

OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

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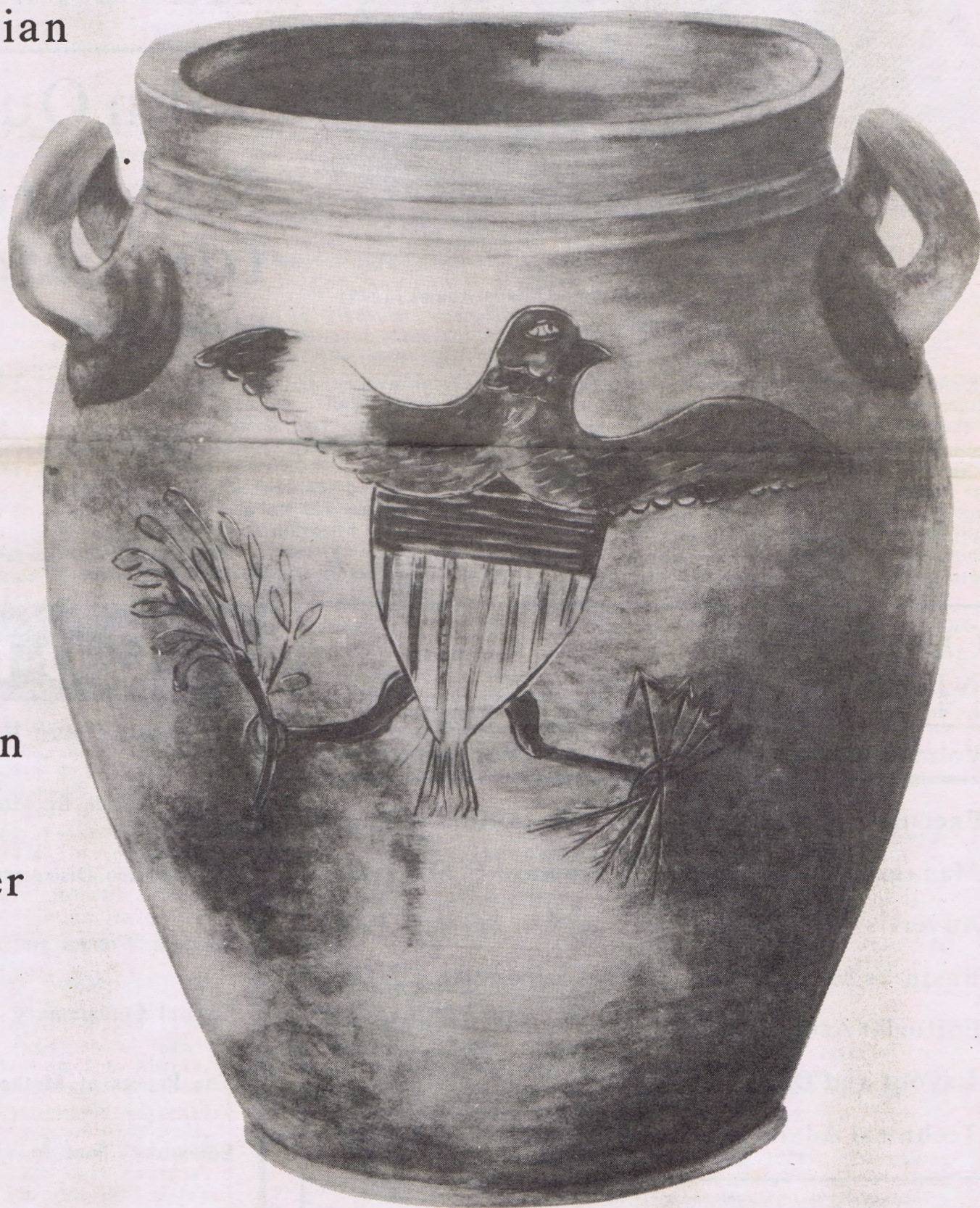
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CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT



Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC

Crock, watercolor rendering, Index of American Design



Reproduced from W. H. Seward, *Life of John Quincy Adams* (1849)

John Quincy Adams

"A Historian Must Have No Country":

John Quincy Adams' Standard for Historians

Edward Pessen

Responding to Brantz Mayer's request for advice on how to go about writing a history of the Mexican War then in progress, John Quincy Adams on July 6, 1847 wrote Mayer. In his letter, Adams stated that the Mexican War rested "upon the questions of right and wrong" and that there was "no aspect of right and wrong of which we can claim the benefit in the controversy" over the area south of the Sabine, since the United States

American history written from George Bancroft's time to our own, many American historians have also been little influenced by the thought embodied in Adams' words. I have written this brief essay because I believe Adams' advice no less timely now than it was 140 years ago when it was first offered. That a historian must have no country is a kind of historians' Hippocratic Oath, an enduring standard appropriate to histor-

had not "a shadow of right" to the disputed territory. The most striking feature of the letter is its opening words: "A Historian you know must have neither Religion [n]or Country...."

To judge from the account in Mayer's two-volume *Mexico*, written five years after the Mexican War ended, Mayer appears not to have been unduly influenced by Adams' advice. To judge from the accounts of

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Plus
**CONVENTION
SUPPLEMENT**

American history written from George Bancroft's time to our own, many American historians have also been little influenced by the thought embodied in Adams' words. I have written this brief essay because I believe Adams' advice no less timely now than it was 140 years ago when it was first offered. That a historian must have no country is a kind of historians' Hippocratic Oath, an enduring standard appropriate to historians of whatever time or place.

Breathes there a self-respecting historian who would admit to writing history tainted by nationalistic considerations or pressures? Adams inserted the phrase, "you know," because he seeks to give the impression that he is offering only a reminder of what every historian must know. He offers the advice he does, however, because he obviously thought it needed saying. From his own bitter experiences as loner in politics, as from his sour reading of the conformist behavior of his fellows and of the unheroic motives underlying this behavior, Adams knew that people have little difficulty convincing themselves that they live in accord with their highest principles even as their actions violate these principles. Adams understood that American historians could all too easily write a nationalistic history that overlooked, explained away or sugarcoated our past misbehavior. It was because he thought such history to be bad history that he offered Brantz Mayer his brief reminder. It is because Adams' reminder is as succinct as it is that I thought it useful to ponder its implications.

The historian's purpose, according to Adams, is not to write a flattering account of the nation's past or to overlook its blemishes or to refrain from criticizing its government's misbehavior. The historian's purpose, rather, is to write the truest possible account of his* nation's past, calling attention to and criticizing whatever misdeeds it has committed. For otherwise, how can his country profit and learn salutary lessons from past error?

The historian's work must indeed serve the community. But it does so only when it is unblinkingly honest and critical work. In the social division of labor that everywhere applies, the historian's task is not to serve the state's interest in hearing its past behavior praised but to serve instead the larger community's interest in knowing truths, no matter how unpleasant, about its past. And the American nation no less than any other had committed unjust actions in the past and was likely to commit them in the future.

The American people, as Madison had observed in *Federalist* 51, were themselves not angels, nor were they governed--nor would they ever be governed--by angels. If paragons like the Founding Fathers were capable of enforcing slavery on an innocent race, violating solemn treaty assurances to Indian tribes, and disregarding the clear language of the federal constitution, what was to be expected of what Adams regarded as the amoral, unscrupulous, demagogic spoilsman polluting the body politic and high office in what Tocqueville called the new democratic time? The dubious policies certain to be pursued by such men were policies some of which would inevitably be contrary to the national interest.

For Adams believed, as had George Washington before him, that the true national interest is served only when the nation's actions are guided by "an exalted justice and benevolence." Gains derived from improper actions sordidly motivated were certain to be shortlived and illusory. Moral national behavior conformed both to the requirements of justice and to the longrun interests of the nation.

The historian too must act in consonance with lofty moral standards. For if he is himself morally callous or indifferent to acts

of injustice, how can he discern them when committed by his nation and how can he judge them? Every historian appraises the events he describes and evaluates against his own standards for human behavior, standards that are no less operative for being implicit. Unless his standards are high, the historian is likely to overlook or hold acceptable national behavior that warrants condemnation.

To speak the truth about your nation's past is not always easy. Nations and leaders who have been up to no good are not often disposed to be told of the fact. Naysaying is sometimes fraught with risk, especially when it is directed against vitally important actions about which a people has reason to be particularly sensitive (as antebellum opponents of slavery discovered). In times of crisis, patriotism will be defined as love of country, whatever its or its government's actions. Adams could not abide so mindless a definition. As a young man, he had told

The historian's work must indeed serve the community. But it does so only when it is unblinkingly honest and critical work.

his father that he, John Quincy, could not "ask of heaven success for my country, in a cause when she should be in the wrong." In the Farewell Address, Washington had warned that those who in the future would criticize popular but wrong-headed foreign policy might become "suspect and odious," but he clearly hoped that these "real patriots" would have the courage to persist nevertheless.

It is of course not as dangerous to fault Leviathan at some time after the dust has cleared, as historians must do, as to attack him during the clamor of battle. Yet the courage required of the critical historian is not inconsiderable. Since moral courage of whatever sort is always in short supply, Adams sought both by his actions and by his maxims to help inspire it.

Adams' advice remains timely because the pressure on historians to write upbeat or nationalistic history remains unrelenting. I can recall being told by the president of a new public college that, at the insistence of local political leaders, the only history to be taught at the school was to be American History. Clearly the city fathers anticipated a glorious version of our nation's past, uncontaminated by the sour perceptions of Charles A. Beard, Thomas P. Abernethy or Thorstein Veblen. One need only scan

American history textbooks to discover that if abolitionists are no longer portrayed as neurotic cranks and Indians, Mexicans and the people of the Philippines are no longer described as inferior beings who were fortunate to be overrun by us dynamic yankees, our more recent adversaries and the policies justifying our hostility toward them are treated with something other than clinical detachment.

Now, what to the sour critic appears to be court history or history written in uniform, so to speak, may be a history that reflects nothing more than the honest judgments of its author. It is after all conceivable that an informed and intelligent scholar may find praiseworthy or undeserving of censure the recent actions and policies of his own government.

There is of course no way to ascertain with precision the inevitably complex motives of those benighted scholars whose views are at odds with our own. And yet, when our government drops monstrous bombs on hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians of all ages and falsifies its reasons for doing so, when it invades and brings destruction on distant countries that have done us no harm, when it overthrows governments and assassinates foreign leaders it disapproves of, among other nefarious acts, one suspects that historians who fail to be critical of such actions or to ask hard questions about the larger policy they were meant to implement, are historians who do not understand what John Quincy Adams perceived as their true purpose.

This is not to say that the Adams standard is a panacea. Admirable though it is, observance of it will not make dull, unimaginative, thinly-researched history what it is not. But if the historian of whatever capacity does try to write as though he has no country, particularly when he writes about critical events involving his own country, he will be living up to the highest standards of scholarship and truly serving the interests of his country. For, as Adams understood, historians serve their country not by offering words of unrelenting praise, even of its dishonorable actions, but by pitilessly disclosing and forthrightly condemning such actions.

**The author has refrained from saying "his or her" and "he or she" in order to save space.*

Edward Pessen is Distinguished Professor of History at Baruch College and The Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York and author of numerous books and articles. Adams' letter is cited in Marie Hecht, John Quincy Adams (New York, 1972), 624.

OAH Call For Papers, 1989

The Program Committee for the 1989 meeting in St. Louis invites proposals for sessions, papers, workshops, panel discussions, and other contributions. Proposals for full sessions are especially welcome. Each contribution should be described in a two-page summary that indicates its thesis and significance, and a vita should be provided for each participant. Proposers of full sessions should strive for broad demographic representation among participants. All participants must register and must be members of the OAH unless their field of specialization is not U.S. history.

The Committee has chosen the general program theme of "Consciousness and Society," and solicits with special interest proposals that address the issue of linking intellectual, cultural, and

social history. Moreover, since 1989 will be the bicentennial of the French Revolution, we welcome proposals on the significance of the revolutionary tradition for American history. Likewise, 1989 is the 75th anniversary of the outbreak of World War I, the 50th of the outbreak of World War II, and the 25th of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: we invite panels that address the full cultural meaning of war in the 20th century. Proposals in other areas, including the theoretical challenges confronting historians, are of course also encouraged.

Deadline for proposals is March 1, 1988, but early submissions will be appreciated. Send two copies of the proposal to Richard Fox, Program Chairman, Department of History, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202.

The Comstock Brewing Industry

Eric N. Moody
Robert A. Nylen

Because Virginia City, jewel of Nevada's Comstock Lode, has always been closely identified with frontier mining, the fact that it was more than just an oversized mining camp is often overlooked. In reality, at the height of its prosperity in the 1860s and 1870s, Virginia City and its neighboring towns of Gold Hill, Silver City and American City constituted a complex industrial community.

Mining certainly was the dominant economic activity in Virginia City and its neighbors, and it was the basis for all commercial and industrial enterprise in the area. But the prominence of the great mines and mills has obscured other economic enterprises shaping the Comstock community. Retail and service businesses flourished, especially saloons, groceries, dry good stores, restaurants, hotels and laundries. There were also plumbers, coopers, upholsterers, saddle makers, wigmakers, bakers, foundries, gas works and soap factories.

One of the most significant and interesting non-mining manufactures was beer brewing. The first commercial brewing in Virginia City occurred during the town's first year when the wild rush of 1860 to the Washoe silver region transformed a mining camp of a few hundred prospectors into a teeming city with more than two thousand inhabitants. Several German brewers plied their trade in Virginia City by the summer of 1860, only months after the pioneering Carson Brewery in nearby Carson City had opened. The earliest saloons probably hired German brewers to provide their beer, and the city had several dozen saloons. The first independent Comstock brewery was the Nevada, which John Dohle opened in late 1860 or early 1861. Dohle, like virtually all the nineteenth-century Comstock brewers, was a German immigrant, although in Nevada a "German" might be from Alsace, Austria or Switzerland. Dohle's brewery was soon joined by six others. Over the years, these breweries periodically changed hands, some closed, and occasionally their ranks were augmented by new establishments. From the middle 1860s to the late 1870s, six to nine breweries could always be found operating in Virginia City. Other establishments existed in the neighboring Comstock towns and at Dayton, a short distance down Six Mile Canyon on the Carson River.

Some of the Comstock breweries were extensive manufacturing plants, occupying two or three-story buildings, while others were

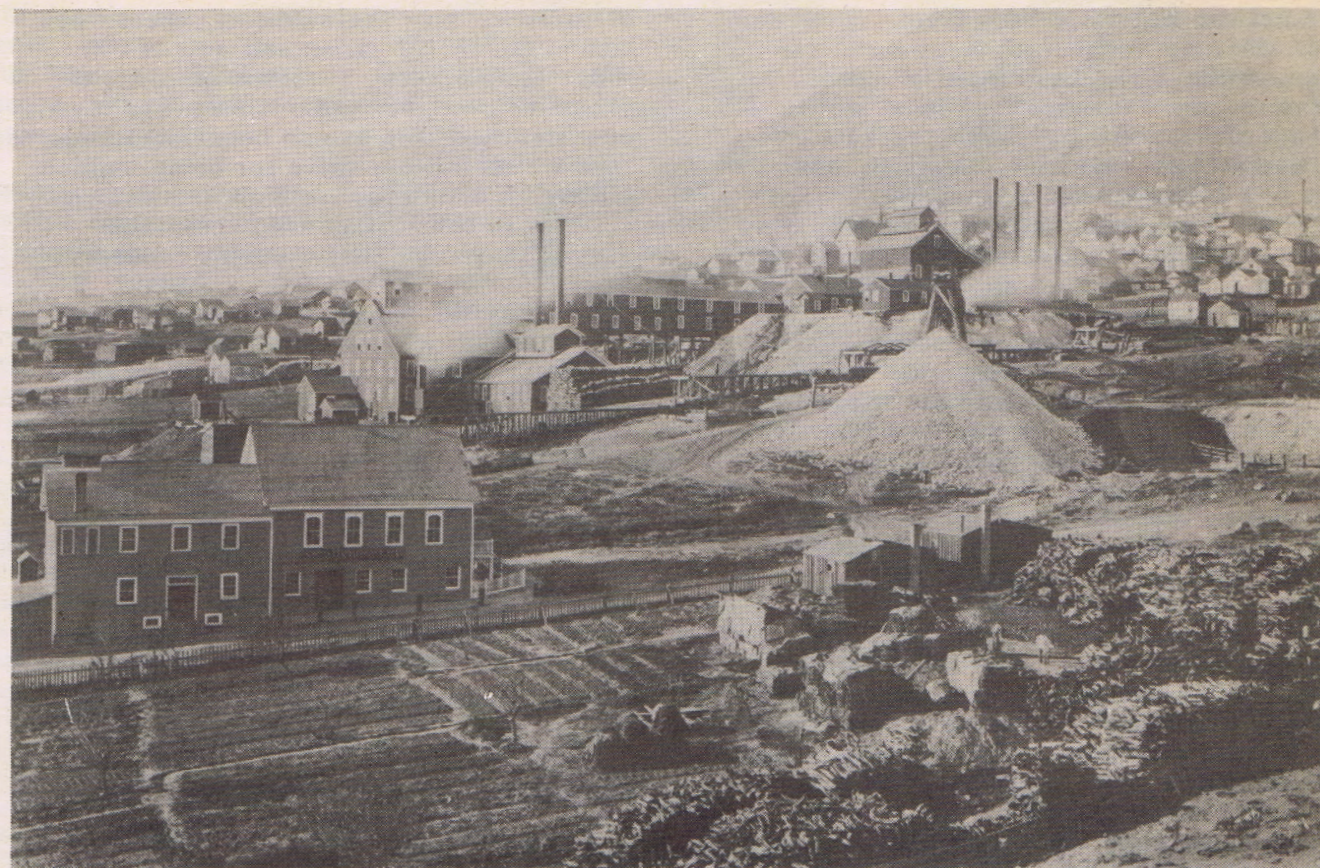


Photo courtesy California State Library

Virginia City in the mid-1870s; Nevada Brewery at left foreground

backroom or basement operations in saloons. In October 1860, there were about twenty-five saloons in Virginia City; three years later, when the city had some 5,000 residents, there were more than fifty saloons. The Comstock breweries had ready outlets and customers for their products.

Several German brewers plied their trade in Virginia City by the summer of 1860.

According to Herman Hoffman, a Swiss chemist who in 1864 worked for the German proprietor of the Pacific Brewery, German beer was a beverage for which Comstockers had to develop a taste. Hard liquor, such as whiskey and rum, was preferred by the earliest Comstock residents, although California and European wines were stocked in bars and locally-brewed ale and porter were also available. But wines and the lukewarm English-style beers did not gain wide popularity. The Comstock Germans' fondness for their traditional low-alcohol drink was ridiculed at first, but the beverage soon gained popularity among non-Germans. It was advertised as healthful and non-intoxicating, but it was also less expensive than whiskey and, since it was served chilled, it was a refreshing drink during the dry, hot weather that prevailed much of the year.

One quite visible result of the arrival of the German brewers was the establishment of "beer gardens" in Virginia City. Just as the beer altered the drinking habits of many Comstock residents, the gardens, sometimes called "summer gardens," had an effect on the leisure-time activities of many. Usually established in close proximity to, or in conjunction with, a brewery or saloon, the gardens were either open-air arbors with tables and chairs or spacious indoor rooms ventilated by large windows and decorated profusely with vines and other plants. Music was provided for listening or dancing, food was available, and often there were private meeting rooms for small parties. The gardens were open during warm months of the year, serving not only the German-speaking community, which often held Turnverein meetings and social gatherings there, but also non-Germans who used them as day resorts. At least two substantial beer gardens operated in Virginia City during the 1860s and 1870s, and other garden-like establish-

ments, such as the draft room of the Nevada Brewery, were also open.

Although the earliest Nevada breweries described their German brews as genuine lager beer, they may all have been producing, until the late 1870s, what came to be known as steam beer. This was a bottom-fermenting brew produced without the constant low temperatures that true lager required. Ice from the Sierra Nevada was available on the Comstock year-round even in the early 1860s, but apparently only in amounts sufficient for cooling food and drink, not for brewing. By the 1870s, great quantities of ice were being used on the Comstock, but most went into the mines to cool off miners working thousands of feet below ground.

Besides ice, brewing materials of all kinds generally had to be imported from outside the immediate western Nevada-eastern Sierra area. Bottles were secured from California, and corks, isinglass and other supplies were commonly purchased through merchants in San Francisco or Sacramento. Later, some supplies could be bought from Virginia City businesses, which obtained most of their goods from California. Even brewing kettles at least in the early years, had to be imported; in 1863 Jacob Riem had a 900-gallon copper kettle for his Pacific Brewery hauled by wagon over the Sierra from San Francisco.

The ingredients for beer not only had to be imported, but often they were costly or difficult to obtain. In 1863, three years after the Carson City Brewery sold beer at a costly \$3 per gallon, brewers in the Comstock area were paying \$10 for a hundred pounds of grain. Wagon freight charges from California could be twenty or thirty cents per pound. Some barley was grown in western Nevada, but the state's brewers had to rely on San Francisco or Sacramento commission merchants for what they needed. Supplies were not always adequate, as when widespread crop failures occurred in California in 1864. Occasionally, Nevada newspapers would carry advertisements placed by brewers desperately trying to purchase locally the barley they needed. Hops also had to be brought in from outside the state. Some 50,000 pounds were shipped into the Comstock area in 1876. Although they could be grown in some Nevada localities, hops apparently were never produced in commercially profitable quantities in the state. Some Comstock brewers, fortunate or lucky enough

to acquire more supplies than they needed, supplemented their income by selling hops, malt, and even corks and bottles to other brewers. The first Comstock breweries seem to have used water from local springs and underground streams tapped by mine shafts, even though it was highly mineralized and, if purchased, quite expensive in the quantities required. It was not until 1873, when the first pipeline from the Sierra Nevada was completed, that adequate supplies of good water were available in Virginia City and its neighboring towns.

