending with a plea to OAH members to discuss these matters with their congresspeople. He contacted all members of our Membership Committee and our Committee on the Status of History in the Schools and Colleges to inform them of the implications for historians of Reagan's budgetary proposals and to urge these historians to mount grassroots campaigns focusing on Congress. President Lerner wrote to several members of Congress and urged over twenty university presidents to make efforts on behalf of historical programs, especially the NHPRC. Other members of the Executive Board also joined in the fight. George Tindall, for example, expressed his worries about NHPRC to Senators Helms, East, Thurmond and Fountain. And the Board passed a resolution on behalf of several historical programs that was revised by the Committee on Historic Preservation, endorsed by the Business Meeting and widely distributed. One member of the Membership Committee, Carol Hoffecker of the University of Delaware, persuaded her colleagues to protest to the Delaware delegation in Congress against the proposed cuts in several programs, placing special emphasis on the threat to NHPRC. And, encouraged by a member of our

Membership Committee, Richard D. Brown of the University of Connecticut, Floyd M. Shumway, the Executive Director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, urged forty-five key people in his area and the members of the Yale History Department to join in the letter writing campaign in support of endangered historical programs.

In addition to our concern about budgets, we have remained active in several areas involving preservation of and access to historical records. The Organization has continued to press for liberalization of rules governing access to the records of the House of Representatives, backing up efforts in which Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. has played an especially large role, commending Congressman Henry R. Reuss for House Resolution 37 and urging Richard Bolling, the chair of the House Rules Committee, to support this resolution on access and the related proposal for the establishment of a historian of the House. As chair of our Committee on Bibliographical and Research Needs, Jon L. Wakelyn of Catholic University represented the Organization before Judge Harold H. Greene of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in February hearings on Judge Greene's order on the preservation of FBI files, which appeared to be threatened with destruction, and David Kyvig of the University of Akron, a member of Wakelyn's committee, assisted in this. More recently, the President and Executive Secretary called upon a number of historians, including members of our Bibliographical and Research Needs Committee and our Committee on Freedom of Information, to advise the National Archives on this issue. And the Executive Secretary passed on recommendations from the research needs committee of historians who could work with the National Archives on the issue. The Executive Secretary and other members of the Executive Board also assisted Betty Unterberger, the chair of the State Department Advisory Committee on Historic Diplomatic Documentation, in large-scale efforts on behalf of greater access to State Department records and faster publication of the Foreign Relations series.

In another area, historic preservation, the Executive Secretary accepted advice from the Organization's Committee on Historic Preservation and informed the Secretary of Interior that the Organization is eager to assist the federal government in the development of a historically sound national historic preservation program and ready to participate on behalf of the historical profession in the consultation process specified by Congress in the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

In all of these activities involving history and the federal government, the OAH has benefited greatly from the help of Washington-based historians. Lacking an of-

fice of our own in the nation's capital, we depend heavily on them for information and advice. In recent weeks, the Executive Secretary, for one, has met, corresponded and talked on the telephone with them. He is grateful for their aid.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON HISTORICAL DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTATION

Editor's note: What follows are excerpts from the very important and widely circulated report of the committee chaired by Betty Miller Unterberger of Texas A&M University.

On November 13-14, 1980 the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation convened in Washington for its twenty-fourth annual meeting with the officers and staff of the Department of State concerned with the compilation, release and publication of historical documentation on American foreign relations.

The issue above all others which dominated the thinking and discussion of the Advisory Committee throughout the sessions was the slow-down if not virtual stoppage of the Foreign Relations series. The last year in which a substantial number of volumes was published was 1977 when ten volumes were released. The number dropped to three in 1978 and two in 1979. Only one volume was released in 1980, volume I for 1951 dealing with national security affairs, despite the assurance given the Advisory Committee last year that seven to ten volumes would be published.

The Advisory Committee expressed its concern at the evident slowing of issuance of Foreign Relations of the United States. It seemed clear to the Committee that the current delay was attributable not so much to preparation of the volumes as to the institution of the system of re-review of volumes which had already been carefully reviewed for declassification in the Department, following time-tested procedures.

The Office of the Historian had planned to publish thirty volumes of documents covering the period 1950-54. Of these, ten volumes have already been published. The remaining twenty volumes were in various stages of the publication process. Traditionally, the Office of the Historian has managed the process by which the State Department and other concerned agencies acted to declassify the classified material selected for inclusion in the volumes. By April 1980 this process insofar as the Department of State was concerned, was largely complete for the 1950-54 volumes and well advanced in connection with clearance requests directed to other agencies.

The delay in the publication of twenty volumes for the 1950-54 period is the result of a policy of re-review instituted by the

Department's Classification/Declassification Center (CDC). This office was established in November 1978 and given responsibility both for "mandatory declassification review" including FOI cases and for "systematic declassification review." The latter is the function at issue because CDC deals with information selected for inclusion in the Foreign Relations series as an aspect of its central responsibility in connection with systematic review, namely drafting of guidelines for use at the National Archives. In other words, the prime role of the CDC is not to declassify documents as an aspect of systematic review but rather to draft guidelines for the use of reviewers at the National Archives. To accomplish its task of devising guidelines, the CDC reviews a sample of information made available to it by the Office of the Historian and recommends declassification action. This sample is also the gross body of information selected by the Office of the Historian that might be published in the Foreign Relations series. Thus, the CDC acts for the concerned geographic and substantive bureaus in declassifying material selected for inclusion in the Foreign Relations series.

The CDC was directed to begin work with the records covering 1955 and after. However, on the basis of its early activities, it decided unilaterally that it was necessary to revoke the clearances for the remaining twenty unpublished volumes covering 1950-54, some of which were already bound, nearly bound, or in advanced page-proof status, and undertake a re-review of all the documents in those twenty volumes. The reasons for this decision were: that the concerned bureaus had conducted an inadequate declassification review of information selected for the 1950-54 volumes in the Foreign Relations series, and that failure to withhold this information would endanger national security; and that certain other information previously deemed desensitized has become "resensitized" because of altered international circumstances and that its release would endanger national security. This re-review, scheduled for completion by November of 1980, has caused significant delay in the publication of the Foreign Relations series, resulted in significant extra cost to the government, and delayed the expeditious transfer of the Department's records for 1950-54 to the National Archives, where they would be made available to the public. Moreover, the decision appears to be inconsistent with the spirit as well as the substance of Executive Order 12065 concerning classification and declassification issued in June 1978, which was clearly aimed at a more rapid, open, and expeditious clearance procedure.

