



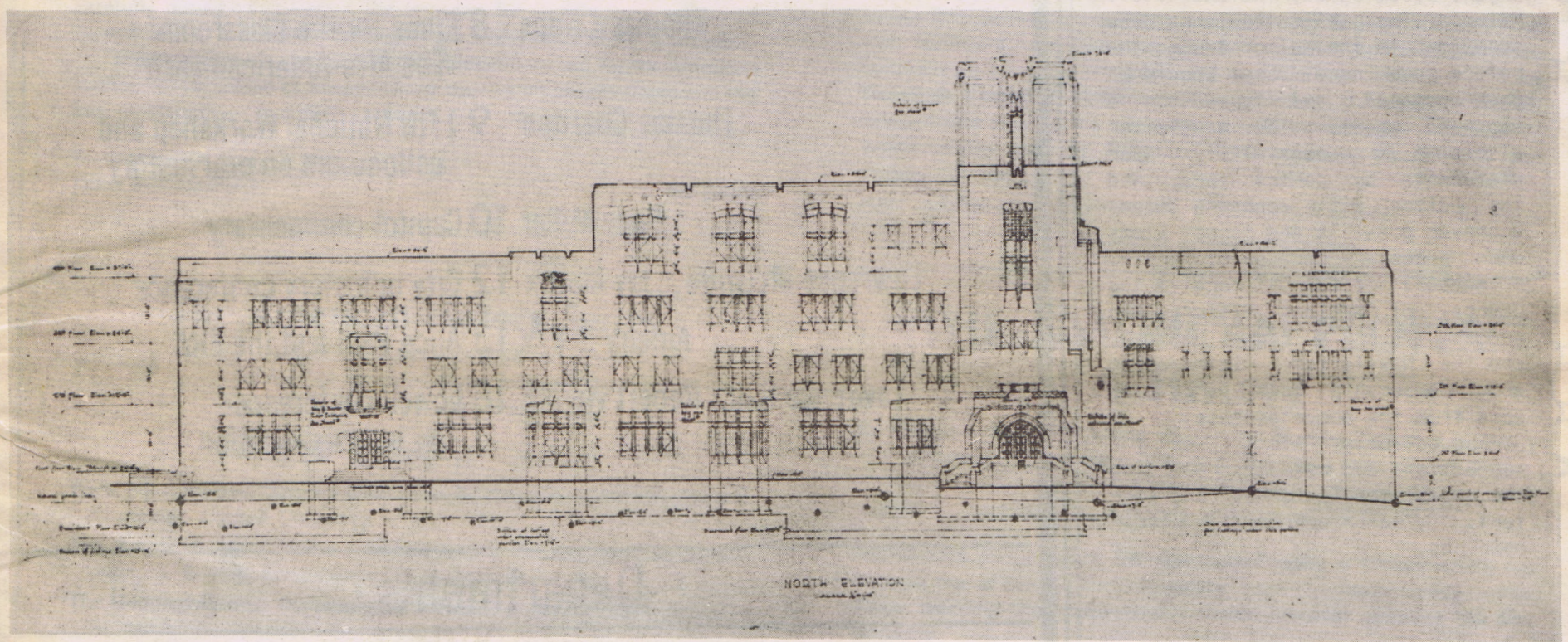
NEWSLETTER

The Organization of American Historians

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Special convention supplement



FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS DOCKET N91477-F

OAH Executive Board actions

**Films for the classroom:
the Afro-American Case**

Capitol commentary

FBI research through the FOIA

History over the years

Alice Paul and the ERA



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

The editorial staff asks for suggestions and comments regarding the Newsletter's format and content. We appreciate your opinions.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION



IN FUTURE ISSUES

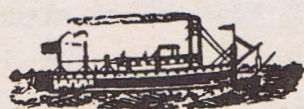
Darlene Roth *on market factors in public history*

Donald Parkerson *on migration in America*

Walter Johnson *on history over the years*

Arnold Offner *on FDR and American foreign policy*

Lorraine Brown *on the federal theatre project*



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

NEWSLETTER

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COVER: The Spring of 1983 marks the 50th anniversary of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal." The press latched on to the phrase "new deal" after FDR used it in his 1932 nomination acceptance speech, "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people." Under the Public Works Administration (PWA), part of Roosevelt's "New Deal," Indiana University received part of the funds necessary to construct several campus buildings. The cover of this Newsletter was taken from the original blueprints of the Business and Economics building, now Woodburn Hall. The building was completed in 1940 with the help of PWA funds. This drawing of the north elevation is reproduced with the permission of the Indiana University Archives, Bloomington.

History over the years

The MVHA and the OAH

In 1965 the Mississippi Valley Historical Association became the Organization of American Historians

Richard W. Leopold

WHEN I JOINED the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in 1937 and attended my first meeting at Indianapolis in 1938 during my initial year of teaching at Harvard, it bore little resemblance to the Organization of American Historians we know today. The differences in purpose, size, operations, and type of membership are striking. Its mission, according to the constitution, was "to promote historical study and research and to secure cooperation between the historical societies and departments of history of the Mississippi Valley." Those words of the founders had remained unchanged since 1907. Of the thousand or so members, only about 560 were individuals; the remainder were libraries or exchanges. At the St. Louis meeting in 1937, the 270 registrants made it the largest thus far. Almost all were white males.

The Association was controlled by men who lived in the Valley, a region defined as the area between the Appalachians and the Rockies. In 1924, the Secretary-Treasurer had asserted that "officers and editors should not be elected who reside outside the confines of the valley." Not until 1955 was a president elected -- Edward C. Kirkland of Bowdoin -- who broke that rule; no editor has yet done so. In 1938, the annual meeting had never been held east of Cincinnati and Detroit or west of Grand Forks, Oklahoma City, and Austin,

When the Executive Committee had a chair from 1916 to 1970, no woman ever held that position

and not until 1969 and 1970 did the OAH meet on the east and west coasts. The only woman to be president before 1938 -- nay, before 1981 -- was Louise P. Kellogg, Senior Research Associate at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1930-31. In 1923, she was also the first woman member of the Board of Editors of the then nine-year-old *Review*. The first female member of the Executive Committee, Idris A. Head, Librarian of the Missouri Historical Society was elected in 1912; but she served only one year, presumably because in April 1913 she married Clarence W. Alvord, a past president and thus an *ex officio* member of the committee. Not until 1920 did Margaret J. Mitchell, Assistant Professor at Oklahoma, become the second woman member. When the Executive Committee had a chair from 1916 to 1970, no woman ever filled that position.

In 1938, the Executive Committee consisted of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, the Managing Editor of the *Review*, six former presidents, and nine elected members. There were no blacks, Hispanics, or Jews. Two were women: Clara S. Paine, who became Secretary-Treasurer in 1916 when her husband (the first incumbent) died, and Ruth L. Higgins, Professor of History and Dean at Beaver College near Philadelphia. Of the other sixteen, three were at institutions in Ohio; two each in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri; and one each in Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Colorado, and the District of Columbia. The last, President Clarence E. Carter, was editing for the State Department *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, the Association's favorite government venture in scholarship; but he had been born and educated in Illinois and had taught in Ohio for twenty-eight years before going to Washington.

The Editorial Board in 1938 comprised eight men and one woman. Grace Lee Nute was Curator of Manuscripts at the Minnesota Historical Society and Associate Professor of History at Hamline. The universities of the eight were Western Reserve, Vanderbilt, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Cincinnati, Harvard, and Pennsylvania. Though from the Atlantic seaboard, Frederick Merk and Arthur P. Whitaker were historians of the West. As Managing Editor from 1930 to 1941, Arthur C. Cole did not repeat what his predecessor had said about the *Review*. In 1924, Milo M. Quaife had asserted that the journal would focus on "that comparatively small segment of the past which had its setting in the Mississippi Valley"; in 1929 he had written that "the task to which this *Review* addresses itself is the promotion of the historical interests of mid-America."

In 1938, the all-male Program Committee of six was headed by James G. Randall of Illinois. His colleagues represented Ohio State, Minnesota, Cincinnati, Pennsylvania (Whitaker again), and the Missouri Historical Society. If the sessions had any theme, it was not stated in the report for the *Review*. The absence of blacks and Hispanics and the presence of only two women, both as presiding officers, reflected the state of the profession and not the design of the committee. Louise P. Kellogg was a last-minute substitute, while Louise B. Dunbar of the University of Illinois was the only participant, strangely, to have "Dr." before her name in the printed program. Excluding the joint sessions with the Teachers' Section and the American Society of Church

History, ten presiding officers came from institutions of the Valley: Michigan, Indiana, Ohio University, Purdue, Illinois, Northwestern, the Illinois State Historical Society, Wisconsin, Iowa, Iowa State. An eleventh came from the University of North Carolina. Those reading the twenty-three papers represented a broader range: Harvard, Cornell, St. Lawrence, Susquehanna, Washington and Lee, State Teachers College in Farmville, Virginia, the National Archives, the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, the Historical Records Survey, and the University of Washington as well as Ohio State, Oberlin, Denison, the Detroit Public Library, Wisconsin, DePaul, Minnesota, Iowa State, and Louisiana State.

At the 1938 Indianapolis meeting, the Executive Committee voted to give the Review the subtitle of A Journal of American History; in 1964, JAH became the main title

The 1938 meeting had a traditional format. There were three papers at every session, one with a chair but none with commentators. A provocative chair like Howard K. Beale might stimulate discussion with remarks of his own, but normally there were only questions from the floor, most of them polite. On the first morning a single session was scheduled; two became the rule for that afternoon, for the next morning and afternoon, and for the final morning. There were lunches and dinners on the first two days, as well as a complimentary tea and smoker in the late afternoon and evening of the first day, and a guided automobile tour of the city in the late afternoon of the second day. The presidential address followed the first dinner; two humorous papers the second. The initial lunch cost seventy-five cents; the second was free. The price of each dinner was \$1.50 at a time when the headquarters hotel offered a single room and bath for \$2.50 and a double with twin beds and bath for \$5.00. I cannot recall whether I attended those feasts, but I do not believe that I would have, on the one hand, passed up a complimentary meal or, on the other hand, have possessed the black tie required for the annual dinner.

Much of what transpired at Indianapolis in 1938 has faded from memory.



History Over the Years

My session was labeled "Education and Reform," and I read the first paper entitled "Was Robert Dale Owen a Reformer?" The other two dealt with episodes in the history of Oberlin and Miami Universities. If my paper received any searching analysis, I have long since forgotten it. I do not remember feeling very much an outsider from distant Massachusetts, but then I was a very young newcomer. Three things I do recall. One was seeing again the speaker at the luncheon on the first day, Luther H. Evans, then Director of the Historical Records Survey and later Librarian of Congress. Evans had taught me in 1931 during my junior year at Princeton. A second was quoting in my paper a French author, as Owen had done, on the pitfalls in writing autobiography. Later, two former students of Arthur M. Schlesinger, who had also directed my dissertation, warned that I would be regarded as a show-off if I used a foreign language at such a meeting. Both were natives of and professors in Illinois. Finally, there was the motor tour during which I sat with two of the most volu-

The absence of blacks and Hispanics and the presence of only two women on the 1938 program reflected the state of the profession and not the design of the Program Committee

ble and opinionated younger historians. Anybody caught between Howard K. Beale and Francis B. Simkins for an hour and a half was not likely to forget the experience.

Only one event at Indianapolis really looked to the future. For reasons not stated in the printed record, the Executive Committee voted unanimously on April 28, 1938 to give the Review the subtitle of A Journal of American History. Not until 1964 did the subtitle become the main one.

Although it took until 1965 to adopt a national name, the trend was in that direction. In his report as Program Chair for the 1940 meeting at Omaha, William B. Hesseltine declared that "the association has long since outgrown its regional

beginnings, and its very name has only an antiquarian significance." In his report as Program Chair of the 1949 meeting at Madison, Ray A. Billington wrote that the geographic scope of the participants suggested that the Association "is fast becoming the national society of American history rather than a regional organization." As Program Chair for the 1956 meeting at Pittsburgh --the easternmost site up to that time-- I helped enlist as participants, in addition to those from the Valley, four from Columbia; three each from Harvard, North Carolina, and California at Berkeley; two each from Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Goucher, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and one each from Bowdoin, Williams, Smith, Clark, Willimantic State Teachers, Hunter, New York University, Haverford, Lehigh, the Naval Academy, Howard, Maryland, Duke, North Carolina State, the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Florida State, Washington, Oregon, Occidental, Southern California, and California at Los Angeles as well as several from the seat of the federal government. Yet of the 104 people who participated in the program, there was only one woman and one black. In 1956, the Association was a national organization, even though lacking such a name, but it was still years away from giving full opportunity to women, blacks, and Hispanics.

**House ratifies
Office
of the Bicentennial
and House Historian
see page 10
for details**

OAH Executive Board actions

The OAH Executive Board held its fall meeting in Bloomington, Indiana, November 5-6, 1982. The Board spent considerable time reviewing the financial situation of the Organization and exploring means of reducing expenses. Treasurer Robert K. Murray reported that the current deficit of \$19,000 did not threaten the solvency of the Organization, but that a cash flow problem may develop. This is because much of the OAH's assets are earmarked and certain capital expenditures have always been taken out of the operating budget. The Executive Board voted to eliminate its per diem to reduce expenses and considered a motion to limit reimbursement of its travel expenses to the spring Board meeting for those over and above \$150. Opponents of the motion argued that passage would limit Board membership to wealthy members of the profession and would reduce the democratic composition of the Board.

To reduce the Organization's expenses the Board also approved a by-law change that authorizes a public accountant instead of a certified public accountant to review the financial records of the OAH. Treasurer Murray explained that the change would save approximately \$1,000 a year and not be a risk to the Organization. Legal counsel has assured the officers that a public accountant's review of the financial books satisfies all legal requirements. The by-law change will go to the membership at the business meeting for action.

The Board acted on several issues related to the annual meetings of OAH. It decided not to change any sites through 1987 for which the Organization has already signed contracts. It instructed the Executive Secretary to make the cost of air fare and hotel rates the primary consideration in the selection of future sites. The Executive Secretary reported that as a result of the new policy requiring program participants to be OAH members, the number of program participants who are specialists in American history but not members of the OAH is down sharply. The Board decided that in the future exemptions will be granted only

through consultation between the President, Executive Secretary, and the Program Chair.

Executive Secretary Hoff-Wilson praised the work of the NCC project director Page Putnam Miller and said that Miller has made good congressional contacts for the profession. Unfortunately, NCC still lacks recognition as an autonomous entity, although this may change as more professional organizations join in supporting NCC. The negotiations regarding the rewriting of NCC's charter have gone well. The Society of American Archivists is now supporting NCC's lobbying efforts and the Western Historical Association and Phi Alpha Theta have substantially increased their contributions. The Board decided to maintain the present level of OAH support for NCC while continuing to urge members to make a \$5 voluntary contribution.

The Board accepted the recommendations of the committee reviewing the office of Editor chaired by Kenneth M. Stamp. The recommendations included making the Executive Secretary an ex officio member of the Editorial Board and adding a copy editor to the Journal staff so that the editor would have more time to solicit articles of special interest to the profession. In addition, the Board suggested that Editorial Board meetings have a written agenda and be longer so that a portion of the discussion could be opened for members to express their ideas and comments about the Journal to the Editor and his advisors.

The Board's Grant Review Committee reported on the FIPSE grant integrating women's history into the American history and Western Civilization survey courses. After discussion of the report and the general editor's timetable for completion of the project, the Board decided to make June 1983 the final deadline. It instructed the editor to work initially on completing the U.S. II and Western Civilization I packets for their use at conferences this spring sponsored by the Lilly Foundation. The Board expects the editor to implement the changes recommended by the grant review committee

and asked the same committee to review the entire project in June.

The Board authorized the Richard Leopold Award and Avery Craven Award to raise only \$7,500 if the sponsors of the awards choose not to give a medal with the award. Because Avery Craven was a Quaker, the Board decided that the award would not go to books of purely military history.

The Board considered a letter of Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut, concerning the promotion of history in high-quality, mass-circulation magazines. The Board agreed this was an area where the profession failed to reach a significant portion of the reading public. There was general agreement that the Organization should encourage members to write timely articles for these publications. [See letter on page 16]

President Bogue and Executive Secretary Hoff-Wilson reported that changes in the National Endowment for the Humanities may be defining the humanities in such a way as to leave out wide areas of the historical profession, especially broad segments of social history and quantitative history. The changes make NEH more like a private foundation than in the past. The Board found this news disturbing and Bogue said that he would appoint an ad hoc committee of the Board to write a definition of history and its place in the humanities which might work in conjunction with the recently appointed NEH committee to define the humanities.