The advent of railroads facilitated brewing, just as it benefitted other businesses and industrial enterprises on the Comstock. The construction of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad between Virginia City and Carson City in 1869 and the 1872 extension of that company's tracks to Reno on the Central Pacific transcontinental line lowered transportation costs, cut shipping time, and made it easier for brewers to get needed supplies and distribute products. Although breweries still delivered barrels, kegs and bottles of beer to local saloons in horse-drawn wagons, the railroads were used to send products to more distant markets. The Carson City Brewery, for example, supplied its beer to Comstock saloons, and Virginia City breweries shipped their beverages to Reno and other places in Nevada.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, the Comstock brewing industry appears to have overcome adversity and to have prospered. It was reported in 1872 that the consumption of beer in Virginia City was "1,000 barrels per month, at a cost of \$20,000." Since the six local breweries then in operation were responsible for most of the beer sold on the Comstock, they picked up the lion's share of whatever money was involved. In 1875, at the height of the Comstock's prosperity, when Virginia City had 20,000 inhabitants,

there were sixteen brewers at work in Storey County, of which Virginia City was the seat. While there are no production figures available for that year, in 1880 the county's six breweries manufactured nearly 150,000 gallons of beer.

The Nevada State Museum in Carson City presents an exhibit that recalls the heyday of Nevada's brewing industry.

In the 1870s, after the railroads had opened up the Comstock market to the outside world, Nevada's brewers faced steadily increasing out-of-state competition. Not only did more California beers, including one from nearby Boca that purportedly was the first lager on the Pacific coast, arrive to compete with local brews, but products from major midwestern breweries also started to appear in Comstock and Nevada saloons. The Nevada brewers held their own as long as the Comstock mining industry prospered, but when mining began a precipitous decline in the late 1870s and the population of the Comstock communities began to dwindle, they found it increasingly difficult to compete successfully with the lower priced "foreign beers." One by one, the Comstock breweries shut down. In 1880, six were still operating, but during the succeeding decade all but two disappeared.

Although the Nevada Brewery in Virginia City, the last on the Comstock, continued in operation until Prohibition, and although there was a short-lived brewing resurgence in the state when a new mining boom occurred in the early 1900s, Nevada's brewing industry was in irreversible decline. After the Reno Brewing Company produced its last

barrel of lager in 1957, Nevada was without a commercial brewery until 1987, when the old Union Brewery Saloon in Virginia City became a brew-pub and resurrected its long-abandoned beer-making function.

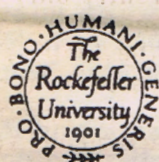
Through March 1988, the Nevada State Museum in Carson City presents an exhibit that recalls the heyday of Nevada's brewing industry. The display of photographs, brewing equipment, bottles, labels, advertising, and diagrams describing the brewing process accompanies a text which traces the industry's fortunes from the 1860s to the present.

Eric N. Moody is curator of manuscripts, Nevada Historical Society, and Robert A. Nylen is acquisitions registrar, Nevada State Museum.

Access to United Nations War Crimes Commission Records

Records of the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC) at the UN Archives in New York are now open for research. UN rules state that access will be granted for "bona fide research by individuals into the history of the UNWCC and into war crimes" and stipulate that applications should be submitted to the researcher's government for review and transmittal to the United Nations. Applications must be accompanied by "an appropriate introduction from an institution of higher learning or research or from a relevant professional society."

Prospective researchers may obtain applications, rules governing access and a records inventory from the following address. Send inquiries and completed applications to: Office of the Historian (PA/HO), Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.



The Rockefeller Archive Center

**Scholar in Residence Program
1988-1989**

Program The Rockefeller Archive Center of The Rockefeller University announces the creation of a Scholar in Residence Program in the general field of the history of philanthropy beginning with the academic year 1988-1989. The Resident Scholar will receive a stipend of up to \$30,000 for nine months of study and research at the Rockefeller Archive Center, beginning on September 1, 1988; will be provided opportunities for extensive research at the Archive Center; and will participate in the intellectual life of the Center, which includes scholarly conferences.

Purpose The program aims to foster substantial research in the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center, which include the records and papers of The Rockefeller Foundation, The Rockefeller University, the Rockefeller family, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Commonwealth Fund, and other individuals and organizations.

Eligibility Established researchers and scholars engaged in areas of study generally related to the history of philanthropy whose work will substantially benefit from an extended period of research in the Archive Center's holdings are encouraged to apply.

Application Deadline The deadline for applications is April 1, 1988. Applications should include (a) a letter detailing the candidate's research interests and demonstrating familiarity with the holdings of the Archive Center; (b) a curriculum vita; and (c) letters of reference from three persons familiar with the candidate's research and scholarship. Send these to Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591-1598.



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Puerto Rico Discovers Its Hawaiian Colony

Milagros Hernández de Noboa and
Carmen Judith Nine Curt

Not long after Christopher Columbus first sighted the island we now call Puerto Rico, his discovery was followed by a determined effort at colonization under the command of the celebrated Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León. The intrepid Ponce chose the inviting harbor at what is now Guánica to land his forces and lay claim to the island in the name of the Spanish crown. More recently, Guánica has figured prominently in still another Puerto Rican "discovery." Thanks to research conducted by some of our leading historians, Puerto Ricans are learning that thousands of persons who had once been our neighbors on the island almost vanished during the years immediately following the Spanish-American War. Embarking aboard ships in Guánica harbor, they never returned to their native land.

Since 1985, a plaque has overlooked this embarkation point "to honor the 5,203 Puerto Ricans who migrated from their beloved homeland...to Hawaii in 1900-1901 to work on sugar cane plantations." The fact of this mass emigration to so distant a point on the globe had been almost completely forgotten in Puerto Rican memory until the recent publication of Carmelo Rosario Natal's *Exodo Puertorriqueño: Las emigraciones al Caribe y Hawaii, 1900-1915*. Professor Rosario, now Dean of the Faculty of General Studies at the University of Puerto Rico, documented the migration of a significant portion of the island's population after 1898 because of dramatically changed economic conditions and the disastrous effects of a hurricane ("San Ciriaco") which arrived only a year after the American army. Most of the emigrants elected to establish themselves in such nearby Spanish-speaking nations as Santo Domingo, Cuba or Mexico. However, thousands were enticed to journey to the Hawaiian Islands, and it is their saga that we are just now recovering. The marker at Guánica, placed there by the Puerto Rican Heritage Society of Hawaii, is a testimonial to our newly-found awareness of the experience of more than 5,000 of our compatriots.

Professor Rosario's work and projects undertaken earlier by the Center for Puerto Rican Studies in San Juan do much to explain the conditions which led to this noteworthy departure of so many Puerto Ricans from their native land. In the wake of the 1898 war, the market for Puerto Rican coffee declined, the tobacco market closed and the sugar industry struggled with heavy tariffs abroad to remain vital.



Photo courtesy Puerto Rican Humanities Council

Hawaiian Musicians of Puerto Rican Descent, March 1985

These economic factors, when combined with the devastating results of the 1899 hurricane, caused emigration to appear to be an attractive alternative for many islanders.

They were loaded aboard guarded trains and dispatched overland to San Francisco.

At nearly the same moment, the Hawaiian Islands, too, became a part of the United States. The Organic Act of 1900, which established the islands as a legal territory, also abolished the prevalent labor contract system in Hawaii and gave Japanese workers there the freedom to demand higher wages and reduced hours. These demands eventually led to a strike and caused the Hawaiian sugar planters to cast about for a new source of cheap labor. Soon their gaze fell upon Puerto Rico and by 1900 labor recruitment facilities had been opened in San Juan, Ponce and Aguadilla. President McKinley's newly-appointed governor, Charles C. Allen, applauded the planters' initiative, stating: "The emigration of these people can do no harm to the island. Puerto Rico has plenty of laborers and poor people generally."

The recruiters' pitch was undoubtedly an attractive one. They promised free transportation to Hawaii (an island which was described as being much like Puerto Rico in climate and agriculture), free housing, schools and medical care, as well as excellent wages. Frequently it was those who had been dwelling in the Puerto Rican mountains who responded most enthusiastically to these appeals. They came in their thousands from Adjuntas, Yauco, Ponce and Lares to the port at Guánica and elsewhere for what was supposed to be a mere two week journey to the new land. Young and old, entire families and single individuals began this exodus from Puerto Rico with the first boat load sailing on November 22, 1900. Of the 114 who embarked on this inaugural voyage only 56 reached Hawaii a month later.

This odyssey would be repeated many times. The emigrants sailed from Puerto Rico to New Orleans, where they were loaded aboard guarded trains and dispatched overland to San Francisco. It was from that port that they were then transported to their ultimate destination, the Hawaiian sugar fields. The San Francisco newspapers

of the day turned out to be a prime source for accounts of the Puerto Ricans' saga. They detail the islanders' treatment as virtual prisoners during their sojourn on the Mainland, especially how the planters' agents cheated them and their armed escorts pursued them if they sought to escape.

When the shiploads arrived in Hawaii, they were quickly dispersed to plantations throughout the islands and little was heard from them back at home. A few sad and anguished letters are extant as well as stories published in San Juan by newspapers such as *La Correspondencia*, which informed its readers that conditions for Puerto Ricans on the distant Pacific islands were "worse than slavery."

The work of Professor Rosario and the Center for Puerto Rican Studies had done much to explain the emigration of these thousands, but little was known of their fate. Armed with Rosario's book, my colleague Tony Muñoz journeyed to the Hawaiian Islands soon after its publication and there discovered and interviewed a number of persons who claimed descent from the Puerto Rican laborers of the 1900 emigration. His visit was soon followed by the arrival of Blase Souza in Puerto Rico. The daughter of one of those laborers, Mrs. Souza was now a retired librarian who had (with the assistance of a grant from the Humanities Council of Hawaii) researched and prepared a slide show on the Puerto Rican experience in Hawaii since the turn of the century. I was absolutely fascinated by her account and immediately set about preparing a video production on the subject. With a grant from the Fundación Puertorriqueña de las Humanidades, a program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and with the consultation of the historians Arturo Morales Carrión and Carmelo Rosario Natal, we launched our television project late in 1985.

Naturally, the production entailed extensive research in Hawaii and interviews with those remaining Puerto Ricans who had made the voyage in President McKinley's day and their descendants. We found Lawrence Camacho who left Puerto Rico as a little boy; Margie Andújar who was only 20 days old when she sailed with her mother from Guánica; and María Planesí who arrived in Hawaii with both of her parents when she was nine years old. Camacho recalled the hard work in the sugar fields, but most of

See *Puerto Rico*, p. 18

Professional Day at OAH Annual Meeting

The Fifth Annual OAH Professional Day for middle and high school history and social studies teachers will take place Saturday, March 26 at the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting in Reno, Nevada.

The purpose is to discuss current research and teaching strategies. Five workshops have been planned, each led by one secondary and one post-secondary teacher.

Morning sessions are:

"Print Electronics: New Tools and Their Applications for Teaching American History" presented by Evan Ira Farber of Earlham College, with Pat Ferraro, McQueen High School, Reno, as moderator;

"Teaching Colonial America: A Southwest Perspective" with Kay Kindt, Las Cruces High School, NM, as session leader, and Fred Horlacher, Edward Reed High School, Sparks, NV, moderator.

"Using Films Effectively in Teaching History" presented by John E. O'Connor, New Jersey Institute of Technology, with Rick Squiers, Wooster High School, Reno, NV, moderator;

"Perspectives on Recent Pacific Immigration," with presentations and discussion by Paula Gillett, Clio Project in History Education, University of California, Berkeley, Gail Dent, Woodrow Wilson High School, San Francisco, Charles Wollenberg, Vista Community College, Berkeley, California, and John Sullivan, Carson City High School, Carson City, NV, moderator.

The afternoon session is:

"Choosing and Using Textbooks in American History," which includes as panelists B'Ann Wright, Social Studies School Division, Prentice Hall, Susan Buckley, Curriculum Concepts, Inc., Carol Berkin, Baruch College, City University of New York, John A. Garraty, Columbia University, Clair W. Keller, Iowa State University and chair of the OAH Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges, will moderate.

Professional Day sessions are free.

At the Professional Day luncheon, Leon F. Litwack will deliver the keynote address "Growing up Black in the New South." Clair W. Keller will preside. Luncheon tickets are available for \$14, which includes tax and gratuity. Order tickets on the preregistration form in the Annual Meeting Program. Non-OAH members should write to the OAH office for a convention packet.

A hospitality suite for teachers attending the 1988 Professional Day is scheduled for Saturday, March 26, 1988, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Teachers and participants are invited for conversation and informal discussion.

The 1988 OAH Professional Day is underwritten in part by the Nevada Humanities Committee, Inc., with sponsorship of the Nevada Historical Society. For more information, including preregistration, return the coupon in the Professional Day ad on page 17 or consult the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting Program. Information is also available through the OAH office; telephone (812) 335-7311.

National Archives Bicentennial Recap

The National Archives and its 11 field branches, eight Presidential libraries, and 14 records centers commemorated the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in a variety of ways. Lectures, symposia, film series, educational workshops, exhibitions, naturalization ceremonies, and public readings across the country were all part of the celebration.

In Washington, D. C., more than 25,000 visitors from all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and 61 countries stood in line, night and day, to view the four pages of the Constitution in the National Archives Rotunda during the 87-hour Vigil. Dramatic presentations, based on archival materials, as well as concerts, period dance performances, live radio broadcasts from the Rotunda, a lecture by Frances FitzGerald on the "Evangelical Tradition in

America," and a documentary film series on the Constitution were included in the special activities during the Vigil.

Ceremonies naturalizing thousands of citizens were held in Washington and around the country at field branches and records centers in 11 cities. At the National Archives in Washington, two major exhibitions commemorate the anniversary. More than 800 radio stations aired the National Archives series entitled "Bicentennial Daily Digest."

The Archives and its nationwide facilities have planned a number of upcoming events to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Federal government and the American Presidency in 1789, and of the Bill of Rights in 1791.

Call for Commitment to the Humanities

To strengthen ties between learning in the humanities and the nation's future, a group of nationally-recognized scholars has called for renewed commitment on the part of educational institutions and the federal government to support the advancement of the humanities in American life.

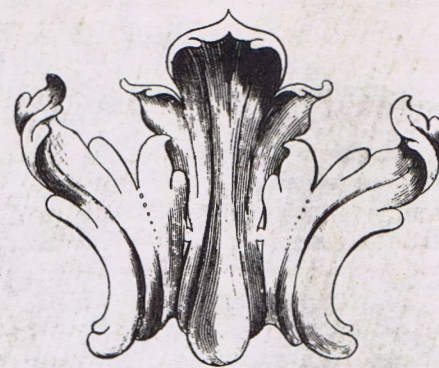
The Humanities and the American Promise, published by the Colloquium on the Humanities and the American People argues that "sustained public support of the humanities is essential to the national purpose." and that "for the government to invest in the humanistic learning and action of its citizens is an act of national faith and national purpose."

Merrill D. Peterson, principal author of the report and Thomas Jefferson Foundation Professor of History at the University of Virginia, says that *The Humanities and the American Promise* reflects concern different

from that expressed in other recent reports that have turned the nation's attention to the quality of education in America.

"Previous reports have dealt with particular institutions--universities and schools, for example," says Peterson. This report "explores the relationship between the humanities and American public life, and it assumes that the health of the humanities, including public activities in the humanities, is fundamental to the health of the nation."

The report cautions against recent approaches to the development of a common or shared culture. Referring to William Bennett's *To Reclaim a Legacy* and to the ideas of E. D. Hirsch, the report rejects "any canonical remedy" to the problem. "The task of constructing a common cultural vocabulary, like a common curriculum, is beset with peril. It flies in the faces of the openness and diversity of American society."



List of AAUP Censured Administrations

Academe, published by the AAUP, carries in each issue citations to the published reports on each case of censure. Readers may obtain a copy of the "1940 Statement of Principles and Interpretive Comments" by writing the AAUP, 1012 Fourteenth St., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005.

- 1962 South Dakota Colleges and Universities under South Dakota Board of Regents, specifically on the South Dakota Board of Regents with respect to a case at South Dakota State University
- 1963 Grove City College, PA
- 1964 University of the Ozarks, AK, Board of Trustees
- 1965 Nebraska State Colleges Board of Trustees with respect to a case at Wayne State College
- 1968 Amarillo College, TX
- 1969 Franklin Phillips College, TX
- 1969 Central State University, OK
- 1971 Southern Arkansas University
- 1972 Onondaga Community College, NY
- 1973 Colorado School of Mines
- 1973 Rider College, NJ
- 1974 Camden County College, NJ
- 1975 Virginia Community College System
- 1975 Concordia Seminary, MO
- 1975 Houston Baptist University
- 1976 Murray State University, KY
- 1976 Blinn College, TX
- 1976 Marquette University, WI
- 1977 University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, IA
- 1977 Wilkes College, PA
- 1978 State University of New York
- 1978 University of Detroit
- 1978 Phillips County Community College, AK
- 1979 University of Maryland
- 1979 University of Texas of the Permian Basin
- 1979 Wingate College, NC
- 1980 Olivet College, MI
- 1980 Nichols College, MA
- 1981 Bridgewater State College, MA
- 1982 Yeshiva University, NY
- 1982 Eastern Oregon State College
- 1983 University of Idaho
- 1983 Sonoma State University, CA
- 1983 Auburn University
- 1983 American International College, MA
- 1984 Illinois College of Optometry
- 1984 Metropolitan Community Colleges, MO
- 1984 University of Northern Colorado
- 1985 Westminster College of Salt Lake City
- 1985 Southwestern Adventist College, TX
- 1985 Temple University
- 1985 Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery
- 1986 Talladega College, AL
- 1987 Southern Nazarene University, OK
- 1987 Morgan State University, MD
- 1987 The Catholic University of Puerto Rico
- 1987 Husson College, ME



Suffrage Society Entry Parade, July 4, 1913, Eureka, Nevada

Photo courtesy the Nevada Historical Society

Woman Suffrage in Nevada during the Progressive Era

Jill M. Winter

Nevada is one of a number of Western states in which women won the right to vote prior to the national woman suffrage amendment of 1920. The women's rights movement in Nevada was particularly active between 1910 and 1920, the period that saw the greatest successes of the Progressive Era. Prior to that, between Nevada statehood in 1864 and 1900, there had been several unsuccessful attempts, organized by a small number of prominent Nevada women, to pass woman suffrage.

Then, after an inactive decade, the movement gained momentum in 1909 when Jeanne Wier, a University of Nevada professor of history, at the instigation of a member of the New York Equal Franchise Society, founded a branch of the Society in Nevada. Members came mainly from women's clubs, and Wier assured them that the militant methods currently being used in England would not be condoned in Nevada. This group succeeded in getting a suffrage amendment passed in both houses of the 1911 state legislature because Jeanne Wier was a successful, respected woman, because club women supported the measure, and because the Society had a number of prominent men working for it.

Because Nevada requires constitutional amendments to pass two successive legislatures and a popular vote, the next step was to win passage in the 1913 legislature. At this point the Equal Franchise Society was centered mainly in Reno and Carson City and was dominated by club women. In 1911 Anne Martin of Reno returned from London, where she had worked with English feminist leaders. She became president of the Society in 1912 and set about organizing groups in the rural counties. This tactic was crucial to the ultimate success in both the 1913 legislative vote and the 1914 public vote. Without support in the rural areas suffrage would have been defeated.

In addition to establishing the county groups, many of which included prominent

men, the Society circulated lists of candidates in the 1912 election who supported the suffrage amendment and obtained the support of the Democratic, Socialist, Progressive and Prohibition parties. At the additional urging of Governor Tasker Oddie, who pointed out that Nevada was "entirely surrounded by states which have marked their advance by giving women the same right to vote...as men," the legislature passed the amendment by wide margins.

The women's rights movement in Nevada was particularly active between 1910 and 1920, the period that saw the greatest successes of the Progressive Era.

Martin's effective campaigning and organizing in the rural counties paid off in the public election in 1914. Although the amendment lost in the more populous counties, the rural vote gave the amendment victory. One of the arguments used in the rural areas was that suffrage would strengthen the stable home element. This was designed to appeal exactly to those men who voted, since, of Nevada's 40,000 men over 21, only 20,000 had been in the state for the six months required to qualify to vote.

Many who supported woman suffrage thought that the women's vote would bring social reform, particularly prohibition. After Nevada women won the right to vote they did move to control the saloons, as the liquor interests had feared. Although various suffrage groups had tried to keep the prohibition and suffrage issues separate, there were many influential women active in both movements. In 1915 women's groups attempted, unsuccessfully, to limit the number

of saloons in Reno, but in 1918 Nevada prohibition groups succeeded. Using the initiative procedure for the first time, they brought prohibition to a public vote. Thus, Nevadans approved a measure to prohibit the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating drinks more than a year before national prohibition went into effect.

The 1911 and 1913 Nevada legislatures, in addition to voting for the suffrage amendment, took action on gambling and divorce, both areas which Progressives and women's groups wished to reform. Many feminists at that time were working for liberalization of divorce laws, seeing this as a necessary step towards individual freedoms and legal identity for women. But in Nevada the newly prospering divorce business was seen as a threat to a stable and moral society and the notoriety surrounding it as unwelcome.

