

OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians
Volume 17, Number 3 / August 1989

Travel, A Scholar's "Mirror"?

by Norman H. Murdoch

"Leaving Cheyenne"

by William H. Goetzmann

Unexpected Conclusion

by Georgia Sand

Topaz: Local History in the Classroom

by Jane Beckwith

See Also:

OAH Business Supplement

Mirror, Watercolor Rendering

Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington

THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

The activities outlined below represent only a portion of the many initiatives to improve history teaching that our members have supported over the past 82 years. While it should not be surprising that American historians have been concerned about the status of history in our nation's schools, it is also true that their efforts in this area are frequently overshadowed by periodic bursts of attention on the part of the general public. History teaching is currently enjoying a spate of such attention from various studies, commissions, and task forces which have pointed out deficiencies in the curriculum, and generally left the impression that our school children know little about the nation's past.

Professional historians and others have perceived this current cycle of national concern as a unique opportunity to unlock resources not normally available and to develop an unusually rich set of programs designed to strengthen history in the schools. During the past several years, for example, through the History Teaching Alliance literally hundreds of history professors and high school history teachers have worked in dozens of collaboratives to improve the content and quality of history education in their communities. Prominent historians have joined with leaders from other social science disciplines on the National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools in an effort to create and improve social studies curriculum. These efforts as well as those of the Bradley Commission on History in the Schools, Project Clio based at the University of California, Berkeley, the NEH History Education Center at UCLA, and a recently established Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation program to develop a leadership program for high school history teachers, have created a climate in which it is possible to expect significant improvement in the teaching of history.

And yet at some point perhaps not too far in the future, national attention now focused on history teaching will be distracted elsewhere. Inevitably, the interest of foundations and other sources of funds is also likely to dissipate. But the problems of history teaching are problems that need sustained attention.

For almost all of its history OAH has maintained an active involvement in history teaching and will do so in the future. In short, the OAH will be here when the commissions, committees and task forces are gone. That is why a high priority for the Fund for American History has been attached to securing a firm, stable base of support for such involvement. Specific activities which we expect income from the Fund to support include:

The Magazine of History, a quarterly publication designed to address the interest and concerns of secondary history and social studies teachers. Supported since 1985 with grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and others, the Magazine provides information about the teaching of history, ongoing scholarship and classroom related issues, while also serving as a forum for the exchange of ideas between secondary and university educators.

A Textbook Scholars Panel designed to convey to state educational agencies and publishers of instructional materials the need for higher standards in textbooks and curricula. This ongoing national panel will establish guidelines for history texts and actively press for the adoption of those guidelines by state agencies, and also an advisory service to help authors and publishers develop high quality materials for use in the classroom.

Your contribution to The Fund for American History will allow the OAH to continue its long tradition of concern for the teaching of history in our nation's schools.

A Heritage of Concern for History Teaching

1910-43	MVHA maintains Committee on Teaching of American History in Elementary and Secondary Schools
1910-59	History Teachers Section of Annual Meeting maintained
1910-24	Committee on Certification of High School Teachers of History maintained
1936-47	Teachers Section of MVHR maintained; publishes textbook reviews and articles on history teaching
1944	<i>American History in Schools and Colleges</i> published, report of the joint MVHA/OAH, AHA, NCSS committee
1962-67	Joint MVHA-AHA Committee on Text Book Pressures
1975-present	Committee on the Status of History in the Schools and Colleges
1975	<i>The Status of History in the Schools</i> , national survey published in JAH
1984	<i>Strengthening the Teaching of History in the Secondary Schools</i> Joint Survey and Publication with NCC Professional Day (later Focus on Teaching Day) inaugurated History Teaching Alliance with AHA, NCSS inaugurated
1985	OAH Magazine of History begins publication
1987	National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools, with AHA, NCSS

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The OAH Newsletter is published in February, May, August and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. Material submitted for consideration should be double spaced and with minimal footnotes integrated parenthetically into the text. Copy for the Announcements sections must be no more than one hundred words and submitted six weeks prior to the first day of a publication month. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items and articles when necessary and reject items and articles because of length. Full, half, quarter-page and job announcement advertisements are available. Contact the advertising manager for rates and deadlines.

Selected back issues for the Newsletter are available for \$1.50 each. For more information, contact the editor.

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

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An Oxford Street

Photo courtesy Howard McMains

Travel, A Scholar's "Mirror"?

by Norman H. Murdoch

Wearied by the overnight flight from the United States, I tugged my four-wheeled suitcase over Oxford's bumpy sidewalks and wondered whether a historian of America really had reason to spend a summer in Britain. American historians of England have every reason to visit the sceptered isle's archives and attend its history conferences. But what can be said on behalf of a historian of nineteenth-century United States, particularly one who asked for financial support to undertake the adventure?

Professionals of all sorts have found reasons to travel abroad. Doctors and lawyers long ago learned that conventions in balmy or exotic places can be more interesting than ones in the United States. Since I had long wanted to spend time in Liverpool and London doing research on the origins of the Salvation Army, I began to consider attending a British conference which might appeal to an American with my interests. In fact, I found two conferences combining American and British historical societies with my concerns. Lest I should have felt guilty about summering in Britain, however, last summer was the wettest since 1939 and temperatures hovered around 65 degrees. At least I could not be accused of traveling for the weather.

At Oxford, the American Sonneck Society (named for the Library of Congress' first Chief of the Music Division) met in early July with the British Biennial Conference on 19th Century Music. In my work on the Salvation Army, I had decided that there was a connection between Anglo-American music-hall and gospel-hall tunes. During an earlier trip to England, I had heard a group of tipsy Scots leaving a soccer match in London singing what I had thought was exclusively the U. S. Marine Hymn, but they considered the tune a ribald sports ditty. I was interested, therefore, in how the exchange occurred between music halls and gospel halls. The Sonneck Conference offered the opportunity to discuss the problem with scholars in American and English music history in the cloistered atmosphere of St. Margaret's Hall. We resided in abandoned student rooms and strolled across the closely cropped lawn to dine in college hall. In this ideal setting, I found that others shared my interest in the problem but was surprised to find that

study in this area is relatively new. Tracing of tunes as they have bounced back and forth across the Atlantic, much less from beer hall to gospel hall, is quite difficult.

At the International Utopian Thought and Communal Experience Conference at Edinburgh and New Lanark a week later, British and American scholars joined compatriots from East and West. Once again I slept in a dormitory and ate at the Pollack Halls cafeteria, where food was far more abundant than I remember it being in the late 1950s. Interest in Robert Owen, the New Lanark social reformer, proved to be sufficiently universal that a Yugoslav communist, Israeli Kibbutzim enthusiasts and students of Anglo-American communalism were all able to press him into their ideological molds. My own paper on "European Ideas Behind William Booth's 'Darkest England Scheme'" made Owen the grandfather of the Salvation Army founder's 1890 farm colony program.

Exposure to another history and culture provides American historians with a mirror of their own history and culture, even if it is only from the other side of the "Atlantic River."

Some weeks following these meetings, I again met a farm-colony historian from the Queen's University, Belfast, at the Edward Bellamy Centennial Conference at Emerson College. Academic travel moves westward, too.

What does an American gain by such conference going? Of course, Americans gain perspective on their own culture when they view it from abroad. A cogent analysis of American life can be made through the looking glass that is a visit to a foreign culture. I was especially interested in British scholars' concern for *both* American society and their own. Even their misunderstandings of the United States—largely due to a tendency to make brief visits to the East Coast and to our military presence within their borders—provoked in me an insight into the system I thought I already knew well. Listening to my Belfast colleague discuss ethnic strife and watching the annual anti-Catholic Battle of the Boyne parade in Liverpool caused me

to reflect that American's great ethnic diversity produces our long-standing toleration of religious diversity. I also pondered how much more tolerant we became after the elections of Pope John XXIII and President John F. Kennedy just three decades ago. A less appealing side of American culture, however, seems to be an apparent lack of a widely understood culture. During the intermission in an Oxford performance of Handel's "Samson," a law student from the West Coast asked seriously, "Who is Handel?" I presumed he at least knew Handel's contemporary, Sir William Blackstone.

American historians abroad can also reflect on their scholarship. At the Sonneck Conference, two approaches to the study of nineteenth-century music were apparent. The British refreshed the Americans with their traditional emphasis on the great nineteenth-century Romantic composers, their witticisms and their impromptu concerts. The Americans, in turn, challenged British scholars with an emphasis on social history calling for greater attention to the music of the masses and the culture out of which the music developed. At Edinburgh, where both British and American scholars were doing social history, another kind of nuance occurred. Americans brought with them non-academics such as museum directors, whose interest is promoting public history programs. Occasional lapses in factual accuracy and historical analysis embarrassed some compatriots and caused British upper lips to curl.

I concluded that exposure to another history and culture provides American historians with a mirror of their own history and culture, even if it is only from the other side of the "Atlantic River." Arnold Toynbee has told us that travel is the first and most important calling of a student of human affairs because one cannot understand the history of another land without a grasp of its geography, its culture and its people. Travel not only enlightens the historian of a foreign country, it assists historians of America in reflecting on their own land and history. ■

Norman H. Murdoch is associate professor of history at the University of Cincinnati and a specialist in nineteenth-century Anglo-American religious history.



After Karl Bodmer, "Fort Mackenzie, August 28, 1833"

Courtesy Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska

"Leaving Cheyenne":

Reflections on Teaching Western History through Western Art

by William H. Goetzmann

Are we "leaving Cheyenne" insofar as Western history is concerned? Have all "the horsemen passed by," leaving two generations of western or frontier historians behind the times, while newer subjects and methodologies imported from Europe in a demoralized post-modern age move into the spotlight of historical fashion? Probably not, because the history of the West grows more and more interestingly complex when contemporary issues and new methodological concepts are brought to bear on the study of that increasingly populated and influential region.

Haunted, but not daunted by historiographical issues, I have continued to enjoy writing books on the West. I have always considered these works cultural and intellectual history, knowing that the West could be looked at many other ways, such as those of social, economic, political, geographical, ecological, ethnological and feminist historians. From the beginning, however, I was impressed by the many ways in which a whole generation of scholars had used artistic and photographic portrayals of the West as documentary evidence.

Western art history is a growing genre today, perhaps thanks to its appreciation by people around the world, and certainly because it includes two present day developments—the appreciation of Native American painters and sculptors, and a Hispanic renaissance. The western arts are a sophisticated and even masterful expression of a popular culture that, in its many faces is, with all its foreign influences, as well as ethnic and gender subsets, a projection of a widely believed and centrally American myth.

No western historian using the work of western artists commanded more attention than Bernard DeVoto in *Across the Wide Missouri* (1947). Based upon Mae Reed Porter's discovery of the paintings by Alfred Jacob Miller, the book was a dramatic success because the illustration portfolios created drama far beyond their intended use as documentation. DeVoto's book was an inspiration.

Early artists like George Catlin and Karl Bodmer had documentation as their mission, though aes-

thetically many of their paintings and drawings were artistic triumphs, and Catlin saw himself as a champion of Indian rights. Alfred Jacob Miller recorded a summer with the mountain men in the Rockies with definite romantic aesthetic values in mind.

Miller's stunningly beautiful paintings, more than the earlier ethnographic works, called to mind new sets of questions for the western historian. For some the prime question was "what's western about western art?"—a legitimate inquiry for a painter like Miller who lived in Baltimore and studied in Paris. His was not the "true" picture of the West. It was a visualized romantic adventure story. This led eventually to art historian Peter Hassrick's pregnant question, "What's *art* about western art?"

**The artists and photographers were
...the purveyors of the basic
creation myth of America, along
with hundreds of writers from
Fenimore Cooper to Louis L'Amour.**

Western art has breath-taking landscapes, exotic Native Americans and the march of "civilization" and "progress." This "march" or "conquest," light or dark side, whatever one chooses, became America's epic, its linear creation myth. It also became a process in which artists and photographers were often direct participants in a whole new Age of Discovery. They were, like Miller, "on the scene," deep into unknown country at the time. From the beginning the artists and photographers thought they were recording a vanished or vanishing America. Cowboy artists still believe that today. Thus at the outset, those who painted the West took on the mantle (which sometimes did not fit) of the historian. Frederick Remington wrote in 1905: "I saw men all ready [sic] swarming into the land. . . . Without knowing exactly how to do it, I began to try to record some facts around me, and the more I looked the more the panorama unfolded. . . ."

The artists and photographers were part of the

story. They, not so much the historical actors, were the purveyors of the basic creation myth of America, along with hundreds of writers from Fenimore Cooper to Louis L'Amour. That myth, based loosely on reality, had its fill of violence (though not more than the gothic horror-filled popular literature of the cities), but the predominant scenario was right out of John Locke's two treatises on government. Individuals met and sometimes clashed in the state of nature, hence they learned that man or woman must create reasonable laws to live by and communities to live in. Then the outlaw era would pass, leaving Americans at peace and with plenty in the grandest, most abundant natural setting of all.

This complex artistic and literary myth called for the efforts of intellectual historians to analyze it. It is respectable, exciting work that complements the social, economic, political and feminist history of the West. And it particularly points to the West as part of the nation, since most of the artists came from the East, and more and more of them were trained in Europe. In fact, upon closer inspection of their works, motifs like the western woman as Madonna can be shown as copied from European art books or specimens of art observed in European museums.

Not all western art celebrated uncritically the march of Anglo-Saxon democratic progress. The Indian and the Hispanic were often portrayed unsympathetically, or else trivialized and neglected. However, Charles Nahl and Frank Marryat, among others, lampooned the Gold Rush. George Caleb Bingham appeared to celebrate middle-border democracy in his political paintings, but upon closer inspection it becomes clear that these often-reproduced works are really satires on the grass-roots democratic process, in which Bingham was a disappointed participant. Western art, carrier of national mythical meaning, as well as reference to local political, economic and social events of the time, merits semiotic analysis perhaps more than European masterworks. It is a repetitious form that includes masterworks, as well as thousands of examples of popular culture, particularly with the rise of

lithography and mass-production printers like Currier and Ives. Even the covers of western dime novels bear analysis.

To teach about the West based on its portrayal in paintings, prints, statues and films is to enter a West of the imagination that is properly the subject matter of the intellectual and cultural historian. This is still one more novel approach to the history of the West — a new level of discourse that stresses continuities with the rest of American history and the ongoing American experience, while at the same time holding out challenges to the archaeologically oriented historian to recapture the spirit of the time from work of art or artifice. These objects from the past, the same as archives and letters, are also cultural artifacts, clues that provide visions of the epistemes of a mythic past that is all we have.

My own course on the American West at the University of Texas is definitely interdisciplinary. Entitled "The West: Art, Photography, Film and Culture," it is multiply listed as history, art history, museum studies and American Studies. I tell the story of the American West largely, but not exclusively, through the eyes of the artists, photographers and popular culture image-makers. Thus, while lecturing about the history of the West, I am also lecturing about American cultural, and sometimes, intellectual history, especially since I see the exotic West as one of the discoveries of a world-wide Second Great Age of Discovery in the 18th and 19th centuries. Science or art related to science and documentation of the exotic became important themes, hence in my lectures I see them intertwined in a main current of the Romanticism that swept through Euro-American culture. One of the prime objectives of my course is to indicate that the exploration and re-exploration of the American West was as much a part of an intellectual and imaginative movement as it was a prime example

of social, political and military history.

Much of the documentation for this thesis is, of course, a huge panoply of slides. These slides, mostly of art works, including views by explorers and scientific artists of other global regions, not only document the lecture narrative and source readings in Frank Bergon's and Zeese Papanikolas' *Looking Far West*, they also give many of the students a new pair of eyes. It is necessary to stop and analyze the form, iconography and various meanings of the work of art. Sometimes, as in the case of George Caleb Bingham's portrayals of democracy, hidden meanings appear that reverse all that we once thought of the paintings. If neces-

Western art has breath-taking landscapes, exotic Native Americans and the march of "civilization" and "progress."

sary, the lecturer can transcend the basic iconographic approach to the art works and indulge in semiotics or post-structural methods of analysis that yield new meanings in often familiar art works.

Besides the source readings, there was no one interdisciplinary art book that encompassed an overview of the development of western art and popular culture down to the present. To meet this problem, I wrote such a book with my son William N. Goetzmann, who had been director of the Museum of Western Art in Denver. *The West of the Imagination* is comprehensive in scope and is also intended to complement the six-part PBS television series that I created and wrote, together with the directors of each episode. I find that the television

episodes present still another view of the West, insofar as paintings are related to actual places, and the stunning landscapes of the West. Some sections are theatrical as paintings, diarists, mountain men, Indians and most of the significant artists come to life.

The use of video episodes, which I can discuss from behind the scenes, sharpens the class appreciation for other western video tapes and parts of feature films. Often the feature films appear as mere relics of a long-distant past to students who have grown up in the urban TV world of cop and horror movies and MTV. College curricula tend to follow this urban trend and western historians, no matter how ingenious they are, often feel they have been replaced by labor history courses, ethnic history courses, and forays into feminist or ecological history. These topics are of contemporary relevance. However, if all history departments followed this logic, they would jettison virtually all courses on subjects pre-1960 in favor of "police history," "animal house husbandry," and even more specialized courses on "gender preference," in addition to the currently expanding numbers of Native American and Third-World courses.