The Board rejected proposals for the OAH to endorse a textbook, to lengthen the term of the Public History Committee, to discount Journal subscriptions to members of American Studies International, and to establish guidelines for Ph.D. programs in history.

Following is a list of the major actions taken by the Board at its meeting:

APPROVED a by-law change so that the Organization's financial records can be checked by a public accountant instead of a C.P.A. This will go to the business meeting in April.

APPROVED all of the recommendations of the committee to review the editor including the following: adding a half-time copy editor to the

Journal's staff; encouraging the editor to publish interpretive essays broad in scope, historiographical essays, and review essays; authorizing as soon as possible for the Journal to begin work on a fifteen-year index; and placing the Executive Secretary on the Editorial Board as an ex officio member to better coordinate the Journal and the Newsletter. The Board added to this list that the meeting of the Editorial Board be more deliberative and that a session open to all members be planned at future annual meetings.

STAYED with existing contracts concerning annual meeting sites through 1987, but urged that the total package (air fare, hotel costs, and so on) be made the primary consideration in selecting future sites.

ACCEPTED the exemptions permitted for this year's program of participants who are not members of the OAH, but no future exemptions can be made without consultations among the President, the Executive Secretary, and Program Chair(s).

AUTHORIZED (without a formal vote) the Executive Secretary to negotiate a stronger wording in the NCC charter that would emphasize that NCC is the product of OAH-AHA work, and its role in advocacy is the promotion of the interests of professional historians.

EXTENDED the deadline of the editor of the FIPSE grant on integrating women's history from January 1983 to June 1983.

ELIMINATED the per diem for the Executive Board's November meeting.

APPROVED allowing the Craven and Leopold Award Committees to raise only \$7,500 respectively with the understanding that no medal would be given with the awards.

REJECTED the request for changing the entry requirements of the Frederick Jackson Turner Award to allow presses to submit more than one book.

ESTABLISHED an ad hoc OAH committee to study various insurance plans.

AGREED to appoint a representative to serve as OAH liaison on the Battelle Nuclear Waste Program Review Committee.

AGREED to hold November meetings of the Board (after 1983) at a site with the least expensive air fares.

OAH lobbying efforts

THE OAH EXECUTIVE BOARD recently authorized asking the membership for voluntary contributions of five dollars in order to finance more effective national and state public advocacy. For those of you who believe that the OAH should engage in lobbying activities on behalf of the historical profession, please send your contribution as soon as possible. It will be used primarily to support the public policy advocacy work of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History which has had considerable success this past year on federal budgetary

items affecting historians. Remember that anything you contribute is tax deductible.

All contributions are appreciated and should be sent to the OAH at 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Thus far, membership response to this appeal has been positive. Donations received to date indicate membership enthusiasm and generous support for OAH advocacy work. However, continued contributions are necessary for effective lobbying efforts.

OAH slate for 1983

PRESIDENT

Anne Firor Scott, Duke University

PRESIDENT-ELECT

Arthur S. Link, Princeton University

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Eric Foner, Columbia University

Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University

David Levering Lewis, University of California, San Diego

Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois at Chicago

Kathryn Kish Sklar, University of California, Los Angeles

Russell F. Weigley, Temple University

John Alexander Williams, National Endowment for the Humanities

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Philip L. Cantelon, National Council on Public History
Heather A. Huyck, National Park Service

Darlene Clark Hine, Purdue University
Alton Hornsby, Jr., Morehouse College

Joan M. Jensen, New Mexico State University
William K. Scarborough, University of Southern Mississippi

Bruce M. Stave, University of Connecticut
Ronald G. Walters, The Johns Hopkins University





FBI research through FOIA

FOIA offers the prospect of historical research into FBI files

Athan Theoharis

UNTIL RECENTLY, HISTORIANS of twentieth-century America had not researched the voluminous records of the FBI even if their research interests involved federal surveillance policy or the subjects of FBI investigations. Such research had been impossible because FBI records were totally closed.

These restrictions recently have been partially lifted: in 1977 Bureau files for the 1908-22 period were deposited at the National Archives, and an FBI records retention plan drafted by the National Archives is currently under review in Federal District Judge Harold Greene's court.

The limited availability of FBI records, continued classification restrictions on such records, combined with FBI filing procedures effectively ensures that to research the history of the FBI, major federal cases, or organizations and individuals which had been the subject of FBI investigations, historians must employ the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of 1966, as substantively amended in 1974.

There are two reasons why the FOIA alone offers the prospect for historical research: requestors can challenge "national security" claims and be assured of an impartial judicial determination of the validity of such claims; and agencies are required to search all relevant files pertaining to an FOIA request thereby effectively undercutting a principal research problem confronting the historian of federal intelligence agencies--the creation of separate filing systems to isolate sensitive documents from the agency's central records system. (For a further discussion of these separate filing procedures and attendant research problems,

see my essay in Athan Theoharis, ed., Beyond the Hiss Case: The FBI, Congress, and the Cold War, Temple University Press, 1982.)

Despite these advantages, many historians have been discouraged from using the FOIA to obtain FBI records of importance to their research. For them, the Act's principal disadvantage derives from the high processing fees required for its use: requestors are obligated to pay processing fees of ten cents per page, a cost requirement which can be prohibitively expensive given the voluminous nature of FBI files. (One historian researching the Smith Act cases, Michael Belknap of the University of Georgia, was advised that FBI processing fees would total \$300,000.) Nor

take into account the public-interest character of specialized historical research. Historians might publish their findings in obscure journals or in monographs published by university presses; nonetheless, these findings furthered the public's understanding of important issues and could be of more enduring significance than a page-one news story. These arguments seemed to be convincing. On January 5, 1981, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti issued a memorandum to the heads of all federal agencies and departments clarifying departmental policy on FOIA fee waivers. Civiletti stipulated that "Except in extraordinary cases, the decision to grant a fee waiver under the Freedom of Information Act is vested in the discretion of the agency

Administration having initiated a review of FOIA policy. Ultimately, the Department, by letter dated June 18, 1982, denied my request for a fee waiver because the FBI records which I had requested "contain a great deal of insubstantial material." While I was prepared to litigate this ruling, and was confident that I would prevail in the courts, I immediately petitioned for reconsideration of this decision and proposed as an acceptable settlement that I be granted a partial waiver of the processing fees. In this letter requesting reconsideration, I went into greater detail than I had in my March 1981 appeal letter. Rather than assuming that Justice Department attorneys were familiar with historical research methods, the significance of the documentation in the requested FBI files, and the significance of the research questions I proposed to address, I made a detailed case for my project and further sought to describe the distinctiveness of historical research requiring access to voluminous files which might contain only a few "smoking gun" documents. (I had concluded, from conversations I had had with Justice Department attorneys responsible for making fee waiver decisions, that part of the reason for the adverse decision--that the requested documents contained a "great deal of insubstantial material"--stemmed from differing research methodologies of historians and lawyers.) This further clarification proved to be convincing; by letter dated September 13, 1982, the Department agreed to grant a partial fee waiver.

This reversal was not merely a personal victory; it constitutes a precedent of potential value for other historical researchers and is the reason why I have outlined my experiences. Other historians interested in researching FBI records but who have been dissuaded from using the FOIA because of financial considerations, should consider requesting fee waivers. I should, however, identify the potential problems of this precedent.

First, I have not been granted a total fee waiver. The requestor must be prepared to defray part of the costs attendant to obtaining FBI records; and even reduced fees can be prohibitively expensive. While my research

FBI files to be deposited at Marquette

FOLLOWING IS A LIST of FBI files which Dr. Theoharis will make available at the Marquette Library when the FBI has processed his FOIA request:

The Official and Confidential Files of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

The Official and Confidential Files of FBI Assistant Director Louis Nichols

The Personal Files of FBI Associate Director Clyde Tolson
The FBI's files on the House Committee on Un-American Activities

The FBI's "symbol number sensitive source index" and "surreptitious entries" file

All SAC Letters

All Bureau Bulletins

The FBI's Federal Register file

The FBI's American Legion Contact Program policy file

The FBI's Manual of Investigations for 1927, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1976, and 1978

FBI Executive Conference minutes file

The "June mail" policy file

The Departmental Orders file

The FBI's Suggestion Program File

The FBI's Destruction of Files file

have historians been encouraged to exploit the FOIA's fee waiver provision--that such processing fees are to be waived if release of the documents was in "the public interest." Federal officials had interpreted the public interest clause to mean literally public interest; fee waivers were accordingly granted if the released documents would result in major news stories or involved FBI investigations of cases commanding general public interest (for example, Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.).

Historians and legal scholars accordingly have sought to convince Department of Justice officials that this interpretation of the "public interest" clause failed to

concerned. Congress clearly intended that this discretion be exercised generously in all cases where either the content of the records being released or the identity of the requestor suggests that the public interest would be served by doing so. Examples of requestors who should ordinarily receive consideration for partial fee waivers, at minimum, would be representatives of the news media or public interest organizations, and historical researchers."

Encouraged by this ruling, in March 1981 I formally applied for a fee waiver for specified FBI files I had requested under the FOIA. My fee waiver appeal was not formally considered for over a year, the newly-elected Reagan

into FBI files has been funded through sizable research grants from private foundations, the funding proposals of more junior scholars might not be as competitive at this time of declining resources. Yet, there remain alternative sources of research support, one of which has been employed by Michigan State historian Kenneth Waltzer. The Michigan State Library helped to defray the costs of Waltzer's FOIA request because he agreed to deposit the requested FBI files in the Library's research collections.

Processing fees are to be waived if the release of documents is in "the public interest"

Second, I could make a case for the significance of my research, and refute the characterization that the requested records contained a "great deal of insubstantial material" because I had already received a portion of the documents I was requesting. More important, the particular FBI records I was requesting were unquestionably substantial: either because they had been purposefully maintained in separate files owing to their sensitivity (the Official and Confidential Files of former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Official and Confidential Files of former

FBI Assistant Director Louis Nichols, and Personal Files of

Historians should not assume that Department of Justice attorneys command the specialized knowledge to recognize the significance of the proposed research project

former FBI Associate Director Clyde Tolson) or were major policy documents maintained in the Bureau's administrative matters file ("June mail" policy documents, the "symbol number sensitive source index").

If my success has any precedential value, then, other historians, whenever submitting fee waiver requests, must describe in detail the significance of their research projects and how requested FBI records will contribute to understanding important historical questions. The historian should not assume, as I had when first submitting a fee waiver request in March 1981, that Department of Justice attorneys command the specialized knowledge to recognize the significance of the proposed research project. The open-mindedness of the Department of Justice and FBI attorneys who reviewed my reconsideration request should

encourage historians to seek fee waivers. In concluding, let me affirm my willingness to assist any historian contemplating exploiting this precedential decision.

Editor's Note: As reported in the August Newsletter, through the lobbying efforts of the NCC, the OAH was able to obtain new language in a substitute version of S. 1730 amending the FOIA. It specifically exempted scholars from paying processing fees. Had this bill passed Congress it would have alleviated some of the problems outlined in Theoharis's article.

**NEW
MLA JOB SERVICE**

With the support of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Modern Language Association has broadened its employment service to include opportunities in the business world. While continuing its academic employment division, subscribers to the new MLA Career Information Services will have access to announcements of positions in busi-

ness. The new service will try to make it easier for humanities Ph.D.s to find employment outside academe by inviting businesses to list job openings with them and by giving advice about the job search. During the first year of operation, the services' business division will list employment opportunities only in the New York City area, with the exception of openings in firms already hiring humanities Ph.D.s.

Job referrals will take place in two ways, depending on the practices of the businesses participating in the service. During the year, subscribers will receive a limited number of announcements of positions as they become available. These announcements will be made by mail, wire, or telephone, depending on time constraints. It will be up to the subscribers to contact businesses if they are interested. The service will also develop a file of subscribers' resumes to submit to businesses that do not wish to announce openings.

The cost of the service -- a workshop, counseling, and job referrals -- for one year is \$95.00. Interested subscribers should write for an application. Contact Phyllis Franklin, MLA, 62 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011.

**BE SURE TO SEE THE SPECIAL
OAH CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT
AFTER PAGE 14**

=====Secondary and middle school teachers:=====
=====plans for 1983 National History Day underway=====



*"Would you say Attila is doing an excellent job,
a good job, a fair job, or a poor job?"*

Drawing by Chas. Addams; © 1982 The New Yorker Magazine

THE THEME OF the 1983 National History Day Contest will be "Turning Points in History." Secondary and middle school teachers are invited to recommend to their students that they undertake projects which will illustrate how an individual, concept, or event had a significant impact on the future course of the family or the community, or on national or world history.

Students in grades six through twelve may enter in any one of six categories: historical paper; individual project; group project; in-

dividual performance; group performance; media presentation (individual or group). Entries in the Junior Division will be judged separately from those in the Senior Division.

State contests will be held in mid-May and the National Contest on June 16-18, 1983 in Washington, D.C.

For additional information on National History Day 1983, write or call Dr. Lois Scharf, Executive Director, National History Day, Case Western Reserve University, 11201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, (216) 421-8803.



This is part of a continuing series of Newsletter articles, which explores applications of documentary and dramatic films to classroom teaching. To obtain information or to make recommendations concerning the series, contact Robert Brent Toplin, Editor, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina 28406.

Thomas Cripps

THE MOST REWARDING part of teaching with Afro-American material on film is the limitless range of surviving footage that makes every teacher a combination film maker-pedagogue. Instructors can turn not only to the old reliable rented documentaries, but also to many other selections that challenge their creativity. There are more than one hundred "race movies" (features made for black audiences) that teach much about black life between the wars. Several historians have bought footage from the topical films of the 1890s and later made their own teaching tools, tinkering and reassembling from year to year. Teachers have used Hollywood films as "mirrors" of their times and shown antique documentaries to provide evidence of older racial attitudes and behaviors. Even television newsfilm can be ordered in its raw state from the Vanderbilt Television Archives and studied in the classroom as document rather than documentary.

Of course--and here the sermon begins--in order to learn what these archival films have to teach, the student must have acquired

Film teaches only when students already know something

some prior knowledge by the old-fashioned means of reading. We cannot assume that our students are members of the "media generation" and, therefore, can "read" films. Students are more media-prone than media-sensitive. They turn on a television set much as one might flip a lightswitch--to prepare the room for entry, not to learn from the light given off. Thus, for them to learn from the first Uncle Tom's Cabin (1903), the Signal Corps film, The Negro Soldier (1944), or George Stoney's Palmour Street (1950), they must already have read about life in Stowe's America, or Roosevelt's age of

moviegoing, or the black version of World War II, or the South when Stoney shot his movie. Even a CBS compilation film needs to be approached with caution. Film teaches only when students already know something.

Caution should extend to knowledge of the social context of the film as well as the era it purports to reveal. To know that The Negro Soldier included both stockshots and dramatizations and that the Army peered over the shoulders of its makers is to teach more than the film intended the viewer to know.

As long as we are on the subject of caution, I would like to take issue with previous writers in this series who have recommended using Hollywood films as historical sources. Very few such films are so packed with informative imagery as to warrant viewing in their entirety. To ask students to

movies" is so rich in informative imagery, themes, and plots that complete showings are warranted. The Scar of Shame (1927), for example, speaks volumes about the values and way of life of the urban black bourgeoisie of the 1920s as does The Blood of Jesus (1940) on the subject of the religiosity of the rural, black South, and as Paradise in Harlem (1939) speaks to the persistent urge for a sense of black urban community.

A final word must be said about the classroom uses of theatrical films. Much of twentieth-century black culture has been expressed through the idiom of jazz, and users of film should know that almost every major performer of black music, both vocal and instrumental, has been preserved on film, beginning in 1929 with Duke Ellington in Black and Tan and Bessie Smith in The St. Louis Blues.

Films made especially to

has combined brilliantly live interviews, library footage, and stills in his history of blacks in World War I, Men of Bronze, a technique repeated in his lengthy I Remember Harlem. Post Newsweek Television has produced Black Shadows on a Silver Screen, a compilation history of black independent film makers between the world wars that makes use of footage of Oscar Micheaux, Robeson, Josephine Baker, George P. Johnson, and other blacks associated with film.

Recent events in the history of the civil rights

Much of 20th-century black culture has been expressed through the idiom of jazz, and almost every major performer of black music has been preserved on film

Films for the classroom: the Afro-American case

We cannot assume that students are members of the "media generation" and can "read" films; they are more media-prone than media-sensitive

watch all of Five Star Final in order to get the essence of a newsroom is to ask them to eat a whole tub of butter just to get the flavor. Instead, a creative teacher might wish to rent several neglected (and therefore cheap) films, fragments of which could help make a point. For example, if you wished to demonstrate to a class that World War II was a watershed of sorts in American race relations, you would be well-served by thirty minutes' worth of segments from Crash Dive, Sahara, Lifeboat, Bataan, and the first ten minutes of The Negro Soldier. Together they constitute a compelling documentation. This statement is not meant, of course, for the eyes of cinema scholars for whom it would be akin to reducing Citizen Kane to a thirty minute audio-visual aid.