Divorce had become a profitable business in Nevada after the best known divorce colonies, North and South Dakota, extended their residency requirements. In 1903 California increased the waiting period for a final divorce to one year. Nevada, which had a six-month residency requirement, was soon granting several hundred outside divorces a year. In 1913 the Women's Citizens Club successfully persuaded the Nevada legislature to require one year's residence for non-Nevadans seeking divorce. Consequently, local business immediately slumped. Influential interests were able to persuade the 1915 legislature to restore the six-month provision. Nevada women vainly protested in Carson City, but they had as little influence then as in 1927 when the residency requirement was lowered to three months, or in 1931 when it was further reduced to six weeks, in efforts to maintain Nevada's monopoly on short-term divorce.

Progressive reformers, having targeted legalized gambling in Nevada, succeeded in having it banned in 1910. In 1911 some card games were made legal, but the 1913 legislature again outlawed all gambling. Just as it had reversed the decision on one-year residency for divorce, though, the 1915 legislature voted to allow card games where the deal alternated since these were less likely to be dishonest. The differences in legislative action in 1913 and 1915 may have been partly due to the differing efforts of woman suffrage supporters in the 1912 and 1914 elections. In 1912 the emphasis was on

See *Woman Suffrage*, p. 18

Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

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

Don W. Wilson Installed as Archivist of the United States

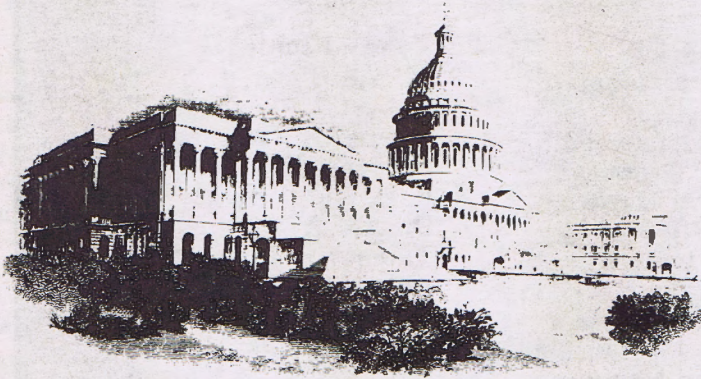
On December 4 Don W. Wilson became the seventh Archivist of the United States. In a swearing-in ceremony in the Rotunda of the National Archives, the President of the United States called the occasion "an important event in the history of the National Archives," and called the new Archivist "more than qualified" for his position. A historian and archivist, Wilson received his Ph.D. in History from the University of Cincinnati. He has held positions as Archivist of the Kansas State Historical Society, Historian and Deputy Director of the Eisenhower Library, Associate Director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and Director of the Ford Presidential Library and Museum.

During the swearing-in ceremony David Mathews, Director of the Kettering Foundation, and former Archivist, Robert Warner, also offered brief remarks. Mathews applauded the fact that the professionals whose judgment is essential to the work of the National Archives have confidence in Wilson's ability to lead the National Archives. Recognizing Wilson's appointment as the culmination of the movement to gain independence for the National Archives, Warner noted that in the selection of Wilson the terms of the independence legislation had been fully met. After the administering of the oath of office, Wilson responded by thanking Acting Archivist Frank G. Burke for his "able leadership (which) over the last thirty-two months has kept the institution growing and provided many strong foundations upon which we can continue to build." Wilson then spoke of the "unparalleled opportunity to expand the agency's impact" provided by independence and said he intended to fulfill the mission of the National Archives "to preserve for posterity our nation's most important documents." The new Archivist stressed the need for resources to carry out the Archives' mandate and said that he believed "innovation and ability to adapt to present-day needs must be among the agency's highest priorities."

After working for three years for the confirmation of a professional, nonpartisan U.S. Archivist, members of the historical and archival communities have expressed great pleasure with the selection, confirmation, and installation of Don W. Wilson. In April of 1986 the Organization of American Historians went on record supporting the nomination of Wilson and then in April of 1987 the NCC forwarded to the White House a list of representative individuals who would serve ably as U.S. Archivist and Wilson was among those suggested.

Omnibus Spending Bill Establishes FY'88 Budgets.

At the end of December, Congress passed and the President signed legislation establishing funding levels for the federal agencies for FY'88. Considering the budget cutting mood of both the Administration and Congress, those programs of particular interest to historians fared well. The National Archives and Records Administration will receive \$116 million for FY'88. This represents an increase of \$6 million over the president's recommendation of \$110 million. Of this \$116 million, \$4 million is earmarked for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants



program and \$6 million for the development of an architectural design for a new archival facility. Since the National Archives' current funding level is \$100.3 million, the FY'88 budget represents almost a \$16 million increase. However it provides for little new operational money. The money specified for the architectural design, a sizable increase in the General Services Administration's rental charges for storage facilities, and the added personnel costs, pay increases and the new federal retirement plan absorb most of the increase.

The FY'88 budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities is \$140,435, up slightly from the FY'87 amount of \$138.64 million. There was also an increase in the Historic Preservation Fund for FY'88. The total of \$28.25 million, compared with \$24.25 million in FY'87, will be divided with \$22 million going to the state historical preservation programs, \$750,000 for a Micronesian survey, \$1 million for the preservation of lighthouses, \$4 million for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and \$250,000 for the Critical Issues Fund.

Senator Sasser Holds Hearing on NHPRC Reauthorization.

On December 15 the Senate Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee held a hearing on S. 1856, which provides for the reauthorization of the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) for the next five years at a level of \$10 million annually. Senator Jim Sasser (D-TN), who both introduced the legislation and chaired the hearing, explained the need for an increased reauthorization level and noted that "In many states, historical records preservation plans have been tabled until monies can be found; the records, meanwhile, further deteriorate." Testifying on behalf of the NCC member organization, I noted that NHPRC grants serve as leverage for securing private support by ensuring potential backers that the project is of genuine significance and capably staffed and organized. Institutions sponsoring NHPRC grants have been true co-sponsors willing to provide at least half of the costs of the projects. In addition to documentary editing and state and local historical records programs, it is important to stress that NHPRC grants have provided the major financial incentives for the emergence of modern archival and records, techniques, standards, and strategies.

We expect a parallel bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives shortly. NCC member organizations are now working to gain additional co-sponsors for the Senate bill, S. 1856.

Freedom of Information Act.

In December the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture of the Government Operations Commit-

tee held a hearing on alternative dispute resolution methods for Freedom of Information cases. An NCC statement submitted for historians who would like to pursue their appeals in the courts. Most historians do not have the financial resources to wage a the hearing record emphasized that the cost of litigation has had a chilling effect on legal battle for FOIA requests. Faced with the choice of undertaking an expensive venture of taking the agency to court or forgoing an FOIA request, many scholars choose to forgo the request. The 1986 amendments to the FOIA, intended as reforms, have not eliminated abuses but instead further entrenched them so that FOIA requesters now face more, not fewer hassles. Thus NCC urged the subcommittee to continue exploring ways to improve the administration of the FOIA.

National Endowment for the Humanities.

On January 26, 1988 the six year terms for nine members of the National Council on the Humanities will expire. In addition to these pending vacancies there are three other vacancies. To fill two of these the White House has sent to the Senate the nominations of Carolyn Ried-Wallace, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs at City University of New York who has a background in literature and previously held positions in the Education Division of NEH, and Alvin Bernstein, who holds a Ph.D. in History from Cornell and is currently a professor at the Naval War College. Gertrude Himmelfarb, Professor of History at the Graduate Center of City University of New York, is the only historian now on the twenty-six person council and she is among those whose terms are due to expire this month.

The authorization legislation for NEH states that members of the Council "provide a comprehensive representation of the views of scholars and professional practitioners in the humanities." Since history is one of the major humanities disciplines and since a substantial portion of NEH funds go to history-related projects, members of Congress as well as constituency groups within the humanities have expressed concern over the composition of this prestigious council. Efforts are underway to encourage a balanced representation of historians on the NEH Council.

NCC Member Organizations Hold Semiannual Meeting.

On December 28 representatives of the NCC member organizations met during the American Historical Association annual meeting to review the activities of the past year and to identify goals for 1988. During 1987 three new organizations joined the NCC: the Society for Industrial Archeology, the Southern Association of Women Historians, and the Institute for Historical Study (San Francisco), bringing the total of member organizations to fifty-one. Contributions to the NCC in 1987 totaled \$58,250 with ten organizations taking steps during the year to increase their financial support of the NCC. The lengthy list of legislative and policy issues for 1988 included support for the National Archives, reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Freedom of Information Act, support for historical sites in the National Park Service, historic preservation policy, and a broad range of subjects related to access to government information.

OAH Contributors

The following is a list of individuals who have made financial contributions to the Organization during 1987. We thank them for their support.

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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

As an erstwhile doctoral student and someone on the fringe of the profession, I read with interest Theodore S. Hamerow's "The Decline of the Historical Profession" (*OAH Newsletter*, November, 1987). His comments were provocative and his synthesis incisive. . . .

Faced with appallingly limited employment opportunities and the prospect of joining a community whose members have "become increasingly rigidified," "sclerotic" and "inflexible" is a career option that has become, for many of us, decidedly unappealing. The brave few who do choose the professional route are most often ascetic in temperament, social recluses by necessity who are forced to master a now corpulent body of esoteric . . . historical scholarship. . . . The institutionalization of historical study in universities and the profession's accompanying standard of academic achievement and expectations only continue to perpetuate the crisis that has a stranglehold on the historical community. I agree fully with Professor Hamerow's perceptive assessment of the situation and add that if the emphasis remains on the study of minutiae, the esoteric and the arcane, we will witness the continued decline of the historical profession and the increased alienation of the academic historian from society as a whole.

Keith Edgerton
Missoula, Montana

To the Editor:

I read with interest the anonymous articles putting the case for the employer and the applicant (*OAH Newsletter*, May and August 1987) and thought you might like to know how references are handled elsewhere.

No one involved in academic hiring here would consider it amazing that applicants supply names and addresses of referees only and not letters from referees. The hiring institution itself approaches referees for comments. This takes into consideration the poor referees, for why should they do the writing until an application is being seriously considered?

So that references are up to date and relate to the position, applicants should brief referees about the position being sought and their current academic activities. The reply, whether in writing or verbal, should be in strictest confidence.

E. Daniel Potts
Monash University
Clayton, Victoria, Australia

To the Editor:

I was surprised to read in the November, 1987 *OAH Newsletter* the statement at the start of Frances Leonard's article that Columbus arrived in the New World October 12 "after ten weeks on the high seas." To the best of my knowledge, Columbus left Palos August 3, 1492, arrived in the Canaries August 12, and only left the Canaries on September 6. During part of the ten weeks cited, he was on dry land and there were only six weeks (some forty days) on the "high seas."

Bernard Sinsheimer
History Department
University of Maryland
European Division

Obituaries

Janet Wilson James

Janet (Wilson) James of Cambridge, Massachusetts, professor of history at Boston College and a pioneer in the field of women's history, died of cancer June 10, 1987 at Massachusetts General Hospital after a long illness. She was 68.

Mrs. James and her husband, Edward T. James, also a historian, were coeditors of a biographical encyclopedia titled *Notable American Women, 1607-1950*.

It was published in three volumes by the Harvard University Press in 1971 and helped spur a new surge of scholarship in the field. The project was undertaken at Radcliffe College, where Mrs. James also served from 1965 to 1969 as director of the Schlesinger Library, a major research repository on the history of American women. She maintained an active interest in the library throughout her later teaching career.

She joined the history department at Boston College in 1971, and was a member until 1987, when illness intervened.

Mrs. James was a native of New York City, but grew up in Dallas, where she graduated from the Hockaday School. She also was a 1939 graduate of Smith College and received her master's degree in history from Bryn Mawr College. She did further study at Radcliffe under the direction of professor Arthur M. Schlesinger Sr.

After her marriage in 1945 to Mr. James, a fellow Schlesinger student at Harvard University, they taught at Mills College in California before receiving their doctorates in 1954. She then taught at Wellesley College for a year. In 1961 they began work on their encyclopedia.

Her other works include *Changing Ideas about Women in the United States, 1776-1835* and two edited works, *Women in American Religion* and *A Lavinia Dock Reader*, which reflected her interest in the history of nursing.

Mrs. James was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and a number of national scholarly organizations, including the OAH.

Reprinted courtesy of The Boston Globe.

C. Joseph Pusateri

Dr. C. Joseph Pusateri, Professor of History and Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences at the University of San Diego since 1977, died on October 9, 1987. He was 52. He received his Ph.D. in American History from St. Louis University in 1965 and taught at John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio and at Loyola University in New Orleans, Louisiana where he also chaired the History Department.

Dr. Pusateri's primary area of research interest was in American business history with particular reference to the broadcasting industry. In addition to a number of articles and papers for scholarly journals and meetings, he published *Big Business in America: Attack and Defense* (1975), *Enterprise in Radio: WWL and the Business of Broadcasting in America* (1980) and *A History of American Business* (1984). He was co-editor with Prof. Henry Dethloff, History Department Chair at Texas A&M University, of a 1986 book, *American Business History: Case Studies*.

He was a member of Phi Alpha Theta, the Business History Conference and the History Committee of the Broadcast Education Association. Pusateri also served on the Executive Board of the American Conference of Academic Deans.



Photo Courtesy the Maurice Becker Collection, Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution

Maurice Becker, "Mother Jones, City Hall, 1914"

The papers of Mother Jones are a minor bang in the explosion of editorial activity that marks the historical profession today. In number of items published, and probably in other respects, it is the smallest project that the National Historical Publications and Records Commission has sponsored. However, it operated briefly like some of the larger projects, and the problems and the satisfactions that attend the work do not differ from them. The basic intention—to edit as complete a body as possible of Mother Jones' correspondence, speeches and writings—has now been accomplished. The *Correspondence* has already appeared, and the *Speeches and Writings* manuscript has been delivered to the University of Pittsburgh Press. Students of the period will now be able to make their judgments of Mother Jones generally and in specific situations by looking at her own words rather than relying on secondary sources.

Mother Jones was a phenomenon of the American labor movement, furnishing headlines for newspaper editors throughout the country from the 1890s until her death in 1930. Her letters give an inside view of the labor movement, and especially the United Mine Workers, that is available nowhere else. Her speeches and writings enlarge that inside view and afford readers a unique vision of the history of the early twentieth century. Although most closely associated with the miners, and on the union's payroll for some seventeen years, she was just as likely to be found fighting for the streetcar men, the textile operatives or the steel workers. Widely acknowledged to be one of the most powerful speakers of her day, she deserves to have a comprehensive record which can be read by serious students of the times in which she lived. She defies categories and poses problems for feminist or labor historians in fitting her into their usual approaches.

The breadth of her contacts with movers and shakers was remarkable. She reminisced about her life in Canada with William Lyon Mackenzie King and exchanged Christmas cards with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. She had interviews with at least three Mexican presidents and claimed acquaintance with all the American presidents from McKinley to Hoo-

ver, excepting Theodore Roosevelt. She had confrontations, frequently hostile, with many state governors, and was a familiar lobbyist to members of Congress and cabinet officers. At the same time she often visited friends in San Quentin or Leavenworth prisons and fought for a series of almost forgotten celebrated causes: Mexican revolutionaries Ricardo Flores Magón and Antonio Villareal; Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood; the Russian emigres J. J. Pouden and Christian Rudowitz; and Tom Mooney. Her relations to less well-known people were just as notable; more than fifty years after her death her name evokes responses in remote hollows in West Virginia where children of earlier generations of miners still tell family stories of her.

She defies categories and poses problems for feminist or labor historians in fitting her into their usual approaches.

The collection of materials on Mother Jones began as a personal project of the editor and led to the publication of an article on her leadership of a strike ("Mother Jones in the Fairmont Field, 1902," *JAH*, LVII, 290-307). But the research attendant on that essay emphasized how fragmentary and dispersed original materials were, and a sustained attempt to assemble them continued for nearly a decade. Since she left no major body of personal papers, collecting her letters had to be approached through examining the papers of her known associates. A year-long grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission in 1981-82 gave the editor the opportunity to pursue systematically his correspondence with knowledgeable scholars in labor history and with the curators at manuscript repositories that were thought likely to contain letters or other documents. With these leads and others acquired over the years, the editor then visited or revisited manuscript collections at NYU, Catholic University, Bloomington, Urbana, Madison, Denver, Berkeley and elsewhere to make tran-

The Papers of Mother Jones



Edward M. Steel

scripts and to obtain copies of letters to supplement those already in hand. With the help of an editorial assistant, Nancy Grossman, several part-time student researchers and a typist, the first volume of the papers began to take shape.

Thereafter, the editor continued the work unaided except by the generous cooperation of researchers at the National Archives and of scholars and curators across the country. Items continued to trickle in and be added to the first volume, even after the copy deadline, thanks to Frederick Hetzel and Catherine Marshall, the understanding director and managing editor, respectively, of the University of Pittsburgh Press.

The form of publication is limited by the materials which have been collected, and it early became apparent that the collected correspondence alone would make a substantial volume which would give the most insights into Mother Jones' life. Even more apparent was that only a literal transcription would preserve their unique flavor. The sometimes startling spelling and grammar might require a second reading, but the meaning was nearly always clear. It was easy to decide to present them as they appeared, and to confine editorial intervention to necessary identifications and short explanatory comments, leaving the correspondents to speak for themselves.

How to handle the speeches, the congressional testimony, the legal papers and the extensive journalistic record posed more difficult problems. The speeches were especially difficult, since no manuscripts existed, and the principal sources of complete speeches were for the most part the minutes of organizations, in print or in typescript. The journalistic accounts sometimes had relatively short passages from a speech mixed in with a reporter's story. Some were summaries with one or two sentences quoted; others contained large blocks of material in quotation marks. To put each of these in perspective would often require more explanatory material than the account itself.

The appearance in 1983 of Philip Foner's *Mother Jones Speaks*, which duplicated some of the work of the project, prevented the

See *Mother Jones*, p. 18

RESEARCH COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN RADICALISM

General Editors: Mark Naison and Maurice Isserman

Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 1950–1972

Introduction by Ellen Schrecker, Assistant Professor of History, Yeshiva University

The records of the Subversive Activities Control Board are a treasure-trove of information about the Communist Party and its front groups. Anyone interested in American radicalism or how the United States government responded to the Communist issue will find these documents an invaluable resource.

—Harvey Klehr
Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Politics
Emory University

Unpublished until now and virtually untapped by researchers, the records of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) constitute one of the most valuable resources for the study of left-wing radicalism during the 1950s and 1960s. Organized on November 1, 1950, under authority provided in the Internal Security Act, the SACB was empowered to order the registration of organizations that it found to be "Communist front," "Communist action," or "Communist infiltrated." In carrying out this mandate, the SACB took a leading position in the federal government's response to the Red Scare of the late 1940s and 1950s; in fact, during the course of its existence, the SACB investigated nearly every major organization thought to be Communist controlled, as well as numerous individuals suspected of being members of the Communist Party.

Unlike the hearings undertaken during this era by such government agencies as the House Un-American Activities Committee, the SACB's proceedings were thorough, methodical, fact-finding exercises. (Moreover, the SACB's proceedings were never published in any form.) The SACB called hundreds of witnesses in these cases, compelled the production of thousands of documents, and allowed those testifying on behalf of the government to be vigorously cross-examined by many of the most able radical lawyers in the nation. In addition, the decisions and findings of the SACB were subject to judicial review. These procedures combined to enhance the credibility of the hearings and allowed the SACB to engage in detailed inquiries into the history, activities, outside influences, and ideology of all of the organizations that appeared before it.

UPA's new microfilm collection, *Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 1950–1972*, is the first publication to make available to researchers the valuable documentation generated by the SACB during its controversial history. Containing *all* of the transcripts, reports, indexes, and abstracts relating to the cases that the SACB heard, these SACB records are indispensable for any thorough study of the organizations and individuals that the SACB investigated, as well as for an understanding of the McCarthy era and its aftermath.

Ordering Information

Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 1950–1972.

Part I: Communist Party USA. 35mm microfilm (30 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$1,950. ISBN 1-55655-050-2.

Part II: Communist-Action and Communist-Front Organizations. 35mm microfilm (72 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$4,550. ISBN 1-55655-051-0.

Publication date: April 15, 1988.

Discount: Any order received by April 30, 1988, will be given a discount of 15 percent.

Source note: This collection has been filmed from the holdings of the National Archives. The collection has been filmed in its entirety.

Department of Justice Investigative Files

Shortly after the United States entered World War I, the Department of Justice launched a campaign of surveillance, infiltration, and prosecution of American radicals that would profoundly affect the political outlook of the American Left. At the time that the government initiated this offensive, the American Left was a vibrant and contentious mixture of organizations. After this wave of prosecutions and arrests, the two pillars of the Left, the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) and the Socialist Party, were crippled, and the Communist Party (later known as the CPUSA), a hierarchical, centralized, underground organization, replaced them as the dominant force on the American Left. UPA's new series, *Department of Justice Investigative Files*, documents the campaign against leftist radicals undertaken by the U.S. government during and after World War I. By reproducing all of the significant Justice Department investigative files on the IWW and the Communist Party from approximately 1912 through the 1920s (with some files from the 1930s and 1940s), this documentary collection provides new research opportunities for studying both the roots of twentieth-century American radicalism and the federal government's response to the movement.