In the face of all this, the professor of western history as such must feel a strong kinship with that American "martyr" George Armstrong Custer on that July day on the Little Big Horn when he plainly realized he was about to be "eradicated," and only the "Little Big Man" lived to tell the story in a "last picture show." "Goodbye old paint" may sometimes be heard as discouraging words, but the deer and the western historians do still play. ■

William H. Goetzmann is a Pulitzer Prize winning professor of American studies and history at the University of Texas, Austin.

IT'S ALL A MATTER OF INTERPRETATION!

Not only is the American Association for State and Local History the leading source of books on the interpretation of history, it also is the leading source of video-tapes on the subject. Order your copies from AASLH, 172 Second Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37201. The tapes are available in 3/4 inch, Betamax, and VHS formats. Please be sure to specify the format you prefer. Prices are as follows:

3/4 inch	\$95.00 / \$85.50 to AASLH members
Betamax	\$75.00 / \$67.50 to AASLH members
VHS	\$75.00 / \$67.50 to AASLH members

What is Local History?

By James B. Gardner
Item #481

Learning History with Artifacts

By Barbara G. Carson
Item #477

Interpreting History through Three-Dimensional Objects

By Byron Price
Item #473

Museum Education: A Tool of Interpretation

By David Estabrook
Item #479

Basic Deterioration and Preventive Measures for Museum Collections

By Shelley Reisman Paine
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Deciding What to Interpret

By Lee Scott Theisen
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Successful Interpretive Planning

By Candace T. Matelic
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Labels: Verbal Communications of the Interpretive Message

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Publicity.

Can your program afford
to be without it?

Every year, the historical profession offers up a cornucopia of events and programs. Conferences. Seminars. Grants. Fellowship and graduate programs. And so on. Most succeed, meeting or surpassing expectations. However, some fail.

Many times the difference between a successful event and one that falls short is publicity. It can mean receiving twenty applications for a fellowship or two. Nearly all programs need exposure to succeed. Publicity can stimulate participation, bring prestige, and perhaps, lead to increased funding.

Whether you need to publicize a graduate program or a call for papers, the *OAH Newsletter* should be part of your solution to get the word out. With its 11,500 circulation, the *Newsletter* gives you the opportunity to directly reach a major part of the historical community.

Display advertising is available in four ad sizes, with rates ranging from \$125 to \$450. For more information, contact:

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At a ceremony in the Main Archival Administration of the USSR, Dr. Don W. Wilson, the Archivist of the United States, and Dr. Fedor M. Vaganov, Chief of the Main Archival Administration of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed a joint agreement on archival cooperation for 1989-90. Dr. Wilson was in the Soviet Union as head of the US-USSR Commission on Archival Cooperation for negotiations concerning joint archival projects. The Commission is designed to promote profession-

Archivists Sign Joint US-USSR Agreement

al development and cooperation between the archivists of the two countries, while increasing access for all researchers to materials held in archives. Among other projects, the signed protocol includes the first agreement on cooperation in genealogical research between the two countries.

This Commission was created in 1987 by the International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) of Princeton, New Jersey.

The Archivist also returned to the Soviet govern-

ment the first two boxes of the original files of the Imperial Russian Consulates in North America. These archives, which were created from about 1862 to 1922, have been in the custody of the U.S. government for 55 years. The remainder of the 400 boxes will be returned to the Soviet Union in the course of the year. The National Archives has microfilmed these records and the film is available to all researchers. ■

From the National Archives.



Organization of History Teachers Marks Second Year

The Organization of History Teachers recently elected new officers to serve for the next two years. Earl P. Bell of University High School, Chicago, is president. The Organization is a not-for-profit professional association of precollege history teachers. Only precollege teachers are eligible to serve as officers. College and university teachers may join as associate members.

The Organization was founded in April, 1987 at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians. The first president of the Organiza-

tion was Marjorie Bingham from St. Louis Park High School, St. Louis Park, Minnesota.

The Organization's purpose is to serve precollege teachers of history. Currently it sponsors sessions for such teachers at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association and the OAH. Also, it provides an annual luncheon at the meeting of the AHA. At the recent business meeting, held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the OAH in St. Louis, the Executive Board of the OHT voted to seek affiliation with both professional

organizations for historians.

The OHT supports standing committees for United States History, European History, World History and Scope and Sequence. The four committees will submit model curricula for consideration by the Executive Board at the annual meeting of the AHA in San Francisco in December, 1989.

For membership information write to Earl P. Bell, University High School, 1362 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. ■

Electronic Records

The Center for Electronic Records (NNX) in the Office of the National Archives (NN) was established in October 1988 as the successor organization to the Machine-readable Branch of the Special Archives Division. Its staff is responsible for accessioning, describing, preserving and providing reference services for Federal electronic records that, having been appraised as permanently valuable, have been transferred to the National Archives. Electronic records are transferred from agencies on computer magnetic tape, generally in a software-independent format, and accompanied by documentation which is usually eye-readable, but may also be in the form of an electronic dataset. Copies of processed records are made available on a cost-recovery basis and utilized by researchers at their own computer installation.

Since computers have been used by virtually all Federal agencies since at least the 1960s, for a multiplicity of information collection, production and analysis activities, the potential holdings of the Center for Electronic Records represent a wide variety of primary records from an equally varied number of agencies. Only a fraction of these have been transferred to the National Archives but as of this writing, the Center has custody of over 7000 unique datasets, representing the records of almost 70 Record Groups. The Center provides information on its holdings through distribution of a "Partial and Preliminary List of the Datasets in the Custody of the Center for Electronic Records." Copies are available upon request.

For a discussion of the kinds of available datasets, see Bruce I. Ambacher and Margaret O. Adams, "Utilizing Computer-Readable Records," *OAH Newsletter*, February 1989. ■

Stolen Documents Case

Charles Merrill Mount was recently sentenced to five years in Federal prison by U.S. District Court Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr. He was convicted on February 6 in Washington, DC, on 17 counts of receiving documents stolen from the Library of Congress and the National Archives and four counts of mail fraud involving some of these documents. The Judge sentenced him to five years in prison on each of the 17 counts, to run concurrently, and three years on each of the four counts, also to run concurrently. These sentences will begin after Mr. Mount has finished serving the three-year sentence he received in Massachusetts for transporting stolen government property across state lines. ■

From the National Archives.

New Social Studies Review

A new publication to provide news and reviews of history and social studies textbooks has been sent to 4,000 of the nation's leading historians, educators, public officials, textbook publishers and citizens concerned about education issues.

The *Social Studies Review* is the first newsletter or journal explicitly designed to publish expert reviews of elementary and secondary textbooks. The inaugural issue includes a major review of skills exercises and teaching in eight elementary-level social studies programs, concluding that skills teaching—while heralded by elaborate scope and sequence charts—is far cruder and more incomplete than many publishers pretend.

The new journal also considers the raging controversy in California over a bill promising a more flexible system of textbook review in the nation's most populous state. The bill may in fact accommodate mediocrity and short circuit curricular reforms by "protecting the interests of the publishing industry on the pretext of local control," asserts Gilbert T. Sewall, a prominent educator and author of the acclaimed 1987 report, *American History Textbooks: An Assessment of Quality*.

The *Social Studies Review* is published by the American Textbook Council, a national consortium to advance the quality of social studies textbooks and all instructional materials, established in late 1988 with a \$300,000 grant from the William H. Donner Foundation.

Gilbert T. Sewall is editor of the *Social Studies Review* and director of the American Textbook Council. ■

AAUP Censure List

Delegates to the American Association of University Professor's 75th annual meeting voted on June 17 to remove four colleges and universities from its list of Censured Administrations. The institutions and dates of censure are:

Wilkes College (1977)
Eastern Oregon State College (1982)
University of Idaho (1983)
Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery (1985)

In addition, censure was removed in the case of the University of Maryland in April, 1989. The University had been placed on the list in 1979.

The annual meeting also voted to add three institutions to its list of Censured Administrations. The added institutions are:

Alabama State University
Concordia Theological Seminary (Indiana)
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary
Censure by the Association, following publication of investigative reports in *Academe*, the Association's journal, informs the academic community that the administration of the institution is not observing the generally recognized principles of academic freedom and tenure jointly developed by the AAUP professors and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by some 130 other professional and educational organizations. ■

Please Note

Due to changes in both the telephone system for Indiana University and zip codes for Bloomington, Indiana, the Organization of American Historians' office now has new numbers.

The new telephone number is (812) 855-7311.

The address and new zip code are 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. ■

NEH Report

The National Endowment for the Humanities 23rd Annual Report is now available. This report contains a complete listing of all NEH grants and is free while supplies last. Single copy requests may be sent to:

NEH 1988 Annual Report
Room 406
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20506

Unexpected Conclusion

by Georgia Sand

See related chart below.

It was the end of the semester and Professor Carl B. Everman was clearing his desk of the debris which had accumulated in the last several months. Most of it was the usual sort of thing—publishers' sale lists, memos from the bookstore, the affirmative action officer, the provost. Then his eyes fell on two sober-looking pieces of literature, reports of some sort. Now he remembered, he had picked them up at that meeting on graduate education down in Washington that the Dean had insisted he attend last spring. They certainly did not appear too interesting—charts, tables, pretty dry-looking text. And the titles were not much of a clue as to exactly what they were about either.

He was just about to toss them into the trash when he remembered that bright student in the master's degree program who had been to see him earlier in the day—Sister Metricia Cleone. She hoped to continue her research on fertility rates among Swedes in colonial Delaware and had come to talk about going on for a Ph.D. How long would it take, she wanted to know? Was there much chance of getting a fellowship? Would there be a job at the end? He wanted to be honest but trying to answer that last one had made him squirm. Jobs in history seemed more plentiful lately than a decade or so ago, but perhaps his impression was mistaken and he certainly would not want to mislead anyone. He remembered his own problems getting a job. Maybe these odd little volumes could offer some answers.

The first one he opened was called *Summary Report 1987*, and it did indeed shed some light on his student's concerns. True, there were many fewer going on for Ph.D.s than when he was in grad school—only 197 finished in American history, his own field, but more than half of those claimed to

have a definite job when they handed in their dissertation. Maybe that was not so bad. Only three quarters of the business doctorates had definite jobs at the same point, and you certainly did not see much unemployment among them.

And there did appear to be fellowships and other kinds of support. Most new humanities doctorates seemed to have received some aid, and in fact women were doing better than men in most categories. But moving on through the tables and charts he found a piece of disquieting news, for he would have to tell Sister Metricia that it would be more than 12 years before she would finally see that degree—a period roughly comparable to other humanities disciplines but considerably longer than the 8.6 years for sciences. About one-third of these new history doctorates were women. Certainly more than in his day, but far less than the 56% in literature or the 59% in languages.

Well! This was important information. Perhaps the other book would be useful as well. It was called *Humanities Doctorates in the United States: 1987 Profile* and seemed to be based on a long-term research project going on at the National Academy of Sciences and, like the other, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Funny, he did not know NEH paid for this sort of thing.

The second booklet described the entire population of Ph.D.s. Here researchers were making estimates from a sample that they apparently surveyed every other year. Turning to the columns that described American historians, Everman discovered to his amazement that the average one looked pretty much like himself—white, male, mid-forties and making about \$45,000 a year as a professor.

Sadly, he shook his head when he looked at the

number of minorities in the profession. He and his colleagues had tried to recruit blacks and others with little success, but he had thought they had simply been going on to as many other more affluent institutions. That could not be true if the percentage of minorities in the whole field of American history was only 4.3. He remembered that the other book had listed only 13 blacks earning Ph.D.s in 1987, and no American Indians at all. None of the other disciplines appeared to be faring much better, though. Is this what they meant by "the pipeline problem" at that conference?

The information on salary and rank was also surprising. First he discovered that only 15% of American historians are women, fewer than any other discipline in the humanities. For younger historians in the whole field, not just American history, women seemed to be moving on up through the junior academic ranks, but overall there remained an \$8,800 salary differential between men and women doctorates in American history. How was he going to explain that to Sister Metricia?

He had to chuckle, however, when he observed that the salaries for American historians were higher than for those in other fields, but about \$3,000. Old Leo Rankle, the Reformation specialist down the hall, had been grumbling about salary discrepancies for years—now the Chair could just say there was a different market at work. The median annual salary for American historians was, in fact, higher than any of the humanities disciplines. This was good news, indeed; perhaps it could even be useful. Everman was smiling as he carefully placed the books on the shelf and began a memo to the Dean.

Georgia Sand is the pen-name of a friend of the OAH.

Median Annual Salaries of Full-Time Employed Humanities Ph.D.s, by Gender, Years Since Ph.D., and Field of Doctorate, 1987 (in thousands of dollars)

NOTE: Median salaries were computed only for Ph.D.s employed full-time, excluding those in the U.S. military. Academic salaries were multiplied by 11/9 to adjust for a full-time scale. Medians were not provided for cells with less than 20 cases reporting salary.

Reprinted from *Humanities Doctorates in the United States, 1987 Profile* (1989). Copies of this report are available without charge from Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 204418.

Gender and Years Since Ph.D.	Field of Doctorate										
	All Fields	Amer History	"Other History"	Art History	Music	Speech/Theater	Philosophy	English/Amer Lang & Lit	Classical Lang & Lit	Modern Lang & Lit	"Other Humanities"
Total	\$38.9	\$43.8	\$40.8	\$36.8	\$35.6	\$39.7	\$40.4	\$37.4	\$36.8	\$37.0	\$36.1
5 or Less	28.6	28.3	29.3	29.2	27.9	29.4	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.7	28.7
6-10	33.6	36.0	35.1	35.4	33.3	36.2	33.6	32.8	32.4	32.0	35.0
11-15	38.6	43.2	39.7	39.2	39.1	37.5	39.5	37.4	36.2	36.9	38.3
16-20	43.7	45.6	45.5	46.5	46.1	42.9	42.5	43.3	39.4	41.3	46.7
21-30	49.3	55.8	53.0	50.6	44.2	48.2	51.7	44.5	48.7	51.1	53.5
Over 30	55.8						58.1	52.2	41.8	52.8	
Male, Total	\$40.2	\$45.4	\$42.0	\$39.5	\$36.5	\$41.6	\$41.0	\$39.9	\$38.6	\$39.8	\$37.2
5 or Less	29.1	28.2	29.6	30.5	29.3	29.7	28.2	29.2	30.1	29.2	28.7
6-10	33.4	36.2	35.0	36.7	33.3	39.3	33.5	31.8	32.8	31.9	33.7
11-15	39.4	45.0	39.8	39.5	39.4	37.5	39.4	39.1	36.4	37.9	39.0
16-20	44.1	45.3	45.4	46.9	48.1	42.9	42.8	43.7	39.7	41.6	46.1
21-30	50.3	55.6	53.1	50.9	44.6	48.3	51.9	44.9	49.8	51.7	56.1
Over 30	56.8										
Female, Total	\$34.9	\$36.6	\$36.6	\$34.6	\$31.2	\$34.3	\$35.5	\$34.8	\$33.8	\$34.7	\$34.8
5 or Less	27.9		28.8	27.1	26.9	28.0	29.4	26.9		28.2	28.9
6-10	34.1	34.1	35.6	33.2	33.6	30.5	34.1	34.0	31.7	33.2	35.4
11-15	36.3	35.7	37.3	39.1	36.5	37.2	40.2	36.1	35.4	35.6	37.5
16-20	42.6		46.5		37.8		40.3	42.5		40.4	48.0
21-30	45.0		45.9	50.4	39.2		40.9	42.8		44.5	47.8
Over 30	44.6										

Records Transfer Planned for Archives II

The Archivist of the United States has agreed to a basic concept for the transfer of records to Archives II. The decision followed months of analysis and discussion within the Office of the National Archives and consultation with historical and genealogical researchers and the user group formed specifically to provide advice on Archives II.