I would make some exceptions to this rule of thumb. Sometimes it is better not to use snippets of feature films. The genre known as "race

convey information tend to be uneven and disappointing. Partly, this may be traced to cautious film makers who emphasize heroism--sometimes at the expense of objectivity. For example, historians have revealed a many-sided, ambiguous Booker T. Washington, yet film makers continue to depict him as no more than a cardboard hero. Other than Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, and Jack Johnson, few twentieth-century figures have attracted film makers. Indeed, Carlton Moss, through his work on Denmark Vesey, Douglass, Tubman, and Dunbar, has enjoyed a near monopoly on biographical films.

Thematic compilation films are a different matter. Both CBS and the BBC have done survey histories, the latter with an emphasis on slavery and its abolition. William Greaves, although relying heavily on still-photographs, has produced From These Roots, a treatment of the "Harlem Renaissance." William Miles

movement have inspired a spate of evocative motion pictures, as though the movement were a form of political theatre whose actors--Martin Luther King, Rap Brown, and the others in the cast--attracted film makers. The list seems endless: William Klein's Eldridge Cleaver, St. Claire Bourne's Let the Church Say Amen, Haskell Wexler's The March, William Jersey's A Time for Burning, Mike Gray's The Murder of Fred Hampton, Ed Pincus's Black Natchez, and dozens more.

Recent events in the history of the civil rights movement have inspired a spate of evocative motion pictures

One last genre of films on recent black life and culture deserves treatment, an anthropological type produced in the South by the Center for Southern Folklore and in the North by the Black Filmmakers Foundation. The former institution has turned out such films as Gravel Springs Fife and Drum and Black Delta Religion, while the latter has focused on the urban scene with films such as Warrington Hudlin's Street Corner Stories and Black at Yale.

FILMOGRAPHY

All of the early archival films mentioned in the beginning of this essay may be located by consulting the footnotes of Thomas Cripps, Slow

Fade to Black: The Negro in American Film, 1900-1942 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1977). The Vanderbilt Television Archives, the Center for Southern Folklore, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the National Audio-Visual Center, the Black Filmmakers Foundation, and other repositories either issue catalogues or an-

swer queries by mail. Some repositories will duplicate films that are in the public domain at a price per foot. For rental sources, credits, details of production, and brief synopses of hundreds of black films, see Phyllis Rauch Klotman, Frame by Frame -- A Black Filmography (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1979).

17th national workshop and colloquium on oral history

Thomas L. Charlton

THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL Workshop and Colloquium on Oral History, the annual gathering of the Oral History Association, met on October 7-10, 1982 at the historic Menger Hotel in San Antonio. OHA President John A. Neuenschwander (Carthage College) presided over the Workshop planned by Joel Gardner (Louisiana State Archives) and the Colloquium directed by John J. Fox, Jr. (Salem State College).

Arranged in two tracks, the 1982 Workshop sessions were presented at both the introductory level and at an advanced level designed to challenge experienced practitioners of oral history research methodology. Aside from the Workshop keynote address by Charles T. Morrissey (Vermont Life magazine), the best-attended session was the advanced-level presentation by Dale Treleven (University of California, Los Angeles) and Rebecca S. Jiminez (Baylor University) on "New Technologies in Oral History." This session covered recent developments in tape recording equipment and the use of videotape equipment and word processors in an oral history program.

Other Workshop sessions were on such topics as setting up new oral history programs; transcribing and editing oral memoirs; writing oral history manuals; interviewing techniques; and the particular concerns of local history, academic programs, archival programs, teaching programs, and corporate programs.

The Colloquium program was comprised of sixty-four panelists and speakers who addressed topics ranging from ethnic history to secondary education to international developments in oral history. These topics included "Special Problems of Business History"; "Oral History in Academia: Interviewing Economists and Historians"; "Mexican Workers in the Southwest: The Twentieth Century"; "Oral History in Secondary Educa-

tion: New Observations on the 'Foxfire' Method in Teaching"; and "Witness to the Holocaust: Liberators' Accounts of the Opening of the Concentration Camps."

A separate session of the Colloquium gave representatives of state and regional oral history groups an opportunity to share ideas and ponder challenges facing oral historians across the nation.

Principal speakers featured in after-dinner settings focused on the disparate varieties of oral history activities in the world.

Albert M. Santoli, of New York City, author of Everything We Had: An Oral History of the Vietnam War by Thirty-three American Soldiers Who Fought It, was the Saturday-night principal speaker. Talking about his experience as an eighteen-year-old infantryman in the Tet offensive of 1968 and his effort, eleven years later, to capture the essence of fellow veterans' thoughts and recollections about their experiences in Vietnam, Santoli explained how an idea became a best-selling book.

The 1982 meeting also featured several film and video presentations. Linda Zeidman and Stan Markowitz (both of Essex Community College, Baltimore) showed their film on "A New World From the Ashes of the Old: History and Vision of Baltimore Steelworkers."

The OHA conducted its routine housekeeping in the annual business session. The newly elected president is Elizabeth B. Mason, Columbia University. Ronald E. Marcello (North Texas State University) continues to serve as the association's executive secretary (address: OHA, Box 13734, NT Station, Denton, Texas 76203). The editor of The Oral History Review, an annual journal, is Arthur A. Hansen (California State University, Fullerton). The Oral History Association Newsletter is edited by Thomas L. Charlton and the staff of the Baylor University Institute for Oral History.

The Eighteenth National Workshop and Colloquium on Oral History will meet on September 29-October 2, 1983 in Seattle, Washington at the Edgewater Hotel. Lexington, Kentucky has been selected as the site of the OHA's 1984 meeting.

Indiana Association of Historians

THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION of Historians was founded at Purdue University in March 1981. The increasing popularity of state groups represents an important trend in the historical profession. One reason is that rising costs have made attendance at national meetings prohibitive for many. There is also a recognition that many problems affecting the profession (notably the teaching of history in the public schools) can best be addressed at the state level.

The Indiana Association of Historians is a statewide organization of professional historians, broadly defined to include all teaching historians as well as those working outside of academia or the public schools. Significantly, the idea for the Association originated outside of the university, with the Indiana Historical Society, whose executive secretary, Gayle Thornbrough, had lamented the absence of a state historical community. The IAH has received the enthusiastic support of professional historians, and its meetings have been well attended.

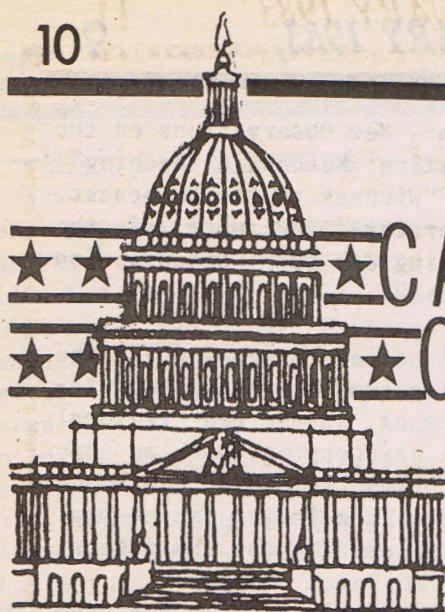
The Association's first officers, elected at the Purdue meeting, were: Walter Nugent, Indiana University, Bloomington, president; Emma Lou Thornbrough, Butler University, president-elect; Oakah L. Jones, Purdue University, secretary-treasurer; Peter J. Sehlinger, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, 1982 program chair.

In March 1982, the IAH held a successful second annual meeting at IUPUI. The current officers are: Emma Lou Thornbrough, president; Harold D. Woodman, Purdue University, president-elect; Oakah L.

Jones, treasurer; Errol Stevens, Indiana Historical Society, secretary; M. Jeanne Peterson, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1983 program chair.

The Indiana Association of Historians will hold its third annual meeting at the Bloomington campus of Indiana University on March 11-12, 1983. Professor Peterson has announced that Charles Rosenberg, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, will be the luncheon speaker. Sessions on a broad range of historical topics are planned. A fourth annual meeting already is scheduled tentatively at Ball State University.

Through its various meetings the IAH has provided the state's historians with opportunities to share their research with their colleagues and to get to know one another on an informal basis. The Association has also sponsored several lectures by prominent historians. Through various standing and ad hoc committees, the Association hopes to have a permanent impact on the practice of history in the state. Robert G. Barrows of the Indiana Historical Bureau is chair of the IAH committee on public advocacy which will act as a liaison with the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and monitor the activities of state government as they affect history. Bernard Friedman of IUPUI is serving as chair of the committee on education. The Association also hopes to have meaningful participation in state-level activities commemorating the bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States. For further information concerning the IAH, contact Errol Stevens, Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.



Page Putnam Miller

IN THE LAST days of the lame-duck session, the House of Representatives passed H. Res. 621, which provides for the establishment of an Office for the Bicentennial for the House of Representatives and the employment of a historian to staff the office. For the past two months, the NCC has been engineering efforts to revive legislation to establish a House historian. Following a demoralizing defeat on September 24, 1982 of a resolution to establish a House historical office, the NCC created a new strategy and a new cadre of supporters that led to a compromise and final victory.

In October, the NCC called together a small group of concerned historians, including Richard Baker, the Senate Historian, and Anna Nelson, Chair of the AHA-OAH-SAA Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists, to develop a more modest resolution for introduction in the lame-duck session. While continuing to work for the position of House historian, the group proposed new language for the resolution that emphasized the preparations for the bicentennial and specified September 30, 1989 as the termination day. These modifications were designed as a response to the opposition's criticisms of establishing an unduly expensive and permanent office.

The Democrats who had originally initiated this legislation were now reluctant to commit themselves to further action without the assurance of Republican support. Thus the NCC made appointments with eight legislative aides of leading Republican members of the House to generate this needed support. While advocating and disseminating information for this cause, the NCC found a sponsor in Representative Newton L. Gingrich (R-GA). Gingrich, who

has a Ph.D. in history and has taught history at West Georgia College, indicated a willingness to introduce a modified resolution. To accentuate the bipartisan nature of the resolution, the NCC worked to secure two Republican and two Democratic cosponsors: Representatives Barber Conable (R-NY), Silvio Conte (R-MA), Paul Simon (D-IL), and Glenn English (D-OK). The NCC not only made the contacts for securing cosponsors but also prepared briefing sheets and speaking points for the supporters.

On December 7, Gingrich introduced H. Res. 621. The next step in the legislative process was to secure time for the resolution on the Rules Committee agenda. Following a brief hearing on H. Res. 621, the Rules Committee recommended the measure for floor action. Finally on Friday evening, December 17, Representative Claude Pepper on behalf of the Rules Committee brought H. Res. 621 to the floor of the House. An hour of debate ensued. Eleven representatives spoke in support of H. Res. 621: Pepper (D-FL), Quillen (R-TN), Simon (D-IL), Oakar (D-OH), Hightower (D-TX), Conable (R-NY), Boggs (D-LA), Hyde (R-IL), Fithian (D-IN), Garcia (D-NY), and Gingrich (R-GA). The two primary opponents of the resolution were Latta (R-OH), and Frenzel (R-MN).

Next Gingrich made a passionate and persuasive closing statement: "If my colleagues think the organization of ideas, the organization of our history as an institution is irrelevant, if my colleagues think the people's House deserves less than the White House mess or the limousine cost for the State Department, if my colleagues think it does not matter that young historians and political scientists are going to learn early in their careers that it is pointless to study the institution of the House because they cannot find the papers, they cannot get the documents, and they might as well go down to the White House because that is where the action is,

that is what they can write about easily, and if my colleagues want to come in and vote for self-contempt and for ignorance, they have a chance." The final vote was taken at 7:40 p.m. and tallied 230 yeas and 97 nays with 106 not voting. Plans for the implementation of the resolution are currently underway with the NCC continuing to work closely with the various Congressional offices involved.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON CLASSIFICATION

On December 15, 1982, the Information Security Oversight Office of the General Services Administration sponsored a question-and-answer-style training session on Executive Order 12356 and the Directive which implements the order. In November, Steve Garfinkel, the director of the oversight office, solicited questions for the training session. The NCC coordinated the submission of seven questions. Jamil Zainaldin, deputy director of the AHA, Anna Nelson, representing the OAH, and I attended. Over 300 people, including agency security managers and public information specialists, as well as historians, archivists, and representatives of public-interest groups, packed the GSA auditorium for the meeting.

The format for the meeting centered on twenty-four questions which participants received as they arrived. Six of the questions were ones that we had submitted. While we appreciated the Information Security Oversight Office including our questions, the answers were frequently superficial or evasive. In answer to the question, "What assurance is there that the Archivist of the United States will have sufficient resources to carry out his systematic review responsibilities?" Edwin A. Thompson, speaking for the oversight office, stated that the National Archives has had to reduce its staff for systematic review and that limited resources is

a very real problem. He conceded that the Archivist will not be able to implement fully the thirty-year systematic review specified in the implementing order of Executive Order 12356. Thompson explained that priority for systematic review will be based on the known or expected research interest in the records and the potential for declassifying a significant portion of the records. Judgments will be made on an expected reasonable return on the expenditure of resources.

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

Congress failed to act during the lame-duck session on the designation of the week beginning March 6, 1983 as National Women's History Week. National Women's History Week sets aside a special time each year for schools and communities to recognize and celebrate the lives of countless women of all races, ages, cultures, ethnic traditions, religious faiths, and ways of life. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), the sponsor of the resolution in the 97th Congress, reintroduced a resolution, House Joint Resolution 70, for Women's History Week into the 98th Congress. Historians must now begin to work to secure at least 221 cosponsors in the House as well as the majority of the senators on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

A STUDY FORUM ON POST-1945 UNITED STATES HISTORY will meet during the annual OAH meeting in Cincinnati. The purpose of the forum is to encourage the discussion of interpretations of post-World War II United States History with emphasis on the Cold War, Great Society, Vietnam, and Watergate, and to encourage the sharing of the progress of research on that era. The meeting is scheduled at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 7. Interested people may contact J. Howell Smith, Department of History, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109 for more information.

NCC News**FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE & THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION**

On November 10, the House finally passed the Treasury Appropriations Bill, H.R. 7158, which provides for funding for the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The House appropriated \$85.892 million, a two percent cut from the \$87.644 million recommended by the subcommittee. The bill, furthermore, specified \$3 million of that amount for NHPRC. Due to a controversial abortion amendment attached to the Treasury Appropriations Bill, the Senate postponed dealing with this legislation. However, the full Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended \$86 million for NARS with \$3 million for NHPRC. From October 1 to December 17, NARS was funded under a Continuing Resolution of \$86 million including \$3 million for NHPRC. The Continuing Resolution funding for the period December 17 to March 15 is approximately \$85.892 million for NARS including \$3 million for NHPRC grants.

NARS Study

A SPECIAL TASK force has been appointed by the Archivist of the United States, Dr. Robert M. Warner, to undertake a comparative study of the organization and operation of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Archives and Records Service (NARS). The eight-member study team will include three officials from NARS's parent agency, the General Services Administration (GSA), as well as five members of the National Archives staff.

The study has been launched at the request of the Administrator of General Services, Gerald P. Carmen. Although he now does not support separation for NARS, Carmen stated that the study would lead to further dialogue and possible adjustment of his current position.

★ ★ NARS Bulletin ★ ★

The administration is considering replacing the current Archivist of the United States, Robert Warner, with its own appointment. This would set a dangerous precedent of politicizing the National Archives. Warner's proposed replacement, Richard F. Staar, has no strong qualifications as an American historian or administrator of government records. Gerald Carmen, G.S.A. administrator, has testified that relevant persons in the historical and archival community would be consulted in selecting the Archivist. This has not occurred. NARS will be in jeopardy if decision-making authority is placed with short-term political appointees. Concerned historians should write to Carmen.

Sexual harassment and the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession

IN THE JANUARY 1982 issue of the OAH Newsletter, the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession requested that anyone who had experienced sexual harassment in any form relate that experience in writing to the committee. As then explained, the term sexual harassment covers a considerable range of behavior from an overt physical assault or the threat of punishment if a victim refuses sexual advances to the subtle sexual joke or sexist remark.

It has become apparent that sexual harassment is a major obstacle in the careers of women students, staff, and faculty, and that administrators can remedy the situation by immediate voluntary action.