While the Committee expressed understanding of the need to safeguard security, it felt, after discussion of material which had been excluded on re-review, that the

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process produced little if any benefit in that regard. This was evident because much of the material excluded in the process of re-review was already in the public domain, and because the substantive content of the excluded material could easily be replaced--as was done-- by already published material of the same content. In such circumstances, security could hardly be a relevant consideration. The chief result of the process of re-review thus seemed to be a very substantial diversion of time and money, an increase in administrative burden, and an eventual delay in publication with no perceptible benefit in end result. It is hard to believe that such a procedure is useful.

The Advisory Committee also agreed, on examination of the results of the process of re-review, that it was not likely that the process would be less costly in the future, or would have more substantial benefits. The Committee felt that, especially as the documents in question are all at least twenty years old, and will have passed through a preliminary screening by competent and conscientious officials before being offered for declassification, the presumption in favor of openness ought to be strong.

The Advisory Committee therefore urges that the Department of State reexamine and where necessary revise the process of re-review of already cleared documents, with the objectives of: maximizing prompt publication, as being relevant to that open consideration of diplomatic history which is essential to a free democracy; giving realistic consideration to questions of security in the light of a full knowledge of what has already been published elsewhere, as well as the present security implications; and achieving a full and accurate publication of documentation, at the earliest date feasible. The publication of the Foreign Relations volumes at the twenty year line during the 1960s and the subsequent opening of unpublished documents at the National Archives enabled American scholars to produce numerous works of high quality on the record of American diplomacy during World War II and the immediate postwar period. The volumes for the 1940s were thorough in documentation and there is no evidence that their publication led to any security problems. The tradition of publication of the volumes at the twenty-year line, strongly supported by Presidents Kennedy and Nixon, the intent of Executive Order 12065, and the need for access to historical documentation if the democratic process is to function effectively, all serve to reinforce the presumption for openness.

In summary, the Advisory Committee believes that a critical situation has developed, one which threatens the integrity of the Foreign Relations series and the opening of historical documentation. The

functions and policies of the CDC are the principal reasons for the failure of the Office of the Historian to produce volumes according to schedule. Accordingly, the Committee recommends:

- 1) a high level examination of the process of re-review with the objective of facilitating the publication of timely and thorough volumes;
- 2) re-establishing the practice of having the Office of the Historian work with geographic and other desk officials to gain clearance of documents;
- 3) restricting CDC to the function of establishing general standards for declassification and of resolving disputes between the Office of the Historian and desk offices;
- 4) adding retired historians to the CDC staff.

In addition, the Committee calls upon the Office of the Historian:

- 1) to delay publication of volumes which fail to meet the standards of the series;
- 2) to appeal questionable denials of clearance;
- 3) to assure inclusion in the Foreign Relations volumes of appropriate notification that relevant documents have not been declassified.

In conclusion, one cannot visit the staff of the Office of the Historian without being impressed by the dedication to the Foreign Relations series, the commitment to the highest standards of professional integrity, and the determination to maintain a tradition of excellence. Yet the profound staff disillusionment over the present situation and the frustration resulting from delaying publication of volumes are distressing to the Committee. It is clear that the leadership of the office must continue its efforts to force reconsideration of existing clearance procedures and policies. At the same time, the Committee recognizes that the type of changes called for in this report necessitate prompt and effective action at the highest levels in the State Department.

AMERICAN HISTORY THROUGH THE MEDIA

This is the first in a series of Newsletter articles dealing with the media's treatment of subjects from American history. Preparations for this column developed out of the work of the OAH Committee on Television, Film, and Radio Media.

Robert Brent Toplin, Series Editor
University of North Carolina
at Wilmington

Film can be a valuable tool in the teaching of American working class history. Although "films can never be a substitute for serious study," (to borrow the English scholar D. J. Wenden's words) "they can be a very useful adjunct to the spoken and written word."¹

Anyone interested in using film in the classroom has a wide variety of choices (and by film I mean material made for theatrical release and material produced for television; both types are available for classroom use on 16mm film and in video cassette form).

First of all, there is the traditional relatively even-handed documentary --in most recent years generally the product of network television--which tries to show all sides of an issue. Typical is Labor Unions: A Question of Violence, a CBS News production dealing with a building contractor's attempt to maintain an open shop. Network TV, however, does occasionally take a stand: Harvest of Shame, first broadcast by CBS in 1960, dramatically exposed the plight of the American migratory worker.²

Although television has not failed to touch on working-class issues, the real thrust has come from independent filmmakers whose work often is available only through non-theatrical distribution. For them, as Lawrence S. Moss has aptly pointed out, "film is rapidly becoming.... what the popular low-priced pamphlet was in the 17th century--an important and influential vehi-

¹ This is but one aspect of a considerable body of literature that has appeared during the past decade as the attitude towards the use of film and television in the teaching and writing of history has changed within the historical profession. Among the more interesting works are: Richard A. Maynard, The Celluloid Curriculum (New York: Hayden Book Co., Inc. 1971); Nicholas Pronay, et al, The Use of Film in History Teaching (London: The Historical Association, 1972); John E. O'Connor and Martin A. Jackson, Teaching History With Film (Washington, DC 1974); Paul Smith, ed., The Historian and Film (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976); Peter Rollins, ed., "Film and American Studies," a special issue of American Quarterly, Winter, 1979; M.J. Clark, ed., Film and Television for the Political Scientist and Historian (Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1979); K.R.M. Short and Karsten Fledelius, eds., History and Film: Methodology, Research, Education (Copenhagen: Eventus, 1980); Pierre Solin, The Film in History (Oxford: Basil B. Blackwell, 1980). See also Daniel J. Leab, "Some Problems in the Use of Film....," University Vision, June, 1973, pp. 41-47.

