

OA H Newsletter

Organization of American Historians

Volume 13, Number 1

February 1985

Thoughts on the Fun and Purpose of Being An American Historian

The National Park Service and the New Deal

The Purposes and Value of History: Reflections on the Past Half Century

Historians on the Case: Contemporary Crime Policy and the Uses of History



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In Defense of American History

The Fictionalization of History in *Creek Mary's Blood*

Creek Mary, (the title character of Dee Brown's *Creek Mary's Blood*), from *This Is Your Georgia* by Bernice McCullar. According to the text, "Empress Mary Musgrove" was a friend of Oglethorpe's "who later caused trouble."

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Thoughts on the Fun and Purpose of Being an American Historian

*"I think of doing American History as fun,
but also as an act of social and moral
responsibility."*

William Appleman Williams

MY INITIAL THOUGHT upon being invited to offer these reflections was to write about the fun of doing History. I will do that, and then meander into other meadows.

Much of the time, I think that our profession takes itself more than a bit too seriously. Or, perhaps more accurately, it displays a propensity to be terribly conventional and stuffy. Keep in mind that I offer that judgment in the context of having lived for some years in the rather constipated climate of the Academy Navy.

History is unquestionably a vital part of creating, sustaining, and changing a culture, and hence being a historian is serious and consequential labor. But other workers also sweat to discover and elaborate important truths: Art, Science, Music, and Literature. I have from time to time explored those mysterious worlds, and I always return with a certain kind of sadness. History as a profession lacks the sense of play that I enjoy during my voyages into those nether regions of the mind.

It is fun to win a prize in photography by overriding the awesome technical capacities of

a Nikon F-3. It is fun to make a 'perfect landfall' after finding your way across 5,000 miles of open sea with a sextant rather than Loran. It is fun to sit-in as a drummer with a big band in full cry. And it is fun to have a short story published.

One hears few historians talking about the fun of being a historian. We do tend to be a thin-lipped lot.

Here, Count Basie comes to mind. You know Count Basie, that genius of the piano who could make five notes do the work of 5,000. Some years ago Dan Rather did a segment of "Sixty Minutes" on Basie. Rather was clearly in over his head, but the inherent gentleness of Basie carried them through and into the last moment of the interview. At the end, Rather asked Basie how to describe Kansas City big band jazz. Basie looked at Rather as if he must be joking--then realized that Rather did not know up from down. Basie offered his lovely smile and very quietly said: "Pat your foot."

It is like that with doing History. Pat your mind.

Look at it this way: very few other people except

Caras Leaves as Newsletter Editor

KATHRYN CARAS, EDITOR of the OAH Newsletter since May 1982, is leaving the OAH to become Managing Editor of Constituent Publications for the Indiana University Alumni Association. She will be replaced by William Bishel. The Newsletter, under Dr. Caras's editorial supervision, has grown immeasurably in the range of its content and aesthetic appeal. Features that evolved during her tenure include a regular column about historians and computers and the enlightening "History Over the Years" series.

Some members of the OAH already realize that Dr. Caras was involved on projects besides the Newsletter. Few publications crossed her desk without benefiting from her editorial skill: a booklet titled American History Through Film produced with Robert Brent Toplin; the series of Public History pamphlets under the direction of the OAH Committee on Public History; and, her most recent contribution, a publication for secondary school teachers, The OAH Magazine of History.

The staff of the OAH will miss Dr. Caras, yet we wish her well in the future. The editors hope to maintain the same high standards she established.

blackmailers and spies make a living from reading other people's mail. Damn it all, it is fun. It is silly to pretend that we are doing nothing but finding and preserving ultimate truth. We enjoy our work. Those of you who don't should get into another line of business.

As you might imagine, knowing that I was trained at Wisconsin by the likes of Fred Harvey Harrington and William Best Hesseltine, I always send undergraduates as well as graduate students off into the bowels of the library to read other people's mail. (Oh, yes, I was in debt for the better part of twenty-five years paying for my explorations into such materials!) It is something special.