In recent years, the courts and federal agencies have begun to develop remedies for victims of sexual harassment. This is a rapidly changing area of law and policy.

But there is no substitute for local preventive action. If you feel that you have been a victim of sexual harassment, contact the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession at the office of the Executive Secretary, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. Information concerning behavior at professional meetings would be particularly to the point. All personal information will be kept confidential.

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Escalating publication costs are forcing us to consider changes in our abstracting and indexing service, AMERICA: HISTORY AND LIFE. Before we implement any changes, we would very much like to hear from historians who use AHL in research, teaching, and public or private work. Please take a moment to fill out the questionnaire below and help us reach our goal of maintaining high quality service without increasing our subscription rates to libraries.

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Project '87

PROJECT '87 WAS begun in 1978 to support scholarship, enhance education, and promote public examination of the Constitution on its two hundredth anniversary. It is a three-stage, joint effort of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association (APSA).

For the past five years, Stage I of Project '87 has focused on research, facilitating scholarship with research grants and fellowships, and by organizing five conferences. Stage II will concentrate on education. Supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, a sourcebook on the Constitution for secondary school teachers is now in the process of being reviewed and revised. Another facet of Stage II, which is being developed, consists of a series of international exchanges. Plans include visits to the United States by foreign scholars, a series of seminars in Western Europe, and workshops adapting the Teacher's Sourcebook lessons for use in other countries.

Finally, during Stage II Project 87 will conduct a series of college faculty workshops, funded by a grant given to APSA by the Lilly Endowment. These seminars are designed for American history and government teachers who do not specialize in constitutional studies. Teachers will be able to extend and enhance their familiarity with constitutional principles, interpretation, and scholarship, and to exchange ideas with members of other disciplines.

Four such summer workshops are planned. Race and Slavery, which will be taught by Don E. Fehrenbacher at Stanford University on July

11-15, will consist of reading, class discussion, and individual research assignments. There will be sessions for discussion of each of the following broad topics: The Era of Slavery, 1787-1865; Reconstruction and the Triumph of Racism, 1861-1954; and the Second Reconstruction and the Renewal of Emancipation, 1932-83.

Judicial Function, which will be taught by Henry R. Abraham in Washington, D.C. on August 8-12, will consider where, constitutionally speaking, we were, and where we are--and, perhaps, where we seem to be going. The nature of the judicial process will be examined. The judiciary will be considered in its institutional-organizational cosmos, in its parameters of theoretical and actual power, with particular attention paid to court-staff and the obligation to find and draw a line between judicial restraint and judicial action.

Herman Belz will teach a seminar on Bureaucracy, Positive Government and Politicization: The 20th-Century Challenge to Constitutionalism on July 11-15 in Washington, D.C. He will begin by reviewing the meaning of constitutionalism in the Anglo-American political tradition. The seminar will examine the impact on traditional American constitutionalism of organized political radicalism and reformism, bureaucratic centralization as an expression of the regulatory movement, and interest-group liberalism and the contemporary tendency toward politicization.

The Constitution in Black America will be taught by E. Wally Miles on June 20-24 in Atlanta, Georgia. The focus of the seminar will be on the historical antecedents of cur-

rent civil rights policy as well as contemporary controversies concerning equal rights. Among the historical topics examined will be the original meaning of the Civil War Amendments and both the establishment and destruction of the legal foundation of mandatory racial segregation. Some of the contemporary issues to be discussed will be the Thirteenth Amendment and "badges of slavery," the equal protection clause and affirmative action, and the implementation of voting rights policy.

College faculty who teach American history or American government are eligible to apply. Note that the deadline for applications is March 7, 1983.

Faculty selected to participate in the program will receive up to \$200 to cover their travel costs. In addition to travel allowances, faculty will also receive a \$200 allowance to cover living expenses.

To apply, prepare a letter describing your teaching responsibilities and scholarly interests and indicating how participation in the seminar program can enhance your teaching. Enclose a curriculum vitae and indicate your first and second choice of seminar topic. Send by March 7 to College Faculty Program, Project '87, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Participants will be chosen by the seminar directors and the members of the Education Task Force of Project '87. All applicants will be notified of the decision by March 30, 1983.

Stage III of Project '87 will emphasize public programs. A magazine chronicling the American constitutional bicentennial, supported by the NEH, will appear in 1983.

City in history conference

Lawrence W. McBride
and Jay Matuk

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL City in History Conference convened on October 11, 1982 at the Chicago Historical Society. This conference brings together college faculty, secondary school teachers, students, and other scholars for a day-long program of presentations and workshops.

The theme of this year's conference was "Looking at Community History." Dr. Michael Ebner, Professor of History at Lake Forest College, delivered the keynote paper, "Some Thoughts on Suburban History," in the general session. Professor Ebner placed suburbs in an urban context and used examples of suburbs from ancient to modern times to explain how they developed. When treating the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Ebner focused his attention on the Industrial Revolution, population destabilization, immigration, transportation, the Great Depression, and the New Deal. According to Ebner, each of these events or processes changed the character of the nation's metropolitan areas. He argued further that New Deal housing legislation and federal aid to the private sector shaped the post-World War II growth of suburbs. Ebner concluded that, with the exception of the Sun Belt, the suburban boom is over. He pointed out that the census data from 1970 to 1980 indicate that nonmetropolitan America is now the fastest growing part of the nation.

Ebner was followed by David Ruchman, the Director of the Chicago Metro History Fair. He discussed the problem of defining neighborhoods and communities. Ruchman presented a variety of approaches to the problem of definition and focused closely on the schools of thought developed by sociologists and urban historians at the University of Chicago. He noted, however, that when the models are applied, the resulting neighborhoods are often contrived. Ruchman maintained that neighborhoods are areas which residents want to protect and which they can

Project '87: Questionnaire for Network of Scholars Interested in Constitutional Bicentennial

Name _____	Affiliation _____
Special Expertise _____	Address _____
Type of Activity: _____	consultant on program development
_____	speaker: academic programs
_____	speaker: media (e.g., talk shows)
_____	speaker: community events, private organizations

Please send this form with a curriculum vitae to:

Network
Project '87
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

(cont. on page 17)

Alice Paul and the ERA

*Alice Paul died knowing that
the ERA would not be ratified*

Amelia R. Fry

ALICE PAUL (1885-1977), author of the original ERA, died when hope still existed among women generally for ratification of the Amendment. By 1977 thirty-five states had ratified the twenty-seventh Amendment to the Constitution. But even when the ERA finally passed Congress, Alice Paul, then eighty-seven and living at the National Woman's Party headquarters on Capitol Hill, was not optimistic. She stayed indoors that day, wrapped in her bathrobe and her silent grief, presaging its ultimate defeat.

Although Paul did not anticipate the Mormon's strength of opposition, she believed the time limitation imposed on the ratification process doomed the ERA. As in suffrage ratification, the final three or four states would have to come from the South where legislatures meeting once every two years could postpone action for several sessions. Paul had fought almost single-handedly among feminists to eliminate the seven-year limit and to insert "Congress and the several states" in the enforcement section. The latter reflected her concern that the ERA needed an edge in ideological debates in southern states ever-watchful of their states' rights. Paul was convinced that the clause "Congress shall have the power to enforce. . ." would not win needed southern friends.

Perhaps her isolation from the New Wave feminists was another cause of her pessimism: at the Democratic convention of 1972 she had seen them link a call for ERA with other highly controversial--and therefore uncontrollable--issues: abortion, peace in Vietnam, lesbian rights. Paul had spent nearly fifty years mothering "her" ERA by, among other tactics, single-mindedly dispelling all objections from organized labor, the far right, the radical left, states' righters, Catholics, New Dealers, and fundamentalists.

In 1921, when some sort of "blanket law" for equal rights was one of many reforms that the newly-enfranchised women were considering, Alice Paul proved herself more than qualified for such a challenge. Born into a well-to-do Quaker family near Philadelphia in 1885, she had attended Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania, earning a Ph.D. in economics and sociology in 1912. She had practiced social work in New York in 1905-06, and then in Birmingham and London in 1907-09. Quickly disillusioned with such work, she took up militant political action for

established National American Woman Suffrage Association, her leadership of the amendment-only campaign included picketing, jailings for hundreds of women, hunger strikes and forced feedings; but there the similarity to the Pankhursts' movement diminished. Paul's militancy was tempered by a number of cultural differences between England and the United States, and by her own Gandhian Satyagraha-like strategies.

With this unique combination of strategies, Paul began her long ERA campaign among both pro- and anti-ERA camps--

any course of action that would carry women toward greater autonomy in their lives. Her multifaceted equalitarian activities have largely been ignored because historians primarily have focused on her single-minded pursuit of the ERA. During the interwar years she actually engaged in a number of other feminist activities.

Always the centerpiece in Paul's many-faceted campaign for equity was the ERA. The main source of conflict was the deep, substantive, and tactical commitment to protective legislation for women by labor reform leaders. In fact, it was the skepticism or outright opposition of all women's groups except the NWP in 1921 that made Paul realize that the first stage of the ERA campaign had to be the education of American women. For the next two years, Paul made concerted efforts at conciliation with Florence Kelley of the National Consumer's League, Maud Wood Park of the League of Women Voters, the National Women's Trade Union League, and others. Studying for the first of three law degrees in night school, Paul formulated a "construing" clause in her equal rights amendment that would not disturb existing protective codes for women. Naturally, the NWP council, many of whom had worked for labor reform, remained divided on the issue for more than a year. In 1923 they finally approved the filing of an *amicus curiae* brief against Washington D.C.'s minimum wage law for women only. In *Adkins vs. Children's Hospital* 261 U.S. 525 (1923), the Supreme Court declared the legislation unconstitutional.

Although Paul consistently maintained that women were equal (though not identical) to men and should be treated equally under the law, the first real breakdown in the protectionists' view (that women were different and required different working regulations by law) was not to occur until *Adkins* was overruled by *West Coast Hotel vs. Parrish* 300 U.S. 379 (1937), and the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

As a first tactic in her ERA campaign, Paul formed a National Woman's Party committee of female attorneys, all equalitarian supporters of the ERA. They surveyed discriminatory laws in the forty-



'Don't Just Stand There—Open the Door for Us'

*Reproduced with the permission of the Women's History Collection,
Division of Political History, Museum of American History*

suffrage. As an aide to the Pankhursts in 1909, Paul demonstrated a traditional Quaker selflessness and a commitment to rights for women which was sharpened by a rapid succession of imprisonments, hunger strikes, and forced feedings. In America, she became the leader for the growing militancy in the suffrage movement from 1912 until its victory in 1920. An outgrowth of state referendum strategy and the well-

that is, among the equalitarians and the protectionists. Compared to the suffrage struggle, Paul in the ERA campaign had even less support as an out-group battling the establishment. After 1921, she no longer limited herself to advocating a lone constitutional amendment as she had during suffrage. Instead, she followed a course for general equal gender rights, state, national, and international, and she was willing to take



eight states and wrote corrective legislation packages for each. New NWP state chapters lobbied consistently, and by the end of the 1920s the women could point to three hundred state laws changed out of nearly six hundred introduced or supported.

Her second tactic was to make special efforts to organize working women into effective spokespersons regardless of their protectionist, anti-ERA stance. At its peak, the NWP Industrial Council had at least four hundred women lobbying and organizing, many of whom had undergone "the politicalization of the personal" from losing their jobs because of the well-meant paternalism of protective measures for women.

Although Paul was upper-

middle class--as were nearly all the protectionist leaders--she had devoted crucial years to visiting households as a charity worker, homes in which women were beset by poverty from being kept out of unions and being barred from jobs that required night work. Paul had also worked to start a union for women milliners in New York and, in order to get a better sense of what working-class women underwent, chose to live among them during her years in London. This background lends some credence to the supposition that her working-class credo sprang partly from a carefully developed empathy, and partly from her belief that the first step for social transformation of women's oppression should be constitutional protection against inequality. After that, the

individual woman would be free to choose her life style. "Then," Paul would say, "we shall see." She had no difficulty accepting the long Quaker tradition of equality in men's and women's roles as a metaphor for eventual social change in the nation if not in the world.

Alice Paul believed that the time limitation imposed on the ratification process doomed the ERA

As a third tactic in her long ERA strategy, Paul, with her friend Doris Stevens, set up an NWP-dominated Inter-American Commission for Women in the Pan-American Union, directed a research project of all nationality laws in the western hemisphere, and suc-

ceeded in getting the Equal Nationality Treaty signed in 1933. An equal rights treaty alongside the nationality treaty, however, was only signed by four Latin American states.

Paul and Stevens carried their efforts to The Hague. Beginning in 1931, Paul led the movement for an international equal rights treaty at the League of Nations. Equalitarian or equal rightists women's groups joined Paul and Stevens's efforts. During the 1930s, Paul commuted semiannually to Geneva but also kept tabs on the ERA troops at home. This resulted in the formation of the "World Woman's Party" in 1939 with headquarters in a villa next to the League of

cont. on page 15
(after the supplement) →

The ERA: The Journey Through

Action in Judiciary Committees and on House and Senate Floors:

$\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote in both houses

$\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote, one house

Majority floor vote, 1 house

Favorable report by full committee, both houses

Majority vote, 1 house, with debilitating rider (5 times)

Favorable report by full committee of 1 house (18 times)

Favorable report by subcommittee of both houses (5 times)

Hearings in 2 subcommittees — or Favorable action by 1 subcommittee (4 times)

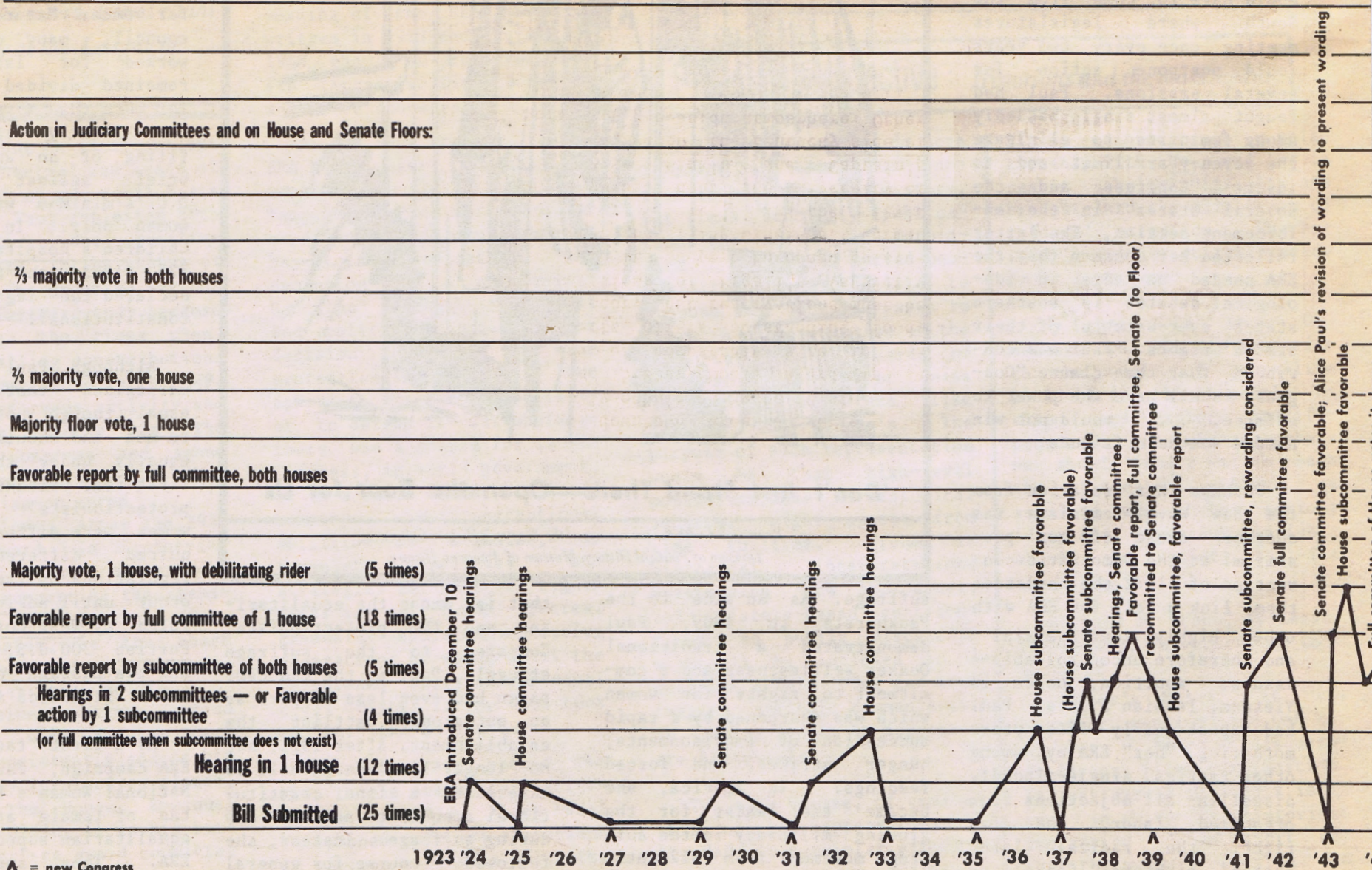
(or full committee when subcommittee does not exist)

Hearing in 1 house (12 times)

Bill Submitted (25 times)

▲ = new Congress

----- = from 1949 to 1965: Senate level of ERA without Hayden rider



Nations. When the war broke out in 1939, she was caught in Geneva with a villa full of quite exceptional European women and families fleeing from Hitler's advance, and for almost two years she ran a small but intense resettlement program often in conflict with the American ambassador. Returning home in 1941, she found that the ERA had stagnated in Congress for two years, and she resumed her leadership position in the battle for ratification of the ERA.