² Both films are available from Indiana University Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, IN 47405.

cle by which 'special pleaders'...bring their case before the public." Good examples of such productions are Finally Got The News (a 1970 sympathetic treatment of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers in Detroit), On The Line (a mid-1970s view of the American workers' aspirations and exploitation), and The Wobblies (a 1980 idiosyncratic view of some of the IWW's activities in its heyday).³

Such advocacy films have also been undertaken by unions. Many are self-serving, but most can be put to classroom use. Among the more worthwhile as well as critically successful are The Inheritance (a 1964 film tied to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' 50th anniversary and surveying over a half-century of American labor history from that union's perspective) and I Am Somebody (a 1970 account of a strike by black hospital workers in Charleston, South Carolina produced by their union).⁴

Also of considerable use are feature films--which as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has written "obviously offer...significant clues to the taste, apprehensions, myths, inner vibrations of the age."⁵ Such clues are offered even by Hollywood star vehicles. Black Fury, a 1935 Paul Muni effort, among other things now presents the viewer with a fascinating contemporary estimation of the ethnic work force in the coal fields; On The Waterfront won acclaim in the mid-1950s for Marlon Brando's portrayal of an ex-boxer but the film also offers a gritty if somewhat romanticized view of East Coast waterfront labor relations.⁶ American labor history has also attracted foreign filmmakers: a good example of this interest being Joe Hill, a 1971 Swedish film recreating in somewhat subdued fashion the life of the eponymous songsmith and IWW organizer.⁷

Other important types of material available are the "docudramas" involving the participation of historians and "trigger films." The latter are productions such as The Case of the Lost Fringe Benefit (a 1971 effort by the American Arbitration Associa-

³ These films are available from Unifilm, 419 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.

⁴ Both films are available from Audio Visual Services, Pennsylvania State University, 17 Willard Building, University Park, PA 16802.

⁵ Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. "Foreword," John E. O'Connor and Martin A. Jackson, eds. American History/American Film: Interpreting the Hollywood Image (New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1979), p. x.

⁶ Black Fury is available from United Artists Entertainment, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; On The Waterfront is available from among other film libraries ROA Films, 1696 N. Astor St., Milwaukee, WI 53202.

⁷ This film is available from Macmillan Films, 34 MacQuestern Parkway, South, Mount Vernon, NY 10550.

tion) designed to trigger group discussions.⁸ Such films are of interest and use because of their designated purpose as well as for the attitudes they represent. The docudramas, a direct outgrowth of NEH interest and funding, involve historians as producer, writer, and/or adapter. Thus, Moulders of Troy--a first-rate effort dealing with iron workers in New York city during the middle years of the 19th century, actively involved Daniel Walkowitz, and drew heavily on his 1978 monograph.

Probably the best listing of films touching on American working class history is to be found in the 1979 special double issue of Film Library Quarterly, guest-edited by veteran film distributor Tom Brandon. He saw his task as the bringing together of "as much useful practical information as possible about American labor films" including "some basic annotation information and the practical data of where to rent and purchase." Brandon fulfilled his mandate splendidly: more than 250 films and over 70 distributors are listed and the issue also includes some useful articles. Another valuable albeit somewhat less extensive source is Reel Change, a 1979 publication self-described as "a descriptive guide for 16mm films, videotapes, and slide presentations about social issues." The sections on "work and labor movements" contain annotated listings and there is an extensive "distributor directory" as well as a useful "resource" section.¹⁰ A limited but intelligent, discerning, and well-annotated listing of films dealing with women and the labor movement is to be found in the appendix of resources in the newly-published Labor Education for Women Workers.¹¹

Very few of the sources distributing 16mm film and videotapes specialize in American working class history or in labor-oriented subjects. Two that do (and that have useful catalogues) are the film rental libraries maintained by the education departments of the AFL-CIO and the United Automobile Workers.¹² Both libraries with

their multitude of titles are excellent starting points for anyone interested in renting film material dealing with the American working class, its milieu, and its organizations, past and present.

Other sources of information about film and videotapes deserve mention. The explosion of interest in the use of film in the teaching and writing of history has led to specialized periodicals such as Film & History and the Historical Journal of Film, Radio, and Television which from time to time carry reviews and articles of special interests to those involved in working class history. Cineaste, which concerns itself with the "art and politics of the cinema," has for some time featured such articles and reviews. Labor History regularly publishes review essays.¹³ An extremely useful reference tool is The Video Source Book whose index entries include "Labor and Unions" and "Miners and Mining," and which is a thorough guide to the thousands of video tapes and discs available as well as their distributors.¹⁴ The elaborate indices to the volumes of The American Film Institute Guide to the Motion Picture dealing with feature films for the 1920s and for the 1960s are extremely valuable tools for finding films that deal with working class or labor-related issues. But for information on availability and sources, these films must be researched in other references such as the Video Source Book or James Limbacher's guide to feature films available for rental, sale, or lease in the United States.¹⁵

An extraordinarily useful guide for those whose budgets allow purchase as well as rental is the four-volume, recently published Bibliography of Labor History in News Film. The compiler has inventoried the holdings of the major American newsreel archives (and included are not only the greats of the past such as Hearst and Fox

¹³ Labor History, Bobst Library, Tamiment Institute Library, New York University, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012. Labor History has carried reviews of With Babies and Banners and The Great Sitdown by Daniel J. Leab (Winter, 1980, pp. 102-12), and of The Wobblies by Melvyn Dubofsky and by Joseph A. Gomez (Winter, 1981, pp. 136-45). Forthcoming are reviews of F.I.S.T., Blue Collar, and Norma Rae by Robert and Gail Zieger, Northern Lights by Lowell and Pat Dyson, and Rosie the Riveter by Alice Kessler Harris.

¹⁴ The Video Source Book (Syosset, NY: The National Video Clearinghouse, Inc., 1980, 2nd edition).

¹⁵ The American Film Institute Catalog of Motion Pictures Produced in the United States, "Feature Films, 1921-30," edited by Kenneth W. Munden (New York: R.R. Bowker and Co., 1971, 2 vols.), "Feature Films, 1961-70," edited by Richard P. Krafus (New York: R.R. Bowker and Co., 1976, 2 vols.)

⁸ This film is available from the American Arbitration Association, 140 W. 51st St., New York, NY 10019.

⁹ This work is currently only available on video from PBS Video, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, DC 20024. Consideration is being given to making it available in 16mm film.

¹⁰ Patricia Peyton, ed., Reel Change: A Guide to Social Issue Films (San Francisco: The Film Fund, 1979).

¹¹ Barbara Mayer Wertheimer, ed., Labor Education for Women Workers (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981), pp. 272-74.

¹² Film Division, Dept. of Education, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington DC 20006; Film Library, UAW Education Department, Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, MI 48214

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but also more recent footage shot by ABC News). There are some flaws in the bibliography--most noticeably the fact that in working from card indices rather than from the material itself, it has not been possible to note how much footage has deteriorated, or has been stolen, or been destroyed. But whatever its flaws, this bibliography is a major undertaking that will be of inestimable help to those wishing to utilize the material.