Part I: The Industrial Workers of the World

Edited by Melvin Dubofsky

In June and July 1905, leading American Socialists, left-wing trade unionists, and assorted radicals met in Chicago to found a new revolutionary labor organization committed to the destruction of capitalism. The Industrial Workers of the World, or IWW—or Wobblies, as the new organization came to be better known—soon emerged as the most radical, mass-labor organization in United States history. In 1917, after deciding that the IWW had become a federal problem due to its "disruptive" presence in several sectors of the economy vital to the war effort, Woodrow Wilson unleashed the Justice Department against the Wobblies in an effort to gather enough evidence to prosecute IWW members in federal courts. *Department of Justice Investigative Files: The Industrial Workers of the World* provides all of the official Justice Department documentation on the federal government's campaign against the IWW.

Among the Justice Department records reproduced in this new microfilm collection are the voluminous IWW main file (numerical file 186701) as well as the files relating to other IWW investigations and prosecutions. All of the Department's documentation—from the highly sensitive to the routine—that was accumulated from many sources in support of the nationwide prosecutions of IWW leaders are contained in the investigative files reproduced in this collection; furthermore, the collection contains all of the files on the earlier Justice Department investigations of 1911–1912 and 1915, as well as records of mass IWW-related deportations, of IWW "political prisoners" during World War I, and of alleged IWW terrorist acts.

Part II: The Communist Party

Edited by Mark Naison

The Communist Party in the United States, as it finally took shape in the early 1920s, represented a sharp and decisive break with the American radical past. The development of the Party—although orchestrated principally by Soviet leaders acting under the aegis of the Communist International—was also influenced by the actions of the Department of Justice, particularly the thousands of arrests and hundreds of deportations that resulted from the Palmer Raids.

The formation and early activities of the Communist Party in the United States, as well as the determined response of the federal government against the Party, are thoroughly documented in this new collection. By reproducing in their entirety almost 30,000 pages of investigative files that the Justice Department maintained on the Communist Party and its members from 1918 through the 1920s and beyond, this collection provides detailed primary sources on the major targets of the Red Scare during and after World War I, including case files on virtually every early Communist Party official: William Z. Foster, James Larkin, Benjamin Gitlow, Ludwig Martens, Robert Minor, Earl Browder, and many others.

Researchers will also find these files to be the very best sources through which to study the federal government's reactions to what it perceived to be the Communist threat. The files reflect the government's concerns about the effects of Communist propaganda on the American populace and the extent of Soviet control over and funding of the Party in the United States. Finally, extensive files trace Communist activities state by state and discuss strategies for prosecuting local Party members by means of criminal syndicalism laws.

Ordering Information

Department of Justice Investigative Files.

Part I: The Industrial Workers of the World. 35mm microfilm (15 reels) with printed guide. Price: \$1,050. ISBN 1-55655-055-3.

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Approximately 1,000 Americans will go abroad to lecture or conduct research during the 1987-88 academic year. Established in 1946 under Congressional legislation introduced by former Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the program is designed "to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries." The following list of Fulbright scholars in American history for 1987-88 includes both the grantee's home and host institutions.

David H. Anthony, University of Oregon, Eugene; at National University of Lesotho.

J. Albert Bailey, University of Michigan, Dearborn, at Zhongshan University, People's Republic of China.

Elliott Barkan, California State University, San Bernardino; at University of Southampton, United Kingdom.

Casey N. Blake, Indiana University; at University of Rome, Italy.

Jeremy H. Brecher, National Endowment for the Humanities; at University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

John C. Burnham, Ohio State University; at University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia.

G. Cullom Davis, Sangamon State University,

Springfield, Illinois; at University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

Joseph A. Dowling, Lehigh University; at Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium.

Robert B. Fisher, University of Houston; at University of Innsbruck, Austria.

Susan L. Flader, University of Missouri; at University of Turku, Finland.

Lawrence E. Gelfand, University of Iowa; at University College, Dublin, Ireland.

James B. Gilbert, University of Maryland; at University of Sydney, Australia.

Paul W. Glad, University of Oklahoma; at University of Graz, Austria.

Joan M. Jensen, New Mexico State University; at University of Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Kenneth L. Kusmer, Temple University; at University of Goettingen, Federal Republic of Germany.

David E. Kyvig, University of Akron; at University of Tromso, Norway.

Douglas T. Miller, Michigan State University; at University of Amsterdam, Netherlands.

David G. Nasaw, City University of New York; at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Philip F. Notarianni, Utah State Historical Society; at University of Calabria,

Italy.

Carol M. Petillo, Boston College; at Nankai University, Tianjin, People's Republic of China.

James Michael Russell, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga; at University of Genoa, Italy.

Richard D. Sigwalt, Howard University; at University of Dakar, Senegal.

Mark J. Stern, University of Pennsylvania; at Shanghai International Studies University; People's Republic of China.

Marcia G. Synnott, University of South Carolina; at University of Oslo, Norway.

Quintard Taylor, California Polytechnic and State University, San Luis Obispo; at University of Lagos, Nigeria.

Julius E. Thompson, State University of New York, Albany; at University of Zimbabwe.

Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell University, Iowa; at University of Salzburg, Austria.

Thomas H. Wendel, San Jose State University, California; at University of Helsinki, Finland.

David E. Whisnant, University of Maryland, Baltimore; at Museo Nacional de Nicaragua.

Walter L. Williams, University of Southern California; at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

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Educators' Tour to Vietnam, January 1987

Jonathan Goldstein

Several rats scampered across the formal dining room of Hanoi's fanciest hotel, where my tour group was staying. And at Ha Long Bay, rats even jumped on chairs and tables of the first-class hotel. Traveling with the January 1987 Educators' Tour to Vietnam proved to be a fascinating adventure, but any American academic considering research or casual travel in Indochina should carefully weigh a trip's value against formidable logistical obstacles. There is no American embassy in Hanoi, Vietnamese embassy in Washington nor interest sections in third-country embassies to facilitate normal travel or to handle emergencies. Airmail letters between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) and the United States have taken as long as four months to arrive. Members of my tour even experienced the non-delivery of mail within the city of Hanoi.

Travel conditions were primitive. The major highway between the capital city and the major port is riddled with one-lane roads and bridges, some of which alternately accommodated railroad trains, motor vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians and animals. Two of Vietnam's best known "scenic" boat tours (to Thay Son Island in the Mekong Delta and an island-cave in Ha Long Bay) each required precarious gang-plank walking which effectively discouraged both older and younger members of the tour. Minor emergencies occurred regularly and entailed many hours of delay: two small boats broke their moorings on Bach Dang River and floated powerlessly into the Gulf of Tonkin; two large tourist boats on Ha Long Bay entwined their anchor chains. The 1987 tour avoided a major catastrophe, but one wonders how a truly life-threatening situation would have been handled.

If an American is willing to risk such vicissitudes, a Vietnam trip can be a rewarding experience, and approximately one hundred Americans arranged visits to Vietnam in 1986 and in January 1987. This total included academics; diplomats concerned with refugee evacuation and searching for remains of American veterans missing-in-action; journalists; major charitable donors to non-governmental agencies active in Indochina; veterans of the Indochinese-American War; and a United States Communist Party delegate to the 1986 Vietnamese Party Congress. American visitors to Vietnam in January 1987 included ex-Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; Senators Mark Hatfield and James McClure; and three women scientists who took part in a Hanoi symposium on women and science in developing countries.



Photo courtesy U.S./Indochina Reconciliation Project

Imperial Monuments, Hué, January 6, 1987 (The author is top row, second from left)

The Philadelphia-based United States-Indochina Reconciliation Project (USIRP) organized both my tour and the first United States educators' tour in 1985-6. Professor Sandra Taylor reported on the earlier tour in the *Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations Newsletter* for September 1986. The USIRP program attempts to steer a politically-neutral course amid the often conflicting foreign policies of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the United States. USIRP lists its objectives as:

Any American academic considering research or casual travel in Indochina should carefully weigh a trip's value against formidable logistical obstacles.

1. strengthening teaching about Indochina in the United States through discussions of the Indochinese-American War with the "other side" and through first hand observation of daily life;
2. providing Indochinese teachers and scholars greater opportunity to meet their American counterparts;
3. laying the groundwork for normal educational exchange and field research to be conducted by American and Indochinese institutions; and
4. fostering understanding and reconciliation between countries and cultures separated by four decades of war and hostility.

In the absence of the services of embassies, both USIRP tours benefitted from the logistical assistance of three historic American peace churches active in Indochina: the Mennonites, the Church of the Brethren and the Society of Friends (Quakers). While the 1985-6 tour included Laos and Kampuchea as well as Vietnam, logistical problems ultimately prevented the inclusion of Laos and Kampuchea in January 1987.

My most rewarding professional experience in Indochina was the opportunity to interact with American and Vietnamese colleagues in the field of Asian Studies, an activity which encompassed all four USIRP objectives.

The most interesting personality I encountered was John McAuliff, the leader of both USIRP tours. He may be the most experienced American in the never-never land of postwar American-Vietnamese relations. His January 1987 Vietnam tour was his eighth. He summarized his experience in a biographical brochure issued for the September 1986 Manchester (U.K.) Conference on the Cultural Effects of the Vietnam War: "I must be the only American active at the national leadership level of the anti-war movement who also has worked persistently on post-war Indochina issues. As President of The Committee of Returned [mostly Peace Corps] Volunteers, I became a member of the Executive Committee of mobilization committees, was active in major demonstrations and attended a couple of Stockholm conferences. For a decade (1972-82) I directed the American Friends Service Committee's peace education program on Indochina. I probably am one of the few veterans of the anti-war movement who is an Associate Member of the Vietnam Veterans of America."

McAuliff seemed to have established personal relationships with every Vietnamese and Western government official we met. His experience was poignantly evoked in the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hué, where our guide pointed to an enlarged photograph of a 1975 Hanoi street demonstration celebrating reunification. McAuliff casually mentioned that he was also in that crowd. McAuliff's expertise was critical in securing a hard-to-get written permit to bring out of Vietnam cassette tapes which we recorded inside the country, as well as other feats of diplomatic legerdemain which were necessary on a daily basis for the 1987 tour to proceed.

In addition to McAuliff, both the 1985-86 and 1987 tours included eleven geographically and institutionally diverse participants selected by a politically-neutral international advisory committee of academics specializing in Indochina studies. Both tours contained high school as well as college faculty, veterans of the Indochina War as well as of the anti-war movement, and specialists in political science, women's studies, sociology, and the cultural and political history of Southeast Asia, China and the United States. The 1987 delegation brought individuals with expertise in academic administration: a history department chairman who has over-

seen one of the first post-normalization American student programs in China; national and regional officers of the Ann Arbor, Michigan-based Association for Asian Studies; a Southeast Asia grants specialist from New York's Social Science Research Council; and the co-director of a large state university's Vietnam veterans program. Colleagues had ample time to exchange syllabi, critique the ever-expanding Indochina War literature and discuss the direction and funding for future research.

On two occasions we met with members of the Social Science Committee of the Vietnamese Academy of Sciences. Most Vietnamese academics speak French, English or Russian. I had two lengthy discussions in French, expedited by the absence of interpreters, with Van Tao, Director of the Institute of History and one of the editors of the scholarly journals *Viet Nam Social Sciences* and *Nghien Cuu Lich Su* ("Historical Studies"). He and I isolated three historical questions on which research collaboration and exchange of documents between American and Vietnamese scholars might prove mutually beneficial: relations between Ho Chi Minh and the Roosevelt Administration; relations between the Japanese and the Viet Minh, using documents available in the United States; and the history of the American protest movement against United States involvement in the Indochinese-American War.

Those were the high points of my trip and suggest some of the benefits a researcher might derive from a Vietnam tour. None of us in 1987 had the opportunity to do any

primary source research, apart from making an occasional tape recording or gathering printed matter to peruse back in the States. Much of our popular as well as official reception had been well orchestrated. At Ha Long Bay, a Vietnamese-speaking American colleague out for an early morning stroll was greeted by a policeman with the words "Good morning, professor." Later on his stroll, he overheard a Vietnamese explaining that "these are the American professors. They speak English, not French." On the other hand, on only one occasion do I recall our national Vietnam Tourism guide asking

My most rewarding professional experience in Indochina was the opportunity to interact with American and Vietnamese colleagues in the field of Asian Studies.

us specifically not to go somewhere, namely into a primitive mud-brick farming village near Hanoi. When we stopped for a photo opportunity at a Roman Catholic Church at the village's outskirts, within minutes we were surrounded by what seemed to be every man, woman and child from that village.

What opportunities can there be for substantial, unhindered research by American academics in Vietnam in the near future? Such openings as may occur will almost certainly have to take place within the

context of strong Soviet influence. Vietnam's ties to the USSR remain firm. They will strengthen if the current USSR subsidy

Much of our popular as well as official reception had been well orchestrated.

to the SRV is doubled as promised during the next five years to between \$12 and \$14 billion, depending on how the sum is calculated. Many Vietnamese and Western officials in Hanoi expressed optimism that, within the context of strong Soviet influence, Vietnam might nevertheless open to some limited form of academic exchange with the United States in 1990. In that year, Vietnam has pledged to withdraw from Kampuchea and would thereby remove a major obstacle to the normalization of Vietnamese-American diplomatic relations. There have been joint social science ventures between India and Vietnam and between France and Vietnam, each within the context of Soviet influence. Is it not time to be thinking about similar, modest ventures with the United States? Educators' tours such as those run by the USIRP, while arduous and costly at this time, may well lay the groundwork for broader scholarly co-operation.

Jonathan Goldstein is a research associate of Harvard University's Fairbank Center for East Asian Research and an associate professor of history at West Georgia College.

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Historians and Historic Preservation

Jannelle Warren-Findley

The archival community in the United States is doing a good job of warning American historians of dangers to the country's documentary record. Similar concerns about the future of the history embodied in America's tangible prehistoric and historic resources--archeological sites, historic structures and landscapes--led Congress in 1986 to request a study of current threats and possibilities for adapting technologies of various kinds to help locate, analyze, document and preserve those cultural resources.

The Office of Technology Assessment's report, *Technologies for Prehistoric and Historic Preservation*, studied the "equipment, methods and techniques that can be applied to the discovery; analysis; interpretation; restoration; conservation; protection; and management" of prehistoric and historic resources. The Congressional analysts also examined a range of policy options which were concerned with ways to make preservation activities in the United States more efficient and cost-effective. OTA is a research arm of Congress that assists the legislative branch to understand the short and long-term effects of technology on the American people and national and international policies. I was the historical contractor, specializing in archival research information, for the study.

Many aspects of contemporary life threaten archeological sites, historic structures and landscapes. Population growth, urbanization, air and water pollution, land, harbor and seashore development all have an impact; the United States, according to the report, "is losing its prehistoric and historic cultural resources at an alarming rate in spite of the best efforts of preservation professionals to identify and protect them." Lack of knowledge about sites and structures compounds the problem since the national inventory of such resources is far from complete. Lack of knowledge, skill, or merely attention to the maintenance and preservation of such resources presents another danger, since regular, periodic maintenance plays an important role in slowing the rate of destruction of tangible resources. The investigation also concluded that while technologies which could help solve these problems frequently exist already in scientific and engineering fields, the transfer of such technology to preservation activities has been slow and sporadic.

In addition, the OTA report examined technologies which might not only help retard the loss of our tangible heritage but make its examination and interpretation more sophisticated. These included such things as archival information technologies to make access to primary documentation more efficient. In addition, techniques such as remote sensing from satellites can enhance our



Photo Courtesy Darryl Jones/Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

The Waiting Station (1885), Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, State Headquarters of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

understanding of the ways that large landscapes change over time by providing us with comparisons for earlier aerial photographs or other information sources. A range of documentation--letters, memos, modern and historic photographs, videotaped or tape-recorded interviews, drawings, plans, construction notebooks, textile designs, songs, film clips, for example--can be stored together using optical disk technology, to be used for public information as well as a professional investigation.

The United States, according to the report, "is losing its prehistoric and historic cultural resources at an alarming rate...."

The OTA report also uncovered a series of inter- and multidisciplinary concerns common to professionals interested in capturing the story in America's tangible heritage. Several of these concerns should be of particular interest to the entire historical community.

Rather than being faced with too little information about preservation technologies, the field is overwhelmed with information. The need to control the quantities of already-produced documentation on an inter- and multidisciplinary basis is immediate. Improved technology can make significant progress in controlling primary research materials, published secondary documentation, unpublished contract reports (the "grey literature"), published and unpublished collection and analysis information, databases of databases. An example of the need for coordination and control will occur shortly: several national historical organizations are apparently contemplating creating bibliographies of historical research materials. Simultaneously, a number of federal agencies are establishing databases which contain agency studies of cultural resources. It is

not presently clear that the cultural resource data, numbering thousands of archeological and historical reports dating over the last fifty year or so, will be included in those bibliographies. Yet both public practitioners and university teachers would know more if we had better multidisciplinary means of organizing and gaining access to the work already done in the field, the archives, the research and testing laboratories, and the college study.

A mechanism for inter- and multidisciplinary expert exchanges or conferences on some sort of regular basis needs to be developed. One policy recommendation of the OTA report was for some sort of national institution to serve as an information clearinghouse, research coordination center and training facility. The shared interests and concerns clearly were broad enough to encourage the exploration of various options. The sheer surprise expressed at the level of common experience was itself a revelation for many.

There is not enough history in preservation. A consensus appeared among the experts involved (who were not historians) about the need for more archival research, more exploration of primary materials before field work commenced, more development of the historical context which establishes the significance of the structure, landscape, site or sites in question. The holistic view which a historical perspective can bring is central to the creation of the context in which human activities took place. On the basis of that context, decisions must be made about priorities of preservation and use, about strategies for policy, about ultimate value and meaning. Technology can form a bridge between undiscovered archival data and the evaluation of relevant materials. But technology cannot finally make the choices about significance. Professional historians should play an important role in that examination.

There apparently needs to be more history in professional preservation training. The OTA experts who were from other disciplines

involved in preservation activities claimed to have only limited knowledge about the possibilities that history departments in general and public history programs in particular might offer to their adherents. Many complained about the difficulties of learning history and historical perspectives outside of their professional training. On the other hand, few of the experts had heard of public history programs, knew of the existence of the National Council on Public History and its committee on Cultural Resource Management or the CRM committee of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, or followed the activities of the OAH public history committee. Professional outreach programs appear to be badly needed and might well become part of the promotional agenda for historians. History programs need to serve such groups as landscape architects and urban planners who are vitally concerned with the historical meaning of their work. At the same time, landscape architects and urban planners might add to the numbers in history undergraduate and graduate programs. A key point, which should be of concern to all of us, emerged from the OTA investigation. Few historians were formally involved as paid experts in the OTA study. This was partly because of a traditional lack of interest in public advocacy, policy-making and preservation or material culture on the part of many professional historians; partly because few preservation-oriented historians are senior members of the university and government communities; and partly because scheduling was done on very short notice. A number of historians were asked to participate informally to try to overcome their formal exclusion. The results were not, however, as fruitful as hoped because much participation in the process was entirely voluntary. One colleague told me

flatly that historians need to become as professional as other groups and to participate in such exercises only for individual pay; OTA, for example, should not profit from expertise for free.

Yet the act of participating was particularly important here because for many of the reasons cited above, historians have not been regularly paid attention to in the process of shaping this policy. The impact of Congressional decisions on the preservation field is enormous, and the work of many of our colleagues and students is affected daily by the decisions made or over-

The holistic view which a historical perspective can bring is central to the creation of the context in which human activities took place.

seen on this level. Serving as a professional in a national study of this type is really no different from working on university committees or within professional organizations; that input helps to shape policies that affect professional life and practice. In this case, that input helped to outline options for laws and administrative changes that will have impact on cultural resource policies and practices on the national, state and local governmental levels, and ultimately on the private and nonprofit sectors. Historians need to be involved in such national projects for their self-interest as a group, even if it is on a voluntary basis. The profession must increase its influence so that historians can become full partners in the policy process.

A number of observations, finally, may

pertain to the future of historical agendas in the political arena in general. The OTA experience made it clear to me that many historians (even working in the fields of preservation and cultural resource management) have not thought much about policies which affect them directly. Yet, historians are going to be left out of the process of analyzing and creating cultural policy if they do not take the needs more seriously, because other groups are busily working on issues of interest to them. We share many of those issues; but where we do not, we need to continue the fine advocacy role played by Page Miller at the NCC. And as cultural historians and cultural resource managers, we need to take more responsibility for our own issues.

Because time is short and communication to national leaders is, of necessity, enormously condensed, historians need to have an agenda developed, to be ready to respond to requests quickly, and to make usable suggestions that fit the specific needs of the political process.

While historians need to band together rather than quarrelling over turf and thus wasting hard-won gains, they also need to reach out to other groups involved in resource policy-making. Other professionals active in this study clearly shared some of the same problems we face and should be allies rather than enemies. So should those who work for natural resource policy.

The need is great to think hard about the sort of presence we want in the field of cultural resource policy formation. We must unite--so that we can work coherently with other groups to shape policies that we find fair and responsible.

Jannelle Warren-Findley is senior fellow, Institute for Resources, History and Policy, George Mason University.

Religion and American Politics

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The Organization of American Historians

is proud to present
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Fifth Annual

PROFESSIONAL DAY

Saturday, March 26, 1988

The Organization of American Historians' Fifth Annual Professional Day, a day of development for middle and high school history teachers, will take place Saturday, March 26, 1988 at the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting in Reno, Nevada.

The purpose of the workshops is to discuss current research and teaching strategies. Five sessions have been planned, each led by one secondary and one post-secondary teacher.

Professional Day workshops are free of charge to those attending. There is a fee for the luncheon, where Leon F. Litwack, Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, will address the audience on a theme of the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

This year the OAH has instituted a special \$10 fee which allows Professional Day participants to attend OAH convention sessions. This opportunity is available only on a special pre-registration basis.