Students return from such trips into the unknown ecstatic, engaged, and confused. I cherish this encounter with a chemistry major at Oregon State who was a member of a senior seminar in foreign policy. He waltzed through the door of my office and said: "Hey, Prof, I'm goin' to make five times your salary but I never knew I could do History like I do silicon crystals. Man, you got me into something new. You put a new window in my head. There ain't no formula for this one. I got to write my own equations. And, man, that is fun."

Exactly.

Precisely.

The play of the mind with the evidence. The coming to terms with causes and consequences. The joy of

History is dialogue, not consensus. Perhaps that is our trouble in America. We seem to be driven by a kind of compulsion to prove, professionally as well as politically and socially, that we have been right from beginning to end.

making one's own sense of the documents. And then the hard talk about who makes the best sense of the documents, and how to act upon that provisional truth. That is doing History.

Given that truth, that reality, I find it difficult to understand how and why we

have failed to excite people about History. Except, maybe, that we are scared to do History with flair and engagement and dialogue and commitment.

History is dialogue, not consensus. Perhaps that is our trouble in America. We seem to be driven by a kind of compulsion to prove, professionally as well as politically and socially, that we have been right from beginning to end. True, we made a few mistakes along the way; but on balance, everything is hunky-dory.

That may offer us an answer. If that is your sense of our History, then you are writing and teaching a boring story. Even if it is true, it is still a boring story. Maybe that is correct: we may be a boring people and a boring culture. Virtue is its own reward, and all of that.

On the other hand, Aaron Burr did kill Alexander Hamilton. And Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy, did try to put Burr away forever. Gore Vidal is right on the mark. If we do not come to terms with those encounters, then we are going to bore our students. Just so with Abraham Lincoln. He willfully killed a culture.

America is the kind of culture that wakes you in the night. The kind of nightmare that may possibly lead us closer to the truth.

Let us agree that he was right to do so, but we must face that truth. And its costs and consequences.

America is the kind of culture that wakes you in the night. The kind of a nightmare that may possibly lead us closer to the truth.

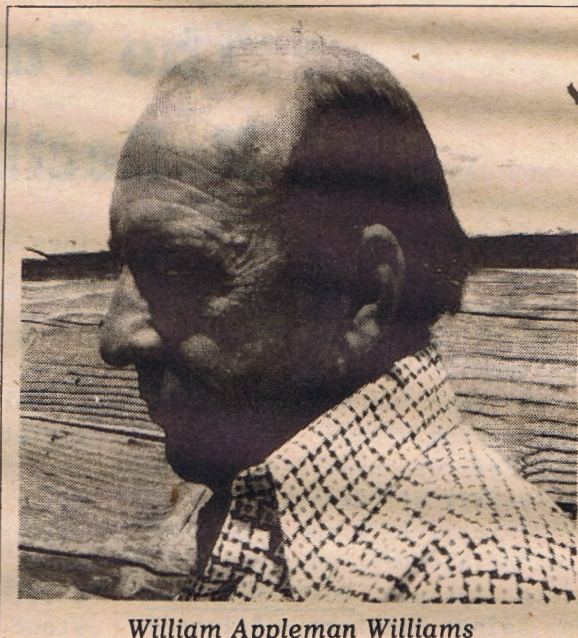
Yes, I think of doing American History as fun, but also as an act of social and moral responsibility.

Students do indeed want us to help them make sense of their culture and their lives. They enjoy a vicarious tickle from our footnotes; but what they really want is for us to talk sense to them in the classrooms and the seminars. And out on the street corners. They want us to lay-it-on-the-line, play it straight, so that they can engage us in serious dialogue.

More than you may realize, they care deeply about America.

The question is: Do we?

William Appleman Williams, professor of history at Oregon State University, is a past president of the Organization of American Historians and the author of many works on American diplomatic history including The Tragedy of American Diplomacy.



William Appleman Williams

Timeline: A New Publication from the Ohio Historical Society

TIMELINE, A BI-MONTHLY illustrated magazine published by the Ohio Historical Society, began publication in October 1984. The Magazine's editorial content concentrates on the fields of history, prehistory, and the natural sciences, and is directed toward readers in the Midwest.