Film has been used in various ways by teachers of American working class history. Some indication of the extent and diversity of this utilization can be gleaned from the course outlines and syllabi listed in the special issue of Film Library Quarterly edited by Brandon.¹⁶ Perhaps the most useful among those listed in his survey is the course in 20th century American labor history taught by James O. Morris at the New York State School for Industrial Labor Relations, Cornell University. This course, in the words of the syllabus, "teaches 'living history' by watching and listening to those who make it (either directly or through dramatic reproductions)." The course intelligently blends documentary, advocacy film, and theatrical features with more traditional lectures and readings such as the Bicentennial history of the American worker.¹⁷ Morris knows as should we all that film is not a panacea but that it can be a vital stimulus in the teaching of labor history.

Daniel J. Leab
Labor History

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION

In July, 1980 the Newsletter published the Committee's findings on the sex discrimination that continues to exist in the historical profession, but omitted the Chair's summary statement which concluded that:

1. Only 2 percent of the full professors at major universities are women.
2. There is a persistent salary discrimination against women.
3. A male is twice as likely as a woman to become a full professor.
4. Twenty-five percent of women historians are underemployed.

One of the results of this report on the status of women in the historical profession has been the establishment of an OAH Placement Service for Women which is now in operation. Any woman historian who

wishes to have her name sent to prospective employers should send her name, address, up to three academic fields (whether or not she is interested in employment outside academe, and whether or not she is interested in information about academic administrative positions) to:

OAH Placement Service
for Women Historians
Department of History
University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette, LA 70504

The names and addresses of those with interests similar to the requirements of potential employers will be sent to those employers who contact the Placement Service. The files will be cleared every August, so those who continue to be interested in being informed of employment opportunities should renew their listing every September. Prospective employers are encouraged to contact the Placement Service when positions become available.

Carol Bleser
Colgate University

COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND RESEARCH NEEDS

The Committee on Bibliographical and Research Needs understands that many members would like to see out-of-print paperbacks reissued, perhaps by a smaller press, and some hardback books put into paperback for classroom use. Accordingly, we ask that all OAH members who so desire to write of your concerns and interests in seeing books reissued in paper and hardbacks put into paper to committee chairman Ronald J. Grele, Oral History Program, University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

The Committee on Bibliographical and Research Needs is gathering information on various research centers for the use of the membership. We want to know about a) inexpensive housing close to the research or archival facility; b) decent and inexpensive dining; c) liaison with local faculty and officials of the various research and archival facilities. If you want to send information, offer additional categories of information, or could offer suggestions for a proper format for this information please contact Ron Grele at the above address. If there is interest in reissuing books and in a guide to research centers it is hoped that the OAH will develop formal procedures to respond to these concerns.

COMMITTEE ON HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

During the past year, the Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges has worked on several projects designed to promote the teaching of history. These in-

¹⁶ Film Library Quarterly, Number 2/3, 1979, pp. 107-8.

¹⁷ ILR 405 "Dramatic Events in Labor History As Told By Those Who Made It" (syllabus for summer 1978 in possession of the author).

clude the preparation of a comprehensive grant proposal to increase the endowment of the OAH to enable the Organization to increase its outreach programs and services to teachers. The committee has also taken under consideration two serious questions: should the OAH or a committee thereof, undertake reviews of college, high school and junior high school American history texts? And, should the Organization try to establish some sort of guidelines to encourage the upgrading of educational training for teachers of history in state school systems?

Work on the grant proposal began last year under OAH President William A. Williams. This year, President Gerda Lerner has continued to work with the committee on preparing the proposal. Three distinct areas have emerged as the thrust of our request. In the first place, the grant will request funds for a Washington office of the OAH. The Organization, in order to work more closely with private and public granting agencies, national groups devoted to the promotion of teaching, and federal agencies in charge of historical documents, requires a more active Washington presence.

A second area designated for expansion by the grant proposal is the OAH Newsletter. To communicate better and more extensively with the widely scattered membership, the Organization needs to publish more material. An expanded and more frequent Newsletter would enable the OAH to publish more material relating to the teaching of history in the schools and colleges and the activities of historians working in non-academic fields.

The proposal also calls for the creation of a History Education Center. This suggestion grows out of several years' work undertaken by the Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges. The History Education Center has several purposes: to coordinate and undertake symposia and conferences on teaching, to act as a clearing house for materials on the teaching of history, and to work to integrate new materials and approaches into the curriculum.

The committee has also begun discussion on two serious and perennial problems in the profession. Should the Organization review textbooks and should it try to establish at least suggested standards for teacher preparation? On both matters, we are still at a preliminary stage and are open to suggestions about if and how the profession should proceed.

If we begin to review texts, what sorts of reviews should be written? How extensive should they be? Should they be published in an annual yearbook? Who should do the reviewing? Similar sorts of problems emerge in the consideration of setting standards, even if these are only suggested guidelines for upgrading the teaching of history.

James Gilbert

University of Maryland

THE NCC

Page Putnam Miller, Project Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, reports the following items:

The NCC published in April the Directory of Historical Consultants. This ninety-seven page directory includes information on thirty firms and seventy-three individual consultants. For each entry there is a summary of qualifications and consulting experience and a list of fields of specialization. The geographic distribution of the listings is broad with eighteen states represented among the firms and twenty-seven states in the individual consultant category. The directory highlights both the numbers of firms and individuals involved in historical consulting and also the variety and scope of projects undertaken. Copies of the directory have been sent to the federal agencies that employ historical consultants and state preservation offices. The Directory of Historical Consultants may be purchased for \$5 from the NCC. Its address is 400 A Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003.

NCC Supplement #8, "Career Alternatives Bibliography," has been updated and expanded. The current bibliography includes over one hundred entries of books and articles that may be helpful to historians who are interested in transferring historical skills to use outside of the traditional areas of historical employment. A new edition of NCC Supplement #3, "A Survey of New Training Programs for Historians," has just been completed. This survey provides mailing addresses and basic information on sixty-three graduate history programs offering training in fields such as historic preservation, archives, applied history, editing, and public policy. Each of these publications sells for \$.50 plus a charge for postage and handling of \$.50.

On May 20, Stanley Hordes chaired a meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, of historians representing historic preservation, public education, museums, historical societies, archives, and research and teaching to discuss common concerns and goals. Persons interested in the formation of a New Mexico committee should contact Hordes at 3837 Simms Avenue, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87108. Some exploratory activity is also underway in North Carolina, West Virginia, South Dakota, Louisiana, New York, and Massachusetts regarding the formation of state coordinating committees. They are presently twenty state coordinating committees. Please contact Page Miller, NCC Project Director, if you would like information on state committees.