A fourth tactic in Paul's ratification campaign was her institution of a policy of backing women in congressional campaigns throughout the 1920s. She is also credited as being a power behind President Coolidge's appointment of Jesse Dell as the

first female Civil Service Commissioner in September 1925, and in the 1940s (with Emma Guffy Miller and other well-placed Democrats), Truman's appointment of Burnita Matthews as the first woman to sit on a federal trial bench. She also led a boycott against the B & O Railroad because it prohibited

From 1912-20, Paul was the leader for the growing militancy in the suffrage movement

the hiring of married women as clerks. The boycott was successful, and the railroad backed down. One of Paul's biggest successes was as a leader (with the League of Women Voters) in the campaign for the Cable Act for independent nationality rights

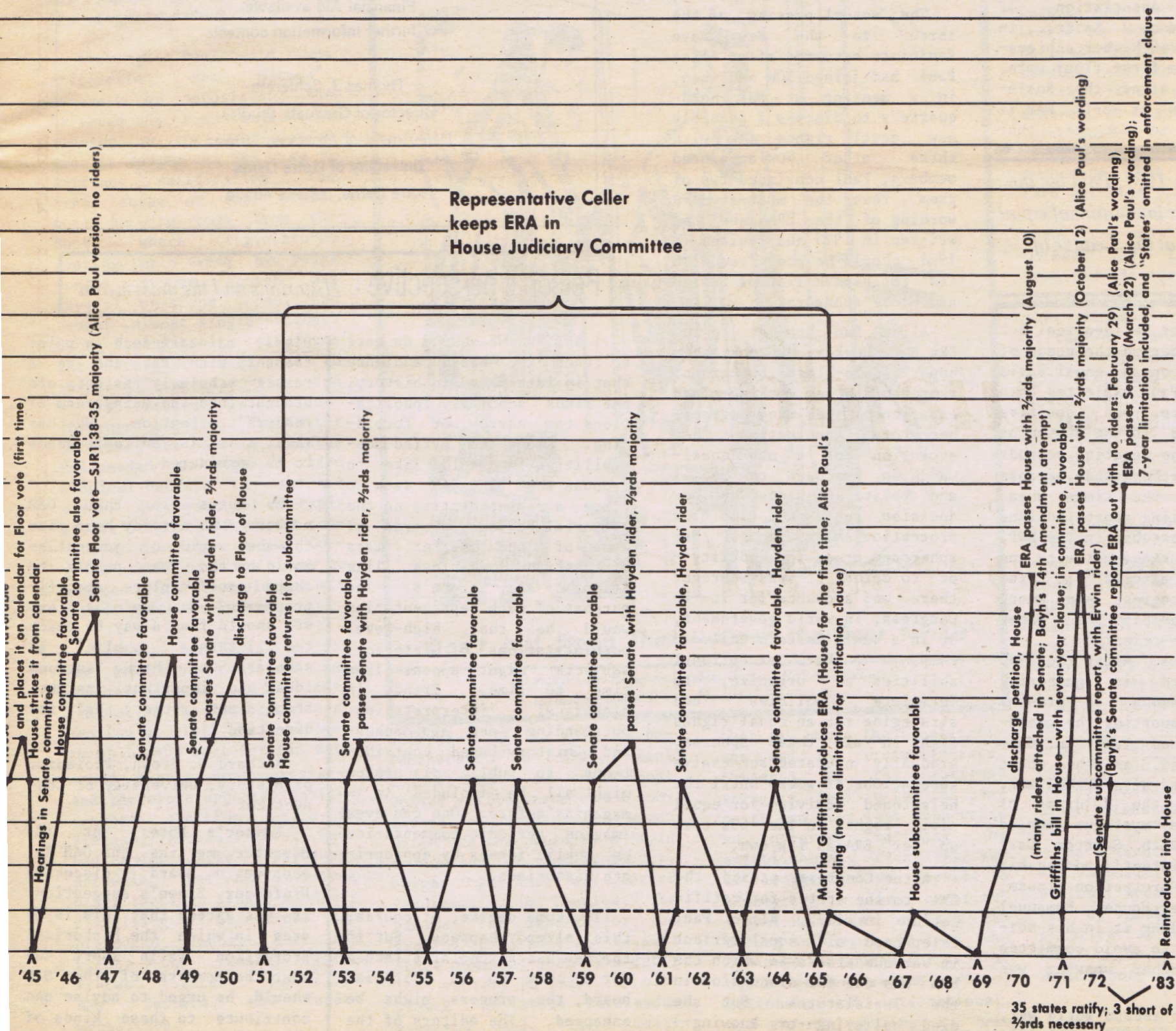
for women, which began in 1922 and went through several revisions until 1934.

Her strategy consisted of encircling the recalcitrant Roosevelt administration by creating pressure for equal rights in international codes, if not treaties. While she and her allies failed to change domestic protection laws, the international publicity they generated for equal rights ultimately proved significant. For example, Paul led a group at the first United Nations meeting which succeeded in protecting women from discrimination by inserting the word sex in the U.N. Charter and later in the U.N.'s Declaration of Human Rights. The latter triumph was especially sweet because by that time--that is, 1950--Eleanor Roosevelt had offici-

ally ceased opposing the ERA both at home and as a concept at the U.N.

To the end of her life, Paul viewed international treaties as one way to circumvent domestic opposition to an ERA. Indeed, there were convincing precedents that indicated that a duly-ratified treaty could carry a mandate to establish its provisions as national policy. She also joined with many other international legal experts in believing that the League's codification of equal rights would carry real power. As early as 1930, Paul declared that "Women, whatever their race, are united in demanding that, when a World Code of Law is made for all the world, it shall be a law that is free

in Congress — 1923 — 1983





from all discriminations based on sex."

Paul always justified her far-flung feminist activities on the ground that they bolstered women's fragile state of equity. Significantly, many women with whom she associated in these non-ERA projects often became equalitarians, even if they did not join the NWP formally.

As the accompanying chart indicates, the vicissitudes of the ERA show its highest activity and success in Congress during times of change in women's status. First, during the Depression, sexist New Deal legislation began to draw supporters to the ERA like a magnet. For example, organizations which began to support the ERA in the 1930s include the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in 1934; the National Business and Professional Women's Club in 1937; and the National Association of Colored Women. Later, in 1946, an even higher achievement was the first floor vote, which came after the Rosie-the-Riveters of World War II had proved to Congress that

Beginning in 1931, Paul led the movement for international equal rights treaty at the League of Nations

women may not be identical but that they served the needs of the nation on an equal basis with men. Paul exploited both the negative and positive developments in the status of the ERA. The negative periods deserve further study because they were the times when, despite falling contributions to and membership in the NWP, Paul led enormous activity and organizing efforts in the halls of Congress and among the membership of other equalitarian-oriented organizations. After the 1933 turn upward in gathering strength among a growing network supporting the amendment, the good luck in Congress peaked, as the chart shows, just after the war. But even as the doldrums of the feminine mystique period set in, with Senator Carl Hayden consistently adding his ever-ready protection clause, and in the House, Emmanuel Celler "holding it in his bottom drawer" to avoid committee action, another upswing was occurring.

After the second world war, as more national women's

groups joined, Paul usually lost no time in directing their officers and their state chapters in lobbying Congress. Also, the NWP began to reap the indirect benefits of the late 1940s and 1950s. In the early 1960s, the number of ERA sponsors in Congress began to increase. As the civil rights and antiwar movements heated up on the outside, Paul and an incredibly small band of equalitarian feminists were doing the one thing they could do: developing a corps of supporters in Congress. Finally, as a recent study shows, in 1964 Paul played a leading role in putting gender rights into Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. In these "down" periods also lie turning points, which are not visible except when historians apply a retrospective view. One can trace backwards to them from a successful moment in Congress when the lawmakers finally recognized a coalescing of women for more equity.

The actual passing of the torch to the New Wave feminists occurred after Alice Paul had joined NOW and when, in a meeting at NWP headquarters to discuss a possible new equal rights law with three other NOW-appointed members, Paul convinced two of them that the much-studied wording of the ERA she had written in 1923 and revised in 1943 should be preserved with its impressive list of Senate and House sponsors.

Alice Paul brought to the ERA her Quaker outlook, her upper-middle-class background tempered by her working-class experience, her many degrees, her total dedication, her evolution of a new quasi-Gandhian approach to social and political change, and her decision that the time for protectionism was past. Her sphere to press for equality--or to defend it--was wherever there was a chance for it--in Congress, in world government, or in a small eastern railroad company. Her exceptional abilities to organize, to formulate policies and strategies for an equal rights fight in all these spheres, gradually educated successive generations of women until the heightened activism for equal civil rights in the '60s took up "her" ERA as its own.

After Congress passed the ERA to the states for ratification in 1972, Alice Paul telephoned old equalitarians in various states in which the ERA was due for discussion in the legislatures. But she died believing--or knowing--that it would never pass.

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Personal perspective : *Historians and the mass media*

I BELIEVE WE should do more to reach the broad audience that is interested in history, but finds scholarly publications too narrow or forbidding. Among the myriad possibilities, I would like to propose that the OAH seek to place a representative on the editorial advisory boards of some of the better mass circulation magazines like *Atlantic* and *Harper's*. The purpose of such representation would be that high-level popularizations of historical subjects might appear from time to time. Trends in historical interpretation, outstanding new approaches, and history-based contributions to public discussion might all be included in a magazine's fare. One can even imagine periodic commentaries on public issues by appropriate historians.

To some degree, of course, this already happens. But if the OAH had a scholar attached for a term to an editorial board, the process might be enhanced. The editors of the *Journal of Women's Studies*,

Signs, maintain such a relationship with *Ms.*, and as a result scholarly insights are brought into the mainstream of readers' attention. Whether this model is suitable needs to be considered.

My guess is that OAH members who already have ties to the world of journalism would be the best people to shape and explore specific proposals. One way or another we should find a way to reach the literate public as scholars who have serious ideas and important insights about our society and its direction.

Richard D. Brown, Professor of History, University of Connecticut

Editor's Note: At its November meeting, the OAH Executive Board discussed Professor Brown's suggestion. It was agreed that this is an area in which the historical profession falls short and that the members of the OAH should be urged to advise and contribute to these kinds of publications.

(cont. from page 12)

call their own. When one considers this personal element, the city becomes a composite of thousands of small neighborhoods.

In the afternoon, the teachers and students attended a series of workshops. Students attended sessions which were conducted by the education staff of the Chicago Historical Society. These workshops included "Working with Artifacts"; "Chicago History"; and "Pioneer Life." The students participated in "hands-on" learning experiences in the Society's galleries. Meanwhile, teachers were introduced to the Chicago Neighborhood Project (CNHP), which is sponsored by the NEH. It is an eight-unit curriculum designed for use in secondary school social studies and humanities classrooms. The curriculum uses urban social history to stimulate student interest in social studies and to teach basic skills. In four workshops, the staff of the project discussed with teachers aspects of neighborhood history, problems of teaching suburban history, and teaching skills through the study of local history.

The City in History Conference was sponsored by the University of Illinois at Chicago and the Chicago Historical Society. The conference was coordinated by Professors Gerald A. Danzer and Lawrence W. McBride of UIC. Information about the Chicago Neighborhood Project can be obtained from Professor McBride at the Department of History, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS: 1789-1987, is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Atlas will illustrate for the first time the geographical distribution of political parties represented in Congress for the ninety-seven congresses. It will be published as volume two of a series of works titled the "United States Congress Bicentennial Atlas Project" by Macmillan. For more information or to participate in the project, contact Kenneth Martis, Associate Professor of Geography, Department of Geography and Geography, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

Independent scholarship project

Recommends improved interaction between academe, learned societies, and independent scholars

THE INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIP Project, established under the auspices of the College Board and supported with a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, met for three days in Wayzata, Minnesota in November 1982 to discuss the interaction between scholars outside higher education and universities, libraries, foundations, learned societies, and scholarly publishers.

Malcolm G. Scully in a November 17 article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* indicated that interest in such scholars and concern for their welfare have been increasing since the late 1970s.

Conference participants agreed on a number of recommendations designed to lessen the difficulties for those doing research outside of academe. They suggested that colleges and universities provide independent scholars with "official affiliation, appropriate titles, and invitations to participate in seminars and workshops"; offer such scholars "visiting professorships and lectureships, and employment as outside dissertation advisers, consultants, and readers of dissertations"; and make space and equipment not being used by full-time faculty available to independent scholars.

Their recommendations for learned societies are that they explore further ways to welcome nonaffiliated scholars and help them to maintain their place in the field. Such activities might include providing independent scholars with information on supportive organizations, opportunities to serve on committees of the organization, news of their counterparts' activities, sources of foundation support, and prizes for outstanding research. They should enlist the volunteer services of independent scholars in planning and conducting meetings and other activities needing volunteer effort; learned societies should permit and

even encourage the organization of special-interest groups and "rump sessions" at their regular meetings, which would enable independent scholars to express their interests and concerns. Learned societies should have independent scholars present panels and chair sessions at their annual conferences, should provide letters of introduction to independent scholars to facilitate access to research libraries, and should request the major library associations to urge libraries nationwide to accept such letters.

The Organization of American Historians was represented at the conference by Professor Sara Evans of the University of Minnesota. Ronald Gross, Director of the Independent Scholarship Project, reported that Professor Evans's contribution to the conference was "superb." The OAH is most appreciative of Evans's time and effort and has already acted on a number of recommendations. The Executive Board will discuss Professor Evans's report at its April meeting and consider other ways to facilitate the needs of independent scholars.

NEH summer seminars for American historians

THE NEH SUMMER Seminars for College Teachers program will offer eighty-four eight-week seminars during the summer of 1983. Those teachers selected to attend will receive a stipend of \$2,700 to cover travel expenses to and from the seminar location, books and other research expenses, and living expenses.

The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for faculty at undergraduate and two-year colleges to work with distinguished scholars in their fields at institutions with library collections suitable for advanced research.

The 1983 Summer Seminars for College Teachers brochure, which lists seminar topics, directors, dates, and locations, will be available locally from department chairs or from the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, MS 101, NEH, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506 in January 1983.

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in applying to a seminar should write directly to the seminar director (addresses are listed in the brochure) for detailed information and for application materials. The deadline for submitting applications to directors will be April 1, 1983.

Of particular interest to teachers of American history are the following seminars: "Two Social Movements of Contemporary America: Feminism and Anti-Feminism," William Chafe and Jane DeHart Mathews at Duke University; "American Urban History: Cities and Neighborhoods," Kenneth T. Jackson at Columbia University; "Approaches to Nineteenth-Century American Social History," Carl F. Kaestle at the University of Wisconsin-Madison; "Individualism and the Republican Tradition: Anglo-American Social Thought in the Age of Revolution," Issac Kramnick at Cornell University; "A Generation of American Foreign Policy, 1945-1975," Thomas G. Paterson at the University of Connecticut; "Democratic Culture in America, 1770-1870," Lewis C. Perry at Indiana University; "American Indian-White Relations from Columbus to Removal," Bernard W. Sheehan at Indiana University; "The American South as Myth and Symbol," George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina.

Historians and computers

Beginning with the May 1983 issue, the OAH Newsletter will feature a new column on historians and computer technology. If you are interested in contributing or would like to suggest a topic for consideration, contact the editor.



LOWELL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIALISM

Lawrence D. Gall and Robert Weible

"MIND AMONG SPINDLES"-- that was how one observer characterized the famous "mill girl" era in Lowell, Massachusetts during the early nineteenth century. A century and a half ago, as America poised on the brink of the industrial revolution, Lowell's pioneering example seemed to suggest that factories need not bring vice, poverty, and ignorance in their wake. In contrast to English textile mill cities, Lowell promised decent wages, working, and living conditions.