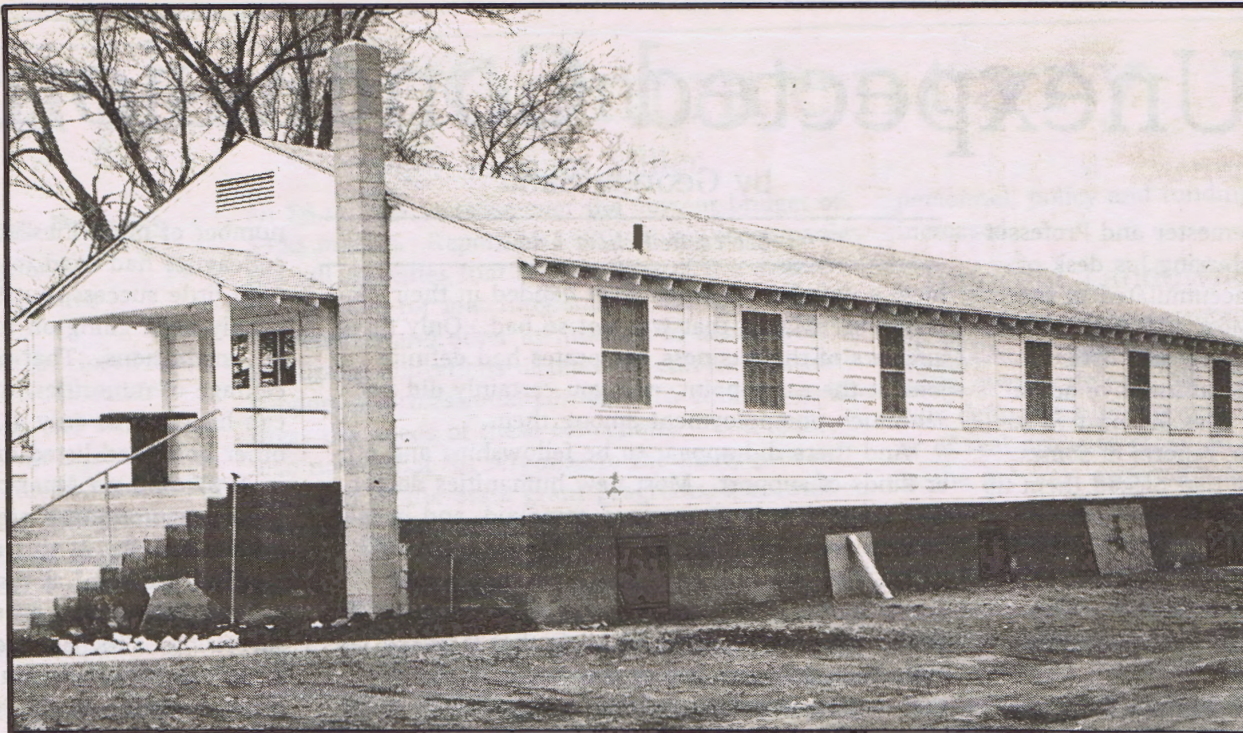
Although further refinements will be made to the transfer plan as the move approaches, the concept is as follows: Textual records relating to genealogical researchers, including land patent application files and records of the War Relocation Au-

thority, will remain in the National Archives Building since genealogical research will be centered there. In addition, records of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government, American Indian-related records, old Army records (cut off roughly at World War I), and all Navy records will remain in the National Archives Building. Modern military and other civilian records, including those of the State Department, will be located in Archives II. It was decided in the early stages of planning that non-textual records would be located in Archives II where, for the first time, space could

be designed and built to meet the special storage requirements of these records.

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) approved by unanimous vote on March 2 the concept design for Archives II by HOK/Ellerbe Becket. This vote clears the way for the tentative design phase to proceed. Opposition to the project came from some members of the Adelphi Community, but they were unsuccessful in changing the votes of any of the members of the NCPC. ■

From the National Archives.



One of the original 600 buildings at Topaz, now an Odd Fellows Hall

Photo courtesy Jane Beckwith

Topaz: Local History in the Classroom

by Jane Beckwith

Twenty years ago when I began teaching high-school English and journalism, I was pedagogically naive. My university teachers had conducted classes through lectures; I lectured. My high school teachers had assigned a chapter and the subsequent questions; I assigned chapters. Most of my teachers tested us on a "unit" and we never referred to that "unit" again. I did the same thing.

Then in 1982 an odd thing occurred which propelled me out of these traditional methods and into a type of teaching I would never have attempted otherwise: I introduced my journalism class to local history.

Because my high school is a small, rural school in Utah, it only generated four or five hard news articles a week: sports stories, scholarship deadlines, and the Friday night dance. Prior to 1982 there had been only 10 to 12 students in the class and the competition to "scoop" a story was not as keen. But now there were 28, all eager and enthusiastic, all wanting to write every possible story.

I had to think of a solution by providing magazine-type articles that could absorb a reporter's energies for a couple of weeks, giving someone else a shot at the hard news. I found a long-term solution when a friend suggested that I have my students write on the Topaz Relocation Camp that housed Japanese-Americans during World War II. After all, the camp was only 16 miles from Delta, Utah, where I taught. Topaz with its 8,500 citizens had made Delta the state's fifth largest town during the war.

Presenting the topic to the class, I gave an overview of what Topaz was and who was involved. Then we brainstormed. Before the end of the hour the blackboard was jammed with individual stories we could pursue: a soldier's killing an internee; Dr. Bird and his T-T medicine; several houses that had been barracks; Kirk Overson, a laborer at the camp; Mrs. Brown, a secretary; Roger Walker, a soldier who returned from the Pacific to work at the camp. The list was extensive.

One student was an exchange student from Germany. At about mid-point in the class she raised her hand and in her carefully controlled English said, "Why doesn't everyone know about these

camps? In Germany, kindergarten students know about the horrible Jewish camps. Why don't all of you know? Why doesn't the world know?"

I suppose the same questions in another location, another classroom, would have gotten a very different reaction; but those questions triggered the snare and my students were hooked, committed to studying everything we could think of about the camp.

We began categorizing the historical research: oral histories and interviews, academic research, memorabilia surveys, architectural surveys, field trips, guest lecturers—the possibilities increased further.

Three busloads of people traveled 130 miles from Salt Lake City, picked up box lunches in Delta and headed 16 miles west to some of the most desolate land in the valley.

During class, two students made a quick trip to the school library, but they returned frustrated and angry. There weren't any books there that could help us. Immediately they suggested a fundraising project to buy books for their own research.

The bell rang too soon. But the next day every student was caught in the most glorious net. They were inextricably tangled in the subject. Students entered the class breathless, "My mom said. . . ." "My dad worked there." "My grandfather had some Japanese-Americans working in his store." By December we had a nice set of photographs of buildings around the county which had once been barracks. We had also interviewed the doctor in charge of public health, an elementary school principal at the camp, former Gov. Herbert Maw, whose term extended through the war years, and several others. Our memorabilia collection was coming along. We had a fairly good bibliography started. One student began writing to movie distributors looking for films on the subject of internment.

It was about this time that I had a phone call

from a professor of history at the University of Utah saying that his department had applied for a grant from the Utah Endowment for the Humanities to sponsor an international conference on relocation and redress. He wanted to hold the opening meeting at Topaz. Naturally my students were further motivated. The idea of working on a subject that academicians thought significant piqued their interest once more.

We decided we would continue the projects we had already set in motion and add a few. The student editor wanted to devote one full issue of our four-page tabloid newspaper to Topaz; we wanted to develop a slide show that could be circulated within classrooms and community meetings; and we wanted to produce a packet of materials that other teachers throughout the state could use.

Our direction expanded when I dug through a stack of mail on my desk and retrieved an advertisement for the Utah History Fair, which was also sponsored by the Utah Endowment for the Humanities. Five of the students wanted to enter that competition, although we had a difficult time deciding in which category we belonged.

The day for the preliminary judging for the fair was the same day the group from the Redress and Relocation Conference was coming to Delta. A teacher's aide took the students and the project to the competition 50 miles away, and I hoped that they would be able to return in time for the conference. Three busloads of people traveled 130 miles from Salt Lake City, picked up box lunches in Delta and headed 16 miles west to some of the most desolate land in the valley.

The desert has done its best to reclaim what was once Topaz. A few trees remain, skeletons with nests for crows. The roads which were only covered with cinders, never paved, are rimmed with sage and rabbit brush. The ditches, left after the water and sewer pipes were dug up, make it impossible to drive around any one block. Japanese-style gardens, dusty dry, have filled with drifting dirt. It is too generous to refer to the dirt at Topaz as "soil." Although the valley was once covered with Lake Bonneville, the result was not rich land.

Mid-westerners had been lured to the same spot by the Union Pacific and the Carey Land Act. The farmers laid tile 18 inches below the surface of the ground, hoping to alleviate ponding during irrigation, but harsh years drove most of those farmers out.

People from the conference walked over the site, some hoping to find where their barrack once had been, others to see the extent of the project and try a little amateur archeology. Many cried.

The desert has done its
best to reclaim what was
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Back at school, my students presented the slide show and displayed the memorabilia we had collected. Leonard Arrington gave a short history of the camp. After the program was over, my students lingered talking with people who had been interned. Harry Kitano, now a professor at UCLA, showed them his picture in the annual when he had more hair. A woman taught one girl to fold origami.

Before the conference the students had become connected with what we were studying. They investigated everything they could think of. They had heard opinions for and against the necessity of the camp, but that day, they met people and a wonderful bonding resulted. None of us would ever be the same.

The next day I loaded many of my students on a bus and headed for the conference on the Univer-

sity of Utah campus. There we heard formal papers regarding the education at the camp and many other subjects. We also heard poet Lawson Inada (*Before the War: Poems as They Happened* [1971]), who maintains that the literature from Topaz is some of the best from the camps. Caxton Press had offered to publish Toshio Mori's book, *Yokohama, California*, until the war broke out, and printing was postponed until 1949. He continued writing short stories during internment, some of them set in Delta (*The Chauvinist and Other Stories* [1979]). *Trek* magazine, a camp publication, featured Mine Okubo's drawings (*Citizen 13660* [1983]) and Toyo Suyemoto's poetry.

Once at home I wrote a grant to UEH to have Lawson Inada present programs at Delta.

One other event sponsored by the UEH was a retreat for 25 humanities teachers. We listened to presentations by master teachers and a philosopher and shaped curriculum units that could be used by other teachers. I finished the resource packet, including in it a copy of our newspaper, photographs of the camp today, reprints from *Trek*, reprints from the local newspaper during internment, and a copy of Leonard Arrington's paper, "The Price of Prejudice."

Our year ended by attending the finals of the National History Day competition in College Park, Maryland. This contest, too, has received some support from the NEH, among numerous other sources. That was in 1983, and I can see major changes our study influenced. A local museum was begun by community leaders, and there is a strong possibility of someday recreating a barracks house.

This is not the only subject conducive to this type of project. The technique is similar to the En-

vironmental Mode for teaching writing, which can be applied to almost any topic (see, George Hill-ocks, Jr., *Observing and Writing* [1975]). Students are exposed to a problem through a myriad of approaches, role playing, group work, free writing, guided journals, believing/doubting exercises, data, micro themes. All are attempts to lessen the distance of the subject matter for students and help them "suspend their disbelief" allowing the subject to enter their lives.

The central issue,
to me, is the sense of connection
a student can experience
by becoming thoroughly immersed
in a problem.

Japanese-American internment is a dramatic piece of history, but the drama is not the most important ingredient for using the Environmental Mode of discovery. The central issue, to me, is the sense of connection a student can experience by becoming thoroughly immersed in a problem. Much of the water for that immersion must come from the classroom, but some of it can be supplied by your state's committee for the humanities. Investigate the possibilities. All of the offices provide information on securing grants in every area of the humanities. ■

Jane Beckwith recently returned to Delta, Utah, after spending a year in Hiroshima, Japan, where she taught English in a public high school for the Japanese Department of Education.

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Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

Update on Appropriations Process

National Archives and National
Historical Publications and Records
Commission:

After meeting for almost a week in closed sessions, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government announced in late July an increase of \$4 million over the President's recommendation for the National Archives for FY90. The subcommittee members struggled with the problem of insufficient funds at their discretion for the federal agencies and programs within their jurisdiction. Thus the \$4 million increase for the National Archives was a small victory and would keep the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants program—which had been zeroed out of the Administration's budget—in business. However, the House Subcommittee "mark-up" is just the first of a long series of steps toward enactment of the FY90 appropriations legislation. After consideration and vote by the full House Appropriations Committee and a vote on the floor of the House, the bill goes to the Senate for a similar series of steps. If, as usually occurs, the House and Senate pass different bills, a compromise must be reached and voted upon before the bill is sent to the President. If the total budget figures do not meet the deficit reduction targets of Gramm-Rudman, across the board cuts may be a possibility.

National Endowment for the Humanities:

On July 12 the House passed the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation legislation for 1990 which included \$161.330 million for NEH. This is

an \$8 million increase over the current budget of \$153 million. Report 101-120, which accompanies the bill, specifies that \$6.4 million of the increase "is provided for matching support for museums, universities and other institutions to assist them in stabilizing collections of material culture and for support of professional conservation training to address the needs of these collections." The report also noted that "in response to the many proven successes of the State grant programs, a \$1 million increase is recommended" for the States.

Historical Preservation:

Although the President had recommended zero funds for the State Historic Preservation Fund, the House has passed an FY90 budget for the State programs of \$30.5 million, the current funding level. The House Interior appropriations bill also included \$60,000 for the continuation of the Women's National Historic Landmark study, a joint effort of the NCC, the Organization of American Historians, and the National Park Service.

National Park Service

Representatives Bruce Vento (D-MN) and Senator Bill Bradley (D-NJ) have introduced H.R. 1484 and S. 844, legislation to strengthen the independence of the National Park Service and to require professional management of the National Park System. The legislation will establish a National Parks Review Board and require Senate confirmation of the Director of the National Park Service. The National Park Service would remain within the Department of the Interior, but the ability of the National Park Service Director to make

personnel, policy and funding decisions would be increased.

Innocent Landowners Defense Bill

On June 28 Representative Curt Weldon (R-PA) introduced H.R. 2787, an innocent landowners defense bill which would provide specific definitions for the requirement that a purchaser of real property make all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the real property in order to qualify for the innocent landowner defense. As defined in the legislation an "appropriate inquiry" will involve considerable use of federal, state, and local government records. Without proof of "appropriate inquiry" an innocent purchaser and the lender could be held liable for the clean up of hazardous waste found on the property.

Freedom of Information Act

On June 28 Representative Gerald Kleczka (D-WI) introduced H.R. 2773, Freedom of Information Public Improvements Act of 1989, which is similar to legislation that he introduced in the 99th and 100th Congresses. This version, however, addresses the particular problems associated with the FOIA requests for records that are on computer disks, tapes or other electronic media. The bill also revises the fee provisions to make it easier to use the FOIA and includes a public interest balance in the national security exemptions sections of the law.

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

THE CONTINUING AMERICAN DILEMMA

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Roots by Walter Williams

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This program is funded under a grant from the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities, the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Announcing—

THE WILLIAM BLATHWAYT PAPERS AT COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, 1661–1722

To American and West Indian colonial officials, William Blathwayt personified the imperial British power structure in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. To four British monarchs in succession, starting with Charles II, he personified the energetic and loyal administrator who could make an empire pay for itself.

Named secretary of the Lords of Trade and Plantations in 1679, a post he would hold for the next 32 years, Blathwayt was appointed the next year to also serve as auditor of royal revenues in the colonies, a position he would hold until his death in 1717. When the Lords of Trade was superseded by the Board of Trade in 1696, his experience made him its best informed member. Concurrent with these appointments, Blathwayt also served intermittently as secretary of state, "secretary at war," and for 17 years in Parliament.

Archives of British-colonial relations

This collection contains more than 2,500 items, about half of which represent North American colonies and half representing the Caribbean. Typically, letters are written in a legible clerical hand and fully identified as to writers, addresses, and dates sent and received.

Revealing comparisons of colonial problems

With its unusual scope—from New Hampshire to Barbados—the collection lends itself especially well to comparative studies of colonial problems. A fine series of letters from Sir Edmund Andros on the Dominion of New England and its troubles is supplemented by news of Boston and New York from Joseph Dudley and others. Both men were among those who moved within several posts in the king's service and were thus able to provide many comparisons of the colonies.

New York in the period of Leisler's rebellion is the subject of reports from incumbent officials and from visiting observers. Maryland and especially Virginia are also well represented in documents dating from 1680 onward. Lord Baltimore's troubles with Protestants and conflicting border claims with

Virginia and Pennsylvania; fluctuating tobacco markets and chronic problems of raising revenue from unwilling farmers; the founding of The College of William and Mary; problems of containing the Indians, maintaining an army, and pursuing pirates—are all recurring themes.

Here also are frequent references to the gifts Blathwayt was sent from the New World by those wanting to oblige him—often rare plants and valuable woods for Deerwyn Park, his new estate near Bath. Researchers can find many case studies in the ethics and etiquette of 17th century lobbying.

The collection also contains unusually full and authoritative reports from all the British West Indies possessions over three decades starting in the mid-1670s, and from Bermuda from 1685 to 1702. Parallels with the issues that continental colonial administrators were meeting are frequent. But there was also a distinctive Caribbean flavor to these histories, with discussions of piracy, maritime warfare, hurricanes, and the slave trade.

William Blathwayt, the "imperial fixer," was the most influential royal official in American affairs certainly for the years 1681–1704, perhaps for all time. The single most informative file of his enormous correspondence is that held by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. The leading Anglo-American imperial administrators for an entire generation are well represented here.

—Stephen Saunders Webb, Professor of History, Syracuse University
Author of 1676

Ordering Information

The William Blathwayt Papers at Colonial Williamsburg, 1661–1722

35mm microfilm (10 reels) with printed guide.

ISBN 1-55655-137-1. Available fall 1989.

\$700 (\$800 after July 31, 1990).

Guide alone: \$45.

From UPA's Research Collections in American Politics, General Editor: William E. Leuchtenburg PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S OFFICE FILES, 1961–1963

Introduction by Herbert Parmet, Distinguished Professor of History, CUNY

President Kennedy's office files—once located just outside the Oval Office—are documents of major significance for historians and political scientists. Maintained by his personal secretary, Evelyn Lincoln, these files provide a remarkably broad and accurate overview of Kennedy's years in office, and unique perspectives on the politics and government policies of the early sixties. Now these John F. Kennedy Office Files are available to scholars and libraries everywhere for the first time in a comprehensive microfilm set from UPA.