Two personnel officers with General Motors participated in two separate sessions

on employment opportunities for historians at the Organization of American Historians' annual meeting this past April in Detroit. Franklin Lloyd, Coordinator of the Liberal Arts Program and of Placement and College Relations, noted that GM values a broad based education that cultivates creative, analytical and communication skills and encourages self-motivation, persistence, and self-discipline. GM currently employs approximately 1,220 history majors. Of those, 80 (or 6.6%) have advanced degrees (5 doctorates and 75 masters). These individuals work in all functional areas of GM: administration and finance, engineering, manufacturing, personnel, sales, logistics, and purchasing.

OAH AWARD WINNERS

Immediately before the Presidential address of William Appleman Williams at the Detroit meeting the following awards were conferred:

First recipients of the Distinguished Service Award were Ralph P. Bieber and Merle Curti. John L. Loos presented the award to Bieber and John Higham presented Curti's award to Fred H. Harrington, who accepted it in Curti's absence.

Bruce Kuklick presented the Merle Curti Award, this year given in the field of intellectual history, to James T. Schleifer for his book The Making of Tocqueville's Democracy in America.

Carl N. Degler presented the Frederick Jackson Turner Award to William C. Widenor for Henry Cabot Lodge and the Search for an American Foreign Policy. The University of California Press published Widenor's book.

David E. Hamilton won the Pelzer award for his article "Herbert Hoover and the Great Drought of 1930" which appeared in the Journal. Lewis Perry presented the award.

John Rumbarger made the presentation of the Charles Thompson Prize. The recipient was Ruth Leacock, author of "Promoting Democracy: The United States and Brazil, 1964-68." Jane Pease, University of Maine-Orono, announced the Binkley-Stephenson Award. Nelson Lichtenstein won this award for his article, "Auto Workers Militancy and the Structure of Factory Life, 1937-1955," which appeared in the September 1980 issue of the Journal.

Martin Ridge announced that the winner of the Ray Allen Billington Award was the late John D. Unruh. Richard Wentworth, Director, University of Illinois Press which published Unruh's book, The Plains Across, accepted the award for his family.

OAH AWARDS

The Merle Curti Award, this year in American social history, will be presented at the April 1982 meeting of the Organization of American Historians. Books published

in 1980 or 1981 in any subfield or period of American intellectual history are eligible. Three copies should be in the hands of the committee by October 1, 1981 and earlier submission will be appreciated. Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after October 1 and before January 1, 1982. The award will consist of \$500 to the author plus a medal and certificate. A copy of each entry should be mailed to Christopher Lasch, Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627; Donald Meyer, Department of History, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06457; Warren Susman, Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Competition is now underway for the Frederick Jackson Turner Award. Only works accepted for publication by college and University presses are eligible. Each press can submit only one entry each year. Other rules are: 1. The work must be published or scheduled for publication in the calendar year 1981. 2. The work must deal with some significant phase of American history. 3. The entry must be the work of an author who has not previously published a book-length study of history. 4. If the author has a Ph.D., he/she must have received it no earlier than seven years before the manuscript was submitted for publication. 5. Copies of the work must be submitted by the presses and mailed to each of the three judges. The prize committee consists of the immediate past president and two other members chosen by the current president. The deadline for submitting entries is September 1, 1981. The judges will announce their decision by February 1, 1982, and the outcome will be announced and the award conferred at the annual meeting. The prize for the author will consist of a medal, a certificate and \$500. In addition, the college or university press that publishes the manuscript will be given a subsidy of \$3,000 to be used for the publication of another manuscript in American history by an author who has not previously published a book-length work of history. Also the Journal of American History will publish a full-page advertisement on the winning book without charge to the publisher. For further information contact the Executive Secretary, OAH, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401.

The OAH co-sponsors with the National Archives the Charles Thomson Prize in American history. It is given to an author of a previously unpublished essay on any aspect of American History that reflects significant research in the National Archives, regional archives, or in one of the presidential libraries, and consists of publication in Prologue and \$500 from the National Archives. The editor of Prologue serves as an administrative assistant for the work of the prize committee, which is selected by the Organization. Entries should not exceed 7,500 words in length and

should be submitted to the editor of Prologue, Washington, DC 20408, by August 1, 1981.

GRADUATE STUDENT CAUCUS

An informal graduate student caucus met at the annual meeting in Detroit. It was unanimously agreed that a network should be established and that graduate students should, in the future, play a more active role in the OAH. Many suggestions for projects were discussed and it is hoped that by the 1982 meeting a solid organization will be started. Among our proposed goals are workshops at the annual meetings on teacher training in graduate programs and a network of contacts at campuses across the country whereby students could exchange information on accommodations, etc. to be used while researching or traveling. For the 1982 meeting efforts are being made to provide a graduate student drop-in center at the convention center and the possibility of student accommodations (sleeping bag space, dorm rooms, etc.) is being explored.

Until such time as a formal organization is established, I am willing to serve as a clearing house and general put-it-together person for ideas and information. Any and all suggestions and names (student and otherwise) will be welcomed.

Patricia Kaiser
Department of History
SUNY Buffalo
Buffalo, New York 14214

STATEMENT ADOPTED AT MEETING IN DETROIT BY CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE HISTORIANS

Members of this group are disturbed by the direction of recent scholarship in American history, which frequently gives excessive weight to liberal and leftist viewpoints. We believe that this ill-considered emphasis is also evident in the literature used in graduate study as well as in the programs of historical organizations such as the OAH. Inherent in this trend is the potential isolation of the historical profession from broad segments of moderate and conservative opinion with a resulting decline in intellectual stature.

We regret that inadequate scope has been given to conservative ideas in interpreting the history of the United States. In the interests of balance and fairness, we hope that efforts will be made to investigate other approaches. This conference hopes to provide new perspectives to counteract the one-sided views of the American past that have received such inordinate emphasis in recent scholarship.

The Conference of Conservative Historians pledges to explore conservative, neo-conservative, and libertarian ideas as a means of understanding and interpreting the American past. We will seek out the

research and ideas of like-minded scholars in other disciplines. We will attempt to extract and assimilate the ideas and values of our conservative forbears. Above all, we will provide intellectual support for scholars with conservative interests. In so doing, we hope to enlarge the awareness of the OAH and American historians generally.