The 1988 OAH Professional Day is supported in part by the Nevada Humanities Committee, Inc. and the Nevada Historical Society.



For more information about the 1988 OAH Professional Day, including pre-registration, please complete and return the coupon to: Professional Day, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401.

Please send me information about the 1988 OAH Professional Day.

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Puerto Rico's Hawaiian Colony

From Puerto Rico, p. 6

all he recollected his family "fiestas" on weekends when they would join together with neighbors to play the guitar and sing. "Staying together was a way of survival," he told us.

Margie Andújar, too, remembered the hardships of work in the cane fields and the "lunas" (foreman) who would use corporal punishment to maintain production. María Planesí had similar recollections, but as she spoke to us on camera she took greatest delight in remembering what her parents had told her about their homes and families in Puerto Rico. "We were as many as the rice in that pot," she told us with a grin as she pointed to her waiting meal.

Our interviews revealed that some of the Puerto Rican families now living in Hawaii still think of themselves as Puerto Ricans, although we encountered many who had mixed feelings about their identity and some who had lost all attachment to their Carib-

bean heritage. As a group within the cosmopolitan Hawaiian culture, Puerto Ricans are almost an invisible minority. Although some began intermarrying as early as 1902, there is still a core which has retained its identity by marrying only other Puerto Ricans, even up to the third generation of residence in Hawaii. It is they who have kept the traditions and customs of Puerto Rico and even some of the Spanish language. They continue to dance to the music of their ancestors, eat most of the same food (although it is mixed with oriental flavors) and retain the Catholic faith.

When our research and editing were complete and the production ready for broadcast at home in Puerto Rico, we were delighted by the arrival of a delegation of 51 persons from the Puerto Rican community in Hawaii. They were greeted in San Juan by the Governor himself and then for the next 20 days treated to reunions and festivals in the towns and villages of their

ancestors across the island. During their stay in Guánica, the delegation installed the commemorative plaque to the Puerto Rican emigrants of 1900-1901.

Since that time we have enjoyed numerous lectures and publications concerning the "Boricuas-Hawaiians," as our distant cousins in Hawaii have come to be called. Very soon their entire experience will be the subject of a major exhibit at San Juan's prestigious Anteneo Puertorriqueño, an event that will mark the formal recovery of an important chapter in the history of our people and culture.

Milagros Hernández de Noboa, formerly Director of the Bilingual Education program at the Metropolitan University in Puerto Rico, is Acting Executive Director of the Fundación Puertorriqueña de las Humanidades. Carmen Judith Nine Curt is doctoral program director at the Inter-American University at Rio Piedras in Puerto Rico.

Woman Suffrage in Nevada

From Woman Suffrage, p. 8

electing legislators sympathetic to suffrage, and they would also have been likely to support Progressive reforms. In the 1914 election the campaign was focused on the public vote on the amendment, not the election of pro-suffrage legislators.

The final action affecting women in the Progressive Era was ratification of the national suffrage amendment which was completed in August 1920. In earlier Congressional votes Nevada's representatives had voted against a federal amendment, although they supported state action granting women suffrage. Nevada's Senator Key Pittman had voted against it in 1914, saying he did not want to tell the rest of the country what to do.

By 1919, when the national amendment

passed in the U.S. Congress with Nevada's senators voting for it, Nevada had elected

Nevada was "entirely surrounded by states which have marked their advance by giving women the same right to vote...as men."

its first woman legislator to the Assembly, Sadie D. Hurst. She introduced the ratification resolution and presided over the roll call. Only one member of the Assembly voted against the ratification. He used the same argument that Pittman had raised: he

was opposed to Nevadans deciding whether women in the rest of the country should vote.

After gaining the vote, Nevada women continued largely traditional lives and did not enter the political arena in significant numbers. It was not until fifty years later, during the battle over the Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s, that women's rights groups in Nevada once again became as active as they had been during the Progressive Era.

Jill M. Winter is the publications editor of the Nevada Public Affairs Review, Center for Applied Research, University of Nevada-Reno. Portions of this article originally appeared in the Nevada Public Affairs Review, Number 2, 1983.

The Papers of Mother Jones

From Mother Jones, p. 11

volume of letters from being the first publication of many items, but it solved some problems. Volume I, the correspondence, was virtually complete and would go forward as planned. For the second volume, only complete speeches as reported by people assigned to take them down verbatim would be included, along with the few writings. Foner's collection of the testimony before congressional committees, heretofore scattered in public documents, made another assemblage of them unnecessary, and his extensive sampling of the journalistic quotations of speeches made many of them accessible as never before. The decision was therefore made to include the legal papers in a projected Volume III, leaving to the future the question of publishing additional quotations from speeches. They continue to be collected, and constant new leads to additional newspaper sources suggest that pursuing them will be a virtually endless task.

The editor is under no illusions that he has collected all of the extant letters and speeches of Mother Jones. Some of the items most difficult to obtain for publication were in private hands, and other such holdings no doubt exist. Several collections that offer strong possibilities are not available, such as the unclassified materials of the United Mine Workers now in storage. Some collections that have only recently been opened to the public still have to be investigated, and they will be examined as opportunity presents itself. A month spent in the Archivo general Hemeroteca nacional de México would undoubtedly turn up additional

material.

Other unfinished business includes the pictorial record. There are a number of formal photographs, but they fail to capture the movement and intensity of their subject. The only known newsreel, made at Mother Jones' hundredth birthday party, has deteriorated so badly that its restoration is problematical. An earlier newsreel of 1913 has never been turned up. Similarly, a portrait supposed to have existed in Ohio has been searched for but not found. It is especially frustrating that the many illustrations in newspapers can not be exploited to give some idea of what Mother Jones looked like in action. Perhaps developments in computer enhancement will in the future make it possible for such photographic material to be reproduced adequately. At any rate, the editor has resigned himself to having to leave any such project to some other worker in the vineyard.

For the collector, the work remains forever unfinished, since there is always the possibility that the next document may alter the perception of the past. Eventually, as decade-long efforts produce diminishing returns, the time comes when the need for publication outweighs the desire to collect. The editor has to be content with the hope that in this instance his momentary creation of order will enable others to hear more clearly the authentic voice of a remarkable woman in her time.

Edward M. Steel is professor emeritus of history, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Attention: Thirty Year Members

All OAH thirty-year members should have received a letter from Acting Executive Secretary Arnita A. Jones in January 1988. If you feel you are a thirty-year member and have not received this letter, please contact the OAH, ATTN: Thirty-Year Members, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47401.

Executive Board's November Meeting

At its meeting of November 20, 1987, the OAH Executive Board approved a joint annual meeting with the National Council on Public History to be held in St. Louis in 1989.

A list of other action items from the fall Board meeting will appear in the May issue of the OAH Newsletter.

The Newsletter welcomes readers' letters. Write the Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401. Letters should be brief, and letters may be shortened for publication.

Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should be no longer than 100 words and must represent an equal opportunity employer. There is a \$50 charge per announcement. The closing date for applications listed in the announcement should not be earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

Please send "Professional Opportunity" announcements to Advertising Director, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401. Deadlines by which announcements must be received for publication are: December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

WILLIAM and MARY

The College of William and Mary seeks a Director of American Studies with scholarly expertise in intellectual/cultural history. American Studies at William and Mary is an interdisciplinary program offering B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. The director is expected to administer the program, supervise students, pursue research interests, and teach courses appropriate to his or her expertise. Senior academic rank, significant record of publications, evidence of successful teaching, and some administrative experience are required. Rank and tenure will depend upon qualifications; salary is highly competitive. Candidates should send resumes and letters of recommendation to: Robert Scholnick, Dean of Graduate Studies, Arts and Sciences; College of William and Mary; Williamsburg, VA 23185. The review of applications will begin November 15, 1987, but the position will remain open until filled. Interviews at ASA convention in New York. EOE.

TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Social Studies (Intention to recruit). Assistant or Associate Professor. Two-year appointment, renewable, tenurable. Position anticipated. Candidate should combine strong history background, preferably in American History, but will consider World History or some component thereof; secondary school teaching experience; interest in the need for synthesis in history curricula; ability to work with diverse student populations. Doctorate required. Major responsibilities: teach graduate courses in content and methods; supervise student teachers; continue MA program building, in-

cluding contacts with schools in NY metropolitan area; direct doctoral research. CV, letter of interest to Prof. Hazel W. Hertzberg, Box 222SC, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 W. 120th Street, New York, NY 10027. Review of applications begins Feb. 15, 1988 and will continue until the search is concluded successfully. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Position effective September 1, 1988.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES and RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the National Archives, NARA, Washington, D.C., seeks qualified individuals for professional staff in entry level positions. Duties includes arranging, describing, preserving, and declassifying records. Required: 18 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in U.S. history or American political science or government; 12 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in history, government, public administration, American civilization, or economics; and one full year (e.g. 30 semester hours) of graduate education in some related field if the above hours are undergraduate. Salary starts at Federal civil service pay grade GS-7 (\$18,358) annually; will interview at OAH convention. For information and necessary application forms, write Thomas Brown, Office of the National Archives (NN-B), NARA, Washington, D.C. 20408, or telephone him or Cynthia G. Fox at 202-523-3089.

WILLIAM and MARY

The College of William and Mary invites applications for appointment as the James Pinckney Harrison Visiting Professor of History during the academic years 1989-90, 1990-91, or 1991-92. Appointments will be for two semesters and will be made alternately in American history broadly defined and European history according to the department's needs. Applicants must hold the rank of professor and have a record of distinguished publication and outstanding teaching. Salary is competitive. Appointees teach one course per semester and deliver three public lectures during the period of appointment. Applications will be considered after February 1, 1988, until the positions are filled. Send resume and supporting materials to: John E. Selby, Chair, Department of History, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185. AA/EOE.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE

The Department of History at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville invites nominations and applications for the Bernadotte E. Schmitt Chair of Excellence in U.S. History funded by an endowment of \$500,000 in private contributions and a

\$500,000 matching grant from the State of Tennessee. Applicants and nominees should have outstanding professional reputations with demonstrated excellence in research and teaching, as the holder of the chair will be expected to enhance a department of twenty-three full-time faculty with particular strengths in regional, military/diplomatic, and social history. The papers of three Tennessee Presidents Jackson, Polk and Johnson and a rapidly growing collection of the papers of World War II veterans are also affiliated with the department.

Scholars in all fields of U.S. history are welcome to apply. The salary will be highly competitive and commensurate with qualifications, with a supplement for research support and library acquisitions. A letter of application, a curriculum vitae and three letters of reference should be sent to Dr. John H. Morrow, Jr., Head, Department of History, Chair, Search Committee, 1101 McClung Tower, Knoxville, TN 37996-0411. Deadline for submission of applications is March 1, 1988, for appointment in the fall of 1988, but the position will remain open until a suitable candidate is found. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, actively seeks and welcomes the nomination and application of minorities and women. AA/EOE.

CARLETON COLLEGE

The Carleton College Department of History seeks an Afro-American/American history scholar with demonstrated evidence of effective college-level teaching and scholarly potential to offer introductory and advanced courses in Afro-American and American history. This is a tenure track position. Rank open. Salary competitive. Carleton College is a highly selective liberal arts college committed to racial and ethnic diversity and academic excellence. Review of applications will begin December 15, 1987 and continue until the position is filled. Send credentials plus two letters of recommendation to Professor Clifford Clark, History Department Chair, Carleton College, One North College Street, Northfield, MN 55057.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY

African History. The Department of History at St. Lawrence University announces a tenure-track position in sub-Saharan African History beginning August 25, 1988. Ph.D., interest in undergraduate teaching, and evidence of scholarship required. Regional, chronological, and topical specialization within the general area of sub-Saharan history is open. Successful applicant should be prepared to participate in the University's interdisciplinary Freshman Program, serve in Kenya Program,

and an on-campus multidisciplinary African Studies Program. Salary competitive; minorities and women encouraged to apply. Letter of application, vitae, and placement file should be sent to: Jonathon G. Rossie, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617. Application Deadline: March 1, 1988.

WILLIAM and MARY

Associate Director, Center for the Study of American History. Assistant/Associate Professor. The College of William and Mary invites application for a tenure-track position in United States history, 1790-1830. Social or cultural research emphasis is preferred. Teaching experience and publication required. Salary competitive at the advanced assistant through associate professor level. Position will include a 12-month appointment for a two-year renewable term as associate director of a proposed center for the study of American history and culture. Applications will be considered until the position is filled, through July 1, 1988. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send resume and supporting materials to: Professor John Selby, Chair, Department of History, William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187. AA/EOE.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Executive Director. Missouri Historical Society seeks dynamic individual to be executive director of major historical museum, research library and archives and attendant publications, educational programs and services. Founded in 1866 and housed in the Jefferson Memorial Building in St. Louis' Forest Park, the Missouri Historical Society recently won voter approval for tax support of its programs beginning in 1989. The institution currently has a budget of \$1.6 million and 45 full time employees. Candidates should have proven skills in administration, leadership and community relations. A graduate degree in history or a related field and at least five years experience as either director or major department head of a museum or related institution is desirable. Send letter and resume to: Mrs. Frederick W. Martin, Chairperson, Search Committee, Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis, MN 63112.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Worcester Polytechnic Institute announces the establishment of the Paris Fletcher Distinguished Professorship in the Humanities, a generously endowed chair carrying a half-time teaching responsibility within the Humanities department and

ample opportunity and support for research. Nominations of and applications from distinguished senior figures in American studies or in creative writing and criticism are welcomed. WPI enrolls three thousand student in its undergraduate and graduate programs, which primarily embrace science, engineering, and management. Adjacent to its campus stands the American Antiquarian Society, and internationally ranked research library devoted to the study of American history, literature, and culture. All correspondence should be addressed to Professor Jo Ann Manfra, Chair, Department of Humanities, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609.

HAMILTON COLLEGE

Twentieth-Century U.S./American Studies. The Department of History and the American Studies Program of Hamilton College announce the availability of a two-year replacement position at the rank of assistant/associate professor (Ph.D.) or instructor (ABD) beginning late August 1988. We are looking for a teacher-scholar broadly trained in recent U.S. social, political, and cultural history who possesses the expertise and training to offer introductory and advanced courses in both twentieth-century U.S. history and American Studies. Teaching experience and publications are desirable. The teaching load will be three courses per semester; the salary competitive. Hamilton is strongly committed to the support of scholarly research. Send c.v., transcripts, and letters of recommendation to: Eugene M. Tobin, Chair, Department of History, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323. All applications received by March 1, 1988 will receive consideration. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

Activities of Members

Alex Keyssar's Out of Work: The First Century of Unemployment in Massachusetts, which was awarded the OAH's Frederick Jackson Turner Award, has also been given the 1987 New England Historical Association Book Award and the Philip Taft Labor History Award. The book is published by Cambridge University Press. Keyssar is associate professor of history at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

Frank H. Mackaman became curator of the Ford Museum on September 14, 1987. His duties are to direct the Museum's activities and to oversee museum acquisitions, educational activities and exhibit design and installation. Mackaman has served as executive director of the Dirksen Congressional Center in Pekin, Illinois since 1978 and has been involved in that institution for the past eleven years.

Mackaman received his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Missouri.

Regina Markell Morantz-Sanchez of the University of Kansas received the History of Science Society's newest prize, for her book Sympathy and Science: Women Physicians in American Medicine. Her book incorporates history of medicine, women's history and history of professions. The award was established by the Society's committee on women in the history of science.

Nancy Sahli has been named Director of the NHPRC's Records Grant Program. She succeeds George L. Vogt, who resigned in March 1987 to become Director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Sahli had been serving as acting director of the program since Vogt's departure.

Eugene M. Tobin, the Publius Virgilius Rogers Associate Professor of American History, has been named Acting Dean of Hamilton College for the 1988-89 academic year. Tobin presently chairs the college's history department and specializes in 20th-century American political history. He is a graduate of Rutgers and Brandeis Universities and author of Organize or Perish: America's Independent Progressives 1913-1933.

Diane C. Vecchio, a Ph.D. candidate at Syracuse University is this year's recipient of the Vincent Visceglia Fellowship, awarded by the National Italian American Foundation in Washington, D.C. Vecchio received the award for her scholarly research on Italian women in American industry. She was also awarded the John Ben Snow Foundation Fellowship from the Maxwell School, Syracuse University for one year's support on her doctoral dissertation.

The Old Sturbridge Village Research Library Society of Sturbridge, MA recently awarded the E. Harold Hugo Memorial Book Prize to Joan M. Jensen, author of Loosening the Bonds: Mid-Atlantic Farm Women, 1750-1850, and William J. Rorabaugh, author of The Craft Apprentice: From Franklin to the Machine Age in America for books which contribute to understanding the history and material culture of rural New England, 1790-1850.

Calls for Papers

Notices submitted for "Calls for Papers," "Meetings and Conferences," "Grants, Fellowships and Awards" and "Activities of Members" should be no more than 100 words and typed in double space. Please include only information basic to the announcement. Deadlines are: December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

Proposals dealing with the history of journalism, media or communication are requested for the Midwestern Journalism History Conference at Ohio State University, April 23-24, 1988. Deadline for submissions is February 1, 1988. Write Joseph P. McKerns, School of Journalism, Ohio State University, 242 W. 18th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1107; telephone (614) 292-4425.

The Onondaga Historical Association and Syracuse University sponsor the annual meeting of the Upstate New York Women's Organization April 15-16, 1988. Send paper proposals (especially dealing with health issues, integrating women's history into the curriculum and using archival sources) by February 1, 1988 to Suzanne Etherington, Director, Onondaga Historical Association, 311 Montgomery St., Syracuse, NY 13202; telephone (315) 428-1862.

The annual Ohio Valley History Conference will be held at Eastern Kentucky University, October 28-29, 1988. Proposals for papers and sessions are invited in all areas of historical studies. Abstracts should be about 200 words and received by March 15, 1988. Address all inquiries and abstracts to Program Committee, Ohio Valley History Conference, Department of History, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475.

Omaha, Nebraska is the site for the annual interdisciplinary European Studies Conference sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Omaha October 6-8, 1988. Abstracts and a c.v. should be submitted by March 15, 1988 to Louise Morgan, Conference Secretary, College of Continuing Studies, PKCC, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0361; telephone (402) 554-8300.

The Denver Public Library invites entries for the first annual Caroline Bancroft History Prize for the best non-fiction book on Colorado or Western American history published during 1986 or 1987. The deadline is March 31, 1988. For information, send a SASE to Eleanor M. Gehres, Manager, Western History Department, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203.

The theme of the annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History is "People at Work." The conference seeks a wide range of papers and sessions. Proposals should include a synopsis and c.v. The Conference can provide limited travel assistance; apply when submitting proposals. Deadline is March 31, 1988. Contact Edward Jay Pershey, Paul E. Tsongas Industrial History Center, Boott Mill #8, Foot of John St., Lowell, MA 01852.

The 1988 Society for the History of Technology program committee calls for paper and

session proposals for the annual meeting at the Hagley Museum and Library, Delaware, October 20-23, 1988. The committee seeks proposals in all areas of the history of technology and welcomes submissions from minority scholars and scholars in neighboring disciplines. Submissions must include a 150-word abstract and a c.v.; session proposal submissions should include the theme, an abstract and a c.v. for each participant. Deadline for receipt of four copies of each proposal is April 1, 1988. Contact Larry Owens, Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01003.

Papers on all aspects of Pennsylvania history and studies are welcomed for the Pennsylvania Historical Association, October 21-22, 1988 in Harrisburg. Deadline for proposals and commitments is April 1, 1988, and for the submission of papers to moderators and commentators is September 1, 1988. Contact Thomas C. Chase, 1988 Program Committee Chairman, Tioga Terraces 24-C, Tunkhannock, PA 18657.

Papers, sessions and presentations on the theme "Living and Interpreting Community Life: Colonial Days to the Present" are invited for the annual Historic Communal Societies Conference of the National Historic Communal Societies Association October 6-8, 1988, at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Send papers, abstracts and c.v.s by April 1, 1988 to Thomas J. Haupt, The Moravian Archives, 4 E. Bank St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101-5307.

Scholars interested in contributing essays for an interdisciplinary anthology on American regional culture should submit a 300-word abstract by April 1, 1988. Selected essays must be completed and submitted by August 15, 1988. Essays that present case studies of folk culture within a particular region or are grounded in an interdisciplinary perspective are particularly solicited. Inquiries and abstracts should be sent to Charles E. Martin, Department of History, Transylvania University, Lexington, KY 40508.

Sponsored by Oklahoma State University, Southwest Missouri State University and the University of Arkansas, the Mid-America Conference on History is scheduled for September 22-24, 1988 at the University of Kansas. Papers on all fields of history are welcomed and must be submitted by April 15, 1988. Send proposals and inquiries to W. Stitt Robinson, Department of History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Proposals for history papers on all aspects of the frontier from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River are welcomed for the annual George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian

Frontier History Conference at Vincennes University and scheduled for October 1, 1988. Papers should be 12-15 double-spaced pages and not exceed 20 minutes. Submit a 300-word summary and resume by April 15, 1988 to the Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 401 S. Second St., Vincennes, IN 47591.

In observation of the Centennial of the Dedication of the Illinois State House, proposals for papers on any aspect of Illinois State Capitol history are solicited. Selected papers will be delivered at the Illinois History Symposium, December 2-3, 1988 and will be published by the Secretary of State. All material must be submitted by April 15, 1988. Submit a 300-600 word summary and a resume to John Daly, Director, Illinois State Archives, Archives Bldg., Springfield, IL 62756.