Part 1: Special Correspondence, Speech, Legislative, and Press Conference Files represents material of an unofficial nature and reflects the personal feelings, thoughts, and advice of the correspondents whose letters make up this file. Arranged alphabetically by writer, *Part 1* includes communications from such public figures as Dean Acheson, Bobby Baker, Pablo Casals, Winston Churchill, John Foster Dulles, Dwight Eisenhower, Felix Frankfurter, J. William Fulbright, Averell Harriman, Clare Booth Luce, Drew Pearson, Pope John XXIII, Pope Paul VI, Adlai Stevenson, Harry Truman, and Earl Warren.

The speech files, arranged chronologically, comprise both the formal talks and impromptu remarks and notations made by President Kennedy. Included in this section are his final public remarks in Texas before the assassination, as well as the speeches he had been scheduled to deliver in Dallas.

The legislative files show White House efforts to get the legislative program of the New Frontier enacted. This chronologically organized series contains vote analyses, meeting plans, and reports on many specific legislative items.

Press conference files contain transcripts of Kennedy's regular biweekly Washington press conferences. Also in chronological order, these contain department and agency activity summaries, briefing papers on issues and events, draft press releases, and news clippings.

Part 2: Staff Memoranda File comprises the file of internal communications that Evelyn Lincoln maintained for messages between Kennedy and the White House staff. It contains memoranda both to and from the President, arranged alphabetically by name. Chester Bowles, McGeorge Bundy, Frederick Dutton, Walter Heller, Larry O'Brien, Walt Rostow, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and many others are represented by substantive confidential communications.

Part 3: Departments and Agencies File is the record of the President's dealings with the federal personnel and agencies. The material is divided into three sections: major departments and agencies; minor executive branch committees, boards, commissions, and offices; and a small section comprising an

assortment of material left behind in the Cabinet Room after meetings. The first two sections are arranged alphabetically, the latter chronologically.

Many of the documents relate to the CIA, AID, and the departments of Agriculture, Defense, HEW, Interior, Justice, State, and Treasury.

A large and varied collection, **Part 4: Subjects File** includes documents relating to many nongovernment organizations and a variety of other topics. Documents about patriotic societies, states and territories, astronauts, and mental retardation are examples of the wide diversity of topics in *Part 4*.

Among the most extensive files are those on civil rights, the Democratic National Committee, travels abroad, and polls. Researchers will also find valuable papers on NATO, the UN, disarmament, a summit meeting of nonaligned nations, and documents from "Special Topics" and "Daily Report" files.

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

Charges are \$50 for 100 words or less, \$75 for 101-150 words; announcements over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should not be earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

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

Washington College

Appointment as visiting assistant professor for spring term, January through May 1990, to replace professor going on leave. Responsibilities include teaching two survey courses, U.S. since 1865, and one upper level course, 1800-1860, and supervision of several senior theses. ABD considered, Ph.D. preferred. Send application letter and c.v. to: Dr. Robert Fallaw, Chair, Department of History, Washington College, Chestertown, MD 21620. EOE.

American Association for State and Local History

Director. The American Association for State and Local History seeks a director with management, development, and communication skills to lead this membership organization headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee. Salary negotiable. Deadline: October 15, 1989. Request application from Pamela J. Bennett, Chair, AASLH Search Committee, Indiana Historical Bureau, 140 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2296. EOE.

University of Rochester

U.S. history, 19th Century, field of specialization open. Assistant professor, tenure track, beginning September 1990. Ph.D. required, teaching experience and publications preferred. Applications from women and minorities encouraged. Send application by November 15 to: Dr. Christopher Lasch, Chairman, Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627. AA/EOE.

Purdue University

African-American history. Tenure-track, professorship in United States African-American history at assistant, associate, or full professor rank available August, 1990. Appointee will teach U.S. history survey as well as upper-division and graduate level courses in U.S. African-American history. Teaching load is two courses each semester. Appointee will be expected to maintain an active program of research and publication in U.S. African-American history. Ph.D. in

history is required. Publications and evidence of teaching experience and excellence are highly desirable. Send letters of application, c.v., and confidential placement files to Professor John J. Contreni, Department of History, University Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, by November 15, 1989. Applications accepted until position is filled. AA/EOE.

Oberlin College

Hispanic North America/History of Mexico. Assistant professor or higher, tenure track, beginning August, 1990. Ph.D. required with teaching experience. Oberlin College is seeking a specialist in the history of Hispanic North America. Candidate should be able to teach courses on the history of Spanish-speaking North America, post-independence Mexican history, and the Hispanic immigrant/resident experience in the United States. The candidate should demonstrate expertise and the ability to teach about a number of Hispanic communities in the United States including the Mexican/Chicano and the Caribbean (Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican). Normal course load is three lecture classes and two seminars per year. Preferred secondary field in U.S. history, with a post-1850 concentration. Oberlin strongly urges applications from women and minority groups. Salary commensurate with experience. Deadline October 16, 1989. Other applications may be considered until the position is filled. Send dossier and three letters of reference to Clayton R. Koppes, Chair, Department of History, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

U.S. Air Force

The U.S. Air Force historians civilian career program is recruiting to immediately fill a historian intern position at Andrews AFB, Maryland. To qualify, applicants must have at least one year of professional experience or have completed a minimum of one full academic year of graduate education in history or a related social science. A top secret clearance is required. The intern must successfully complete a three year training program; starting GS-7, \$19,493 with promotion potential to GS-11, \$28,852. The Air Force is an equal opportunity employer. To apply, contact Mr. Herbert A. Mason, Jr. by 21 August 1989 at 512-652-4508, or write Headquarters, Air Force Civilian Personnel Management Center/DPCMH, Randolph AFB, TX 78150.

Activities of Members

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has appointed the following OAH members as Fellows for the academic year 1989-90: Alexander Keyssar, Duke University; Gail W. O'Brien, North Carolina State University; and Philip Scranton, Rutgers University.

Kimitada Miwa has been appointed the new director of the Institute of American and Canadian Studies at Sophia University, Tokyo.

The National Humanities Center has

awarded fellowships for 1989-90 to the following OAH members: Michael A. Bernstein, University of California, San Diego; R. W. B. Lewis, Yale University; and Bertram Wyatt-Brown, University of Florida.

Rockefeller Foundation Residencies in Humanities at the Walter P. Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs, Wayne State University, for the academic year 1989-90 have been awarded to the following OAH members: Brian Gratton, Arizona State University; Nelson Lichtenstein, Catholic University; and Margaret Rose, California State University at Bakersfield.

The following OAH members have received Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation Research Grants in Women's Studies: Gail Bederman, Brown University and Susan L. Smith, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Among recipients of the Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's grants are OAH members: Carol F. Karlsen, University of Michigan; Nick Salvatore, N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations; and Hugh R. Slotten, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

The American Antiquarian Society announced the winners of AAS fellowships for 1989-90. OAH members include: Vivian Bruce Conger, Cornell University; William W. Freehling, The Johns Hopkins University; and David A. Zonderman, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Kermit Hall, a member of the OAH's 1991 Program Committee, has been elected chairman of the Department of History, University of Florida.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has announced winners of the 1989 Rural Policy Fellowship competition. Winners include Christopher S. Beach, University of Maine, and Susan L. Smith, University of Wisconsin.

Winners of Archie K. Davis Fellowships for 1989-90 include OAH members Bess Beatty, University of Oregon; Annette Cox, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Wayne K. Durrill, University of Maryland; Dolores Janiewski, Victoria University, New Zealand; Alex Lichtenstein, University of Pennsylvania; Steven Noll, University of Florida; and Stephanie Shaw, Ohio State University.

Among grant winners from The Dirksen Congressional Center are OAH members Kenneth Jones, Saint John's University; Franklin D. Mitchell, University of Southern California; and Christopher Span, Marquette University. These grants will help fund studies of the U.S. Congress and its leaders.

The Newberry Library recently announced their Fellowship Awards for 1989-90. OAH members include Louise C. Wade, University of Oregon; James R. Grossman, University of Chicago; Ellen T. Eslinger, James Madison University; Brian C. Hosmer, University of Texas; Suellen Hoy, University of Notre Dame; Carol F. Karlsen, University of

Michigan; and June Namias, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ronald J. Zboray has received the Cathy Covert Award of the History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication for his article, "Antebellum Reading and the Ironies of Technological Innovation" which appeared in the *American Quarterly*, March 1988.

The Department of History of The American University has announced the appointment of Nathan I. Huggins, W. E. B. DuBois Professor of History and Afro-American Studies at Harvard University, as the Landmarks Scholar in History for the spring 1990 semester.

Richard A. Jacobs has been named the Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, for a term of two years.

Calls for Papers

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

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

Missouri Philological Association seeks proposals and papers on topics such as "The New Historicism," "The Historical Drama or Novel," "Publishing History" and "Literature as an Historical Force," for their April 1990 conference on "Literature and History" in Fulton, MO. Send by **August 31, 1989** to Renee T. Betz, Executive Secretary, MPA, Martin 236, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093.

The Western History Association seeks session proposals for their conference in Reno, NV, October 11-14, 1990. Sessions should deal with new trends, resources and research in western history. Send a brief summary and c.v. of each presenter by **September 1, 1989** to Patricia Nelson Limerick, History Department, Campus Box 234, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

The Sonneck Society for American Music calls for papers, panels, sessions, and performances for their conference on April 18-22, 1990 in Toronto, Ontario. The theme is "The Great Divide? Studies in Canadian and American Music," but topics on all aspects of American or Canadian music are welcome. Send five copies of your proposal by **September 15, 1989** to Wilma Reid Cipolla, 79 Roycroft Blvd., Buffalo, NY 14226.

The Appalachian Studies Association calls for papers for its conference March 23-25, 1990, at Unicoi State Park in Georgia. The theme will be "Southern Appalachia and the South: A Region Within a Region." One-page abstracts of papers, panels or sessions

should be sent to John Inscoe, Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 by **October 1, 1989**.

The European Section of the Southern Historical Association invites individual proposals or panels for its meeting October 31-November 3, 1990 in New Orleans. Submit papers by **October 1, 1989** to Arnold Krammer, Department of History, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843.

The Southern Historical Association and the Southwestern Social Science Association invite proposals for papers and sessions for the 1990 meeting in Fort Worth, TX. Topics may include U.S. History, European/Asian History, and Latin American/African History. Prizes of \$100 will be awarded in each of the three categories. Proposals must be sent by **October 1, 1989** to L. T. Cummins, Box 1606, Austin College, Sherman, TX 75091.

The Indiana Association of Historians calls for abstracts on papers for its annual meeting March 9-10, 1990. All work must be submitted by **October 15, 1989** to Robert E. May, Co-Program Chair, Department of History, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

The Social Science Research Council solicits authors for chapters of a volume on the origins of the urban underclass in America. Chapters will be organized around three major areas: work, space and mobility; institutions and policies; and families and neighborhoods. Scholars of all levels are eligible to apply by **October 17, 1989**. For information contact Social Science Research Council, Urban Underclass Program—Historical Volume, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; tel. (212) 661-0280.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's conference of Black History in Pennsylvania will be held May 4-5, 1990 in Allentown. Proposals for sessions, papers and presentations on all aspects of African-American history in Pennsylvania are welcome. Deadline is **October 20, 1989**. For information contact Black History Conference Coordinator, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026; tel. (717) 783-3034.

The History Department, University of Nebraska at Omaha solicits session and paper proposals in any field of history for the Missouri Valley History Conference, March 8-10, 1990. Proposals, including an abstract and c.v., should be submitted by **November 1, 1989**, to Jerold Simmons, Program Coordinator, MVHC, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

The Society of American Archivists is soliciting papers and panels for its meeting in Seattle, August 30-September 3, 1990. Topics may include the use of archives, manuscripts and historical records in society. Send proposals by **November 1, 1989** to SAA Program Committee, c/o Brenda Banks, Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 South Capitol SE, Atlanta, GA 30334.

Southern Legal History, a new journal sponsored by the Georgia Legal History Foundation, invites articles and essays on any aspect of southern legal history or the history of American law

in the national context. The deadline for the first issue is **November 15, 1989**. Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate to Paul Finkelman, *Southern Legal History*, Department of History, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901.

Editors seek original essays for multi-disciplinary anthology, "Minority Women and Health: Gender and the Experience of Illness" to be published by Wayne State University Press. Submit proposals or essays in duplicate to Susan E. Cayleff and Barbara Bair, Department of Women's Studies, SDSU, San Diego, CA 92182. Deadline is **November 15, 1989**.

The American Studies section of the Western Social Science Association invites paper or panel proposals for the 1990 WSSA Conference, April 25-28 in Portland, OR. Particularly sought are proposals on US/Asia or US/Canada relations and nuclear/environmental issues. Paper proposals should be a 200-word abstract and a c.v.; panel proposals should include a c.v. of each participant. Send all proposals by **November 15, 1989** to Bob J. Frye, Department of English, Box 32872, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129; tel. (817) 921-7240.

The annual Southwest Labor Studies Conference will be held at California State University, Long Beach, April 20-21, 1990. Proposals for papers should be sent by **November 15, 1989** to Jack Stuart, History Department, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840.

The Mid-America American Studies Association calls for papers and sessions on topics in American culture, transportation, the river and westward expansion as it pertains to the St. Louis/Midwest region for their conference to be held April 19-21, 1990, St. Louis, MO. Proposals should be sent by **December 1, 1989** and include a one-page summary and c.v. of each participant. Send to Elizabeth Kolmer, American Studies Program, St. Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63103.

The Society for Industrial Archeology will hold its annual conference in Philadelphia, PA May 31-June 3, 1990. They seek proposals for papers on all aspects of the industrial heritage. Participants may suggest 30-minute papers or 15-minute work-in-progress reports. Submit a 150-word abstract by **December 1, 1989** to Carter Litchfield, Olearius Editions, Drawer H, Kemblesville, PA 19347; tel. (215) 255-4335.

The annual meeting of the AHA, Pacific Coast Branch, will be held on August 8-11, 1990, at the University of Utah. Proposals for papers and panels should be received by **December 1, 1989**. Proposals are welcome on any subject, but those on politics, religion and community are especially encouraged. Contact Robert W. Cherny, Department of History, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132; tel. (415) 338-1604.

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations will hold its annual conference at the University of Maryland, College Park, MD, on August 2-4, 1990. They seek proposals for panels and papers by **December 1, 1989**. Please send a one-page abstract and c.v. to Mark T. Gilderhus, Department of History, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

The Conference of Quaker Historians and Archivists will take place at George Fox College, Newberg, OR, June 22-24, 1990. Proposals for papers on any aspect of the development of Quakerism, especially the history of Quakerism west of the Appalachians. Send a one-page abstract to H. Larry Ingle, Dept. of History, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN 37403. Deadline is **December 15, 1989**.

Siena College is sponsoring a conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focus will be 1940. Papers dealing with broader issues will also be welcomed. Send replies and inquiries to Thomas O. Kelly, II, Dept. of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211 by **December 15, 1989**.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press sponsor a competition for a manuscript on the American Catholic experience. The winner will receive a \$500 award and the book will be published by the University of Notre Dame Press. Scholars interested should send two copies of their manuscript by **December 15, 1989** to Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Room 614, Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; tel. (219) 239-5441.

The Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting October 8-11, 1990 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Papers, panel discussions, media presentations and workshop sessions are solicited. Proposals should include presenter's c.v., a two-page prospectus, methodology and bibliography. Proposals must be submitted by **December 31, 1989**, to Richard Sweterlitsch, Department of English, 221 Old Mill, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405-0114.

The Cushwa Center solicits proposals for papers to be presented at a conference on American Catholicism in the Twentieth Century at Notre Dame November 1-3, 1990. Complete session proposals are preferred, but single papers will be considered. Each proposal should include a one- or two-page abstract and c.v. for each participant. Send by **January 15, 1990** to Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Room 614, Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; tel. (219) 239-5441.

The Sierra Club, in celebration of its centennial, will offer an award for the best published article on any aspect of the history of the Sierra Club. Articles must be published after April 1989, and must be submitted to the Sierra Club History Committee by **January 1, 1992**. For information contact Sierra Club History Committee, 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.

Garland Publishing, Inc., welcomes proposals for encyclopedias, monographs, bibliographies, casebooks and other research tools. All inquiries and proposals should be sent to Kennie Lyman, Garland Publishing, Inc., 136 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The Encyclopedia of the Colonial Wars of America in the series *Wars of the United States* seeks contributions on a wide array of topics for the period 1500-1763. Entries will discuss the military, diplomatic and strategic signif-

icance of Indian nations, European colonies, locales, forts, battles, wars, treaties, individuals, etc. Send inquiries to Alan Galloway, Department of History, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225.

The Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference will be held in Pensacola, FL, October 3-5, 1991. The conference will be devoted to "Discovery and Exploration on the Gulf Coast." Selected papers from the conference will be published in a special edition of the *Gulf Coast Historical Review*, Spring 1992. For information contact W. S. Coker, Department of History, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514.

Atlanta History: A Journal of Georgia and the South is open to articles on prominent issues and people in the South or Atlanta. All printed articles are eligible to receive the Alex W. Bealer and Franklin M. Garrett awards, both of which carry cash prizes. Articles should be in duplicate, double-spaced, with endnotes and conform to the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th edition. Submit to *Atlanta History*, Atlanta Historical Society, 3101 Andrews Drive, Atlanta, GA 30305.