The bright hopes of Lowell's heyday crumbled, however, as "mill girls" were replaced by immigrant laborers, corporate paternalism became exploitation, and well-kept boarding houses gave way to run-down tenements. Finally, the textile industry itself left Lowell and other New England mill cities, a victim of poor management and southern competition.

To provide a forum for interest in industrial history, Lowell National Historical Park, together with the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission and the University of Lowell, launched the Lowell Conference on Industrial History in 1980. Conceived as an annual event, the conference is intended by its sponsors to reinforce a fundamental concept behind the national park: cooperation between public and private sector groups to restore a city's cultural resources and vitality. The conference's sponsors embody a broad spectrum of federal, state, local, and private organizations. They seek to widen this circle of cooperation by bringing to Lowell eminent scholars from academe, industry, government, and the museum world.

Early Lowell drew the attention of contemporary writers and thinkers as a model for enlightened industrialization. Today, through the Lowell Conference on Industrial History, Lowell is again a gathering place for students seeking to understand America's industrial revolution -- and to discover how a pioneering city in that

revolution is revitalizing itself by building upon, not rejecting, its past.

Recent generations have often tried to escape the legacy of Lowell's past, whether by leaving the city or by obliterating the reminders of the city's decline -- its textile mill complexes -- in the name of urban renewal. But the congressional establishment of Lowell National Historical Park in 1978 signaled a dramatic reversal of this trend. The park symbolizes Lowell's, and the nation's, willingness to consider the meaning of America's industrial and urban heritage, for good or ill.

The Lowell Conference promises much, both to National Park Service professionals and historians working in more academic settings. To the National Park Service, the Conference is a means of staying current with professional research in the fields of labor history, business history, urban history, women's and ethnic studies, and the history of technology: all of which relate directly to the story being told at Lowell. To academics, the Conference -- indeed, the very existence of Lowell National Historical Park -- should represent new horizons for the professional historian because it provides historians with an opportunity to see their work (the new social history in particular) made available to audiences larger than a small group of peers. The promise of Lowell National Historical Park and places like it is that the profession has new and potentially significant means to reach the American public and acquaint them with an understanding of the past that can very well influence the future course of social change.

The 1983 Lowell Conference, which is the fourth, will be organized around the theme of the "Industrial City" when it meets on April 29 and 30. The program will include papers by John Bodnar and Frank Couvares on different aspects of the industrial community; Eric Lampard on the teaching of urban history; and Sam Bass Warner, Jr., on the impact of technology on urban culture. Comments will be offered in various sessions by Michael Frisch, Ruth Schwartz Cowan, Stephan Thernstrom, and Frank Walsh, among others. A highlight of the meeting, too, will be a panel discussion of the state of historic preservation in American, Canadian, and European industrial cities with James

Marston Fitch as a panelist. A final conference session will be offered by the National Park Service that will explain Park programs in Lowell: the public interpretation of industrial history and the idea of using the city as a tool for economic revitalization. Further information on the 1983 conference can be obtained by writing to the Lowell Conference on Industrial History, Lowell National Historical Park, 171 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Massachusetts, 01852.

At the first conference, May 1980, Oscar Handlin presented the keynote address on the theme of "The Social Impacts of Industrialization." On May 21 and 22, 1981 a second Lowell Conference brought scholars together to examine "The Relationship of Government and Industry in the United States." A paperbound volume of essays from the 1980 and 1981 conferences is available for \$4.95 from the

Lowell Conference on Industrial History at the address listed above.

The third Lowell Conference, April 30 to May 1, 1982, addressed "The Arts and Industrialism," a topic far different than the themes of the two earlier meetings. April 30 to May 1, 1982. Thomas Bender, Richard Candee, and John R. Stilgoe each presented papers on industrial architecture and changing urban-industrial landscape in the opening session of the conference. They were followed by a discussion of literary interpretations of that landscape. Conference attendees were treated to a performance of industrial folksongs by Lowell National Historical Park's Alex Demas, and the presentations by John Kasson and Laurence Gross on the etiquette of the urban bourgeoisie, provocatively entitled "Proletarians and Professors: Or Why Sweat and Holy Water Don't Mix."

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Professional opportunities

OAH Placement Service for Women Historians

The OAH Placement Service for Women Historians enters its second full year of existence, bringing together potential employers and women trained in the historical profession and seeking employment. The service maintains a computerized file of women historians, updated each September so as to include only women currently seeking to be informed of job opportunities. Women historians in all fields (not just American history) are invited to list themselves. Potential employers--departments of history, museums, park service, private firms engaged in historical research, search committees for university administrators, and others who might employ trained historians--should contact the OAH

Placement Service whenever a position opens. The Placement Service will notify women on file whose areas of expertise and interest appear to fit the needs of the potential employer. The Placement Service will also send to the employer the names and addresses of women who seem to fit their needs. A woman historian who would like to be listed for 1982-83 should send her name and address, three academic fields, whether interested in academic administration, and whether interested in employment outside academe to Judith Gentry, Director, OAH Placement Service for Women Historians, Department of History, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana 70504.

US Army War College

The Strategic Studies Institute of the US Army War

College seeks an established scholar with a demonstrated list of publications to serve as a visiting research scholar during the 1984-85 academic year. Interest in and knowledge of national security affairs is essential. Applicant should have in mind one or more projects to be addressed during the twelve-month period of residence. The visiting scholar also may be expected to work on directed projects or studies, either independently or as a member of a study group. Security clearance required (if selected) for all SSI members.

The government will pay scholars' salary and benefits for one year (including summer salary) through the scholars' permanent university. Moving costs will also be paid.

Complete vitae and proposal for research projects must arrive prior to May 13, 1983. Send to Director, ATTN: IPA Search Committee, Strategic

Studies Institute, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013.

The Papers of Andrew Jackson

The Papers of Andrew Jackson anticipates an opening for an assistant editor to join the staff as soon as possible. The appointment will be for one year, with renewal contingent on the availability of funds. Requirements: Ph.D. in American history, with speciality in the Middle Period; training or experience in documentary editing highly desirable; ability to type and to carry on detailed research. Salary range: \$18,000 to \$20,000, depending on qualifications and experience. Send credentials to Harold D. Moser, Editor, The Papers of Andrew Jackson, The University of Tennessee, Box D, The Hermitage, Hermitage, Tennessee 37076. The University of Tennessee is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

★ ★ ★

UPCOMING MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

• March •

THE SONNECK SOCIETY'S 1983 meeting, originally scheduled for February 25-27, has been rescheduled for March 4-6 in Philadelphia. It will still be in conjunction with the national meeting of the Music Library Association. One of the themes of the Sonneck Society sessions is "Music and Musical Activity in Pennsylvania," but other subjects in American music will also be represented. For further information, contact Thomas E. Warner, Music Department, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837.

THE WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB MEMORIAL LECTURES will be held on March 10, 1983 at the University of Texas at Arlington. The theme of the lectures will be "The Postbellum Southern Economy: New Beginnings," and the speakers will be Thavolia Glymph, Barbara Fields, Armstead Robinson, and Harold Woodman. For more information, contact Webb Lectures Committee, History Department, Box 19529, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas 76019.

THE SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS CENTER of Princeton University will sponsor a conference on "War and Society in Early America" on March 11-12, 1983. For more

information, contact the secretary of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies at Princeton University, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton, New Jersey 08544.

OBERLIN COLLEGE will host a national conference on "Coeducation: Past, Present and Future" on March 11-13, 1983. The conference is open to the public free-of-charge.

For more information, contact Mary Durling, Sesquicentennial Office, Room 100, Cox Administration Building, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, in cooperation with the U.S. Congress, will sponsor its sixth annual symposium on March 17-18, 1983. This year's meeting, entitled "Peace and the Peacemakers: The Treaty of 1783," will consist of four sessions and a concluding lecture followed by a reception at the National Archives where the Treaty and other important diplomatic documents of the Revolution will be on display. All proceedings will be open to the public free-of-charge; no advance registration is required. For additional information, contact Professor Ronald Hoffman, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

THE NEW DEAL: FIFTY YEARS LATER, a symposium sponsored by the University of New Hampshire History Department will meet March 17-19, 1983. Public lectures evaluating the achievements of the New Deal and its impact on contemporary American affairs will be delivered. For more information, contact Harvard Sitkoff, History Department, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824.

THE SPRING MEETING OF THE D.C. HISTORIANS LUNCHEON will be held on Friday, March 18, 1983 at the George Washington University Club, Marvin Center, 21st and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 1:00 p.m. Visitors are welcome. Reservations must be prepaid. The cost is \$10.00 per person. For further information, write to William Lloyd Fox, 7905 Takoma Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

THE INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH COMMUNITY LIFE AND THE CENTER FOR JEWISH STUDIES at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York is sponsoring a conference on "Jewish Settlement and Community in the Modern Western World" on March 21-23, 1983. The conference will be held at Room 207, The Graduate Center, CUNY, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036. It is supported by a grant from the

New York Council for the Humanities and will be open to the public. For further information contact the Center for Jewish Studies, Room 1206, The Graduate Center at the above address.

• April •

THE SECOND LUNCHEON OF THE PLANNING HISTORY GROUP will be held Friday, April 8, 1983 at the OAH annual meeting in Cincinnati. Kenneth T. Jackson will present a paper entitled "American Suburbanization: Retrospect and Prospect," and David R. Goldfield, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, will preside. Tickets are \$11.50 and may be purchased by using the OAH preregistration form at the back of the annual Program. For additional information, write to Blaine A. Brownell, the Graduate School, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama 35294.

THE GREAT LAKES CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting on April 8-10, 1983 at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The general topic of the conference is "Material Culture and Folk Life of the Ohio River Valley." For more information, contact Eugene Metcalf, Program in American Studies, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056.



Meetings and Conferences

THE SOUTHEASTERN NINETEENTH CENTURY STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold its 1983 conference on April 14-16 at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green. The theme of the conference is "Childhood and Children in the Nineteenth Century." For more information, contact Jack Rhodes, English Department, The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina 29409.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO will host a conference on "Women Making History: Women's Work, Women's Culture" on April 15-16, 1983. Designed for secondary and post-secondary history teachers and for women active in community and labor organizations, the conference is organized by UIC's Women's Studies Program. Workshops will focus on women in American, European, and Third World history; use of recently developed OAH teaching packets for mainstreaming women's history into survey courses, current research trends and methodologies; and popular uses of women's history. More information is available by writing to "Women Making History," Women's Studies Program, Room 4075C BSB, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

THE ARKANSAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting on April 21-23, 1983 in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Various sessions will be devoted to historical presentations about Fort Smith and western Arkansas from frontier days through the recent refugee relocation experience. For more information, contact Tom Dillard at the Department of Natural and Cultural Heritage, Continental Building, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY CHEROKEE STUDIES CONFERENCE will be held April 22-23, 1983 at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina and the Museum of the Cherokee Indian on the Cherokee Reservation. For more information, please contact Theda Perdue, History Department, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina 28723.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PRINT CONFERENCE will be held in Baltimore, Maryland on April 27-May 1, 1983. The event examines aspects of prints and photographs produced for

topic will be "Images by and For Marylanders: 1690-1935." For more information, contact Karen Dosch, Public Relations Coordinator, Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

PROHIBITION FIFTY YEARS LATER: IMPLICATIONS FOR LAW, ALCOHOL, AND ORDER is the title of a conference to be held at the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library on April 28-29, 1983. Ten papers will address institutional, political, public health policy, and criminological issues. For program information and registration materials, contact Prohibition and Repeal Conference, Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

"THE INDUSTRIAL CITY" is the theme of the fourth annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History, which will be held at the University of Lowell on April 29-30, 1983. Individual sessions include the teaching of urban history, the preservation of urban-industrial areas, the impact of technology on urban culture, and the urban-industrial community. For further information, contact Robert Weible, Lowell Conference on Industrial History, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852.

• May •

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION'S CONFERENCE ON BLACK HISTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA will be held May 5-7, 1983 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The conference is presented in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Education and its theme is "Black Entrepreneurship and Industry: Past and Present." The sessions include case studies of black industries and "The Gathering and Preservation of Materials on the History of Blacks in Business and Industry." For information, contact Matthew S. Magda, Associate Historian, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120.

THE FIFTH BIENNIAL ATLANTIC CANADIAN STUDIES CONFERENCE will meet May 5-7, 1983, at the University of New Brunswick in Saint John, N. B., Canada. Four sessions about Loyalist topics will commemorate the landing of the Loyalists in Saint John. Other topics include the Orange Order and Social Violence, Twentieth Century

Acadian Politics, and Port Communities in the Maritime Provinces. For information, write to Ann Condon, Programme Chair, University of New Brunswick, Saint John, N. B., E2L 1G8.

SYMPOSIUM ON WESTERN EUROPEAN STUDIES AND NORTH AMERICAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES: The future of Western European area studies and collections in North American research libraries to support them will be the focus of a symposium planned for May 8-11, 1983 at the University of Minnesota. Sessions will cover "state of the art" of Western European Studies, resources and bibliography of medieval and early modern Europe, retrospective collection development, publishing trends in contemporary Europe, and others. A preliminary program and registration materials are available from Martha Brogan, Symposium Coordinator, Western European Studies, 5 Wilson Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE is a symposium commemorating the centennial of the Brooklyn Bridge to be held on May 18-20, 1983 at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel in New York. The three-day symposium will address the subject of human creativity and the ways that individuals and groups influence and are influenced by technological development. For further information, contact Conference Department, New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, New York, New York 10021.

THE MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL ARCHIVES CONFERENCE will hold its next spring meeting on May 20-21, 1983 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Lectures and discussions at this conference will focus on the issues and problems which confront those whose research entails investigation of institutional records and personal papers. These include not only established scholars but also local historians, amateur genealogists, and college students. The conference will provide classes and workshops for newcomers to the archival profession as well as tours of archival repositories in the New Brunswick area. Both the Rutgers University Library and the New Jersey Historical Commission are serving as cosponsors of the conference. For additional information, contact Ron Becker of the local arrangements

committee or Ruth Simmons of the program committee, Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY will host a conference on "New Approaches to the History of Colonial and Revolutionary New York" at the Society on May 20 and 21, 1983.

1984 OAH

CALL FOR PAPERS

THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE for the Annual Meeting to be held in Los Angeles in 1984 invites proposals for papers and workshops for the Committee to evaluate. Precises, approximately two pages in length, summarizing the thesis, method, and significance of the proposal and vitae of all participants should be forwarded to the OAH Program Committee, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Historians who wish to serve as commentators are also welcome to submit their vitae to the Committee.

We hope to present a program composed of the best scholarship on both familiar and novel subjects, and at the same time to give ample attention to the professional and teaching aspects of historians' activities.

The realities of producing such a program dictate that the program for 1984 be substantially completed during the 1983 convention. Accordingly our deadline for receipt of proposals is March 1, 1983.

Ira Berlin, University of Maryland, Co-chair; Dorothy Ross, University of Virginia, Co-chair.

Program Committee members: Elliot Brownlee, University of California, Santa Barbara; Ronald Hoffman, University of Maryland; Thomas Holt, University of Michigan; Helen Horowitz, Scripps College; James Patterson, Brown University.

Editor's note: The OAH Executive Board resolved in its meeting on November 11, 1981 that all people on the Program must be members of the organization except for those "persons not historians or not in the field of American history."

NEWS AND NOTES

THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHIVES in Albany has received 3,500 cubic feet of valuable documents from New York's colonial and early statehood eras. These records comprise the second most important group of legal documents in the nation next to the records of the U.S. Supreme Court. They will be administered by the State Archives of the State Education Department under an agreement with the New York State Court of Appeals. For more information, contact Larry Hackman, State Archivist, State Education Department, Albany, New York 12230.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE formally dedicated the Women's Archives, now the Schlesinger Library, on August 26, 1943. The event was chaired by Alice Stone Blackwell and Carrie Chapman Catt. The purposes of the research library were to house the Woman's Rights Collection donated by Maud Wood Park and her colleagues, to collect additional materials about women's contributions to American society, and to promote research in women's history. As the fortieth anniversary approaches, plans are being made for a series of events to celebrate four decades of work in fulfillment of the purposes of the Library's founders. The tentative plans include a semester of residence, with special seminars, by Anne Firor Scott, President-elect of the OAH; a conference to examine the impact of the dynamic new field of women's history on teaching and research in history generally; the public recognition of the contributions of a group of outstanding women by awards for lifetime achievement; a meeting of archivists and librarians collecting on women; and a series of receptions in cities other than Cambridge. For more information, contact the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA), known from 1978 to 1982 as U.S. International Communication Agency (USICA), has been officially renamed USIA by act of Congress. As was the case from the time of the Agency's founding in 1953, USIA will again be called the United States Information Service (USIS) abroad. USIA became USICA in April 1978 when the information, cultural, and broadcasting functions of USIA were merged with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State. Agency officials believe that reverting to the name which the Agency bore for twenty-five years will enhance its prestige abroad, end recurring confusion, and make its audience more aware of its purpose, which is to create a better understanding of the United States and its policies.