Papers, panels and presentations that examine the interaction of the humanities, technology and science are welcomed for the annual Humanities and Technology Conference, in Marietta, Georgia, October 20-21, 1988. One-page, single-spaced abstracts should be sent to Rex Recoulley or Susan Morrow, Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Southern College of Technology, Marietta, GA 30060 by May 1, 1988.

The program committee for the North American Labor History Conference envisions sessions reflecting diverse areas of labor history. Papers and sessions dealing with Canadian, European and American labor history as well as other areas are welcomed, as are suggestions for special events and featured speakers. The deadline is June 1, 1988. Contact Christopher H. Johnson, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The National Council on Public History and the OAH will hold a joint meeting in St. Louis, April 6-9, 1989. The NCPH Program Committee invites submissions for papers and complete sessions on the general program theme, "Consciousness and Society." Deadline is June 1, 1988. Send three copies proposals and c.v.s to Patricia Mooney Melvin, Department of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204.

The American Association for the History of Nursing encourages submission of original research (3 copies) related to the history of nursing by June 1, 1988. For information, contact Joan Lynaugh, Director, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, School of Nursing, 420 Service Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Research in Social Policy: Critical, Historical and Contem-

porary Perspectives, a peer-reviewed annual, solicits papers and detailed abstracts for Volumes II (1988) and III (1989). The annual publishes historical papers on social policy development and implementation stressing unconventional interpretations. Papers should be a maximum of 40 pages and use Chicago-Manual style, and abstracts should be a minimum of 4 pages. Deadline is June 30, 1988. Contact John H. Stanfield, General Editor, Research in Social Policy, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 1965, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520-1965.

The Public Historian plans a special issue for spring 1989 devoted to labor which will explore the full range of public-labor activities: oral histories, histories of unions, museums, movies and documentaries, archives and grass-roots projects. The editors seek a wide demographic representation among contributors. Articles should range from ten to thirty pages. All articles should be received by August 31, 1988. Contact Brian Greenberg, Department of History, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

"The Rise of Nationalism and American Culture, 1788-1830" is the topic for the Salem Conference at the Salem State College, Massachusetts, October 14-15, 1988. The conference committee welcomes papers dealing with nationalism as a spur for the cultural, literary and artistic development of the period and focusing upon New England. For more information, contact Patricia Parker, Department of English, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970.

The History of Education Society and the American Educational Studies Association will meet jointly in Toronto, November 4-6, 1988. The program committee calls for session and paper proposals which include an abstract and c.v. of presenters. Submit proposals by April 30, 1988 to N. Ray Hiner, Department of History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; telephone (913) 864-3569.

The North American Society for Oceanic History invites papers and panel proposals for its annual meeting at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, April 28-30, 1988. The meeting will include panels on oceanography, history, oceanic trade and navigation, New England and the sea, underwater archaeology, life at sea and naval affairs. Contact Jim Millinger, Program Committee Chair, Sea Education Association, Box 6, Woods Hole, MA 02543. (No deadline mentioned.)

Papers that discuss local, state or regional developments in a manner illuminating trends in American or European history are solicited for the first issue of Locus, an historical journal of regional topics on national

events, in the fall of 1988. Submit two manuscript copies to Locus, Box 13735, NTS, History Department, The University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

Retrospection: The New England Graduate Review in American History and American Studies, a new journal published by graduate students of the University of New Hampshire Department of History, invites graduate students from the six New England states to submit manuscripts for its next publication. Maximum length is 7,000 words, and authors should submit four copies using MLA format, plus SASE for return of manuscripts. Address Inquiries to Editors, Retrospection, Department of History, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; telephone (603) 862-1764.

The Oral History Review, the biannual journal of the Oral History Association, seeks to expand its file of potential book reviewers. Interested scholars are encouraged to write to Linda Shopes, Book Review Editor, Oral History Review, American Studies Department, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD 21228.

Individual papers are invited for a conference entitled "The Hatcher Years: A Retrospective, 1967-1987" at Indiana University Northwest. The conference is scheduled for Spring 1989 and will cover topics such as civil rights and race relations, economic developments, environmental issues, organized labor, women's issues, educational changes and political developments. Send inquiries to Ronald D. Cohen, Department of History, Indiana University Northwest, Gary, IN 46408.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

Scholars interested in 1988-89 Fulbright Grants in American History or in non-U.S. history may contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars for a list of available grants. Applicants in all academic ranks are eligible but must have a Ph.D., college teaching experience and evidence of scholarly productivity. For information contact CIES, Eleven Dupont Circle NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 939-5401.

The Center for Arkansas Studies, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, announces the \$1000 Virginia C. Ledbetter Prize for the author of a non-fiction, book-length study in Arkansas history or culture published during 1985, 1986 and 1987. Two copies should be submitted to the Center by February 1, 1988. For information contact S. Charles Bolton, Director, Center for Arkansas Studies,

University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 2801 S. University, Little Rock, AR 72204.

Two one-year \$17,000 fellowships available for 1988-89 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in dispute resolution and in American Legal History. Applicants should send a detailed description of their research project or interest, a c.v., transcripts and two letters of reference from scholars familiar with their work. Deadline is February 22, 1988. Dispute-resolution applicants should apply to the Administrative Office, DPRP, Law School, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; telephone (608) 263-2545. American Legal History applicants should apply to the Legal History Program, Law School, University of Wisconsin; telephone (608) 262-5866.

Applications for 1988 Hoover Presidential Library Fellowships and Grants Program are now being accepted. The fellowships for up to \$10,000 will be awarded for extended post-doctoral research; grants up to \$1,000 for graduate and post-doctoral research. The deadline for receipt of applications and supporting materials is March 1, 1988. Send to Fellowships and Grants Committee Chairman, Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358.

Historic Deerfield offers summer fellowships in Early American History and Material Culture to scholars who have completed two or more years of college and are of undergraduate status as of January 1. The fellowships are intended to encourage young people to consider careers in museums, historic preservation and the study of American culture. Students may apply for Full, Partial or Tuition fellowships. Application deadline is March 1, 1988. For applications and information, contact Historic Deerfield, Summer Fellowship Program, Deerfield, MA 01342.

Two or three postdoctoral fellowships are available to support research and research training related to aspects of human motivation. The fellowships are sponsored by the Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College and are for a minimum of one year. Stipends vary from \$19,000 to \$24,000. Applications should include a c.v. and statement of research experience and interests. Two letters of recommendation are also required but should be sent separately. Send applications and other correspondence to Postdoctoral Fellowships in Motivation, Henry A. Murray Research Center, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138 by March 1, 1988.

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society announces 1987 awards for published historical research and writing on the

period of the Confederate States of America. Awards will be presented on June 3, 1988 at The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia. The deadline for entries is March 1, 1988. For information, contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 E. Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219.

Scholars holding a Ph.D. received within the last five years or the equivalent may apply for the 1988-89 J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History, a fellowship awarded by the Library of Congress and the AHA. The fellow is required to spend at least three months in residence and must not have published or accepted for publication a book-length historical work. The fellowship carries a stipend for \$9,000. Applications must be postmarked by March 1, 1988 and received by March 15. For applications and information, write J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship, American Historical Association, 400 A Street S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

Mid-career archivists interested in advanced administrative training may apply for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Fellowships in Archival Administration for 1988-89. Applicants must have at least three years of archival work experience and completed the equivalent of two semesters full-time graduate work in a program with an archival education component. The fellowships carry a \$21,000 stipend. Fellows will train at Cornell University, New York University or the University of Vermont. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1988. For information, contact Laurie A. Baty, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Washington, DC 20408; telephone, (202) 523-5386.

The New York State Archives and Records Administration announces the Research Residency Program to support advanced research in New York State History. The next application deadline is March 1, 1988. For information and application forms, contact Ms. Terri Sewell, Education Program Aide, New York State Archives and Records Administration, 10A46 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230; telephone (518) 473-8037.

Fifty seminars funded by the NEH are being held across the country in the summer of 1988. Application deadline is March 1, 1988. For a list of seminars write NEH College Teachers Seminars, Room 409, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

Historic Lexington Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce the 1988 Mary Moody Northern Graduate Fellowships for summer work-study at the Stonewall Jackson House in Lexington, VA. Stipend \$2250. Graduate students in American History, Museum Studies, Mater-

ial Culture and Architectural History should apply by March 15, 1988 to Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 E. Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, in honor of the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's first voyage to the New World, announces a competition for planning grants in Public Humanities Projects. Projects should focus on the scholarly issues raised by the Columbian Quincentenary. Colleges and universities, museums, historical societies, archives, libraries, community organizations and other non-profit institutions are encouraged to apply. Planning grants of up to \$20,000 will be offered for projects ranging from six months to one year. Deadline for applications is March 18, 1988. For information, applications and guidelines, write Public Humanities Projects, Columbian Quincentenary Planning Grants, NEH Room 426, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; telephone (202) 786-0271.

The American Jewish Archives will award a number of different fellowships in American Jewish studies for ABDs and senior scholars for 1988-89. Grants are for one or two month periods of research and writing at the Archives and carry awards of \$1,000 to \$4,000. Application deadline is April 1, 1988, and applicants should contact the Administrative Director, American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45220.

The Rockefeller Archive Center of Rockefeller University announces a Scholar in Residence Program in the history of philanthropy. The Scholar will receive up to \$30,000 for nine months research at the Rockefeller Archive Center, beginning September 1, 1988. Applications should include a c.v., a letter detailing research interest and indicating familiarity with the Center's holdings, and three letters of reference. Deadline is April 1, 1988. Contact Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

The Program for Comparative History at Tel Aviv University offers postdoctoral and doctoral fellowships for the academic year 1988/89. Scholars with doctoral degrees in history or relevant fields in the humanities or social sciences, or doctoral candidates working on a dissertation with a topic related to the program's theme "Religion and Secularization in Modern Europe" are invited to apply. Along with an abstract of the research project, applicants should send a c.v., list of publications, a letter of recommendation and a chapter from the doctoral dissertation or some comparable publication to Shulamit Volkov, Institute for Ger-

man History, Fellowships for Comparative European History, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel by May 1, 1988.

NEH announces new grants for elementary and secondary school teachers. The Teacher-Scholar Program will provide grants to allow teachers sabbatical leave for one academic year of full-time, independent study in the humanities. Stipends may be as high as \$27,500. Applications are due May 1988. For more information, contact the Division of Education Programs, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; telephone (202) 786-0377.

In order to advance understanding of the roles religious congregations play in American life, the Congregational History Project will award up to seven dissertation fellowships for the 1989-90 academic year. Applicants must be candidates for the Ph.D. or Th.D. at North American graduate schools who have completed all pre-dissertation requirements by the time of application. For information and applications, contact James W. Lewis, Congregational History Project, Institute for the Advanced Study of Religion, 1025 E. 58th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Application deadline is January 1, 1989.

Fellowships for 1988 are available through the Cooperstown Graduate Program for its Master's Degree program in History Museum Studies. For further information, application forms and a catalog, write Cooperstown Graduate Program, P.O. Box 800, Cooperstown, NY 13326. (No deadline mentioned.)

The ninth annual Bryant Spann Memorial Prize of \$750 will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1988 for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For details, write with SADE to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

Meetings and Conferences

The German Society of Pennsylvania is sponsoring a lecture series titled "1688-1988: States of Bondage. The Tricentennial of German Protest Against Slavery" which runs now through May 1988. For further information, contact Barbara Lang, German Society of Pennsylvania, 611 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, PA 19123; telephone (215) 627-2332.

The Washington D.C. Historical Studies Conference, sponsored by the Columbia Historical Society, the D.C. Public Library and the Center for Washington Area Studies of the George Washington University, will be February

26-27, 1988 at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library, Washington. The conference is open to the public. For more information, contact Larry Baume, Columbia Historical Society, 1307 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 785-2068.

The American Historical Association and the National Museum of American History will sponsor a conference on "Women in the Progressive Era" March 10-12, 1988 at the Museum in Washington, DC. For more information, contact Noralee Frankel, AHA, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, DC 20003; telephone (202) 544-2422.

"Religion in a Revolutionary Age" is the title of a symposium sponsored by the United States Capitol Historical Society March 30-31, 1988 in Senate Caucus Room, SR-325, Russell Senate Office Bldg., Washington, DC. No advanced registration is required and the symposium is free of charge. For information, write, Ronald Hoffman, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

A symposium on the "Great War, 1914-18" will be at Texas A&M University on April 4-5, 1988. For information contact Joseph G. Dawson, Director, Military Studies Institute, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; telephone (409) 845-5336.

On April 8-9, 1988 the American Historical Association, University of Wisconsin Centers Department of History and the History Teaching Alliance will sponsor "Wisconsin Conference on the Teaching of History: Understanding the War in Vietnam" at the University of Wisconsin Center-Waukesha, Wisconsin. For program and details, write Robert B. McNulty, Department of History, University of Wisconsin Center-Waukesha, 1500 University Drive, Waukesha, WI 53188.

A seminar on "Europe and the Settlement of the Americas: From Columbus to the Puritans" will be in Sestri Levante, near Genoa, Italy, April 10-14, 1988. The number of participants is limited to 30. Send an application and a c.v. to CISC, Alberina Neri, Università di Pisa, Dipartimento di Storia, piazza Torricelli 3a, 56100 Pisa Italy.

Two meetings about American music are scheduled for 1988 by the Sonneck Society. A conference on folk, contemporary, popular, band, country, art, psalmody and jazz music will be at Shaker Village and Centre College, Kentucky on April 13-17, 1988; contact George Foreman, Norton Center for the Arts, Centre College, Danville, KY 40422. A conference on 19th-century music is scheduled for July 8-11, 1988 at Oxford

University, England; contact Kate Van Winkle Keller, 410 Fox Chapel Lane, Radnor, PA 19087.

The Community History Project of Shenandoah College is sponsoring a regional studies conference entitled "The Federal Constitution in the Shenandoah Valley, 1780-1800" April 16, 1988. For more information, contact Warren Hofstra, Shenandoah College, Winchester, VA 22601.

For the 50th Anniversary of Queens College, the Queens Historical Society, Queens College and Queens Borough Historian sponsor "Queens: 350 Years of Challenges and Opportunities" on April 16-17. For information, contact Mary Anne Mrozinski, Executive Director, Queens Historical Society, 143-35 37th Ave., Flushing, NY 11354; telephone (718) 939-0647.

"Rearing Up the Young: Child Care and Instruction in Historical Perspective," a day-long symposium sponsored by the Rhode Island Historical Society, Slater Mill Historic Site and the Children's Museum of Rhode Island, is scheduled for April 23, 1988. Advance registration is required and admission is free. Contact Judy Hudson, The Rhode Island Historical Society, 110 Benevolent St., Providence, RI 02906; telephone (401) 331-8575.

The Society for History in the Federal Government will hold its annual meeting on April 28, 1988 in the Madison Building, Library of Congress, Washington, DC. For information, write the Society in care of Post Office Box 14139, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference spring meeting entitled "Documenting Culture in a Technological Age" is scheduled April 28-30, 1988 at the Allentown Hilton, Allentown, Pennsylvania. For information, contact Diane Shaw, Skillman Library, LaFayette College, Easton, PA 18042; telephone (215) 250-5148.

Persons interested in making history useful, relevant and easily accessible to a wide audience are welcomed to attend the Mid-America Public History Conference at the University of Toledo, Ohio, April 29-30, 1988. For more information, contact Diane F. Britton, Department of History, The University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606-3390; telephone (419) 537-2845.

A one-day conference entitled "The Glorious Revolution in America--Three Hundred Years After" is scheduled April 30, 1988 at College Park, Maryland. The conference is sponsored by The Maryland Colloquium on Early American History, Department of History, University of Maryland. For more information, contact John J. McCusker, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park,

MD 20742-7315.

The Society for Industrial Archeology will meet in Wheeling, WV, May 19-21, 1988. The program will emphasize Wheeling's role as a major industrial city in the 19th century. For information and registration, contact Emory Kemp, History of Science and Technology Program, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; telephone (304) 293-3867.

The Penn State/Mont Alto Conference on the Civil War is planned for June 9-12, 1988 and will focus on the Maryland Campaign of 1862. Inclusive conference fees range from \$275 to \$340, and registration (deadline May 23) is limited. For information, contact Gary W. Gallagher, Continuing Education, Penn State/Mont Alto Campus, Mont Alto, PA 17237; telephone (717) 749-3134.

The Conference on New York State History will meet at Colgate University in Hamilton, NY on June 10-11, 1988. For program information, contact Stefan Bielinski, Colonial Albany Social History Project, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230; telephone (518) 474-6917.

Designed for beginning archivists, librarians and manuscript curators, the annual Georgia Archives Institute offers instruction in archival administration and management in a two-week program. Enrollment is limited and there is a \$350 tuition. The institute is scheduled June 13-24, 1988 in Atlanta, Georgia. Deadline for receipt of application and resume is March 28. For information, write the Division of Library and Information Management, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

Pickering College, Newmarket, Ontario will host a Conference of Quaker Historians and Archivists, June 24-26, 1988. Those interested in presenting a paper about Quaker history or Quaker archives should write Thomas Hamm, Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374. For registration information, contact Elisabeth Potts Brown, Friends Historical Association, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041.

A four-week summer institute "Constitutionalism: Two Centuries of Freedom Under Law" for junior and senior high school teachers in U.S. history, civics and government is scheduled for June 24-July 22, 1988 at the University of California, Berkeley. Stipends of \$800 will be paid for all participants as well as travel costs and living expenses for non-local attendees. Application deadline is March 31, 1988. For information and applications, contact Paula Gillett, Project Coordinator, Clio History Project, Graduate School of Education, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720; telephone (415) 642-4793.

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts in Winston-Salem, NC and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro will cosponsor a graduate summer institute, June 26-July 22, 1988. Students, teachers and museum professionals interested in material culture, history, American art or museum studies are encouraged to apply. Enrollment is limited to 20; partial fellowships will be available. The deadline for applications is April 20, 1988. For information and application forms, write to Sally Gant, Education Coordinator, Summer Institute, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108; telephone (919) 722-6148.

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign announces "Women, Households and Development: Building a Database," an international workshop July 11-22, 1988 at Urbana, Illinois. Advance registration required. For applications, contact Edna Unfer, Conferences and Institutes, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 302 E. John St., Suite 202, Champaign, IL 61820; telephone (217) 333-2881.

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators will meet July 20-23, 1988 in Annapolis, MD. The general theme will be "management." For information, contact Stephen Cooper, Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401; telephone (301) 974-3914.

On the occasion of the 9th Centenary of the University of Bologna and of the 700 years of the Faculty of Medicine, the International Congress on the History of Medicine will be in Bologna, August 30 to September 4, 1988. For information, contact the Conference Service, Via Tagliapietre, 18/B, Bologna, Italy 40123.

The Department of History at the United States Air Force Academy is sponsoring the Military History Symposium, October 12-14, 1988. The topic is "The Intelligence Revolution: A Historical Perspective" and will examine causes, development and consequences of World War II's intelligence revolution. For information, contact United States Air Force Academy/DFH, Headquarters, Captain Mark Clodfelter, Colorado Springs, CO 80840-5701; telephone (303) 472-3230.

A conference on "Women and the Constitution: 200 Years" is scheduled for October 15-16, 1988 and is cosponsored by the Department of History, The American University and the Museum of American History. For information contact Anna Nelson, Department of History, The American University, Washington, DC 20016.

The Center for the Study of Women at UCLA announces a conference on graduate training in U.S. women's history. The conference will be at the Johnson Foundation Wingspread Conference Center, Racine, Wisconsin, October 1988 [dates not given]. Conference participants will be drawn primarily from scholars who train Ph.D. students in U.S. women's history. For more information, contact Kathryn Kish Sklar, Department of History, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Converse College announces a conference entitled "The Future South: An Historical Perspective for the Twenty-First Century," October 20, 1988. Urbanization, politics, technology, race relations, the role of women and cultural persistence as they will affect the future of the South are conference topics. Contact Joe Ann Lever, Converse College, 580 E. Main St., Spartanburg, SC 29301.

Historians, geographers, cartographers, anthropologists and art historians are encouraged to attend "The Land of Norumbega: A Multidisciplinary Conference on the Exploration and Settlement of Maine and the Northeast," a conference sponsored by the Maine Humanities Council. The conference will be December 2-3, 1988 and abstracts for the conference are welcomed. For more information, contact The Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, ME 04112; telephone (207) 773-5051.

Applications are invited for enrollment in the four-week Newberry Library Summer Institute "Transatlantic Encounters: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Early French-American Contact" scheduled June 6-July, 1988. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1988. For information and application forms, write or call Transatlantic Encounters Program, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610; telephone (312) 943-9090.

Hoover Symposium VII, scheduled for March 1989, will be built around the career and personality of Lou Henry Hoover, wife of the 31st President. For more information, write Lee Nash, Academic Vice President, George Fox College, Newberg, OR 97132.

Thirteen 3-day training sessions on Federal historic preservation review, offered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, will be in twelve cities during 1988. The course is designed to teach Federal, State and local officials basics of the project-review process mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For information on dates and cities, write to Shauna Holmes, Suite 809, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20004; telephone (202) 786-0503.

Does your department or organization want to:

- Give notice of an open position?
- Disseminate information about a graduate or fellowship program?
- Publicize a conference, seminar, or workshop?
- Announce a grant or call for papers?
- Promote a recently published book or pamphlet?

Yes?

Then consider the *OAH Newsletter* as the way to get the word out.

About the Newsletter...

The Organization of American Historians' *Newsletter*, first published in 1973, has evolved into a thirty-six page tabloid that includes historical essays and information about current developments in the profession. Published quarterly in February, May, August and November, the *Newsletter* circulates to the 11,500 members of the OAH, comprised mainly of college and university professors, historians, archivists, graduate students, and institutional subscribers such as museums, libraries, and history-related associations.