Accordingly, the Conference solicits the support and participation of OAH members who might have an interest in our activities. In particular, we are looking for historians who would be interested in putting together programs for future conventions, at some time perhaps contributing to a book of essays reflecting the conservative approach to history, or simply adding their moral support to the group.

Communications should be directed to:

John S. Watterson
Conference of Conservative Historians
703 Forest Ave.
Evanston, IL 60202

GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS

The American Antiquarian Society has established a category of Research Associate for scholars who wish to do research in the Society's collections for an extended period of time (four weeks or more) and who hold sabbatical leaves or fellowships. Research Associates will be granted the privileges of visiting fellows funded directly by the Society. Scholars interested in applying for the designation of Research Associate should write a letter giving particulars of sabbatical or fellowship held or to be held, the subject of research, and the dates of proposed residence at the Society. Send this information along with a current curriculum vitae to John B. Hench, Research and Publication Officer, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609.

The Youthgrants Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities offers support for out-of-the-classroom research projects, designed and conducted entirely by young people, in the fields of the humanities such as history, ethnic studies, and folklore. If members know young people who might be interested, have them write to Youthgrants Guidelines, Mailstop 103-B, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

The Southern Anthropological Society and the University of Tennessee Press offer the James Mooney Award, an award of \$1,000 for the book-length manuscript that best describes and interprets the culture of a New World population. For further information write to Harriet J. Kupferer, Chair, Mooney Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412.

Opportunities to teach abroad and to attend seminars abroad are available under the Fulbright Teacher Exchange. Applications

are due between September 1 and November 1, 1981. For more information write to Teacher Exchange Branch, Office of International Education, U.S. Department of Education, ROB-3, Room 3068, Washington, DC 20202; (202)245-9700.

The American Society for Ethnohistory announces the annual Robert F. Heizer Prize for the best article of the year written in English, in any journal, using an ethnohistorical approach. The article must have been published between September 1980 and August 1981. Nominations may be submitted to any one of the three judges: Prof. Calvin Martin, Department of History, Rutgers College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 (chair); Dr. Helen Hornbeck Tanner, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; and, Prof. Henry B. Nicholson, Department of Anthropology, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024. The deadline for receipt of nominations is September 1, 1981. The award will consist of a citation presented at the annual convention of the Society.

The American Association for State and Local History will conduct two seminars on the interpretation of history. One is designed for beginning professionals whose education, experience, and qualifications show their promise in overall museum work. Registration fee is \$60 and applications are due by September 1, 1981. The second seminar is for advanced professionals whose education, experience, and qualifications show their promise in the field of historical publications. It will be held December 6-11, 1981 at the Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. Registration is \$50 and applications are due by October 6, 1981. For further information write to Patricia Hall, Seminar and Consultant Service Coordinator, American Association for State and Local History, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces a program of awards to support humanistic scholarship intended to illuminate and assess contemporary social and cultural issues. The ordinary grant will be in the range of \$10,000 to \$15,000 and normally will not exceed \$20,000. First stage proposals must be received by October 1, 1981. Address inquiries to Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) announces the opening of the 1981 competition for the best historical manuscript dealing with the science, technology, and/or impact of aeronautics and astronautics on society. For eligibility, format requirements, and more information write to Roberta Shapiro, Director, Honors & Awards, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics,

1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10104. Deadline for submission of manuscripts is October 1, 1981.

The Center for Dewey Studies announces a program of fellowships for research that illuminates and critically assesses aspects of the philosophy of John Dewey. Awards are available to senior scholars interested in exploring issues and problems related to John Dewey's philosophical concerns. The grants will normally extend for one year and will range from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The deadline for applications is October 1, 1981. Application forms are available from the Center for Dewey Studies, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, located in Washington, DC seeks project proposals representing diverse scholarly interests and approaches. The Center's residential fellowships are awarded in two broad programs-- History, Culture and Society, and American Society and Politics-- and four international categories: the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, the Latin American Program, the East Asian Program, and the International Security Studies Program. Eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level or equivalent maturity and professional achievement for non-academic participants. Deadline for receipt of applications is October 1, 1981. For information and application materials contact The Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution Building, Room 321, Washington, DC 20560; (202)357-2841.

The Mississippi Historical Society has established two awards. The R. A. McLemore Prize honors the former president of the Society and former director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. This prize for a distinguished scholarly work on a topic in Mississippi history or biography has a stipend of \$700. The Franklin L. Riley Prize honors former secretary-treasurer of the Society, professor of history at the University of Mississippi, and moving spirit in the creation of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. This prize is for an outstanding doctoral dissertation on a topic in Mississippi history or biography and has a stipend of \$300. Three copies of each entry must be submitted to Elbert R. Hilliard, Secretary-Treasurer, Mississippi Historical Society, Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205 by November 1, 1981.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities will appoint a number of postdoctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1982-83. Fellows must have received the Ph.D. between January 1, 1980 and July 1, 1982. Stipend is \$17,500. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Heyman Humanities Center, Columbia University, 70-74 Morningside Drive, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for

receipt of completed forms is November 1, 1981.

The National Space Club announces the opening of the Robert H. Goddard Historical Essay Award competition. This competition is open to any U.S. citizen. Essays may treat any significant aspects of the historical development of rocketry and astronautics, and will be judged on their originality and scholarship. Entries should be submitted by November 3, 1981 to the Goddard Historical Essay Contest, c/o National Space Club, 1629 K Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20006. The winner will receive the Goddard Historical Essay Trophy, Certificate and a \$500 prize.

The Gilbert Chinard awards are made jointly by the Institut Francais de Washington and the Society for French Historical Studies for distinguished scholarly books or manuscripts in the history of Franco-American relations by Canadian or American authors. The Gilbert Chinard Prize of \$1,000 is awarded for a book or manuscript, generally by a younger scholar. The 1981 deadline is December 1, and five copies of each entry should be sent to Prof. John McV. Haight, Jr., Chair, Chinard Prize Committee, Dept. of History, Maginnes #9, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism announces a new program for research scholars. Research grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 will be made to scholars engaged in projects which are related to the study of American Catholicism and require substantial use of the library and archives of the University of Notre Dame. Applications should be made before December 1, 1981. Further information and requests for applications should be addressed to Jay P. Dolan, Director, Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is offering several summer seminars concerned with freedom and justice, law, mass communications, economics, and national security. Each seminar has a fee of between \$400 and \$650, but scholarships are also available. For more information write to the Education Department, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Valley Forge, PA 19481.