THE ELEUTHERIAN MILLS HISTORICAL LIBRARY has microfilmed the Board file of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1847-1940 (120 rolls). Included are minutes, correspondence, reports, and other documents that were part of the files of the Secretary's office. Also included are

minutes of selected subsidiary companies: New York Central Railroad, Long Island Railroad, Northern Central Railroad, Susquehanna Coal, and Wheeling Coal. For further information, contact Research and Reference Department, Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

THE SOUTHEASTERN NINETEENTH CENTURY STUDIES ASSOCIATION is a membership organization intended to promote the study of all aspects of nineteenth-century western culture. Participation is encouraged from a wide variety of disciplines, including, but not limited to, English, Art History, History, History of Science and Medicine, Philosophy, Music, Anthropology, Religion, and Architecture. The membership fee for SENCSA is \$5.00 (\$7.50 for husband and wife). To help further interdisciplinary endeavors, join soon. Make your check payable to Lee Orr, Treasurer, Department of Music, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

THE CANADIAN REVIEW OF AMERICAN STUDIES is pleased to announce that starting with volume fourteen (1983) it will move from thrice-yearly to quarterly publication. Co-editors John J. Teunissen of the University of Manitoba and Bruce C. Daniels of the University of Winnipeg welcome submissions in all fields of American culture. Editorial and business correspondence should be addressed to the Business Manager, Canadian Review of American Studies, Department of English, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2.

THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE ELEUTHERIAN MILLS-HAGLEY FOUNDATION has initiated, as of September 1, a four-year historical study of the DuPont Company's research and development program from its inception to its recent past. The study will result in the publication of a book of major interest to historians of business, science, and technology, and to managers of corporate research and development. For further information, contact Jill MacKenzie, The Hagley Museum, Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

THE 1983 WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK POSTER SET, with twenty posters honoring women for achievement in the arts, government, politics, history, science, and sports, is now available from TABS for \$32.00 plus \$4.00 for postage and handling. The poster set is produced by the Organization for Equal Education of the Sexes, Inc., a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation formed to locate, develop, publish, and disseminate information and material in support of equal education of the sexes. Its programs include TABS: Aids for Ending Sexism in School; the TABS Classroom Poster Series; and

Project Share, a network for developing and sharing nonsexist teaching ideas. A free catalogue is available upon request. Contact Mary LaMothe at TABS, 744 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, New York 11215.

THE MUSEUM OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE opened a new exhibit on December 19, 1982 focusing on two German religious communal societies of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. "Utopias in the Promised Land: The Communal Societies of Ephrata and Economy, Pennsylvania," on view at the museum through January 1, 1984, compare the different histories and lifestyles of Ephrata Cloisters, founded in 1732, and Old Economy Village, home of the Harmonists, founded in 1825. For more information, contact Marlene Gray, Museum of Our National Heritage, Box 519, 33 Marrett Road, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173.

CARLYLE-DALTON WHARF UNCOVERED: Construction workers and City of Alexandria, Virginia archaeologists have uncovered a portion of the 1759 wharf owned by early Alexandria merchants John Carlyle and John Dalton. The earthen landing, timber cribbing, and associated smaller, handmade items found at the site represent the oldest Alexandria artifacts discovered to date, and after 223 years, the timbers are in excellent shape. For more information, write to the Alexandria Tourist Council, 221 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

CBS NEWS' "TWENTIETH CENTURY" SERIES is now available for rent and sale. It is the largest documentary motion picture library on the people, issues, and places that make up the history of this century. The 200-plus shows that comprise this educational resource include chronicles of D-Day, Stalingrad, Pearl Harbor, the Warsaw uprising, Hiroshima, the Nuremberg Trials, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Liberation of Paris. Profiled personalities include Frank Lloyd Wright, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Lenin and Trotsky, Ho Chi Minh, Mussolini, Patton, The Perons, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson. All films are 16mm, black and white, sound, and run twenty-six minutes. For a listing of the 200 titles of "The Twentieth Century," contact Glen Films, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

PBS series on American history

The story of the American West through the eyes of artists, photographers, and cinematographers is coming to national public television in an eight-part series developed by Professor William Goetzmann.

A main theme of the series will consider "the West of the imagination and how it lives on when other treatments of the same subject have looked at it as a period of time that ended."



Publications of Interest

FEEDING MULTITUDES: A HISTORY OF HOW FARMERS MADE AMERICA RICH by Wheeler McMillen offers more than a readable narrative about American farming. Rich with facts, anecdotes, stories, and ideas, it explains how farmers, through their immense productivity, have poured profit-making wealth into the cities year after year. It shows how farmers have fed the American people well and cheaply (when compared to most other countries in the world), thus enabling Americans to buy the material goods that contribute to the generally high standard of living in the United States. Feeding Multitudes is available for \$12.00 (\$10.80 each for two or more copies) from Wheeler McMillen at Route 1, Box 158-B, Lovettsville, Virginia 22080.

★

INDEPENDENCE AND EMPIRE, by Patrick J. Hearden: While the military phase of the Civil War ended in 1865, the sectional conflict continued in the economic area. New South advocates regarded cotton manufacturing as a pioneer industry that would stimulate urban growth, create a local demand for foodstuffs, and enable their region to break the chains of a one-crop system. Hearden demonstrates that, although southern agrarians supported the industrialization movement, New England business interests made a concerted effort to hinder economic development in the South. Independence and Empire offers a fresh analysis of the New South movement, while also making a significant contribution to the current debate over the nature of American influence abroad. The book is available for \$18.50 from Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb, Illinois 60115.

★

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOYALIST SOURCE MATERIALS IN ARCHIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND GREAT BRITAIN, published in association with the American Antiquarian Society, provides insights into the lives of the loyalists in the American Revolution, the citizens who retained allegiance to the Crown and who numbered nearly one-fifth of the population at the time of the Revolution. The bibliography is the result of

thirteen years of research in Canada, England, and the United States by scholars in the Program for Loyalist Studies and Publications. The book may be ordered directly from Meckler Publishing of Westport, Connecticut for \$115.00.

★

BRITAIN AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION volumes one and two, by Brian Jenkins, are available from McGill-Queen's University Press at the special rate of \$8.00 and \$20.00 respectively. Volume one is a comprehensive account of Britain's role in the American Civil War and takes the story to the early summer of 1862. Volume two is a study of Britain's response to the Civil War and is concerned with the precarious Anglo-American relationship between the summer of 1862 and the final defeat of the Confederacy. To order, contact the Marketing Division of McGill-Queen's University Press at 63A St. George Street, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A6.

★

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, JUNE 3-AUGUST 1, 1863: A COMPREHENSIVE, SELECTIVELY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY: Richard A. Sauers maintains that, with very few exceptions, booklength treatments of the Gettysburg Campaign have been shoddy, and a perusal of the bibliographies of books published since 1900 will reveal that the same material has been used over and over again. Sauers estimates that approximately two-fifths of the entries in this bibliography have been either rarely or never cited. Approximately one-quarter of the 2,757 entries in the bibliography are annotated. Two appendices list the rosters of Union and Confederate units which participated in the Gettysburg Campaign. Title, author, and subject indices complete this volume, the first effort to organize Gettysburg historiography. It is available for \$35.00 from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, Connecticut 06881.

★

THE AMERICAN FARMER AND THE NEW DEAL, by Theodore Saloutos, brings out the high points of government policy as related to agriculture during the years of the New Deal. It

is the first general, overall treatment of agriculture by a historian covering the years 1933 to 1939, and the years preceding the New Deal. Besides developing a broad picture of the American farmer during this period, Saloutos deals with the human aspects of the New Deal programs as well. He also analyzes the conditions over which the New Deal had no control. This is the first book in the Henry A. Wallace Series on Agricultural History and Rural Studies and can be ordered from Iowa State University Press, 2121 South State Street, Ames, Iowa 50010.

★

LEE: THE LAST YEARS, by Charles Bracelen Flood, is a moving and intimate account of the last five years of Robert E. Lee's life. Emerging from the agony of the final defeat of the Civil War, Lee accepted the offer of the presidency of nearly defunct Washington College (renamed Washington and Lee University upon his death). Lee used his new position to create a model educational institution and to exemplify for a deeply wounded nation the healing powers of compassion, generosity, and conciliation. Though Lee is best remembered for his military campaigns this was his finest hour, the great forgotten chapter of an extraordinary life. Lee: The Last Years is available for \$15.95 from Mail Order Department CWRT, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

★

HISTORICAL ENGINEERING LANDMARKS is now available free from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). The brochure lists and provides information on all of the state, national, and international landmarks to date, with a state-by-state roster of their geographic locations. The brochure can be obtained by writing Public Information, ASME, 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017.

★

PAT McCARRAN: POLITICAL BOSS OF NEVADA, by Jerome E. Edwards, has recently been released by the University of Nevada Press. It is the biography of one of Nevada's most well-known and controversial politicians and examines how a single individual--in this case, a U.S. senator--dominated the entire state during the early twentieth century. The book is il-

lustrated and sells for \$8.75. Submit orders to the University of Nevada Press, Reno, Nevada 89557.

★

THE MIDWEST ARCHIVES CONFERENCE has published the papers prepared for its 1981 annual meeting in volume six, number two of The Midwest Archivist. The special issue also includes an overview of the discussion sessions, summary information on eleven existing networks, a bibliography, and conclusions and recommendations from the participants. Copies are available for \$5.25. Orders should be addressed to MAC, Room 19, Library, University of Illinois, 1408 West Gregory, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

★★★

RECENT DEATHS

William Graves Carleton, 81, professor emeritus of History and Political Science at the University of Florida died October 30, 1982. He was a regular lecturer at the Federal Executive Seminars at Berkeley, California; King's Point, New York; and the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. He was the author of The Revolution in Foreign Policy, Technology and Humanism, and more than four hundred articles. He was a member of the faculty of the University of Florida from 1936 to 1962.

Walter Rundell, Jr., 53, professor of history at the University of Maryland, died of a heart attack on October 25, 1982. He had just assumed the presidency of the Western History Association. A prolific scholar and an effective historical administrator, Rundell had served as president of the Society of American Archivists (1977-78) and as chair of the history departments at Iowa State and the University of Maryland. His family has established a memorial fund to honor his teaching interests through grants to graduate students. Contributions may be sent to the Western History Association, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89557.

Grants, Fellowships & Awards

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY announces the availability of research grants for individuals and organizations working in state and local history. A new grant from NEH enables the Association to administer a competitive program of small grants-in-aid for research with materials about a locality, community, state, or region. Fifty such grants of up to \$3,000 each will be available in 1983 and in 1984. Awards will be announced following the AASLH Annual Meeting, October 3-7, 1983. For information, write to James B. Gardner, Staff Historian, AASLH, 708 Berry Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37204. The first application deadline is July 15, 1983.

★
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES is pleased to announce the establishment of three fellowship programs designed to promote and sustain study of the eighteenth century. Fellowships will be funded jointly by the Society and the Folger Shakespeare Library and the Folger Institute of Renaissance and Eighteenth-Century Studies, the Newberry Library, and the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library. Fellowships will generally be limited to one month's support. Evaluation will be individually administered by each institution in accordance with its procedures. Send inquiries to the libraries as follows: William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, 2520 Cimarón Street, Los Angeles, California 90018; Mr. John Andrews, Folger Institute, 201 East Capitol Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003; Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

★
THE ARKANSAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION has issued a call for entrants in its annual competition for historical writing in Arkansas. One category, for writing the best manuscript article on any phase of Arkansas history, offers the Violet B. Gingles Award. The Lucille Westbrook Local History Award is given to the person writing the best manuscript article on a local Arkansas subject about some phase of neighborhood, city, county, or regional history, or some person associated with local history. Both categories

require that the articles not have been published. The winning articles and authors will be announced at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association, April 21-23, 1983. For more specific details, write to the Arkansas Historical Association, Room 12, Ozark Hall, History Department, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701. Entries must be submitted in triplicate by March 1, 1983.

★
THE BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN HISTORIANS announces a Summer Fellowship at Mary Ingram Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College. The fellowship is to provide financial support for summer research and writing, and offers \$1,500 for one or two months. The recipient must be in residence in Cambridge for not less than one month in the June 15-September 1 period. All women historians at the post-doctoral level are eligible and will be judged on the scholarly significance and quality of the research proposal. Address inquiries to Linda Perkins, Assistant Director, Berkshire Fellow Program, Mary I. Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Application deadline for summer 1983 is February 15, 1983.

★
THE FOURTH ANNUAL BRYANT SPANN MEMORIAL PRIZE of \$750 will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1983 for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For further details, write to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o History Department, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. Please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.

★
THE CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY PROGRAM IN TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY, with the support of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, invites applications for a one-year post-doctoral fellowship on the relationship of technology and society. This fellowship is directed towards those with doctoral training in American history who wish to develop their research skills in technology and society. Applications should include a statement of research and study for the year (of approximately five

double-spaced pages), a curriculum vitae, and at least three letters of recommendation. Stipends for the year will be \$15,500 plus fringe benefits. Appointments will commence in September 1983. Address applications to Professor Joel Tarr, Program in Technology and Society, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213. Deadline for applications is April 1, 1983.

★
THE CHICAGO AREA WOMEN'S HISTORY CONFERENCE announces the Adade Mitchell Wheeler Awards for Teachers and the Adade Mitchell Wheeler Awards for Students. Six awards will be presented annually to the elementary school teacher and secondary school teacher in the geographical regions of Chicago, suburban Cook County, and Dupage County who best incorporate topics in women's history into their curricula. These awards are in memory of Adade Mitchell Wheeler, who vigorously promoted the idea of women's history in her teaching, published work, and volunteer activities. For information, write to Dr. Marilyn Domer, 2013 South Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616.

★
THE CHARLES REDD CENTER FOR WESTERN STUDIES at Brigham Young University announces a summer fellowship for the study of some aspect of change in relation to development in the Mountain West (defined as the states of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico) during the twentieth century. Applicants should be qualified to do research in a discipline from the humanities or the social-behavioral sciences and be prepared to spend any consecutive two-month period between May and August in residence at the Brigham Young University Campus in Provo, Utah. After the two months the recipient will present a lecture on preliminary results of the research. The stipend will be \$1,500 per month and research support funds up to \$3,000. Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, a proposal showing the scope and design of the research (no more than one page), and a proposed budget for research. Send applications to Thomas G. Alexander, Director, Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBLL, Brigham

Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. Deadline is March 1, 1983.

★
THE JOHN DEWEY FOUNDATION AND THE CENTER FOR DEWEY STUDIES announce The John Dewey Essay Project. The contest is only open to undergraduates and the 1983 theme is "Aspects of John Dewey's Philosophy." Essays should be under 10,000 words and submitted to Jo Ann Boydston, Director, Center for Dewey Studies, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois 62901. Deadline is June 1, 1983.

★
THE EARLY AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION announces a new program to honor distinguished individuals who, by their actions, have made significant contributions to the study and better understanding of early American industries. It is the intention of EAIA to honor four people in its 1983-84 Golden Anniversary Year. Thereafter two awards will be made each year. Nominations should be sent to Howard Greenberger, New York University School of Law, 343 Vanderbilt Hall, 40 Washington Square South, New York, New York 10012.

★
THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED CHURCHES announces competitions for the 1982 James Henley Thornwell Award and the 1982 Frances Makemie Award. Both were established to foster scholarship in Southern Presbyterian history. The \$100 Thornwell Award is presented annually for the best article in Southern Presbyterian history. The \$300 Makemie Award is for a published book interpreting significant issues in the history of Southern Presbyterianism. Both will be awarded in 1983. Submissions or inquiries should be made to Jerrold Brooks, Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Box 847, Montreat, North Carolina 28757.

★
HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION: The Research Fellowship, funded by the History of Psychology Foundation, promotes research with stipends of up to \$750 to aid scholars using the Archives of the History of American Psychology, Bierce Library,



University of Akron. The stipend helps defray travel and living expenses, and the recipient is expected to live in Akron while using the Archives. Candidates should submit a work prospectus, publication plans, time projections, a vitae, and two letters of reference. Applications should be sent to John V. Miller, Director of Archival Services, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1983.