The North American Society for Sport History will hold its annual convention at Banff, Alberta, Canada on May 26-29, 1990. Those interested in presenting a paper or organizing a session should contact or submit abstracts to Robert K. Barney, Faculty of Physical Education, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 3K7.

The American Jewish Historical Society calls for papers on the theme of "Mid-Western American Jewish History" for a conference to be held May 18-21, 1990, in Omaha, NE. Contact Bernard Wax, American Jewish Historical Society, 2 Thornton Road, Waltham, MA 02154.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Ohio State University Press offers a prize of \$2500 for the best manuscript, in any discipline, on women's lives and experiences. Poetry, fiction and anthologies are not eligible. Manuscripts must be previously unpublished and not under consideration at another press. Submit by **September 1, 1989** to Charlotte Dihoff, Helen Hoo-ven Santmyer Prize Committee, Ohio State University Press, 180 Pressey Hall, 1070 Carmack Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1002.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation awards grants of up to \$2000 to cover travel and other expenses for research in the Gerald R. Ford Library's archival collections. For information contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; tel. (313) 668-2218. Deadline is **September 15, 1989**.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars awards 40 residential fellowships each year for advanced research in the humanities and social sciences. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent professional accomplish-

ment. Fellows are associated with one of the Center's eight programs covering many aspects of humanities and social science research. Application deadline for 1990-91 is **October 1, 1989**. For information write Fellowships Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, DC 20560.

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China announces its 1990-91 National Program of Scholarly Exchanges with China, which assists scholars and advanced graduate students to visit China and young Chinese scholars to visit the U.S. The Graduate, Research and American Scholars to China Programs have a deadline of **October 14, 1989**, and the Young Chinese Fellowship Program's deadline is **November 14, 1989**. The China Conference Travel Grants Program deadline is three months before conference applicants wish to attend, but **not before January 1, 1990**. For information write the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418; tel. (202) 334-2718.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities will appoint post-doctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1990-91, with the expectation of renewal for a second year. Fellows must have received a Ph.D. between January 1, 1985 and July 1, 1990. The stipend will be \$29,500, one half for independent research and one half for teaching in the undergraduate program in general education. For applications write the Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Box 100 Central Mail Room, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for applications is **October 15, 1989**.

The Interpretive Research Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities welcomes applications for collaborative or multi-year projects. All topics in the humanities are eligible, and projects are expected to lead to significant scholarly publications. Awards usually range from \$10,000 to \$150,000 for up to three years' duration, depending upon the size of the project. The deadline is **October 15, 1989**, for projects beginning no earlier than June 1990.

The Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence Program announces the 1990-91 program. Institutions are invited to submit proposals for visiting scholars in the humanities and social sciences, or in professional specializations with a strong international focus. The deadline for receipt of proposals is **November 1, 1989**. Detailed program guidelines and proposal forms are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive NW, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; tel. (202) 686-7866.

The Stanford Humanities Center offers eight external fellowships for 1990-91 intended for postdoctoral scholars and teachers working on related projects who would be interested in spending the academic year at Stanford. Recipients devote approximately one-sixth of their time to teaching, while the remaining time is spent researching. The deadline for application is **December 1, 1989**. For information write Morton Sosna, Stanford Humanities Center, Mariposa House, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-8630.

Charlotte W. Newcombe Dissertation Year Fellowships are available to candidates for Ph.D., Th.D. or Ed.D. degrees in the United States. Scholars should be researching ethical or religious values, fulfill all pre-dissertation requirements by December 1, 1989 and expect to complete their dissertations by August, 1991. Information can be obtained from Newcombe Dissertation Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, P.O. Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08542. Applications must be postmarked by **December 15, 1989**.

Two residential fellowships for research projects in American architecture, landscape studies, or urbanism will be offered by the Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture at Columbia University. The Center offers a Senior Fellowship at \$50,000 and a Junior Fellowship at \$30,000; Fellows will be expected to teach one seminar and take part in the Center's activities. Deadline is **December 15, 1989**. Contact Gwendolyn Wright, Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; tel. (212) 854-7374.

The National Library of Medicine seeks one recognized scholar to engage in historical research and staff consultation during the 1990-91 season. Details may be obtained from the Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; tel. (301) 496-5405. The closing date is **December 15, 1989**.

The Gilbert Chinard Prize will be awarded through the Society for French Historical Studies for a distinguished scholarly book or manuscript in the history of relations between France and North, Central or South America, published by a Canadian or American author during 1989. To be eligible for the \$1000 prize, four copies of the book or manuscript in page-proof must be sent by **December 15, 1989** to John McV. Haight, Jr., Chairman, Chinard Prize Committee, Dept. of History, Maginnes Hall #9, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism offers a research award in Irish American Studies. A \$2000 award is made annually to a post-doctoral scholar in any academic discipline engaged in a relevant research project. The Cushwa Center also offers travel grants to scholars wishing to use the library and archives of the University of Notre Dame for research on American Catholicism. Applicants should indicate as specifically as possible how the use of the Notre Dame Library and Archives is pertinent to their study. Deadline for both grants is **December 15, 1989**. For information contact Cushwa Center, Room 614, Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; tel. (219) 239-5441.

The Social Science Research Council offers three fellowship and grant programs to support research on the urban underclass in the United States. Application deadline is **January 10, 1990**. Contact Social Science Research Council, Research on the Urban Underclass, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158.

The Oberlin College Archives will award three grants of up to \$1000 to cover travel and expenses related to

research of scholars and independent researchers using the archives and special collections. For applications, write Roland M. Baumann, Department of Archives, Oberlin College, 420 Mudd Center, Oberlin, OH 44074. Applications are due **January 15, 1990**.

The John Carter Brown Library will award Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 1990-May 30, 1991. Short-Term Fellowships are for two to four months and carry a stipend of \$800.00 per month. These are open to Americans and foreign nationals engaged in pre- or post-doctoral, or independent, research. Long-Term Fellowships are for either six or twelve months. Applicants must be American citizens or have been resident in the United States for the three years immediately preceding the term of the Fellowship. Graduate students are not eligible. For information write the Fellowship Coordinator, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912 by **January 15, 1990**.

The American Antiquarian Society announces available research fellowships for 1-12 months at the Society in Worcester, MA. The deadline is **January 31, 1990**. Applications for appointment as Research Associates may be made at any time. For information contact John B. Hench, Associate Director for Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609-1634.

The Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services sponsors a competition for research on poverty-related topics during the period July 1990-June 1991. Two programs are offered: (1) grants of up to \$12,500 for work during summer, 1990 not requiring residence in Madison or Washington, DC; (2) grants of up to \$25,000 for visitors in residence for a period of up to 4.5 months at either IRP or the Department of Health and Human Services during the 1990-91 year. Researchers must hold a Ph.D.. For information contact Small Grants Program, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 52706 after October 1, 1989. Application deadline is **February 1990**.

Available from the Dirksen Congressional Center are grants for studies of the U.S. Congress and its leaders. Anyone with a serious research topic may apply by **March 31, 1990**. Contact The Dirksen Congressional Center, Broadway and Fourth Street, Pekin, IL, 61554; tel. (309) 347-7113.

The Rockefeller Archive Center of Rockefeller University offers research grants of not more than \$1,500. Grants will be made to applicants in any discipline who are engaged in projects that require substantial use of the collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center. Applications must be made **before December 31**. Contact Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591-1598; tel. (914) 631-4505.

The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research announces the establishment of the Rose and Isidore Drench Fellowship to support scholars conducting research in American Jewish History at the YIVO library and archives, especially on aspects of the Jewish labor movement. Contact Deborah Dash Moore, The

YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10028.

The North Caroliniana Society offers several Archie K. Davis Fellowships each year to assist scholars in travel and expenses in gaining access to documentary resources in Carolina history and culture. Information may be obtained from H. G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930.

The Newberry Library announces 16 fellowship programs for 1989-90, including the Monticello College Foundation Fellowship for Women, Columbian Quincentennial Fellowships and the Newberry-British Academy Fellowship for Study in Britain. For information contact Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Meetings and Conferences

"The Tumultuous Sixties: Refrain for the Fifties, Prelude to the Nineties," **September 7-10, 1989**, Fort Burgwin, Taos, NM will explore the dreams and realities of the 1960's in one of the sacred spaces and ritual stopping places of that time. For further information contact Ellen Bradbury, *recursos de Santa Fe*, 826 Camino de Monte Rey, Santa Fe, NM 87501; tel. (505) 982-4512.

"Private Action and Social Policy: The Impact of Federations and Associations in the American Metropolis, 1900-1929" will be held **September 14-16, 1989** in Cleveland, OH. Contact Fred-eric Markowitz, tel. (216) 781-2944.

The Smithsonian Institution and the History Office of the Naval Research Laboratory will sponsor a conference on "Science and the Federal Patron: Post-World War II Government Support of American Science" to be in Washington, DC, **September 15-16, 1989**. For details, contact the Office of Conference Services, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; tel. (202) 357-4281.

Georgetown University, the Bicentennial Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Supreme Court Historical Society sponsor a conference on the federal courts and the Judiciary Act of 1789. The conference will be **September 21-22, 1989** in Washington DC. For information contact June M. Jones, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 662-9039.

The Rocky Mountain Humanities Network in conjunction with the Santa Fe Trail Association Conference is sponsoring an exhibition on "Trails: Toward a New Western History," **September 27-29, 1989** in Santa Fe, NM. Information can be obtained from Diane Facinelli, tel. (602) 257-0335.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will hold its annual meeting on **October 4-8, 1989** in Dayton, OH. The theme is "Creativity and Survival: Reflections and Expressions of African Genius in the Diaspora." For information contact

ASALH, 1407 14th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 667-2822.

"Farewell to the Chief: The Role of Former Presidents in American Public Life" will be held **October 18-19, 1989** at the Hoover Library in West Branch, IA. The conference will be co-sponsored by the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum and Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum. Registration information can be obtained by writing Conference, Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358; tel. (319) 643-5327.

The Department of History and the Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, will sponsor the North American History Conference on **October 19-21, 1989**. On the program are sessions in nineteenth and twentieth-century labor history. For information contact Philip P. Mason, The Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; tel. (313) 577-4003.

Rockford College will celebrate the centennial of the founding of Hull-House with a symposium: "Understanding the Hull-House Legacy: Biography and Autobiography," **October 20-22, 1989**. Scholars will speak on Hull-House, Jane Addams and Rockford College. For information, contact Cathy Johnson, Office of College Relations, Rockford College, 5050 E. State Street, Rockford, IL 61108-2393; tel. (815) 226-4140.

The Society of American Archivists will meet **October 25-29, 1989**, at the Clarion Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Contact Georgeann Palmer, Society of American Archivists, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605; tel. (312) 922-0140.

The Lowell Conference on Industrial History, "After Hours: Life Outside of the Work Place," will be held **October 26-28, 1989** at the Lowell Hilton, Lowell, MA. The conference will address the theme of leisure time in industrial society and time away from the work place. For information and registration, contact Edward Jay Pershey, Lowell Conference on Industrial History, Tsongas Industrial History Center, Boott Mill, Foot of John Street, Lowell, MA 01852; tel. (508) 459-2237.

"The Future of the Past: California's Heritage in the 21st Century" is the conference theme for the California Committee for the Promotion of History, **October 27-29, 1989**. For information write Dan Taylor, Mendocino County Museum, 400 East Commercial Street, Willits, CA 95450; tel. (707) 459-2736.

Colonial Williamsburg's history forum "American Wealth, American Welfare: The Obligations of Government in the New Republic" will be held **November 2-4, 1989**. The forum will focus on the first 50 years of the new republic's existence. Inquiries should be addressed to the Registrar, Colonial Williamsburg History Forum, Post Office Box C, Williamsburg, VA 23187; tel. (804) 220-7255.

"The Republican Synthesis Revisited" will be **November 4, 1989** at the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA. The symposium is co-sponsored by the History Department of Clark University and the AAS in honor of George A. Billias, who is retiring from Clark University. For information write Daniel Borg, History Department, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01610.

"Paths to the Future—New Directions for the Humanities," sponsored by the Community College Humanities Association will be **November 9-11, 1989** in Washington, DC. Contact CCHA, Community College of Philadelphia, 1700 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, PA 19130; tel. (215) 751-8860.

Mystic Seaport Museum will sponsor its annual Symposium on Southern New England Maritime History, **November 11, 1989**. Five topics of regional maritime interest will be presented. For information contact William N. Peterson, Associate Curator, Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, CT 06355-0990.

The Atlanta Historical Society and the Atlanta Civil War Round Table announce two days of free lectures on **November 14-15, 1989** commemorating the 125th anniversary of the burning of Atlanta by Federal troops during the Civil War, with emphasis on how the capture and destruction of the city led to Union victory. For more information telephone the Society at (404) 261-1837.

The Tennessee Archivists' Society will meet at the Tennessee State Library and Archives **November 16-17, 1989**. Contact Connie Burkhalter, Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 7th Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219.

"Life at Home, 1890-1930" will be the McFaddin-Ward House Museum Conference to be held **November 16-18, 1989** in Beaumont, TX. The conference will feature sessions on the role of domestic servants, the impact of technology on housework, and similar themes. For registration or information contact Glenda Dyer, McFaddin-Ward House, 1906 McFaddin Avenue, Beaumont, TX 77701; tel. (409) 832-1906.

"America as Text(s): (Re)readings in American Culture," University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, will be held **April 7, 1990**. For information contact Deborah Mahoney, Program in Comparative Literature, 411 Mason Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Museum of American Textile History, in cooperation with the National Museum of American History, Clemson University, and the Pasold Research Fund, will sponsor the Textile History Conference in **September, 1990**. Scholars with work in progress in any related area are invited to send expressions of interest to Thomas W. Leavitt, Museum of American Textile History, 800 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, MA 01845 no later than **October 1, 1989**.

Fellowships In The Humanities

The Murphy Institute of Political Economy

at Tulane University, with support from the **National Endowment for the Humanities**, invites applications for three residential fellowships for advanced study in history, moral philosophy, political theory, and other fields in the humanities. Social scientists whose work has a humanistic dimension are also welcome to apply. Proposals must address some aspect of the theme of The Culture of the Market. Fellowships are for the second semester of 1989-90, January 15 to May 1. Individual awards will average \$15,000; each fellow will also receive up to a \$3,000 housing and travel subsidy from the Murphy Institute.

Application deadline is October 15, 1989. For more information and application write to NEH Fellowship Program, Murphy Institute of Political Economy, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118; or call Ruth Carter, Program Coordinator, (504) 865-5317. AA/EOE.

Tulane

Trails: Toward a New Western History A Symposium

**September 27-29, 1989
Santa Fe, New Mexico**

This symposium will initiate the five-state tour of a major exhibition, "Trails Through Time." Both the exhibition and the symposium approach trails not simply as ruts in the ground, but as the embodiment of historical change in the West: they are the product of and the channel for the human activities that have transformed the region.

Speakers include Donald Worster, Richard White, Richard Etulain, Albert Camarillo, Camille Guerin-Gonzales, Richard Maxwell Brown, Howard Lamar, Peggy Pascoe, Patricia Limerick, and Alfonso Ortiz.

Registrants may also attend the activities of the Santa Fe Trail Association Symposium, which begins September 28 and continues until October 2. A joint reception for both meetings will be held September 28. The SFTA keynote speaker is former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall.

Registration: \$20. Includes all sessions and receptions, including SFTA activities.

Location: Santa Fe Museum of Fine Art and the Sweeney Convention Center, both located in the heart of historic downtown Santa Fe.

Information: For registration, lodging, or other program information, call or write: Diane Facinelli, Trails Coordinator, Arizona Humanities Council, 1242 N. Central, Phoenix AZ 85004; (602) 257-0335.

*Sponsored by the state humanities councils in
Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming
Made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities*

The Organization of American Historians
Proudly Announces the Inaugural

JAMES A. RAWLEY PRIZE

The James A. Rawley Prize will be given for the first time at the 1990 OAH Annual Meeting for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. This prize is given in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hoppold Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner of this prize will receive \$750.00 and a certificate. The publisher will receive a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. The deadline for submission is **October 1, 1989.**

For more information regarding the James A. Rawley Prize or any other OAH awards and prizes, please contact:

Committee Coordinator
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan St.
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199



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SOUTHERN READER

A Preview of Current Books on
Southern History and Culture

EXCERPTS AND CONTENTS FROM VOLUME I,
NUMBER 1, JUNE 1989.

Encyclopedia of Southern Culture

edited by Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, University of Mississippi. University of North Carolina Press.

Major General Adam Stephen and the Cause of American Liberty

by Harry M. Ward. The University Press of Virginia.

Fighting For the Confederacy: The Personal Recollections of General Edward Porter Alexander

edited by Gary W. Gallagher. University of North Carolina Press.

Fields of Glory: A History and Tour Guide of the Atlanta Campaign

by Jim Miles. Rutledge Hill Press.

The Edge of the Swamp: A Study in the Literature and Society of the Old South

by Louis D. Rubin, Jr. Louisiana State University Press.

Story Tellers: Folktales and Legends From the South

edited by John A. Burrison. University of Georgia Press.

Interview:

Cleanth Brooks discusses the state of Southern Literature, the Southern Agrarians, Robert Penn "Red" Warren, and William Faulkner.

Over 12 additional books reviewed by leading scholars around the country.

A History All Its Own . . .