As part of the Centennial celebration of the founding of the American Red Cross, the Clara Barton National Historic Site will sponsor a day-long symposium on 19th century American philanthropy on August 22, 1981. Persons interested in presenting papers on Clara Barton, the Red Cross, or other aspects of 19th century humanitarian reform, should contact Sandra Weber, Program Director, Clara Barton NHS, 5801 Oxford Rd., Glen Echo, MD 20768; (301) 492-6246 by July

20, 1981.

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic will hold its annual conference on the history of the early republic July 24-25, 1981 at Siena College, Loudonville, NY. Papers will explore a variety of topics in the history of the United States from 1789 to 1848. For more information write James H. Broussard, 8011 Lieber Road, Indianapolis, IN 46260.

The Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation and the Winterthur Museum and Gardens announces a conference examining the roles of women in the home and the workplace in an industrializing society. The conference will be held September 26, 1981 at the Hagley Museum in Wilmington, Delaware. Speakers will include Anthony F. C. Wallace, Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Mary D. Johnson, Joan M. Jensen, and Carol R. Berkin. For pre-registration information write to the Industrious Women Conference, Regional Economic History Research Center, Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807.

The Society of Architectural Historians is sponsoring a tour of the "Great Mansions of Virginia" October 21-25, 1981. The total cost per person is \$245. Registration and payment should be made as soon as possible, but no later than August 1, 1981. For more information about the tour and registration write to Paulette Olson, Executive Secretary, Society of Architectural Historians, 1700 Walnut Street, Suite 716, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

The Society of Architectural Historians will hold its 1982 meeting in New Haven, Connecticut April 21-25. Damie Stillman, University of Delaware, will be the general chair of the meeting. Persons interested in submitting a paper should contact Stillman. Deadline for submission of a paper is September 1, 1981.

The Upper Peninsula Labor History Conference will be September 11-12 held at Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan. For more information write Prof. Ruth Roebke-Berens, Department of History, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855.

The Academy for Criminal Justice Sciences solicits abstracts from persons interested in participating in its annual meeting, March 23-27, 1982 in Louisville, Kentucky. The theme of the meeting is "Interdisciplinary Contributions to Criminal Justice." Persons interested in participating on panels devoted to historical research should send the proposed title of the paper, 250 word abstract, name, address, and telephone number to Dr. John A. Conley, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Criminal Justice Program, Milwaukee, WI 53201 or (414)963-4110. Deadline for abstracts is September 15, 1981.

The Victorian Society in America will hold a symposium on "Dining and Drinking in the 19th Century" September 24-27, 1981 in

Philadelphia. For more information write to Kristina Butvydas, Executive Director, The Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Michigan Technological University will host a symposium focused on power, transportation, and public policy in modern America. The dates for the symposium are September 25-27, 1981. For additional information and local arrangements contact George H. Daniels and Mark H. Rose, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931; (906)487-2113.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation will hold its annual meeting in New Orleans September 30-October 4, 1981. For more information write to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Program Committee for the 1982 meeting of the Southern Historical Association, to be held in Memphis, Tennessee, November 3-6, 1982 invites proposals for papers and/or sessions. All proposals for papers should be accompanied by a brief statement of the content of the paper, as well as a curriculum vitae of the author. Proposals should be sent to Robert W. Johannsen, Chair, Program Committee, Department of History, 309 Gregory Hall, 810 S. Wright Street, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. The deadline for submission of proposals is October 1, 1981.

The U.S. Army War College, the U.S. Army Center of Military History, and the U.S. Army Military History Institute will sponsor a symposium on the impact of unsuccessful military campaigns on military institutions, 1860-1980. The conference will be held at the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania August 2-4, 1982. Persons interested in presenting a paper should submit a one-page abstract and vita to the sponsors by October 1, 1981. For more information write to Lt. Colonel Charles R. Shrader, 1982 Symposium Coordinator, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

The Department of History and Political Science of Iona College will co-sponsor with the American Historical Association a regional conference on the "The Teaching of History." Persons interested in presenting a paper should submit a proposal by October 1, 1981. The conference will be held March 26-27, 1982. Direct correspondence to Ernst A. Menze, Department of History & Political Science, Iona College, New Rochelle, NY 10801.

The History Department of the U.S. Naval Academy will sponsor a naval history symposium on October 1-2, 1981. For more information write to Associate Prof. Frederick S. Harrod, History Department, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402.

Civil War Round Table Associates will hold their annual congress October 1-4, 1981

at the Sheraton Inn, Frederick, Maryland. There will be tours of Antietam, Monocacy, and Harpers Ferry. Registration fee, which includes all sessions, meals, and tours but not lodging, is \$140 for CWRT Associates and \$160 for non-members. For more information write to CWRT, P.O. Box 7388, Little Rock, AR 72217.

The fall meeting of the Ohio, Indiana and Michigan chapters of the American Studies Association will be held October 2-3, 1981 at Case Western Reserve University. The theme of the meeting will be "Modernization and Industrialization" with special emphasis on the Middle West. For further information write to Morrell Heald, American Studies Program, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

The Northern Great Plains History Conference will be held at Sioux Falls, SD, October 8-10, 1981. For more information write to James E. Spaulding, Department of History, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD, 57069.

The Association for Documentary Editing will hold its annual meeting October 8-10, 1981, in Madison, Wisconsin. For further information contact Raymond W. Smock, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

Union College, Schenectady, New York and Patroni Scholastici are sponsoring a symposium on New York history in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries October 9-10, 1981. For more information write Prof. Robert V. Wells, Department of History, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308.

The Duquesne University History Forum will be held on October 12-14, 1981 at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Those wishing to submit proposals for papers or sessions, or who wish to serve as moderators or commentators should contact Prof. Steven B. Vardy, Department of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

The National Historic Communal Societies Association will hold its annual meeting at the Ephrata Cloister in Ephrata, Pennsylvania on October 15-17, 1981. The conference theme is "The Musical Heritage of America's Communal Societies." Those wishing to give papers should contact Dr. Donald E. Pitzer, Center For Communal Studies, Indiana State University Evansville, Evansville, IN 47712. To register for the conference write Mr. John Kraft, Curator, Ephrata Cloister, Ephrata, PA 17522.

The Salem Conference will be held October 16-17, 1981 at Salem State College, the Peabody Museum, and the Essex Institute. The conference theme is "Massachusetts and the Sea: Cultural and Historical Perspectives." Interested persons should contact Joseph Flibbert, English Department, Salem State College, Salem MA 01970.