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THE LIBRARY HISTORY ROUNDTABLE of the American Library Association awards the Justin Winsor Prize to encourage excellence in research in library history. The prize consists of \$500 and publication in The Journal of Library History. Manuscripts should not have been published, should not have been previously submitted for publication, and should not be currently under consideration for publication. Essays should embody original historical research on a significant topic in library history, and should not exceed thirty-five typewritten, double-spaced pages. Forward manuscripts to Margaret F. Steig, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, by April 1, 1983.

★
THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION fellowship program has not been funded beyond 1982. Private sources have supported it in the past, and the Commission is seeking funds to continue the program. The Commission is tentatively offering up to three fellowships in historical editing for 1983-84. If funds become available, successful candidates will receive a stipend (tentatively \$16,000) and spend twelve months in training at a documentary editing project. Participating projects are the Documentary Relations of the Southwest (Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona), The Papers of William Penn (Historical Society of Pennsylvania), and The Papers of Andrew Jackson (University of Tennessee). Applicants should hold a Ph.D. or be A.B.D. A reading knowledge of Spanish is required for the Southwest fellowship. Further information and application forms are available from the NHPRC, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408. Application deadline is April 15, 1983.

THE VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION JEFFERSON CUP AWARD acknowledges distinguished books for young people in the fields of American history, biography, or American historical fiction. The

book must be for children ages 2-8, and must be accurate, informative, well researched, unbiased, literate, and give a young person a clear picture of the past in a way which interests him or her. Books

must have been published in 1982. Send nominations to Diana Granger, Fairfax City Regional Library, 3915 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

==Calls for papers==

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES to be held in Stuttgart, West Germany in August 1985 will feature a session on historical demography organized by the International Commission on Historical Demography. The session will deal with the relationship between agricultural growth and demographic pressures. If you are interested in presenting a paper or a synthesis report on any aspect of the subject, contact Andre LaRose at the Department of History, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N 6N5 by February 1, 1983.

★
THE HISTORY DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION (AEJMC) is organizing a special research papers session on "Journalists' Visions of Journalism" for the annual convention of the AEJMC at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon on August 6-9, 1983. The subject matter of submissions may range widely, as long as the papers deal in some fashion with journalists' perceptions of journalism. The papers submitted for this session will be judged by a special jury of the AEJMC History Division. The deadline for submission of completed papers is March 1, 1983. Submit three copies to David Nord, School of Journalism, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. Papers not accepted for this special session will be considered (if the author chooses) for the open papers competition of the History Division for the 1983 convention.

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THE NATIONAL HISTORIC COMMUNAL SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION will hold its tenth anniversary Historic Communal Societies Conference at New Harmony, Indiana on October 13-16, 1983. "World Utopian Communities" is the theme. Those wishing to present papers or to organize sessions on past or present communal groups in the United

States or abroad should contact Charles F. Petranek, Center for Communal Studies, Indiana State University, Evansville, Indiana 47712 by April 1, 1983.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN LABOR HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held in Detroit at Wayne State University on October 13-15, 1983. The program committee invites proposals for papers and sessions. Proposals relating to the themes of Black workers, work and technology, and comparative labor history are particularly solicited, but the committee welcomes all proposals. Contact Robert Zieger, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR OCEANIC HISTORY (NASOH) will hold its annual meeting on April 15-17, 1983 at Mystic Seaport Museum in Mystic, Connecticut. All those interested in presenting papers or participating in the conference should contact Benjamin Labaree, Williams-Mystic Program, Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, Connecticut 06355.

★
MILLERSVILLE STATE COLLEGE is pleased to announce the possible publication of Holocaust Studies Annual. The first thematic issue, scheduled for publication in late 1983, will focus on "America and the Holocaust, 1939-1945." The editors seek original scholarly contributions addressing any aspect of the stated theme. Send all inquiries to Jack Fischel, Co-Editor, Holocaust Studies Annual, Department of History, Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania 17551.

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THE NEW ENGLAND AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION will meet at Mount Holyoke College on April 30, 1983. The topic of the conference is "The Political Relevance of Ameri-

can Studies." Possible topics include but are not limited to the following: political origins of American Studies in the 1920s and 1950s; interdisciplinary methodology as a radical act; and the future of American Studies in universities. Send detailed abstracts or papers to Jesper Rosenmeier, New England American Studies Association, American Studies Program, 120 Packard Avenue, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155.

★
THE MIDWEST AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR EIGHTEENTH CENTURY STUDIES will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at Indiana University, Bloomington on October 27-29, 1983. Individual papers, panels, or seminars are welcome on any subject. Interested participants are urged to consider a list of proposed topics available from Professor Michael L. Berkvam, Department of French and Italian, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. Submissions and proposals should be sent as soon as possible.

NEW PROGRAM

THE DEPARTMENT OF History, Case Western Reserve University announces the establishment of a new doctoral degree program in Social Policy History, beginning in the Fall Semester 1983. Students who have in hand the M.A. degree in History or another appropriate field will be trained for assuming positions in social policy administration. The program blends contemporary research methods and traditional historical skills.

The program in Social Policy History is partly funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. For more information, contact Professor Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Social Policy History Coordinator, Department of History, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS

WILLIAM W. BREMER, Lawrence University, has been awarded the 1982 New York State Historical Association Manuscript Award for his monograph, "From City to Nation: New York Social Workers, the Great Depression, and the New Deal, 1928-1936."

MICHAEL B. CHESSON has won the Jefferson Davis Award given by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society for his book Richmond After the War, 1865-1890. Profssor Richmond has also been promoted to associate professor of history at the University of Massachusetts in Boston.

THOMAS R. COX, professor of history at San Diego State University, is the co-winner of the Forest History Society's Theodore C. Blegen Award for 1981 for his article, "From Hot Springs to Gateway: The Evolving Concept of Public Parks, 1832-1976," which was published in volume five of the Environmental Review.

JOHN P. CREVELLI, who teaches American history at Santa Rosa Junior College in California, is co-winner of the Forest History Society's Theodore C. Blegen Award for 1981 for his article, "The Final Act of the Greatest Conservation President," which appeared in volume twelve of Prologue: Journal of the National Archives.

JEFFREY J. CROW has been named administrator of the Historical Publications Section of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

MICHAEL H. EBNER, Lake Forest College, has been awarded a Fellowship for College Teachers by the National Endowment for the Humanities. He will devote the 1983-84 academic year to his work on the social history of Chicago's North Shore suburbs, 1855-1980.

ROBERT GROSS, professor of history at Amherst College, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

WARREN F. KIMBALL of the Newark College of Rutgers University has been appointed the British International Studies Association Visiting Lecturer for 1982. His speaking engagements will include lectures at the University of Wales, University of Durham, L.S.E., and Cambridge University (War Studies Seminar). He will speak on various aspects of Anglo-American relations during World War II.

GEORGE A. LEVESQUE, an associate professor in the department of African/Afro-American Studies at the State University of New York at Albany, will hold the John F. Kennedy Professorship in American History at the Freie Universitat, Berlin during the 1983-84 academic year.

PEYTON McCRARY has been promoted to the rank of professor in the History department at the University of South Alabama.

PHILLIP McGUIRE delivered the premier lecture during the 1982-83 Campbell University S & H Foundation Lectureship Series, "The Black Community: Dependence or Dependability?" Professor McGuire's lecture was entitled "Black Participation in the Market Place: A Socio-Economic and Historical Synthesis."

BARBARA MELOSH has been named Smithsonian-George Mason University Post-Doctoral Fellow for the 1982-83 academic year. Professor Melosh's research project, "The Iconography of Gender: Manhood and Womanhood in New Deal Art," focuses particularly on the mural sketches from the Section of Fine Arts of the Federal Art Project as well as the Living Newspapers and other visual materials for the Federal Theatre Project.

STEPHEN NISSENBAUM, professor of history at the University of Massachusetts, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

LARRY PETERSON, North Dakota State University, will be a Fulbright Junior lecturer for 1982-83 at the University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Federal Republic of Germany.

ROBERT W. RICHMOND, assistant executive director and treasurer of the Kansas State Historical Society, has been elected vice-president/ president-elect of the American Association for State and Local History.

DONALD A. RITCHIE, Senate Historical Office, has been elected to the council of the Oral History Association.

EDWARD L. SCHAPSMEIER has received one of Illinois State University's first Distinguished Professorships in History.

HARRY N. SCHEIBER has been named chair of the Jurisprudence and Social Policy graduate program in the School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley. Professor Scheiber is also serving as chair of the Task Force on Public Programs, Project '87.

FRANK EVERSON VANDIVER, president of North Texas University in Denton, Texas, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

ROBERT MCCOLLOCH WEIR, professor of history at the University of South Carolina, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Contributors

THOMAS CHARLTON is the Director of the Baylor University Program in Oral History and the author of Oral History: A Resource for Baptist Studies, and "Classroom Instruction of Oral History," in A Guide for Oral History Programs. Professor Charlton is also the editor of the Newsletter of the Oral History Association.

THOMAS CRIPPS is professor of history at Morgan State University, where he also serves as Coordinator of the Graduate Program in Popular Culture and Co-Director of the University Television Project. He has written Slow Fade to Black: The Negro in American Film, 1900-1942, Black Film as Genre, Slavery and Resistance, and has edited and annotated Green Pastures.

AMELIA FRY is an oral historian at the University of California, Berkeley. She recently received a grant from the Radcliffe Research Support Program for her biography of Alice Paul.

LAWRENCE GALL is Chief of Visitor Services at the Lowell National Historical Park. He came there in 1979 after working for the Park Service at the Adams' birthplaces in Quincy, Massachusetts.

RICHARD LEOPOLD is the author of Robert Dale Owen: A Biography, Elihu Root and the Conservative Tradition, and The Growth of American Foreign Policy, and of numerous essays. He recently retired from the history department of Northwestern University.

LAWRENCE MCBRIDE is a lecturer in the history department at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He is also the curriculum specialist for the N.E.H.-sponsored Chicago Neighborhood History Project.

JEFF MATUK is a graduate student in the history department at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

PAGE PUTNAM MILLER is the Project Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

ATHAN THEOHARIS is a professor of history at Marquette University. He will be the Thomas B. Lockwood Professor of American History at SUNY-Buffalo during the 1982-83 academic year. He is a specialist of federal surveillance policy since 1936, specifically on the FBI, and is a member of the OAH Committee on Access to Documents and Open Information.

ROBERT WEIBLE is Park Historian at the Lowell National Historical Park and has been chair of the Lowell Conference on Industrial History since 1981. He is co-editor of a volume of Lowell Conference essays.



As one who has enjoyed a varied career before returning to graduate school (lawbook editor; regular Marine Corps officer, including service as an infantry officer, logistics officer, and judge advocate; and fourteen years as a full-time, now part-time, lawyer in private practice), perhaps I bring a different perspective to OAH. In the first place, I think I owe accolades to all the professional historians I have met in OAH, who have encouraged me in my research and who have inspired me by their research. As something of an oldtimer, I understand the concern of the younger PhDs for diminishing job prospects, but I must counsel them, and OAH, that the academic door can only be swung wider by the application of our association to reforming history curricula both in secondary schools and in higher education. In this connection, I particularly appreciate the comments of Dr. Richard B. Morris ("History Over the Years," OAH Newsletter, November 1982) about that particular particularist, David Saville Muzzey.

The lesson we must all absorb as historians is the point made by Dr. Morris: intellectual horizons have expanded. More interdisciplinary work must be introduced into both graduate and undergraduate courses. When the history curricula have been improved and expanded, and the PhD programs continue to be delightful, stimulating, learning experiences rather than mental obstacle courses, there will be a greater demand for history courses by students and thus a greater demand for qualified teachers. However, as we know, the process of revitalizing history requires several years of effort by OAH, AHA, and others.

Now let me address the committee structure (of the OAH). It does not seem to me that the number of committees is overblown for an organization the size of ours. If the committees will apply themselves to broad objectives of improving the study of history, they will more than justify their existence. As for the matter of paying the travel and lodging expenses of committee members, I think that we must appreciate the fact that these individuals are donating their time for our benefit. Their duties take them away from regular occupations. Time is money. The least we can do is to pay

travel expenses. As one who has served as an officer of many volunteer organizations, I know whereof I speak. Let's not treat our committee members like the man Abe Lincoln described being run out of town on a rail: "If it weren't for the honor of it all, I'd complain."

With respect to the location of conventions, I agree with Charlton Qualey (Readers' Responses, OAH Newsletter, November 1982) that we ought to utilize facilities at various colleges and universities with adequate facilities for our purposes.

However, I do not agree with those in the association who would restrict the number of issues of JAH. The journal is our primary means of scholarly communication. It is a corner that should not be cut because it is one of the most important reasons for the existence of OAH.

Finally, on an encouraging note: we should not give up on history. It is very much alive and well among the general population. Everyone fancies himself or herself some sort of historian. All I need do is to mention that I am now in pursuit of a master's degree in history, and I can relax and listen for at least ten minutes. Frequently I learn something from such conversations.

Frederick H. Campbell

Graduate student and teaching assistant, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs; Attorney at Law

• "An American Scholar Abroad" •

Phyllis Kaminsky's letter in the November 1982 Newsletter, which is USIA's official response to my article "An American Scholar Abroad" (Newsletter, August 1982) won't wash for a variety of reasons. First of all, I wasn't attacking the integrity of the Fulbright program, but USIA's "Speaker's Program." Kaminsky knows full well that even though USIA administers it does not fully control Fulbright appointments since that program is based on bilateral agreements with 120 foreign countries. In sum, foreign countries have as much

if not more input in selecting Fulbright recipients as USIA. Further, Kaminsky conveniently fails to mention that the Reagan Administration in 1981 attempted to cut the Fulbright program in half—a blatant attempt at eliminating potential criticism overseas that was thwarted by Congress.

Further, my experiences with USIA have not been sui generis. In fact, USIA is currently being sued by Professor John Seiler, a political scientist who specializes in Southern African politics. Seiler's USIA-sponsored tour of seven African countries was cancelled in November 1981 for political reasons.

Moreover, Kaminsky's comment that USIA was unable to "verify" the substance of my conversations with American diplomats in Canberra is an unsuccessful ploy. Surely she

must know that ANZASA filed an official protest with the U.S. Embassy in Canberra concerning my treatment, and that partially as a result, the neanderthal referred to in Professor John Salmond's letter (Newsletter, November 1982) was recalled halfway through his normal tour of duty.

Finally, Kaminsky's contention that I misunderstood the import of my "briefings" overlooks the fact that my experience with USIA dates back ten years. For example, I lectured under USIA auspices in 1978 in the Philippines in a relaxed and cordial atmosphere. In sum, my views on American history and foreign policy have not undergone a radical transformation in four years' time, but clearly the atmosphere at USIA since Charles Wick's appointment as agency director (see New York Times, February 26 and March 9, 1982) most certainly has. I am not suggesting that USIA is a monolith. Many USIA and State Department officials are appalled by attempts to impose what Congressman Toby Moffet has termed "Reagan think" abroad. But then, these individuals, in contrast to tenured professors, can hardly speak freely.

Richard O. Curry, Professor of History, University of Connecticut

• "The Blue and The Gray" •

After reading Dan T. Carter's review essay of the CBS television miniseries "The Blue and the Gray"... I am compelled to offer my own observations on both the presentation and the review.

On the whole, I felt "The Blue and the Gray" was a very good production, dramatically and historically. I would submit that Dr. Carter misjudged the type of audience to which the program was directed. It wasn't aimed at the historical scholar, but rather at the viewer with little background in history. Through its dramatization of the struggles of two families, the program may be seen as a sort of "primer" to the Civil War period. This, I believe, is where the value of the presentation lies, and in prompting the viewer to satisfy his or her curiosity by further study of the events depicted, it may succeed very well.

As to Dr. Carter's view that the program should have treated the root causes of the conflict, which school of thought should the producers have followed? When scholars to this day can arrive at no consensus over which factors were responsible for the sectional struggle—that is, slavery, tariffs, agrarianism versus industrialism, and so on—how can the uninitiated viewer be expected to sort through the maze of possible explanations? From a practical standpoint, delving into causal factors would have necessitated either opening the program in an earlier period, or contriving some artificial exchange during the war to present the various viewpoints in juxtaposition.

I am convinced that programs such as "The Blue and the Gray" do more toward raising the level of interest in history than the lectures of long-winded historians. Perhaps if organizations such as the OAH would become more actively involved in planning and producing similar programs, and in working to minimize and correct the distortions that do occur, the historical profession would benefit greatly.

James Stimpert, Graduate student, History Department, Kent State University

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Readers' responses

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