The Organization of American Historians

From its beginnings as a small regional group, the Organization of American Historians has grown to a large international association of approximately 8,000 members and 3,500 institutional subscribers interested in the full scope of U.S. history. The Organization was founded in 1907 as the Mississippi Valley Historical Association by Clarence S. Paine of Nebraska, and other secretaries of state historical societies of the region. Academic historians became involved in the Association at the first Annual Meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, primarily through the efforts of Clarence W. Alvord.

In the early years the Association specialized in the history of the Mississippi Valley. Gradually, however, influenced by the ideas of Frederick Jackson Turner and through the leadership of such western American specialists as Alvord, Frederic L. Paxson and Solon J. Buck, the Association evolved into the primary organization of specialists in U.S. history. By 1940 many urged that its name be changed to reflect more accurately the membership's breadth of interest, but it was not until 1965 that the MVHA became the OAH.

All members of the Organization of American Historians, both individual and institutional, receive a subscription to the *Journal of American History* as part of their membership. Members also receive the *OAH Newsletter*, a quarterly 24 to 28-page tabloid, and an Annual Meeting Program. The Organization sponsors an annual convention each spring, supports awards in recognition of scholarly achievement, and publishes a range of pamphlets, teaching guides and anthologies. Today, the OAH is the largest, professional society devoted exclusively to the study of the Americas, and is open to anyone interested in the history of the Western Hemisphere.

____ YES! Please start my membership with the Organization of American Historians.

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CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Check appropriate income/dues category:

Individual Membership

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, Student* | <input type="checkbox"/> \$25, emeritus retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$15, income under \$10,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50, dual (receive 1 copy of <i>JAH</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25, income \$10,000-14,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$750, life membership (may be paid in two installments) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$30, income \$15,000-19,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1500, patron (may be paid in four annual payments) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35, income \$20,000-24,999 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40, income \$25,000-29,999 | Institutional Subscriber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$45, income \$30,000-39,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$80, institutional (may not be in the name of an individual) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50, income over \$40,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$8, additional postage outside the U.S. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25, associate | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$30, foreign scholar (<input type="checkbox"/> \$8, additional postage outside the U.S.) | |

*Student membership requires faculty signature _____

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NEWS/89

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Organization of American Historians
Volume 17, Number 3 / August 1989

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the
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Service Committees

Award and Prize
Committees

plus

Organization News

Report of the Executive Secretary

Arnita Jones

Typically, much staff time in the Bloomington office is taken up with the routine work necessary to keep the Organization running: serving the needs of its twenty-two committees and Executive Board; managing approximately \$850,000 in its operating and revolving fund budgets; advertising and promoting the *Journal of American History* and other publications; keeping track of its 11,000+ members; and fielding outside inquiries on questions so diverse as the proper role of history in a liberal arts education or a request for help in furthering "perestroyka" in the science of history" from the Dniepropetrovsk Association of Young Historians. We continue striving to carry out these functions in a more efficient and cost-effective manner and are pleased to report that the 1988 budget is more than balanced and that we have added 550 new members to our rolls. Still, the field and the profession have many unmet needs, and we try to spend a portion of our time developing programs and seeking funding to address those problems and possibilities.

The past year has presented an unusual number of opportunities for strengthening the role of history and historians in our national life. A major focus of our efforts has been the improvement of teaching. For most of its existence, OAH has maintained a strong interest in history teaching at the elementary and secondary levels. Now in the midst of yet another national cycle of reform, we are involved in more projects than ever. We continue as a sponsor of the History Teaching Alliance, established in 1985 to foster community-based collaboration between schools and colleges. With the American Historical Association and the National Council on Social Studies, we are also sponsors of the National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools. The Commission's Curriculum Task Force is currently completing a report charting goals for the social studies curriculum into the 21st century.

Responding to the necessity for cooperation rather than competition among the growing number of organizations focused on the reform of history education, OAH President-Elect Louis Harlan called a special meeting in Washington last March. Those attending decided that regular communication should be a high priority, along with development of a preliminary agenda on which to cooperate, including textbook reviews by professional historians and state-level lobbying efforts.

OAH continues to produce the *OAH Magazine of History*, a quarterly publication that brings current historical scholarship to junior and secondary high school teachers. We have recently redesigned the publication and are experimenting with commissioning guest editors responsible for thematic issues. Support from the Rockefeller Foundation and

the Edward W. Hazen Foundation allows us to distribute 2,500 additional copies of the *Magazine* to poverty-impacted rural and inner-city areas, but we must work hard to build our regular subscription base. During the past year, there has also been considerable interest in expanding the *Magazine* to offer reviews of textbooks. Another suggestion has been the creation of a new membership category for K-12 teachers, offering the *Magazine* rather than the *Journal of American History* as the primary publication. In the coming months, the OAH Committee on Educational Policy will consider these and other proposals relating to the *Magazine's* future and make recommendations to the Executive Board.

I am also pleased to report on the very successful conclusion of a project begun several years ago with support from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. Under the leadership of Margaret Strobel, University of Illinois at Chicago, and co-editor Cheryl Johnson-Odim, Loyola University, we have published a volume of curricular materials under the title *Restoring Women to History: Teaching Packets for Integrating Women's History into Courses in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East*. These packets have clearly filled an hitherto unmet need, for we have been hard pressed to keep up with demand, filling approximately 1,068 orders in just a few months.

We have also signed a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. Called the Women's Landmark Project, it provides support for research and preparation of nomination forms for national landmarks relating to women's historic sites. Another component of the project involves development of several theme essays which will integrate these materials and provide background for interpretation of the sites. The effort is being coordinated by Page Miller in Washington.

A new committee organized this year is the Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. To aid their work in developing instructional materials on the Bill of Rights, we have submitted a proposal to the Bicentennial Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. The committee is also developing program sessions for the annual meetings in Washington (1990) and Louisville (1991).

This spring I attended two Washington conferences devoted to the problem of declining participation of minorities in higher education. Sponsored by the American Council on Education, these meetings brought together representatives of several dozen professional and higher education associations to share information and ideas on how to

address what is called the "pipeline" problem. We will be looking to the Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History for guidance and also seeking outside support for testing various ways to identify potential historians among minority groups and recruiting larger numbers of minorities into the profession.

The culmination of the year was the annual meeting in St. Louis, one of our most successful ever. Attendance, at 2,053, rivaled numbers for meetings on the East Coast, while the total of 93 exhibitors surpassed any year to date. The job registry at the annual meeting continues to grow, a reflection of the increasingly healthy employment market of historians. With a grant from the Missouri Humanities Council, we were able to engage once again in a special outreach effort that brought approximately 250 St. Louis area teachers, legislators, school administrators and others to our day-long annual meeting program, the sixth annual "Focus on History."

The program, a coordinated effort with the National Council on Public History, generated considerable enthusiasm. This kind of cooperative endeavor makes unusual demands on our program committees, particularly the chairs. We owe OAH Chair Richard Fox and NCPH Chair Patricia Melvin a special thanks. We look forward to an equally successful program in Washington in March of 1990, where we will be meeting jointly with the Society for History in the Federal Government. The 1990 annual meeting will be held at the Washington Hilton. Because our convention comes at a very expensive time of year, we have negotiated a multi-year contract with Hilton Hotels that offers our members considerable savings. Plan your schedules now for future meetings in Louisville (1991), Chicago (1992) and Anaheim (1993).

Finally, I would like to thank the staff of the Bloomington office. They have been unfailingly kind and helpful, and as an "Acting" Executive Secretary, I have had to depend more than is usual on their tact and good will as well as their dedication to the Organization's mission and goals. Keeping in motion all the initiatives started by Joan Hoff-Wilson has not been an easy task, but she has made my efforts much more successful than they otherwise would have been without her readiness to be available for information and advice. To the many volunteers who serve on our committees and to our hard-working elected officers, I want also to express my gratitude. Without their willingness to defer, sometimes for several years, significant portions of their own professional work, the OAH could not function. We owe them all a substantial debt. ■

Report of the Treasurer Cullom Davis

In 1988, for the fifth straight year, the regular *Operating Funds* of OAH ended with a surplus. For the first time, however, we have had to apply that surplus in order to balance the next year's (1989) budget. The implication of these two developments is that we have nearly reached the end of a period in which the association's revenues could comfortably accommodate its growing needs. Your officers and Executive Board members have been monitoring the trends carefully, and are determined to safeguard both the resources and the services of OAH. Our most important service is the *Journal of American History*, whose expanded size and scope under editor David Thelen have met with general approval. This is the major factor among many that may persuade the Board to recommend our first general dues increase in six years.

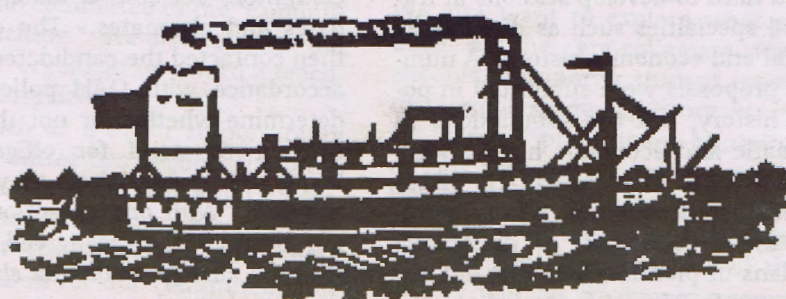
Category II (*Revolving Funds*) in the accompanying tables is a general summary of the status of those grant and award accounts for which monies we receive are earmarked for specific rather than operating purposes.

The association's *Trust Fund* continued to appreciate in 1988, thanks chiefly to the reinvestment of all income. The market value of our conservative and diversified portfolio reached nearly \$500,000 by year-end. In 1989, for the first time in six years, we anticipate taking a small portion (\$18,000) of its annual income to meet operating needs. While disappointing, this step is reasonable and will not alter our policy of investing for capital appreciation.

Another feature of this report is the appearance for the first time of a statement on the newly established *Fund for American History*. This endowment will underwrite a series of important initiatives to ensure that OAH exercises its rightful leadership to invigorate the study, scholarship, and appreciation of American history. With an invested funds balance of over \$200,000, we are well underway in our campaign to raise \$1.6 million. This effort has been relatively quiet and narrow to date, but soon all OAH members will receive information on how they can participate in an ambitious but promising effort to enhance our profession's role in American culture. ■

1988 OAH Financial Report

<u>Operating Funds</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
<u>Receipts</u>			
Membership Dues	446,000	461,556	15,556
Journal (ads, sales)	42,000	41,246	<754>
Newsletter (ads, sales)	8,000	11,218	3,218
Other Publications (sales)	19,000	19,013	13
Annual Meeting (fees, ads, exhibit booths sales)	129,500	130,449	949
Other (Interest, gifts, grant overhead, reimbursements)	26,000	14,465	< 11,535>
	<u>\$670,500</u>	<u>\$677,947</u>	<u>\$ 7,447</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>			
<u>Publications:</u>			
Journal	216,420	209,575	<6,845>
Newsletter	26,280	25,720	<560>
Other Publications	4,500	4,338	<162>
Promotion	14,220	12,912	<1,308>
Annual Meeting	91,680	82,235	<9,445>
<u>Administration:</u>			
General	203,570	184,425	<19,145>
Membership	54,550	46,621	<7,929>
Grant/Computer	19,660	29,907	10,247
Governance (Committees)	21,850	18,748	<3,102>
Awards	3,500	2,000	<1,500>
Liaison/Advocacy	9,000	9,103	103
Contingency Reserve	5,270	—	<5,270>
	<u>\$670,500</u>	<u>\$625,584</u>	<u><\$ 44,916></u>
<hr/>			
<u>Balance</u> (Carried over as addition to 1989 Income)	0	\$ 52,363	\$ 52,363
<u>Revolving Funds</u>			
Beginning Balance January 1, 1988	19,057		
Receipts	174,565		
Disbursements	<u>146,044</u>		
Balance 12/31/88	\$ 47,578		
<u>Trust Fund</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Invested</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>(Cost)</u>	<u>Income</u>
Beginning Balance	—	454,869	8,897
Dividend Income	5,959		
Less Foreign Tax W/H	<13>	<39>	
U.S. Government Interest	18,526		420
Corporate Interest	7,372		
Proceeds			
Redemption of Money			
Market Certificates	100,626	<100,626>	<2,764>
Securities Sold	48,472		
Purchase of Money			
Market Certificates	<149,085>	149,085	30,779
Less Cost Basis			
Securities Investment		<50,778>	—
Payment of Bank Fees		<3,802>	
<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$452,550</u>	<u>\$37,332</u>
<u>Fund for American History</u>			
Balance from Initial Deposit and Transfers		\$208,792	



Reports of the Service Committees

1989 Program Committee

The St. Louis convention was both a professional assembly and an intellectual event. We were delighted with the quality of the sessions and the enthusiastic response of the 2100 registrants—a gratifying margin above the anticipated 1900, and a substantial jump over the usual attendance at non-east coast conventions.

The opening night session on "History and Memory: The Living and Reliving of World War II" set an extraordinary standard for the convention. The audience of over 500 heard the wartime recollections of six senior historians, along with musings on the curious link between recollection and reconstruction. Speakers from the audience also contributed: Gerda Lerner expressed dismay at the panel's inattention to treatment of the Jews. It was cultural, political and military history embodied as personal experience.

There were 92 OAH sessions, slightly below the average of 97 for the conventions of the 1980s. In Reno last year there were 106. The number was restricted to 92 because of our joint meeting with the National Council on Public History, which sponsored 15 morning and afternoon panels. There were 425 historians on the OAH program, of whom 288 (68%) were men, 137 (32%) were women. Seventeen sessions (18%) were all-male, and one was all-female. We have no count of minority participation in sessions, but 10 sessions were devoted at least in part to Afro-American history, two to native-American history, and one to Asian-American history.

The convention theme of "Consciousness and Society" generated a rich array of panels (25 in all) in intellectual and cultural history. Two of them, "The Problem of American Exceptionalism" and "Recent Political Argument in America," were featured in recent issues of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. A thematic breakdown of the OAH sessions indicates the following rough distribution (some sessions are counted more than once): cultural—15; gender—12; Afro-American—10; intellectual—10; South—9; political—9; labor—6; religion and business/economic—5 each; family, colonial, World II—4 each; World War I, St. Louis, white-ethnic, historiography, frontier/west—3 each.

The number of proposals in colonial and diplomatic history was smaller than expected. The dearth of foreign policy submissions was especially surprising in view of our repeated requests for them in the *Newsletter*. The only major problem we noted at the convention itself was the small turnout for some Sunday morning sessions. Even some sessions that should have attracted large numbers had fewer than

expected. The problem was aggravated by the middle-of-the-country location; many east-coast historians had to leave St. Louis before mid-afternoon. We apologize to presenters who were faced with below-average numbers. Future program committees will want to discuss how to cope with this problem.

They may also want to solicit more noon "workshops." There is a great demand for these 90 minute sessions, which often (but not always) focus on teaching issues. These panels were very well attended.

It has been a great pleasure working with the members of the program committee over the last two years. My deep gratitude to Edward Ayers, Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, David Hollinger, Michael McGerr, Joan Shelley Rubin and Sean Wilentz for their hard labor and good cheer, and to David Brion Davis for bringing us all together. And we all thank Mary Belding, OAH convention manager, for her exceptional organizational talents. It is a sign of her skill that very few OAH members even know she is there.

Submitted by Richard Wightman Fox, Chair

1990 Program Committee

The program committee for the 1990 convention met in Norfolk at the Southern Historical Association and at St. Louis, April 5. Committee members worked conscientiously to develop a program, with its principal theme on ethnic and racial minority group experience in America. The aim was, as far as was practicable, to develop sessions either in a comparative framework, or on topics at the intersection of the history of various minority groups. Accordingly, a substantial amount of cooperation between members had been necessary over the months preceding the second meeting. In this respect the operation of the committee was probably unusual.

The program was essentially in place by mid-May, when it was submitted to the OAH office. The sessions scheduled reflect both the thematic focus of the convention, and the strong interest among U.S. historians today in various aspects of the new social history, including women's history, working-class history and the history of social movements. On the other hand, I wish to stress that the committee worked hard to develop sessions in traditional specialties such as diplomatic, political and economic history. A number of proposals were submitted in political history, but the submissions in diplomatic and economic history were few. The chair was particularly disappointed that determined efforts to involve the organization of diplomatic historians in planning sessions did not prove very fruitful. I believe that con-

sistently inadequate representation of traditional specialties, or of a field like colonial history, produces serious lacunae in OAH programs. This is a problem that the OAH Executive Board may wish to address.

The committee's work was greatly facilitated by the underwriting of the clerical, postage, xeroxing and long-distance telephone costs incurred by the chair.

Committee members are John H. Bracey, Mari Jo Buhle, David A. Gerber, Gilbert Gonzalez, David Katzman, Gary Okihiro, Theda W. Perdue and David Wigdor. The committee also had the valuable assistance of M. Les Benedict who arranged for the several sessions in observance of the first year of the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

Submitted by August Meier, Chair

Nominating Board

On behalf of the nominating board, I am pleased to report the results of the 1989 election for OAH offices, based on more than 1200 ballots received. [For results, see the May Newsletter]. As usual, a relatively small percentage of the OAH membership chose to vote. While most voters made selections in each contest, many chose to vote in some contests and not in others. Two voters explicitly expressed dissatisfaction with one of the parings by writing derisive comments, such as "Neither sounds worth voting for." A very high proportion of the voters suggested nominees for 1990 offices.