The North American Section of the

Society for the Bibliography of Natural History will hold its first conference in Philadelphia October 21-23, 1981 at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The conference theme is North American natural history bibliography--research, needs, and prospects. For more information contact Nina J. Root, Chair, Department of Library Services, American Museum of Natural History, C.P. West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10023 or (212)873-1300 ext. 381.

Lake Forest College and the newly organized Illinois Association for the Advancement of History will co-sponsor a teaching conference for secondary school historians on October 23, 1981 at Lake Forest College. For further information write to Prof. Thomas Moodie, Chairperson, Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, IL 60045; (312)234-3100, ext. 430.

A conference on "Charles Wilson Peale: An Interdisciplinary Study of His Work," will be held on October 23, 1981, under the co-sponsorship of the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, and the Winterthur Museum and Gardens, at the National Portrait Gallery, Washington, DC. For more information write to Lillian B. Miller, Editor, Peale Papers, National Portrait Gallery, Washington, DC 20560; (202)357-2174.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference will meet in New York City on October 23-24, 1981. The conference will have sessions on introductory and advanced archival techniques as well as sessions concerning policy and theoretical issues. For registration information write to Robert Sink, Senior Archivist, Brooklyn Rediscovery, 57 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, NY 11201.

"Mass Media and the Unexpected: Perceptions of Cultural Tension Between the Wars, 1918-1941" will be the topic of a symposium October 30-31, 1981 at the Bentley Historical Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan. For more information write to John R. Stevens, Department of Communication, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will meet October 29-November 1, 1981 in Philadelphia. For more information write to J. Rupert Picott, Executive Director, The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, 1401 Fourteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005 or phone (202)667-2822.

The American Italian Historical Association will hold its annual conference on October 30-31, 1981 in St. Paul, Minnesota with the co-sponsorship of the Immigration History Research Center of the University of Minnesota. The theme of the conference will be "Italian Immigrants in Small Town and Rural America." For more information write to Rudolph J. Vecoli, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114.

The American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities will hold its annual meeting at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC on October 30-November 1, 1981. The theme of the meeting is "The Responsibilities of the Humanities." For further information and registration materials, write to AAAH--Annual Meeting, 918 16th Street, NW (Suite 601), Washington, DC 20006.

"Tocqueville's American Journey, 1831-1832: A Sesquicentennial Symposium" will be held at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York, October 30-31, 1981. For details, contact Prof. James L. Crouthamel, History Department, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456.

The National Council on Public History's annual meeting will be held in Chicago on April 22-24, 1982. The Conference will be hosted by Loyola University's Department of History and the Public Works Historical Society. Proposals for short, informal presentations on subjects that relate to the theory and/or practice of public history should be submitted by November 1, 1981. Proposals should be sent to either Ted Karamanski, Department of History, Loyola University, 820 N. Michigan, Chicago, IL 60611 or Suellen Hoy, Assistant Director, Division of Archives and History, State of North Carolina, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

Women Historians of The Midwest will hold a conference at The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota April 30-May 2, 1982. The program will deal both with advancing scholarship in women's history and elevating the status of women in the historical profession. Persons wishing to present papers or to suggest topics for conference sessions should send two copies of an one-page abstract by November 1, 1981 to the Conference on the History of Women, The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, MN 55105.

The Southeastern American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies invites the submission of articles for its scholarly publication awards. The award, a cash prize of \$150, is given for the best essay on an 18th century subject published in a scholarly publication between September 1, 1980 and August 31, 1981 by a member of SEASECS or a person living in the SEASECS area. All essays nominated should be submitted in triplicate by November 1, 1981. To submit an essay or make an inquiry, write to Prof. Jane Perry-Camp, School of Music, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The New River Gorge National River of the National Park Service and the West Virginia Department of Culture and History are sponsoring the New River Symposium, scheduled for May 1982. The three-day symposium will be held at the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration Academy

near Beckley, West Virginia. Papers should treat some aspect of the New River valley, past or present, including its natural, physical, and/or human environments. Proposals for sessions and panel discussions are also sought. Proposals are due by December 1, 1981. They should be addressed to Ken Sullivan, West Virginia Department of Culture and History, The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305; (304)348-0220.

A call for papers is being issued for the Conference on the History of Massachusetts to be held at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, March 27, 1982. Persons wishing to participate are invited to send copies of proposed papers by December 1, 1981 to John W. Ifkovic, Department of History, Box 182, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. Papers chosen will be published in the January 1983 issue of the Historical Journal of Massachusetts. Papers not selected for the conference will be considered for publication in subsequent issues of the Historical Journal.

An interdisciplinary conference "Generations--The Family in American Life: A Dialogue with the Community," which will assess current knowledge about the American family in the past and present, is being sponsored by the IUPUI Center for American Studies, March 25-27, 1982. Persons interested in presenting papers should send proposals to Warren French, Conference Chair for Program, Center for American Studies, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, 925 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202, as soon as possible. If accepted, a preliminary version of the paper will be expected by December 1, 1981.

A conference on the history of women in the Episcopal Church will be presented at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas, June 1-3, 1982. Proposals for papers or sessions are invited and should be sent to Mary S. Donovan, 5920 North Grandview, Little Rock, AR 72207. For further information and registration forms write to the Episcopal Women's History Project, General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Ave., New York, NY 10011.

The 1982 annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, will be held at Mills College, Oakland, California, August 18-21. The program committee invites proposals for papers, panels, and other professional contributions. Interested persons should

direct their inquiries and/or proposals to the program chair, Prof. Joseph E. Illick, Department of History, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is planning a symposium on "Ethnicity and Labor in the Anthracite Region" to be held at the Anthracite Museum of Scranton in the fall of 1982. The papers will be published. Suggestions for topics or papers are requested. Write Director, Anthracite Museum Complex, R.D. #1, Bald Mountain Road, Scranton, PA 18504.

RECENT DEATHS

James Anderson Barnes, Emeritus Professor, Temple University, October 17, 1980, 81.
Ray Allen Billington, (see memorial, page 8).
W. Clement Eaton, Emeritus Professor, University of Kentucky, August 12, 1980, 82.
James R. Floyd, Hallowell, ME.
Walter R. Herrick, Jr., Quinnipiac College.
Meyer Nathan, Professor, Colorado State University, 53.

OAH NEWSLETTER

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