"Professional Opportunity" announcements...

Job notices are published in the Announcements section of the *OAH Newsletter*. The listing should be no longer than 100 words and represent an equal opportunity employer. There is a \$50 fee per announcement. If an announcement is more than 100 words, and it is requested that it not be shortened,

the fee is \$100. Announcements over 200 words will be edited due to space constraints. The OAH recommends that the closing date for applications listed in the announcement be no earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement appears. Deadlines by which job notices must be received for publication are as follows:

December 15 February issue
March 15 May issue
June 15 August issue
September 15 November issue

Please send "Professional Opportunity" announcements to Advertising Director, OAH, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Display Advertising...

The *OAH Newsletter* accepts and regularly publishes display advertising. You may want to consider a display ad when

publicizing a major project such as a grant or fellowship program, conference, or new book. Three sizes of ads are available (Full Page, 1/2 Page, 1/4 Page) with rates ranging from \$180 to \$450. For more information about display advertising, please contact the OAH's Advertising Director at the address below.

Advertising Contact...

Please send "Professional Opportunity" announcements, requests for advertising information, insertion orders, mechanicals, and copy instructions to:

Advertising Director
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, IN 47401
(812) 335-7311

Only 53 days till RENO

Check your calendar
for the NEW 1988
Annual Meeting Dates

Thursday, March 24 -
Sunday, March 27

Bally's Hotel
Reno, Nevada

Please note that the dates of the Reno
meeting were changed to avoid conflict with
Passover and Easter.

Westward Ho!

Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street
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Organization of American Historians

CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT

ANNUAL MEETING
MARCH 24-27, 1988
RENO, NEVADA

OAH Newsletter

February 1988



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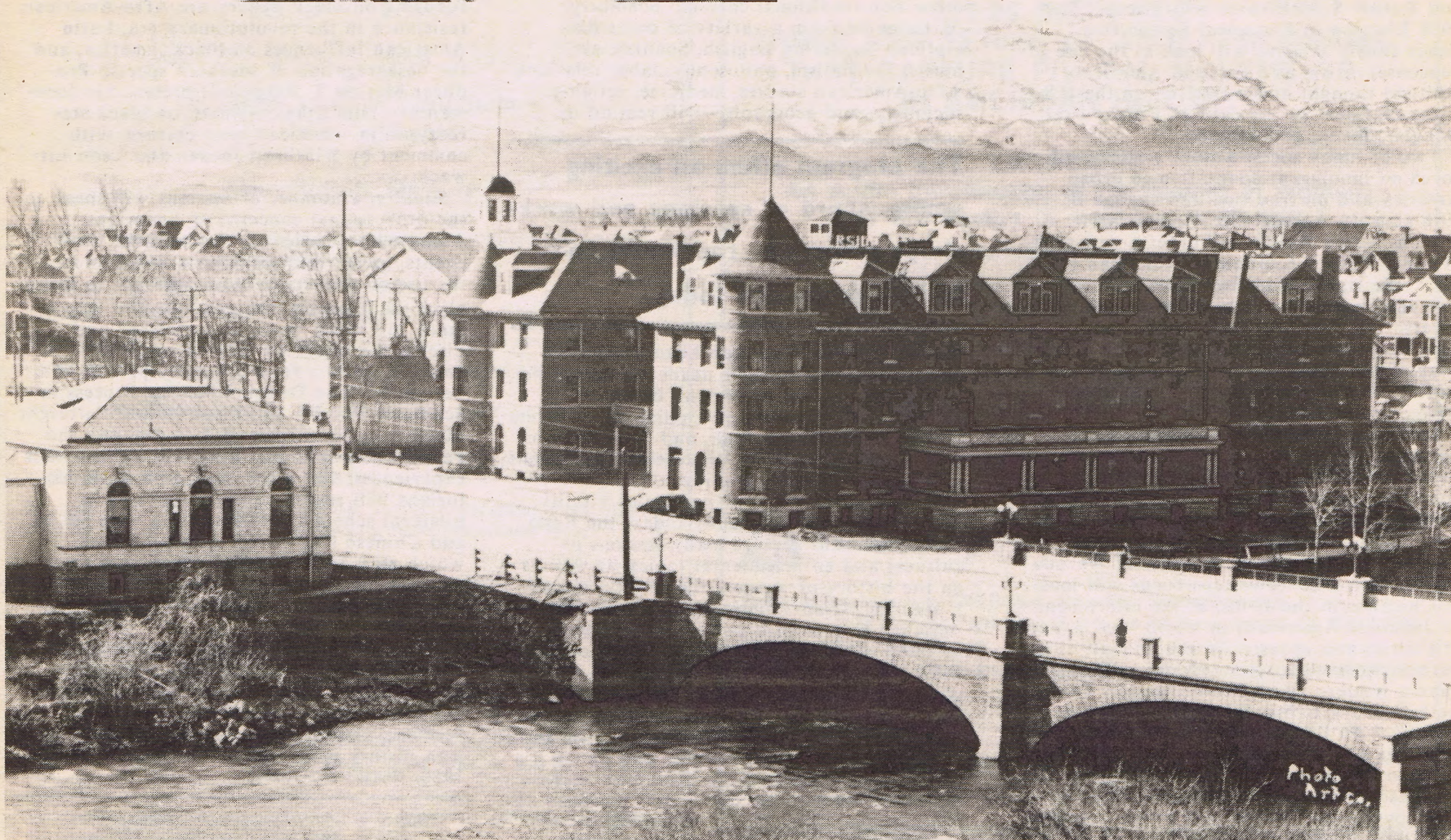
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Center Street, Reno, 1930s (left);
Virginia Street Bridge, Reno, c. 1908 (below)

Courtesy Nevada Historical Society



Reno Program Reflects Profession's "Diversity"

Paul S. Boyer

The 1988 OAH Annual Meeting program in Reno will offer an exciting smorgasbord of sessions and workshops reflecting the kaleidoscopic variety of the American history profession today. The program committee received nearly 200 proposals, from which 97 sessions and 15 noontime workshops were selected. Approximately 440 scholars will participate as paper presenters, commentators, panelists, or moderators.

Rather than emphasizing a single theme, the Reno program was consciously designed to convey the rich diversity of the profession. This diversity will be expressed not only in the wide range of topics, periods, and approaches represented in the papers, but also in the participating scholars, who will embody in microcosm the profession's contemporary gender, ethnic, institutional, and generational heterogeneity.

As for the sessions themselves, only the most general overview is possible in a short article like this. Panels will be offered on political, social, diplomatic, labor, legal, immigration, religious, colonial, and cultural history. At the plenary session on Thursday evening, William E. Leuchtenburg, James MacGregor Burns, Seymour Martin Lipset, and Robert S. McElvaine will discuss "The 1988 Election in Historical Perspective." Other timely sessions will look at the rise of neoconservatism as a force in American political thought and a conflict on the U.S. Supreme Court in the days of Frankfurter, Douglas, Black, and Jackson.

Two of many social-history sessions will focus on immigrant adaptation to urban America and on tradition and change in 19th-century Appalachia. (In the latter session, Altina Waller will offer a new reading of a famous footnote in American history: the Hatfield-McCoy Feud.)

Several sessions will be built around anniversaries, from the 50th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act and Orson Welles' "War of the Worlds" broadcast to the 125th anniversary of the birthday of the Jewish leader Cyrus Adler.

Still other panels will focus on topics particularly germane to Reno, to Nevada, and to the Southwest. These include sessions on gambling; on radioactive fallout from nuclear testing; and on Nevada notables Key Pittman and George Wingfield, once dubbed the "owner and operator of the state of Nevada." Panels with a Southwestern focus will look at Chicanos in the 1940s, at the internment of Japanese-Americans in World War II, and at politics and industry in the Sunbelt cities. Several women's-history sessions will also have a western slant: "Women in the Twentieth-Century Urban West," "Intercultural Relations on the Frontier: Women Missionaries and Western Women of Color," "Women in Polygamy: Past and Present" and "Chinese Women in California, 1860-1945."

Of particular interest will be the sessions offering broad interpretive overviews of major fields of American history. Robert

Fogel will deliver a paper on slavery in America, with comment by Michael Holt and Gerald Jaynes and Eric Foner in the chair; Edward Ayers will offer "A New Synthesis of the New South" with Jacqueline Jones and Raymond Arsenault commenting. Stephen Innes, Mary Beth Norton, Thomas Slaughter, and Richard Johnson will assess the state of American colonial history, while Kathryn Sklar, Gerda Lerner, Christine Stansell, Marylynn Salmon, and Deborah White will discuss "Women's History: Progress and Prospects." Other panels of specialists will explore "The State of U.S. Minority History" and retrospectively reflect on the debates, rituals, and hoopla generated by the bicentennial of the Constitution. Geographer Donald Meinig will deliver a major paper entitled "Continental America, 1800-1915." Professor Koichiro Fujikura of the University of Toyko will offer a Japanese view of the United States, while Gary Allinson of the University of Virginia will reciprocate with a paper entitled: "Japan: An American View." Akira Iriye will comment.

The program will feature participation by many historians employed as scholarly editors, public historians, archivists, and in other non-traditional careers. Scholarly participants from a variety of other disciplines—including English, Spanish, art, music, journalism, philosophy, labor relations, Afro-American studies, medicine, religion, sociology, and geography—will remind us

The program offers an exciting smorgasbord of sessions and workshops reflecting...the American history profession today.

that insights on American history need not be confined to a specific academic discipline. In a panel chaired by Martha Banta of UCLA, three members of English departments (Philip Gura, Steven Fink, and Mark Seltzer) will examine the "New Historicism" movement in American literary studies.

Mirroring the areas of particular vitality in American historiography today, the Reno convention will feature many sessions on cultural and environmental topics, as well as on the history of women, the family, blacks, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and American Indians. In a lecture/performance, Caroline Moseley will compare Northern and Southern Civil War songs. Another session will explore "Music and American Identity." Other panels will look at American architecture, at mass-media and consumer-culture topics, and at the way military cemeteries and battlefields memorialized the Civil War. Panels and workshops on environmental themes will examine the 20th-century wilderness movement, Native Americans and the environment, and the public-policy role of historians on

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1988
PROGRAM

RENO, NEVADA

environmental issues.

Sessions in women's history, in addition to those already mentioned, will include panels on childbearing, midwifery, and infanticide in colonial America; on women and children in slavery; on mother-daughter relations in the industrial era; and on working-class feminism in the 20th century. William Tuttle will deliver a paper on child rearing in the World War II era, with comment by Hamilton Cravens, John Clausen, Arlene Skolnick, and Linda Gordon, while another session bears the intriguing title: "Generations of Man: Husband, Fathers, and Sons in America."

Among the topics addressed in the panels focusing on black history are Afro-American resistance in the revolutionary era, Latin American influences on black America, and the desegregation of southern sports. Producer Marlon T. Riggs will present his documentary film *Ethnic Notions*, on black stereotypes in American mass culture, with comment by Winthrop Jordan and Leon Litwack.

Finally, a number of sessions will speak to the professional concerns of historians. Along with a series of "Professional Day" events, panels and workshops will explore the use of popular-culture materials to bring alive the Vietnam War era, consider how to teach the 1960s "without nostalgia," and discuss the interview as a research tool. A panel of editors from scholarly presses will demystify "The Decision-Making Process in Scholarly Publishing"; three former Fulbright scholars to New Zealand, Lesotho, and the People's Republic of China will discuss their experiences; and a group of diplomatic historians will report on their ventures in bilateral scholarly collaboration with Soviet and Chinese historians. Another panel, which may attract as many men as women, will ponder the topic: "Finding Time: Personal/Professional Conflicts of Women Historians."

One could go on, but space limitations dictate a halt. Clearly anyone who passes up the Reno convention will miss a wonderful opportunity to savor the intellectual ferment, vitality, and diversity of the American history profession as the decade of the 1980s draws to a close.

Paul S. Boyer is professor of history at University of Wisconsin-Madison and chair of the 1988 OAH Program Committee.

Reno Dining Guide

Due to its tourism and entertainment based economy, Reno has more restaurants, of a greater variety, than one would expect to find in a city of its size. Most casinos house one or more restaurants, the majority of which serve average fare at remarkably low prices. Several decent independent restaurants abound, their prices kept relatively moderate by the need to compete with the casinos for diners. The following sampling of Reno's hundreds of restaurants is not a definitive list, but we are confident that you will not be disappointed if you choose from it.

Restaurants in Bally's Hotel and Casino:

CAFE GIGI

789-2266. An award-winning French restaurant with an extensive menu. Specialties of the house are roast saddle of veal, chateaubriand bouquette and roast rack of lamb. A large selection of hors d'oeuvres and a comprehensive dessert cart are featured. For intimate dining, a private cove may be requested. Reservations recommended, credit cards accepted. Entrees, \$20 and up.

CARUSO'S

789-2267. Italian cuisine, with meals prepared at table side. There is an extensive wine list and varied menu, including Fettuccine Alfredo and specialty dishes such as Vitello Giovanna--milk-fed veal sauteed with fresh mushrooms and artichoke hearts. Reservations recommended, credit cards accepted. Entrees, \$8.50 to \$17.50.

CHINA SEAS

789-2268. Polynesian drinks, replete with the customary paper umbrellas and carved fruit decorations, complement this restaurant's Cantonese cuisine. Specialties include pressed almond duck, Mongolian beef, and lemon squabs. Credit cards accepted. Entrees, \$8.50 to \$13.50.

PATIO ROOM

789-2000. Comfortable, well-lit cafe serving traditional American food. Open 24 hours a day. Prices range from \$3 to \$10.

THE STEAK HOUSE

789-2270. Traditional English dining in a Tudor atmosphere. Dinner specialties include lobster, steak and prime rib. The luncheon menu offers classic favorites such as Eggs Benedict. There is also a superb salad bar. Dinner service is from 6:00 p.m. to 11 p.m. Reservations recommended, credit cards accepted. Entrees, \$12.00 to 20.00.

Other restaurants, in ascending order of price range:

HACIENDA DEL SOL

2935 South Virginia Street. 825-7144. The Hacienda's cantina is a favorite of Reno locals, and features entertainment and a full-service bar. This Mexican restaurant is open for lunch and dinner seven days a week, 11:30 a.m. till ? Price range: \$3.25 to \$7.95. MC, VISA.

MACKAY'S

336 Mill Street. 348-6222. Steak and seafood served in a pleasing atmosphere highlighted by brass, natural woods, live greenery and a skylighted cathedral ceiling. A variety of fresh seafood is available every day, and beef specialties include New York Pepper Steak and Filet Mignon. An excellent, full-service bar adjoins the dining area. Entrees, \$4.95 to \$19.95. MC, VISA, Am Ex.

THE BLUE HERON

902 South Virginia Street. 786-4110. This is "natural foods" restaurant and bakery, open for lunch and dinner. The menu is principally vegetarian, featuring several imaginatively prepared Middle Eastern dishes. The Blue Heron is open for lunch and dinner. Most items on the menu are under \$5.00.

TWO GUYS FROM ITALY

3501 South Virginia Street. 826-3700. In an annual newspaper poll, this restaurant has been chosen the best Italian restaurant in the area for six consecutive years. Family owned and operated, it prides itself on maintaining a warm, friendly atmosphere for dining. There is a wide selection of veal dishes in addition to the typical pasta-centered menu. The wine list is extensive, and there is a full-service bar. Entrees, \$7.00 to \$14.00. Credit cards accepted.

RAPSCALLIONS SEAFOOD HOUSE AND BAR

1555 South Wells Avenue. 323-1211. Featuring 20 to 30 varieties of fresh fish daily, Rapscallions prepares each dish to order from a fresh sheet with recommendations from the chef. The full-service bar is an outstanding example of the traditional panelled and mirrored genre, and it includes a 16 bottle wine bar. Entrees, \$7.00 to \$20.00. MC, VISA, Am Ex.

BOARD OF TRADE PUB and RESTAURANT

425 South Virginia Street. 322-7183. Patterned after an elegant English pub, the comprehensive bar features a fireplace, polished wood, stained glass and brass. The restaurant is known for its English Mixed Grill and filet of Beef Oscar; it has an extensive menu, including fresh seafood, steaks and imaginative salads. Entrees, \$9.00 to \$18.00. MC, VISA, Am Ex.

LOUIS' BASQUE CORNER

301 East Fourth Street. 323-7203. If Nevada has a traditional cuisine, it is Basque. From the late 19th century through the mid-20th, Basque inns were found in every community in the state, often housing and feeding miners and sheepherders. Louis' preserves the traditions and menu of the Basque restaurant. Entrees such as Tripes Callos, Paella, Tongue a la Basquaise and Lapin Chasseur (hunter's rabbit) are available, wine is complimentary, and meals are served family-style at long trestle tables. An attached full-service bar is known for its Izarra and Picon Punch. Fixed price dinners are \$11.50. Credit cards accepted.

BUNDUX

2 Lake Street. 323-0324. One of Reno's oldest restaurants, Bundux has a dining room overlooking the scenic Truckee River. Continental cuisine, excellent service and elegant appointments. There is a full-service bar, and the restaurant prides itself on its displayed collection of Oriental art and sketches. Entrees, \$12.50 and up. Credit cards accepted.

HARRAH'S STEAK HOUSE

In Harrah's Casino, 219 North Center Street. 786-3232. Voted Reno's best in the 1986 *Gazette-Journal* survey, and awarded Travel/Holiday magazine awards in 1985 and 1986. Harrah's features continental cuisine in an intimate atmosphere. There is an extensive wine list and a full bar. Entrees, \$10.00 to \$20.00. Credit cards accepted.



Courtesy Lava Beds National Monument
Modoc War, c. 1873

Modoc War Symposium March 27-28, 1988

Several agencies and organizations have joined forces to present a symposium on the Modoc War and its aftermath at Lava Beds National Monument, March 27-28, 1988. Members of the third and fourth generations of those caught in the conflict will share their stories, and the strategy and tactics of the war will be interpreted at the battle sites.

The symposium is structured for the convenience of those attending the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting. A round trip transportation and accommodation package (Reno-Klamath Falls) is available. For more information write to: Modoc War Symposium, Lava Beds National Monument, P.O. Box 867, Tulelake, CA 96134.

The Modoc War began in December 1872, when a small detachment of troops from Fort Klamath, Oregon attempted to arrest and return a band of about 30 Modoc families to the Klamath Reservation. The Modocs fled, finding refuge in the "Stronghold" on the southern shore of Tule Lake. The U.S. Army made plans to surround them, and as soldiers approached from the east, drew fire and fell back, another troop was preparing on the west.

Thick, impenetrable fog enveloped the entire Tule Lake basin on the morning of January 17. Undaunted, the commander on the west decided to attack, and the traditional awake and assemble bugle was sounded, alerting also the Modocs. The detachment moved down the bluff and across three and one-half miles of rugged terrain, advancing in the tried and proven technique--a straight line.

Soldiers fired at shadows in the fog, but found no bodies upon further advance. All around, their own men fell wounded or dying, shot apparently by phantoms in the fog. By noon most had abandoned the battlefield and had run back up the bluff to camp. The wounded who could not claw their way back by themselves lay dying, to be finished off by the young women of the tribe who were sent to strip the bodies and gather arms and ammunition. In all, 37 men were killed or wounded. Not one saw a single Indian that day. The Modocs suffered no casualties.

During the five months that followed, in brief skirmishes, 53 Modoc warriors repeatedly defeated a complement of U.S. regulars and volunteers twenty times their strength. Their success lay in their skilled use of the volcanic terrain, the magic of their Shaman, and the nature of their enemy, one completely unprepared and untrained for warfare amidst the jagged structures of lava.

One hundred and fifteen years later the land is little changed--just as rugged, just as silent. The misery suffered by both sides can still be felt. Many names have been lost to history, but their legacy remains at the sites where they faced their enemy and which now are protected in perpetuity as part of Lava Beds National Monument.

Reno: A Historical Overview

Jerome E. Edwards

Reno is by far the smallest city in recent memory to be selected as a site for the Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians. Perhaps one reason for its selection is the distinctiveness of its history which has given it a fame, or a notoriety, far greater than it is entitled to by population.

Reno was founded in 1868 on land donated by the Central Pacific Railroad, then under construction. It soon became a connecting point for the Virginia and Truckee Railroad which served the rich silver and gold mines of the Comstock. By the time the Virginia City boom played out a decade later, Reno was on its way toward becoming the distribution and service center for northern and western Nevada. By 1900, with 4,500 people, it was the largest town in a 42,335 population state. Thirty years later, Reno had 18,529 inhabitants and was Nevada's only city with any pretensions to metropolitan status or to any national fame.

After 1910 and well into the second half of the 20th century, the political and financial power of Nevada was to an amazing extent concentrated in Reno. Most political and financial leaders lived within one-half mile of each other on the city's southwest side. The Nevada leadership worked in close proximity; they attended many of the same social and business functions and belonged to many of the same clubs. The acknowledged leader of this group was George Wingfield who had built up a state-wide banking network. After Wingfield was forced into bankruptcy in 1935, many of the pieces of dominance were picked up by Senator Pat McCarran, also a resident of Reno, who erected a considerable political machine of his own. The pre-eminent banking power in Nevada remained in Reno. All this seems tightly knit for a state so huge in land area as Nevada, but it should be remembered that as late as 1930, the state had only 91,058 residents, not much more than a Chicago aldermanic ward, and was run much like one, at least until McCarran's death in 1954.