This year the seven members of the board met April 6-8 at the annual meeting in St. Louis to put together the 1990 electoral slate. In this task the board had the benefit of 531 suggestions written by voters on the 1989 ballots. All suggested nominees were tabulated and their names were entered into nomination: 131 for president-elect, 165 for executive board, and 235 for nominating board. In addition, other names could be entered by members of the board. As in past years, the board made a careful effort to arrive at a balanced slate. Scholarly achievement, service to the profession, field of study, institutional affiliation, seniority, experience, gender, race, and region were all considered in an effort to achieve balance. After intensive discussion and extended balloting, the committee selected a slate of candidates and alternates. The committee then contacted the candidates, who—in accordance with OAH policy—had to determine whether or not they would consent to stand for office without being told against whom they would be running. With one exception, each of our original choices agreed to stand. [See the slate of candidates elsewhere in the Newsletter.]

On behalf of the nominating board, I wish to thank all of the candidates for their willingness to participate in a contest in which only half the nominees can win. I am especially grateful to Sheri Sherill, the OAH committee coordinator, for her invaluable help in arranging the meetings. And I want my colleagues on the nominating board (Linda Gordon, Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, Robert Weible, Thomas Bender, Marjorie Bingham and James Brewer Stewart) to know how much I appreciate both the good humor and high seriousness with which they approached our deliberations. It has been a pleasure to share with them in serving the OAH.

Submitted by Charles Joyner, Chair

Membership Committee

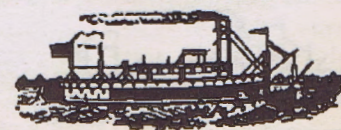
Perhaps more than most OAH committees, the membership committee is indebted to the services of the OAH staff, especially Ginger Foutz. Her efforts, with support from state representatives, have continued to build the organization's roster. Since 1985, individual membership has increased from 6,991 to 8,223. Last year the gain was 586. The largest jump was in the salary brackets of over \$40,000 (197) and under \$10,000 (50). The largest drop was among those whose incomes were between \$20-24,000 (50).

The overall increase seems to be the result of direct mail contacts from the OAH office to directors of graduate programs and from individuals on the membership committee to people within their states. At the suggestion of the Executive Board, the committee plans to send personal letters to recipients of doctoral degrees in history congratulating them for their accomplishments and encouraging them to join the OAH.

In contrast to the growth in individual memberships, those in institutions have dropped slightly. The committee's current charge is to try to increase the number of institutional members by at least 200.

At its April 6 meeting in St. Louis, the committee voted unanimously to recommend limiting membership committee terms to five years (renewable). One goal would be to infuse the committee with new energy from time to time. To this point, committee members have served indefinitely. The Executive Board approved the recommendation. Letters will soon go to current committee members, asking if they wish reappointment. Staggered terms will ensure continuity.

Submitted by LeRoy Ashby, Chair



Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights

This newly-established committee met three times last year—during meetings of the American Society for Legal History, the AHA and the OAH.

The committee has organized a number of sessions for the 1990 annual meeting and hopes to organize a similar number for 1991. Presentors, commentators and those who chair these sessions will be invited to a luncheon at the 1990 meeting to discuss their work in anticipation of some form of publication.

The committee's other major project has been planning a "baker's dozen" of pamphlets for use by high school and community college teachers. It is expected that the pamphlets will also be helpful to teachers of introductory American history classes. Each six-to-eight-page pamphlet will describe related provisions of the Bill of Rights: their histories, how they have been interpreted, the nature of present-day controversies about them, and will include brief annotated bibliographies. An editor has been appointed and a potential publisher has been identified; grant proposals are being prepared.

The committee also plans to develop a list of speakers who will be available to talk on various topics related to the Bill of Rights. Anyone wishing to be included should contact Sandra F. VanBurkleo, Dept. of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202. Describe topics to be addressed and audience preferred; include a c.v.

Committee members are Gordon M. Bakken, M. Les Benedict, Kathleen C. Kean, Paul L. Murphy, Sandra F. VanBurkleo, and Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau.

Submitted by Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, Chair

Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession

The committee had a busy and productive year.

At this year's annual meeting we sponsored a panel, "Blaming Women's History: Recent Indictments of the Profession," moderated by Lawrence Levine and including Thomas Dublin, Ann Lane, Valerie Matsumoto and Bonnie Smith, which engaged the audience of about 25-30 people. About 100 people attended the committee's breakfast meeting to hear Arnita Jones, Senior Historian and Director of Marketing for History Associates and Acting Executive Secretary of the OAH, deliver a talk on "Women and Public History." The annual cocktail party provided a setting conducive to socializing and networking.

Plans for the committee's participation in next year's meeting are well under way. The committee addressed establishing liaisons with other representatives of women in the historical profession, to pool our efforts and

avoid duplication. We have arranged to work jointly with the AHA Committee on Women Historians on an ongoing basis and will enlarge this network to include women's representatives from the American Studies Association.

The committee has long been concerned about conditions of job recruitment at the annual meeting that present problems for all candidates, but especially for women. We recommend that job interviews be conducted in hotel suites (rather than individual rooms), if departmental budgets allow. Further, we will encourage the OAH to arrange for several small public spaces where job candidates can be treated both professionally and hospitably.

The committee will try to arrange for the OAH's August mailing to history departments to include a copy of the 1985 report "Assessing the Past, Looking to the Future." A covering letter will recommend that chairs study the report and particularly heed the conclusion that "women tend to do best where they can take initiative." The committee will begin to put in place procedures for periodically updating the report.

Finally, we are preparing questionnaires for the executive secretary, annual meeting program chairs and JAH editor regarding the representation and participation of women in various OAH activities. These questionnaires will provide demographic data useful in updating the 1985 report, and will serve as a reminder of the Organization's commitment to full and equal participation of its women members.

Submitted by Carol S. Gruber, Chair

Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges

A major goal of the committee has been to emphasize the importance of excellence in the teaching of history at all levels of our educational system and to make those who teach history in grades K through 12 a more important part of the OAH.

As in the past six years, most of our efforts were devoted to setting up the special series of sessions at the annual meeting devoted to teaching issues, designed to appeal to those who teach at the K-12 level as well as those who teach in colleges and universities. These sessions were formerly called "Professional Day"; in an effort to reflect the fact that teaching issues are of concern to the whole membership of the OAH (not just K-12 teachers) we changed the name to "Focus on Teaching Day."

In keeping with our aim of emphasizing the OAH's concern for good teaching at all levels, we have asked the Executive Board to change the name of the committee to the "Committee on Teaching." We also recommended that the organization award a teaching prize or prizes.

Inasmuch as a major responsibility of the committee has become the planning of the Focus on Teaching Day sessions at the annual meeting, we have asked that the OAH establish some form of liaison for our committee with the Program Committee.

We have also asked the President and the Board to be sure that the committee is composed of people who represent such constituencies as high schools and community colleges. We urged the Board that in the future the next year's committee members be appointed before the convention so that the new members can attend the committee's meeting at the annual meeting.

The committee was asked by the Board to review the recommendations of the Bradley Commission on History in the Schools. We recommended that the Board endorse it with enthusiasm. In an effort to help implement the report's recommendations we suggested that the OAH take a special interest in the Advanced Placement Program and in the role of colleges and universities in the teachers' preparation.

The committee was aided this year by the help of three former members, James Adomanis, Clair Keller and William McCracken. We very much appreciate their help.

Committee members, 1988-1989: Bonny Cochran, Pete Daniel (Executive Board Liaison), Gail Dent, Terrie Epstein.

Submitted by Arthur Silversmit, Chair

Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History

We decided to pursue several initiatives. First, the committee will send a letter to each history department chairperson stressing continued vigorous commitment to affirmative action: especially in terms of faculty hiring and retention efforts; and, more aggressive attempts to recruit minority graduate students with more focused attention on the critical issue of the minority undergraduate history pipeline. The latter will be the subject of next year's workshop. Vicky L. Ruiz will organize this session. Finally, the letter will ask each graduate department to sponsor the attendance of at least one minority graduate student at the 1990 annual meeting.

Second, in light of the declining numbers of minority graduate history students in the face of the growing need for minority history professors—now and in the future—we discussed specific initiatives our committee might undertake to alleviate this situation. We decided to collect data on successful recruitment and mentoring strategies at various institutions throughout the country. We plan to make this information available as soon as possible. Our workshop for next year will draw upon a variety of perspectives, including program authorities and graduate history faculty and students. We also want to explore what can be done at the pre-collegiate level to encourage minority student interest in the serious study of history.

Third, a preliminary Minority Historians Directory is being compiled by Waldo E. Martin, Jr. and should be completed by the end of the summer. The revisions and updating of this directory will be an ongoing committee initiative.

There were two other issues the committee discussed. First, committee member Herbert Hoover spoke of the need to provide opportunities for Native American historians to work near their homelands. Second, after our recent workshop on "Rethinking American History: Incorporating Minority History into U.S. History," there were several proposals to create a publication building upon the presentations. The committee agreed that at present this initiative exceeded our limited resources.

Submitted by Waldo E. Martin, Jr., Chair

Report of the Delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies

Much of the Council's activities in the past year concerned exchange programs and research opportunities abroad, particularly in the Soviet Union. A new protocol of cooperation between the ACLS and the Soviet Academy of Sciences will produce 150 collaborative efforts involving some 2,000 scholars from the two countries in a variety of humanities and social science disciplines over the next two years. A stated purpose of the agenda is to "normalize" intellectual discourse and open neglected areas of comparative inquiry between the two nations. Scholars involved in recent ventures in the Soviet Union report steadily improving relations with Soviet colleagues and increased accessibility of archival materials.

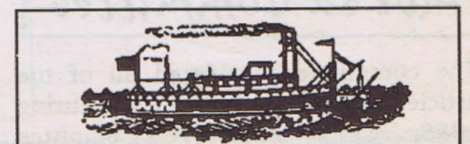
Scholars involved in recent ventures within the Soviet Union report steadily improving relations with Soviet colleagues and increased accessibility of archival materials.

In another international endeavor, the ACLS Comparative Constitutionalism Project hosted two regional institutes, one focusing on Latin America, the other on Southeast Asia, each involving some 40 scholars and other experts.

Of particular interest to historians, the *American National Biography* project has received substantial funding, editors have been appointed, and the initial assignment of articles has begun.

Funding for the humanities continues to shrink, to an extent that fellowship and grant programs—both within and without the ACLS—are being seriously jeopardized. Although the ACLS is financially secure at present, the Council has set a high priority on raising additional funds with which to guarantee the survival and integrity of its many fellowship programs. On a positive note in this respect, the National Task Force on Scholarship and the Public Humanities, having received grants from several private foundations, will soon commence its activities with a major national conference.

Submitted by John G. Sproat, OAH Delegate



Publicity Committee

The 1989 Publicity Committee concentrated its energies on producing the text and assembling the photographs for the Convention Supplement in the February Newsletter. It was our purpose to combine the usual guide to restaurants and points of interest with an historical guide to downtown St. Louis and its surrounding neighborhoods. With the aid of a press kit assembled by OAH staff member Brian Fox, the committee contacted local radio, television and press media and enjoyed some success in generating

publicity for the organization. Our experience indicated that local publicity is best generated by linking activities of the OAH meeting to the area's cultural institutions.

Submitted by Louis Gerteis, Chair

Public History Committee

All members of the committee—Carol Groneman, Jack Holl, Suellen Hoy, Marilyn Nichols and Noel Stowe—met in St. Louis to review the activities of the committee. The chair had invited about fifty historians active in public

history to join with the committee's discussion. Committee members were particularly interested in making public historians more aware of committee activities and in encouraging them to suggest new projects and thrusts for its agenda. The committee considered its role within the OAH and came to a consensus that it should continue to speak for public historians to an OAH membership which comes primarily from academe. The outgoing committee recommended to incoming chair Jack Holl and to new committee members several tasks: (1) encouraging submission of articles for consideration by the OAH Newsletter; (2) publication

of the last manuscript in the current pamphlet series; (3) consideration of needs for a new publication program; (4) identification of public historians interested in OAH committee work; (5) encouraging the OAH president to appoint a public historian to each committee; (6) encouraging the Nominating Board to include public historians as candidates for the Executive and Nominating Boards; and (7) working with the OAH executive board to increase committee effectiveness by improved appointment procedures.

Submitted by Noel Stowe, Chair

Reports of the Award and Prize Committees

ABC-CLIO Committee

The ABC-CLIO Committee read 32 articles, half submitted by journal editors and half by authors. Although we discussed (by letter and phone) soliciting articles, we concluded that such a proactive role would have to be done far more systematically than we were able or prepared to do. Given the broad mix of articles considered, a set of normative measures seemed impossible. We used instead a scoring system which allowed us to incorporate our evaluations of quality on more than one criterion. When all evaluators were finished, the chair collated the scores. Only one article had unanimous support as a top choice, that by Bertram Wyatt-Brown, which made the final decision quite simple and truly the result of a committee.

Submitted by Eric Monkkonen, Chair

Avery O Craven Award Committee

Publishers submitted twenty-four books for the Craven Award. Committee members Robert H. Abzug, Thomas C. Holt, and Harold D. Woodman read each of the submissions and then consulted by letter and by phone. The committee quickly, easily and unanimously agreed that Eric Foner's *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877* was an obvious and clear winner of the award. Although our choice was not difficult, we agreed that several other submissions were of very high quality; indeed, had Foner's book not been submitted, choosing a winner would have proven far more difficult.

Submitted by Harold D. Woodman, Chair

Binkley-Stephenson Award Committee

The committee considered all of the articles published in the JAH during 1988. By mid-January 1989 committee

members had drawn up and circulated short lists of their preferences. We then "met" by conference call. There was general agreement on the high quality and interest of all the journal's contents. The committee seriously discussed six or seven contenders for the award. Fixing upon two as deserving, but representing two very different kinds of articles—one monographic, one integrative—the committee wished not to promote one of these approaches over the other and decided to split the award.

Submitted by Nancy F. Cott, Chair

Erik Barnouw Award Committee

The winners of his year's Erik Barnouw Award were Martha Sandlin and Barbara Abrash for "Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo," their biographical film on historian Angie Debo.

In soliciting entries for the award, the committee depended upon the current OAH mailing list, but it also wrote individual film makers and solicited applications. Twenty-one filmmakers submitted work. Each committee member viewed all nominees. In December, 1988, each member listed their top five films. After telephone consultation, the chair compiled a final list and re-viewed those finalists.

In a January 23, 1989 conference call we discussed the finalists. After an hour's discussion we unanimously agreed upon the Award recipient.

Submitted by Dan T. Carter, Chair

Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee

The members of the committee were Stanley N. Katz, chair, John P. Diggins and Kathy Peiss.

This year's committee considered 22 submissions for the 1989 award. None of the submissions was solicited. At least two publishers had not read the instructions carefully, however, and

submitted books which were clearly ineligible for the competition. This was regrettable, because each publisher had books on its list which might well have been competitive.

The committee conducted all of its deliberations by correspondence, since one member was on sabbatical leave in France. Members submitted a short list to the chairman. The three lists were identical as to the top four or five competitors, although the rank order varied slightly. The winning volume was clearly the consensus choice.

The committee was somewhat disappointed in the caliber of the submissions. Only four or five books seemed genuinely prize-worthy, but it was hard to tell whether this was simply a bad year or whether there was some more general problem in the field. On the other hand, the best of the books was clearly prize-worthy, and the committee felt no hesitancy in making its award.

Submitted by Stanley N. Katz, Chair

Merle Curti Award Committee

The Curti Prize Committee in Intellectual History for 1987-1988 reviewed ninety-three books. Approximately one-third were solicited. The committee determined that twenty-one titles were inappropriate and recommended nine of these to the chair of the social history committee.

From November 1987 to December 1988 the committee discussed books through round-robin mailings. From October 1988 to December 1988, informal discussions by phone took place with the chair and other members. Deliberations were completed by a January conference call.

Submitted by Bruce Kuklick, Chair

Ray Allen Billington Award Committee

Twenty-eight commercial and university presses submitted a total of forty-eight titles for the 1987-88 Ray Allen Billington Prize. The full committee met in

October, 1988 during the Western History Association meeting in Wichita, Kansas. We agreed on the following guidelines: evidence of excellent scholarship, importance of concept or theme, originality, style, relevance to mainstream American history, scope and knowledge of field. Each committee member read all forty-eight entries and in mid-January submitted a short list to one another. After further correspondence and discussion by phone, the committee unanimously agreed to award the Billington Prize to Albert L. Hurtado for his *Indian Survival on the California Frontier*.

Submitted by Howard R. Lamar, Chair

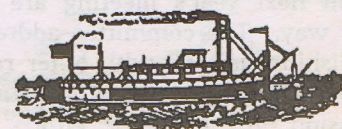
Louis Pelzer Memorial Award Committee

The Pelzer Committee for 1988 consisted of David Thelen (chair), Michael Cassity, Emily Rosenberg, Richard Griswold del Castillo, and Spencer R. Crew.