As is well known, Reno, and Nevada, attained economic viability in the 20th century on an essentially resourceless base by providing services which were either illegal or difficult to obtain elsewhere. The city, and the state, soon discovered that there were easier, and far more lucrative ways to make a living than by drudging away at traditional economic endeavors. Many of these services were remnants from a frontier, western heritage, but the state leadership in time re-packaged them, changed their image, and was able to profit.

For Reno, the most famous of these services by 1910 was the granting of easy divorce. After March 1931, by state legislation, only six-weeks residency was required for divorce, and the grounds accepted were the most permissive in the nation. Although the number of divorces granted in Nevada was never particularly high, the flocking in of movie stars from California and society leaders from New York--where the grounds were especially re-

strictive--gave the city a considerable infusion of wealth, a glamorous reputation, and a special élat.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Nevada's political and economic leadership mounted a campaign to lure the very wealthy by restructuring its financial system so the rich would pay minimal state taxes. Millionaires from around the United States were enticed by the slogan "One Sound State," and Nevada was depicted in widely distributed brochures as the "Cyclone Cellar for the Tax Weary." Hundreds of the very wealthy did in fact come, attracted not only by the minimal taxes but also by the state's conservative, "non-radical" atmosphere. Their influence on the state, although hidden, was considerable because of Nevada's tiny population. Their imprint was greatest in Reno and nearby Lake Tahoe, and Washoe County where Reno is, soon advertised itself as one of the nation's wealthiest per capita.

The arrival of this wealthy element inadvertently also encouraged the development of gambling, which had been re-legalized--also in March 1931. The wealthy who came were determined to keep state and local taxes low and regressive, and what could be more convenient than having tourists pick up the slack. By definition, the newly arrived rich were refugees from elsewhere and the state

**Reno attained economic viability...
by providing services which were
either illegal or difficult to obtain
elsewhere.**

gave them safe haven from oppressive and expensive government, spawned by New Dealism. By the 1940s, criminal elements were moving into Nevada gambling, particularly in the southern portion of the state, and here, too, the state did not inquire unduly. All were welcomed for their infusion of money, and they prospered under the "free and easy" permissive atmosphere.

By 1950, the future of Nevada clearly rested with its burgeoning gambling enterprises. Reno gamblers had led with innovations which in time transformed the industry. Harolds Club opened its doors in 1936, and under the leadership of Harold Smith, was the first club to advertise and to hire women dealers. It also, as a matter of policy, attempted to make gambling more appealing to middle class and family customers. William Harrah came to Reno in 1939 and brought close accounting scrutiny and sophisticated financial management to his operations, while building up the world's largest automobile collection in



Virginia Street, Reno, 1880s

Courtesy Nevada Historical Society

adjacent Sparks. But gambling in Reno was mainly confined--until 1978--by city ordinance to the downtown area, and, as a result, Las Vegas--450 miles southeastward--moved ahead in population, stimulated by its far more imaginative, boisterous, and innovative spirit.

Reno, with a better balanced economy, also continued to grow rapidly and currently has over 200,000 people in its urban area. But it has lost financial and political primacy within the state, a process which was given a strong nudge by the U.S. Supreme Court decision *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) which turned the Nevada legislature over to Las Vegas control--and to the gamblers. But the nature of gambling has changed greatly over the years. It has become, under the state's nomenclature, "gaming," and what was once perceived as a vice has become a perfectly respectable industry as it has melded into the general American economy. Gaming is now viewed, at least in Nevada, as just one more contributor to gross national product. Undoubtedly, the change of Nevada laws in 1969 to allow publicly-held corporations (such as Hilton or Holiday Inn) to own gambling establishments enhanced this change of image.

Casino gambling has become increasingly attractive to many Americans, and this has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment. Nevada, which now has over a million residents (80 percent of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon the vicissitudes and value systems of one industry.

Even though the "gaming" industry has played, and continues to play, a major role in Reno's prosperity, the city has much more to offer, including a diversified economy, many attractive neighborhoods, a land-grant state university (University of Nevada-Reno, 10,000 students), the normal shopping amenities, and a downtown of some elegance and an atmosphere quite different from Las Vegas's. The city is situated in a gorgeous setting, surrounded almost completely by mountains, and is within a one-hour drive from, respectively, Virginia City and the Comstock mines, the state capital in Carson City, and such scenic features as Pyramid Lake, Lake Tahoe, and the Sierra Nevada. Some of the best skiing in the West is nearby, too. At a further distance, but still only four hours away by automobile, is the San Francisco Bay Area, the nearest major metropolitan center, to where citizens of Reno go when they wish to visit "The City."

Jerome E. Edwards is professor of history at University of Nevada-Reno and chair of the 1988 OAH Convention Publicity Committee.

Travel Information

SAN FRANCISCO

A reduced rate of \$90 per night (plus tax; single or double occupancy) is available for conventiongoers who wish to travel on to San Francisco for a few days after the meeting. The Holiday Inn-Fishermans' Wharf is near Ghiradelli Square, and it features a restaurant and free guest parking.

If you would like more information about either of these post-convention trips, please contact RMTC at 800-645-3437; in New York 516-536-3076. The discounted convention airfares on United Airlines will apply for persons taking the post-convention trips.

RMTC has also negotiated special convention rates with Alamo Rent A Car for persons who wish to rent a car during the Annual Meeting. Parking at Bally's Reno is free, so renting a car is an excellent way to sightsee and explore the Reno/Lake Tahoe area at reasonable cost. Alamo also has special rates for those who choose to take the San Francisco post-convention trip. Alamo Rent A Car provides unlimited mileage, automatic transmission, radio, air conditioning and guaranteed car allocation.

To make your airline, post-convention trip and/or rental car reservations, please use the printed coupon on this page or the travel registration form on page 216 of your 1988 Annual Meeting Program. RMTC also accepts phone reservations. Call 800-645-3437; in New York state 516-536-3076. Remember -- using RMTC will help the OAH earn credits that reduce part of the cost of the Annual Meeting.

LAKE TAHOE

A special rate of \$65 per night (plus tax; single or double occupancy) is available for those who wish to spend a few days relaxing and sightseeing in northern Nevada. The Lakeside Inn on Lake Tahoe's South Shore is a rustic lodge complex with restaurants and a casino.

TRAVEL RESERVATION FORM OAH Annual Meeting, March 24-27, 1988

To make your travel reservations, call Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants (RMTC) toll free at 800-645-3437, in New York 516-536-3076; or mail the coupon below to RMTC, 100 North Village Avenue, Rockville Centre, New York 11570.

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I am interested in information about a post-convention trip. ☐ Yes

☐ Lake Tahoe; Lakeside Inn

☐ San Francisco; Holiday Inn Fisherman's Wharf



Reno Weather

Reno's altitude of 4,400 feet, coupled with low humidity, makes both high and low temperatures quite bearable. Your chances of sunshine are 80 percent no matter what the season. Days in spring, summer and early fall are warm and dry. Winters are crisp.

In late March, during the time of the Annual Meeting, heavy coats and jackets will be necessary. Days tend to be sunny but windy, with temperatures usually rising into the 50s but dropping into the 20s at night.

Statistically, the mean maximum temperature for March is 55.5 degrees, while the mean minimum is 25.4 degrees. For April, the mean maximum rises to 63.3 degrees, the mean minimum to 29.0 degrees.

Presidential Banquet & Special Entertainment

The OAH is especially pleased this year that there will be a reception and banquet immediately preceding the Presidential Address, Friday, March 25, 1988. The reception, hosted by the University of Nevada-Reno, will begin at 6:00 p.m., and the dinner will begin at 7:00 p.m. You must purchase a ticket to attend these functions. Non-ticketed persons may attend the Presentation of Awards and Presidential Address beginning at 8:30 p.m. Please use the preregistration form on page 211 of your Annual Meeting Program to order tickets.

Highlighting the entertainment at Bally's Reno during the convention will be the Fifth Dimension, who will appear as the featured entertainment of Donn Arden's *Hello Hollywood, Hello*. Group seating will be available for the Organization Saturday, March 26, 1988. You may purchase tickets for the dinner or cocktail show by using the preregistration form in your Annual Meeting Program.

New for American Historians

Booth 68A

"The Orders of the Dreamed": George Nelson on Cree and Northern Ojibwa Religion and Myth, 1823

Jennifer S. H. Brown and Robert Brightman

256 pages, 7 illus., 2 maps, index

ISBN 0-87351-224-3, cloth, \$24.95

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As told to Gilbert L. Wilson, new intro. by Jeffery R. Hanson

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Eighteen Months' Experience as an Indian Agent, 1869-70

D. C. Poole, new intro. by Raymond J. DeMallie

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Sights and Attractions in Reno

Eric N. Moody

Situated in the Truckee Meadows between the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and the high sagebrush desert, Reno is a modern city whose old West roots are still quite visible. It is a city of quiet residential neighborhoods, tree lined streets and spacious parks, as well as mushrooming suburbs, shopping malls and freeway traffic jams. The streets are shared by both ranchers in pick up trucks and lawyers in Porsches. (Reno is the headquarters of Porsche Cars North America.)

The economic life of Reno, as is well known, revolves around a principal, visitor-oriented business that traces its origins to the mining frontier: legal gambling. Even though the city has diversified its economy with warehousing, light manufacturing, and businesses catering to the commercial ski operations in the adjoining Sierra, it is still the "gaming" industry that characterizes Reno and makes it an important tourist center.

Most of the city's large casinos and hotel-casinos are located in a four-square block area centered on Virginia Street in the middle of downtown. Among these are Harrah's and Harolds Club, which date from the 1930s ("wide-open" gambling was legalized in 1931), the Nevada Club and the Mapes Hotel, which opened in the 1940s, and such later establishments as the Sundowner, Circus Circus, and the Sands, among others.

Joining the downtown gambling operations are three other major hotel-casinos located in

other parts of the Reno-Sparks area: Bally's (formerly the MGM Grand) on the east side of Reno; the Peppermill in south Reno; and John Ascuaga's Nugget on B Street in Sparks.

Some of the larger hotel-casinos, such as Harrah's, the Nugget, and Bally's, have showrooms where big name entertainers, lavish floor shows and even Broadway musicals are presented, while virtually all the casinos have lounges in which a variety of entertainment can be found.

Beyond the brightly lit casino nightspots, there are a number of points of interest in the downtown area that a visitor should see along with the casinos in order to gain a real sense of Reno's past and present. There is the venerable Riverside hotel, built in the 1920s on a site occupied by hotels since the early 1860s, and the Mapes hotel, an art deco structure which was the first Reno hotel to incorporate a casino in its building.

Other points of interest include the massive old First National Bank building (now a First Interstate Bank branch) on the northeast corner of Virginia and Second streets, which served as headquarters for millionaire businessman George Wingfield, and was the unofficial center of political and economic power in Nevada during the two decades that preceded 1932; the Washoe County Courthouse, focus of Reno's "divorce trade" earlier in this century, on Virginia Street just south of the Riverside Hotel; and the Virginia Street

Bridge, from which newly minted divorcees reportedly flung their wedding rings into the river.

The University of Nevada-Reno campus, established in 1885, is another location of interest. Its attractions include Morrill Hall, the oldest building on campus, now restored and housing administrative offices and the University of Nevada Press; the Mackay School of Mines, a gift of the Mackay family whose forefather, William Mackay, extracted a fortune from the mines of the Comstock Lode; Fleischmann Planetarium, which offers "star shows" and "wraparound" motion pictures in its dome; and the School of Medicine, launched in the 1970s after receiving a twenty year endowment from Howard Hughes, who was then Nevada's largest casino owner.

There are museums and art galleries in Reno that appeal to many different interests and tastes. Among the museums are the renowned Harrah's Automobile Museum, which is located in Sparks; the Wilbur May Museum at Rancho San Rafael Park, which showcases items accumulated by the late heir to the May Department Store fortune; the Nevada Historical Society museum on the university campus; the Liberty Belle Saloon and Restaurant on South Virginia Street, a popular establishment operated by the grandsons of the inventor of the three-reel slot machine, which contains a fascinating collection of antique mechanical gambling devices; and the Mackay Museum, located in the Mackay School of Mines at the university, whose exhibit hall displays an extensive array of mineral samples, mining equipment, and photographs, maps and three-dimensional models relating to mining on the Comstock Lode and in other parts of Nevada.

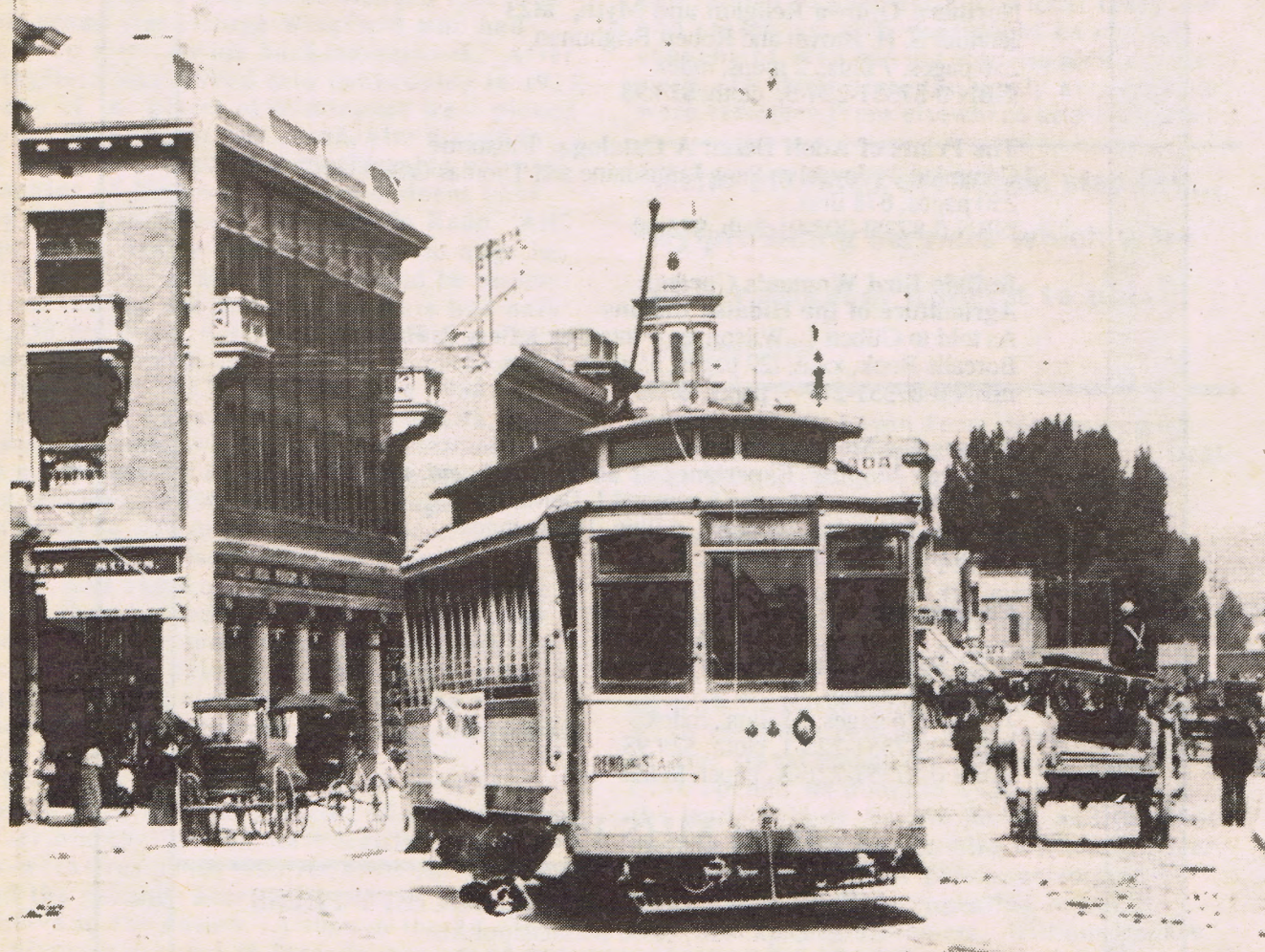
Beyond the casino nightspots, there are a number of points of interest that a visitor should see...to gain a real sense of Reno's past and present.

While there are a number of art galleries in the Reno area, most of them small and private, the principal ones are the Sierra Nevada Museum of Art, near downtown on Court Street, the Sheppard Gallery in the Church Fine Arts Building on the university campus, and the Manville Gallery, also on the campus, at the School of Medicine. These galleries all emphasize, but do not limit themselves to, painting, sculpture and photography by local and regional artists, as does the Artists Co-op Gallery on Mill Street, which exhibits and offers for sale the work of many Nevada artists.

The principal shopping centers in Reno are the large enclosed Park Lane and Meadowood malls in the southern part of the city. Groups of small shops that offer such things as locally made jewelry and clothing, artwork, and antiques and collectibles can be found in Arlington Gardens, a renovated plant nursery on West Plumb Lane; Franktown Corners on Kietzke Lane; and Indian Colony Corners in the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony on East Second Street near Bally's, which also contains an extensive shopping arcade on its lower level.

Visitors wishing to browse in bookstores will find the Reno market dominated by major chain operations. Some locally operated shops which have good selections of Nevada and western books are Five Dog Books (small, but Reno's best used book store) on Holcomb Avenue, the Little Professor Book Center in Old Town Mall on South Virginia Street, and the university's student union bookstore.

Eric N. Moody is curator of manuscripts, Nevada Historical Society, and member of the 1988 OAH Convention Publicity Committee.



Virginia Street, Reno, c. 1906

Courtesy Nevada Historical Society

Sightseeing Tours

Safaris, Inc. of Reno is offering four tours for persons attending the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting. Each tour will last approximately five hours, and a box lunch is included in the price of each tour.

The tours offer an opportunity to choose from a variety of scenic and historic venues. Reno is situated on the Truckee River at a point where the Great Basin meets the Sierra Nevada. Tours to Lake Tahoe and Donner Memorial State Park will climb several thousand feet into the forested, snow-capped Sierra to the west; Pyramid Lake lies to the northeast of Reno, across 30 miles of typical basin-and-range desert; and Virginia City is at an elevation of 6,220 feet, 23 miles southeast of Reno in the pinon and juniper forested Virginia Range. Each site has figured in the history of the region.

Virginia City/Carson City

Friday, March 25, 1988. 12:00 noon-5:00 p.m. \$19 per person. Virginia City was formed over and around the mine shafts sunk into the eastern slope of Mt. Davidson following the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. The community boomed from 1860 through the 1870s, becoming the largest city west of the Rocky Mountains before the ore gave out around 1880. Virginia City's prosperity expressed itself in Gilded Age excesses, many of which were recorded by Mark Twain, who wrote for the *Territorial Enterprise*, the local newspaper. Today many buildings remain outwardly little changed from the 1870s, including the lovely church of St. Mary's in the Mountains, the imposing Fourth Ward School, and several restored mansions.

Carson City, named after the famous scout,

Kit Carson, originated as a trading post serving emigrant wagon trains in the 1850s. The village grew rapidly following the discovery of the nearby Comstock Lode and was made territorial capital in 1861 and state capital in 1864. In 1866 a U.S. mint was established in the city to stamp coins from the silver and gold of the Comstock. It closed its doors in 1893 after producing \$50 million in coin. Today the building houses the excellent Nevada State Museum.

Donner Memorial State Park

Friday, March 25, 1988. 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. \$24 per person. The Donner Memorial Park is on the southeast shore of Donner Lake, two miles west of Truckee, California. It is the site of the 1846-1847 winter camp of the ill-fated Donner Party, a group of over 100 emigrants who were being guided to California by George Donner. The party reached the Sierra Nevada too late in 1846 to insure a safe crossing, but they pressed on regardless. Heavy snows and extreme cold, combined with their own foolishness, brought the party to a halt. Before they were rescued early in 1847, 42 of their number had perished. George Stewart's *Ordeal By Hunger* is the best-known account of the incident.

Lake Tahoe

Saturday, March 26, 1988. 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. \$22 per person. Lake Tahoe lies in the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of 6,225 feet, surrounded by heavily forested granite peaks. The volume of water contained by the lake is so great that it could cover the states of California and Nevada to a depth of eight inches. In *Roughing It*, Mark Twain pro-

claimed that Lake Tahoe "must surely be the fairest picture the whole earth affords."

Well into the 20th century, Lake Tahoe remained the summer range of its prehistoric occupants, the Washoe Indians, who witnessed the virtual deforestation of the Nevada side by logging companies feeding the demands of the Comstock silver mines. When the silver lode was depleted in the 1880s, logging diminished and finally practically ceased. Slopes on the eastern shore have regained most of their natural beauty. The 1960 Winter Olympics were held at Squaw Valley, four miles north of Tahoe City.

Pyramid Lake

Saturday, March 26, 1988. 12:00 noon-5:00 p.m. \$22 per person. Pyramid Lake is 27 miles long, and varies in width from four to 12 miles. It is fed almost exclusively by the Truckee River, which flows out of Lake Tahoe. John C. Fremont, who chanced upon the lake in 1844 while on an expedition, wrote of a remarkable rock island at the south end of the lake: "It rose, according to our estimate, 600 feet above the water, and ... presented a pretty exact outline of the great pyramid of Cheops."

In Fremont's time the lake was home to a band of Paiute Indians, and it remains so today. In the Paiute war of 1860, two battles were fought in the vicinity of Pyramid Lake, the Paiutes winning the first but severely beaten in the decisive second. President Grant created the Paiute Indian Reservation at Pyramid Lake in 1874; the lake lies entirely within its confines.

To order tour tickets, please use the Tour Reservation Form on page 218 of your 1988 OAH Annual Meeting Program, or contact Safaris, Inc. at 2500 East Second Street, Reno, Nevada 89595. Phone: 702-329-1718.

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