The committee read and evaluated twenty-three manuscripts submitted for this award presented to a graduate student for the best essay in American history. The prize of \$500, a medal and publication of the essay in *The Journal of American History* was awarded for 1988 to W. Jeffrey Bolster of The Johns Hopkins University for his essay entitled "To Feel Like a Man": Black Seamen in the Northern States, 1800-1860."

Michael Cassity and Spencer R. Crew of the National Museum of American History leave the committee this year. Haines Walton will complete the term of Spencer Crew, who has been asked to serve on the Journal's Editorial Board, and Clayton Koppes will become the newest Committee member.

Submitted by David Thelen, Chair



Organization News

OAH Call for Papers, Annual Meeting 1991

The Program Committee for the annual meeting to be held in Louisville in 1991 invites proposals for sessions, panels, workshops and papers. Although the committee prefers fully packaged session proposals (with chairs, paper givers and commentators), it will give full consideration to proposals for individual papers. Fair evaluation of the proposals requires a standard submission format. Each proposal should include the following: a resume, no longer than 500 words, which states the thesis, methodology and significance of the proposed session, panel, workshop or paper; a prospectus, no longer than 500 words, of each proposed paper and a short recent summary vita for each proposed participant. In order to contain the spiraling costs for reproducing and mailing the more than 1,000 vitas we anticipate will be submitted for the annual meeting, the 1991 Program

Committee prefers the submission of a single page summary rather than an entire c.v.

Deadline for receipt of proposals is **February 1, 1990**.

The theme for the 1991 Annual Meeting is: "Diversity and Dissent: Politics as Social Process." This theme is a response to calls for a comprehensive perspective on the development of American "political" culture or, more appropriately, American "political" cultures. The evolution of the American body politic has entailed changing relations between public and private spheres in different regions, social classes, genders, ethnic and racial groupings. Analysis of these evolving "political" cultures could profit from a conception of "politics" as a phenomenon far broader than the history of elections and parties; "politics" can be conceptualized as a social process responsive in varying de-

grees to the interests, aspirations and self-conscious actions of the broad cross-section of social groups within American society.

The Program Committee seeks a balanced program which (re)presents the best of the current practice of American history. Thus, the Committee encourages submissions in all areas of United States history.

Please take note: Participants in the annual meeting who specialize in American history, that is—practicing American historians, are required to be members of the OAH. Participants representing other disciplines need not be OAH members.

Submit proposals to Armstead L. Robinson, Carter G. Woodson Institute, University of Virginia, 1512 Jefferson Park Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903; tel. (804) 924-3109. ■

National Coordinating Committee Report

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History announces *Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report from the User Community to the National Archives*. The Report, based on research over a ten-month period and interviews with over two-hundred users and archivists, conveys the NCC's concern about the welfare of the National Archives.

A limited number of single copies of the Report are available from the Organization of American Historians. For your free copy, please write to:

NCC Report
OAH
112 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

New President's Priorities

At the OAH Executive Board meeting on April 30th, incoming President Louis R. Harlan made the following list of priorities for his presidential year:

(1) Continue and redouble the effort to involve OAH members in the current reform movement of history teaching in the schools, working through a joint AHA-OAH conference with various K-12 reform groups.

(2) Launch fully the campaign of the Fund For American History, in order better to finance various OAH initiatives now dependent entirely on outside funding.

(3) Address the present crisis in enrollment of minority graduate students in history, working mainly through the Committee on Minority History and Minority Historians.

(4) Seek funding to initiate a nationwide study of graduate training in history. ■

Committee Seeks Bill of Rights Scholars

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights of the Organization of American Historians is interested in establishing a list of lecturers on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. The committee hopes to establish a group of scholars with expertise in the field. If you would be interested in participating, please send a note and a short c.v. to:

Sandra F. VanBurkleo
Department of History
838 Mackenzie Hall
Wayne State University
Detroit, MI 48202

Candidates for 1990

President Elect
Joyce Appleby, UCLA

Executive Board
(vote for three)

Alan Brinkley, Graduate School, CUNY
Drew Gilpin Faust, Univ. of Penn.
Michael Frisch, SUNY, Buffalo
Mary Ryan, UC, Berkeley
Rudolph Vecoli, Univ. of Minnesota
Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Univ. of Fla.

Nominating Board
(vote for one in each pair)

Karen Armstrong, Univ. of Arizona
Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason Univ.

Ronald Grele, Columbia Univ.
Gary Kulik, Smithsonian Institution

Paul Johnson, Univ. of Utah
Joe William Trotter, Carnegie Mellon

Contributors

The following persons made available for sale at the convention copies of their papers given at the 1989 annual meeting with proceeds going to the OAH. The Organization thanks them for this contribution:

M. Christine Anderson, University of Cincinnati
Frank H. Brooks, University of North Texas
Patricia Cline Cohen, University of California, Santa Barbara

Walter Ehrlich, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Gary M. Fink, Georgia State University
John Mark Hansen, The University of Chicago
Nancy Hewitt, University of South Florida
Helen Manning Hunter, Bryn Mawr College

Andrew Hurley, Rhodes College
Janet Irons, Lock Haven University
Clifford Kuhn, Georgia State University
Bruce C. Nelson, Central Michigan University
Edward Papenfuss, Maryland State Archives
Leslie J. Reagan, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Leila Rupp, Ohio State University
Leonard Wallock, Hunter College

Attention Overseas Members

If you plan to attend the 1990 annual meeting in Washington, DC, March 22-25 and would like to have the convention program rushed to you by air mail: (1) send a check or money order for \$15 in U.S. funds to cover postage (payable to the OAH) to OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199, USA; (2) on the form below, print your name and address in English exactly as you want them to appear on the mailing label. The OAH cannot be responsible for returned items. **Please note**, this service is available to overseas members ONLY. Domestic requests cannot be honored.

I enclose US \$15.00 for the complete OAH annual meeting program. Send it to:

clip and mail

1989-90 OAH Lectureship Program

The following is the list of OAH Lecturers for the coming academic year and the topics on which they would like to speak. The specific topic will be agreed upon in advance by the lecturer and his or her host. The lectureship fee of \$750 is paid directly to the Organization of American Historians and the host institution pays the lecturer's travel and lodging.

The money raised by the project enables the OAH to function more effectively on behalf of the

historical profession. Contributions will be acknowledged in the August 1990 *Newsletter* when we publish the list of people who gave lectures for the OAH during the academic year 1989-90 and the institutions at which they spoke. For further information about the Lectureship Program or to make arrangements for a lecture please contact the Lectureship Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408, phone: (812) 855-7311. Available speakers and topics are:

Key:
¹NOT available Semester I
²NOT available Semester II
³NOT available Academic Year 1989-90
⁴Already Scheduled to Lecture, 1989-90

Stephen E. Ambrose, *University of New Orleans*
 Nixon
 Eisenhower
 Operation OVERLORD

Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., *University of Michigan*
 A Changing American Past
 Narrative and the Structures of History
 Bias and Objectivity in Historical Practice

Barton J. Bernstein, *Stanford University*
 Hiroshima and Nagasaki Reconsidered: The "Decision" to Drop the A-Bomb
 The Cuban Missile Crisis
 The Arms Race: Missed Opportunities?
 The Road to Watergate and Beyond
 The Korean War Reconsidered
 The H-Bomb Decision
 The Quest for the Artificial Heart

Allan G. Bogue, ³*University of Wisconsin-Madison*
 Lincoln and the "Unruly Schoolboys": Congressmen and President during the Civil War
 Men of an "Inquiring Disposition": Congress Investigates during the Civil War
 History and Social Science: Recent Patterns of Change

David Brody, ³*University of California-Davis*
 In Dubious Regard: The Historical Roots of Labor's Standing as an American Institution
 Work and Time during Early American Industrialism
 Topics in American Labor History

Clayborne Carson, ¹*Stanford University*
 Martin Luther King, Jr.: Understanding the Man and the Movement
 The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Quest for Black Power
 The Black Panther Party

William H. Chafe, ³*Duke University*
 Contemporary Feminism and Civil Rights
 Changing Gender Roles from 1920 to the Present
 From Roosevelt to Reagan: American Politics in the Past 50 Years

Kathleen Neils Conzen, *University of Chicago*
 Immigration and Rural America
 The Invention of Ethnicity in Nineteenth-Century America

Pete Daniel, *Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History*
 The Transformation of Southern Agriculture
 World War II and the South

Roger Daniels, ⁴*University of Cincinnati*
 Relocation of the Japanese Americans
 The Asian American Experience
 American Immigration and Immigration Policy since 1924

Cullom Davis, *Sangamon State University*
 Sensory History: A Critical Look at A Cultural Trend
 The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln

Alexander DeConde, ³*University of California-Santa Barbara*
 American Diplomatic and Political History
 Aspects of Ethnic History
 War, Revolution, and Communal Violence

Carl N. Degler, ⁴*Stanford University*
 The Family as Force in American History
 Women, Work, and Family
 The Uses and Limits of History
 The Return of Biology to Social Thought
 Franz Boas and the Attack on Racism

Jane S. De Hart, ²*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*
 Gender and the Constitution
 Women and Politics

Robert A. Divine, *University of Texas at Austin*
 Interpreting the Vietnam War
 The Changing Image of Lyndon B. Johnson

Eric Foner, ³*Columbia University*
 Nineteenth-Century U. S. History
 Civil War and Reconstruction

George M. Fredrickson, *Stanford University*
 Black-White Relations since Emancipation: The Search for a Comparative Perspective
 Comparing Black Ideologies and Movements in the United States and South Africa

Frank Freidel, *Harvard University and University of Washington (Emeritus)*
 Franklin D. Roosevelt

Lloyd C. Gardner, ⁴*Rutgers University*
 Vietnam: The Origins of Involvement, 1945-56
 Vietnam: Why It Was so Hard to Disengage
 Nixon and Detente: The Failed Vision

John A. Garraty, *Columbia University*
 Great Depression
 U. S. Constitution
 American National Biography

Paul M. Gaston, *University of Virginia*
 The Two Souths: Teaching Southern History in South Africa
 The Past Before Us: New Directions in Civil Rights Scholarship
 Coming of Age in Utopia: Personal and Professional Reflections on the Fairhope, Alabama, Single Tax Colony

Neil Harris, ³*University of Chicago*
 Public Art in America: An Historical Survey (with slides)
 Shopping and Shopping Centers: An Architectural and Social Survey (with slides)

Samuel P. Hays, ⁴*University of Pittsburgh*
 Environmental Politics in the United States since World War II
 Theory in American History
 The New Deal: Fifty Years Later

John Higham, ³*The Johns Hopkins University*
 From Indian Princess to Statue of Liberty: The Evolution of American National Symbols

Andrea Hinding, *University of Minnesota Libraries*
 Women's History Sources
 Women's History and Feminism
 New Approaches to "Outreach" and "Public History"

Darlene Clark Hine, ³*Michigan State University*
 Afro-American History—Twentieth Century Black Politics
 Black Women's History
 Blacks in the Medical, Legal and Nursing Professions

Joan Hoff-Wilson, *Indiana University and Executive Secretary, Organization of American Historians*
 United States 20th-Century Diplomatic and Political History
 Modern Presidency
 Women and the Constitution

Thomas C. Holt, *University of Chicago*
 Knowledge is Power: The History of Black Education
 Slaves into Free Men: Slavery Emancipation in Comparative Perspective
 The ABC's of Race: Asians, Blacks, and Chicanos in American Life and Thought

Nathan I. Huggins, ³*Harvard University*
 Afro-American History
 American Social and Intellectual History
 American Studies

Harold M. Hyman, *Rice University*
 The Constitution's Bicentennial: or, Onward to a Tricentennial?
 Civil War and Reconstruction as Constructive Revolutions
 Civil Rights and Liberties in American History "Ollie" North's Place in the Constitutional History of American Civil-Military Relationships

Joan M. Jensen, *New Mexico State University*
 Immigrant Women
 Rural Women
 Internal Security Policies

Stanley N. Katz, ⁴*Princeton University*
 The Uneasy Case for Constitutional Equality

Robert Kelley, *University of California-Santa Barbara*
 Taming the Sacramento: American Political Culture, the Environment, and the Making of Public Policy
 American Political Culture in the Gilded Age and in the Age of Reagan: A Comparison
 Political Culture in the United States and the Soviet Union

Linda K. Kerber, ⁴*University of Iowa*
 The Roots of Modern American Feminism

History Will Do It No Justice: Women and the Reinterpretation of the American Revolution
 Women and Individualism in American History

Alice Kessler-Harris, *Temple University*
 Equality and Difference: Historical Perspective on a Contemporary Problem
 Women's Culture in the Workplace
 Women and the Labor Movement

Richard S. Kirkendall, *University of Washington-Seattle*
 Confrontation: Harry S. Truman v. Henry A. Wallace, 1944-1948

J. Morgan Kousser, *California Institute of Technology*
 Toward "Total Political History"
 The First School Segregation Case
 Expert Witnesses and Intent

Walter LaFeber, ⁴*Cornell University*
 U. S. Diplomatic History
 U. S.-Central American Relations

Gerda Lerner, ³*University of Wisconsin-Madison*
 Women's History
 Women's Education
 Feminist Theory
 African-American Women

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 American Culture in the Great Depression
 The Birth of High Culture in Nineteenth-Century America

Leon F. Litwack, ⁴*University of California-Berkeley*
 Growing Up Black in the New South
 Race Relations in the South, 1877-1920 (or from Reconstruction to the Present)
 To Look for America: From Hiroshima to Woodstock (an impressionistic visual examination of American society, with an introductory lecture on American society after 1945)

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 Colonial Life Styles

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 The NAACP and Its Relations with the Labor Movement, 1909-1964: A Study in Paradoxes and Contradictions
 Afro-American Historiography

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 The Bill of Rights at 200 Years
 The Modern History of the First Amendment: Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly
 The Majority and "Discrete and Insular Minorities": The Supreme Court Sets Its Role

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 Who's #1-Evaluating American Presidents
 John M. Murrin, *Princeton University*
 Fundamental Values, the Founding Fathers, and the Constitution
 War and Society in the History of the United States
 American Political Culture and the Rise of Professional Baseball and College Football

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 Rethinking Why the Founding Fathers Did Not Abolish Slavery
 Is There a Crisis in the New Social History?
 Freedom by Degrees: The Abolition of Slavery in Pennsylvania

Irene Neu, ³*Indiana University (Emeritus)*
 Nineteenth-Century American Business and Businessmen
 Women in the American Economy

Mary Beth Norton, *Cornell University*
 Gender and Society in Seventeenth-Century America

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 Fear and Conflict in the United States in the Late Nineteenth Century
 Afro-American History in Two Kinds of Time

Lewis Perry, ⁴*Vanderbilt University*
 American Culture, 1820s to 1860s
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 Social Structure, Social Mobility, and the Distribution of

Power in American History
 The American Presidents Critically Evaluated
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 Our Retreat from the Founding Fathers' Idealism in Foreign Policy
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Keith Ian Polakoff, ³*California State University-Long Beach*
 Political Parties in American History

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 Early National Period

Martin Ridge, ³*The Huntington Library*
 Frederick Jackson Turner and Western History
 The West: From Frontier to Region
 Writing for Scholarly Journals

Anne Firor Scott, ⁴*Duke University*
 Ladies of the Club: Unlikely Revolutionaries
 The Progressive Movement as a Woman's Movement
 The Age of the Common Man and the Uncommon Woman

Barbara Sicherman, ¹*Trinity College*
 Reading and Gender: Books and Reading in Victorian and Progressive America
 The Progressive Generation of Women

Kathryn Kish Sklar, ³*State University of New York-Binghamton*
 The Political Culture of American Women in the Progressive Era
 The Political Culture of Antebellum American Women
 Women in American Social Science, 1850-1900

James Morton Smith, *University of Delaware and Director Emeritus, The Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum*
 Madison, Jefferson, and the Bill of Rights: Liberty and Authority in Early Republican Thought
 The Constitution: The Origins of American Federalism
 James Madison and the Constitution

Kenneth M. Stampp, *University of California-Berkeley*
 Sectionalism
 Civil War and Reconstruction

Arnold H. Taylor, *Howard University*
 The Involvement of Black Americans in American Foreign Policy
 Human Rights in Anglo-American Diplomacy
 The Evolution of America's Narcotics Diplomacy

David Thelen, *Indiana University*
 Modern Consumer Movements and the Drive to Control Production in Twentieth-Century America
 American Historical Writing and the Challenges of Specialization
 Popular Response to the Iran-Contra Hearings in the Summer of 1987

George B. Tindall, *University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*
 U. S. History
 History of the South Since Reconstruction

Edgar A. Toppin, *Virginia State University*
 Afro-American History
 Civil War and Reconstruction
 Twentieth-Century United States

Allen W. Trelease, *University of North Carolina-Greensboro*
 The Reconstruction Era, Particularly in the South
 The Civil War Era, Other than Military Southern History, Particularly Nineteenth Century

Maris A. Vinovskis, *University of Michigan*
 American Family History
 Adolescent Pregnancy
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Joseph F. Wall, ¹*Grinnell College*
 American History-Post Civil War Industrialism

Bertram Wyatt-Brown, ³*University of Florida*
 Southern Literary Culture: Walker Percy and Family Traditions
 Religious Development in the Nineteenth-Century South
 The Meaning of the Lost Cause Legend

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 Nineteenth-Century American Social History, Especially U. S.-Indian Relations
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