The editors are accepting manuscripts of 1,000 to 6,000 words relating to the history, prehistory, and natural environments of which Ohio is a part. Suitable topics include the traditional fields of political, economic, military, and social history; biography; the history of science and technology; archaeology; anthropology; fine and decorative arts; and the natural sciences including botany, geology, zoology, ecology, and paleontology.

In addition to full-length feature articles, shorter, sharply focused vignettes of 500 to 1,000 words will be considered.

Unless otherwise specified, the publishers will purchase one-time North American serial rights to both manuscripts and illustrations. Manuscript fees are negotiable and will be paid upon acceptance. Photographs and transparencies will be purchased separately. The editors reserve the right to edit all accepted manuscripts to conform to the style and usage of Timeline.

A brochure providing information for potential contributors is available from Timeline, the Ohio Historical Society, 1985 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497.



During a 1921 week-long road test in southern Ohio, a GM crew stops for a lunch break. From General Motors Institute Alumni Foundation Collection of Industrial History, published in the December 1984/January 1985 Timeline.

The Purposes and Values of History: Reflections on the Past Half-Century

Editor's Note: The following is an amended version of remarks delivered by Homer Babbidge to the department of history at the University of Connecticut on their fiftieth anniversary (May 3, 1983). Babbidge was president of the University of Connecticut from 1962 until 1972 and a professor of history. His publications include Noah Webster: On Being American; Selected Writings, 1783-1882, and The Federal Interest in Higher Education. Professor Babbidge died in early 1984.

Homer Babbidge

AMONG THE THINGS that we have been through together for a half-century is an unending debate with and among ourselves over the purposes and the values of the study of history.

The lovers of literature may challenge us, but they are the only people on the academic horizon I know who love their work in anything like the way historians love their work. We love the study of history for reasons we don't fully comprehend, and we insist on asking why. A perfectly reasonable "why" might be, "Why not just accept the fact and go on enjoying it?" Does everything have to be explained? We are not, after all, a clinical science. Instead of asking ourselves in a great literary tradition, "let me count the ways. . .," we have framed the more troublesome lyrical question "Why do I love you?"

But here we are, loving our work the way all detectives love their work. But, unlike the detectives with badges, we lead essentially risk-free

An anxious society has urged educational institutions to prepare people for jobs rather than for careers, and to prepare for work rather than for life. Utility becomes the touchstone. In that environment, bad educational currency tends to drive out good.

lives; and that may be why we are preoccupied with justifying, rationalizing our

love affair with investigation of the past.

We have, of course, been under some external pressure in this regard. An anxious society has urged educational institutions to prepare people for jobs rather than for careers, and to prepare for work rather than for life. Utility becomes the touchstone. In that environment, bad educational currency tends to drive out good.

Forty years ago, when I first began to learn about history as a formal study, Santayana had offered all the rationale we needed for the social utility of our work. But it wasn't long after he said "Those who fail to study the past are condemned to relive it" that we discovered an interesting thing: even those who did study the past seemed condemned to relive it!

Blessedly, at about this time, I was also introduced to the work of Carl Becker, and I have lived comfortably since with his observation that the value of the study of history lies not in helping to foretell the future, but in helping us to meet it.

The Santayana and Becker views give me reason to introduce the matter I'd like to talk about this evening--the utility of the study of history; the uses of history, if you will.

Institutionally, and within the academy, this issue has been hedged for as long as I can recall. Commonly, the question is put: "Is History a Social Science, or does it belong among the Humanities?" For the last five or ten years, a little field test has been running. The National Endowment for the Humanities decided, in the face of congressional skepticism, to prove that the Humanities had social utility. They instituted, largely through their state-based programs, a series of projects designed to bring the talents and perspectives of professional humanists to bear on contemporary issues of public policy, to demonstrate that the Humanities were worthy of public subsidy.

I've participated in a number of such programs, and I

am prepared to pronounce them successful. Not, however, I suspect, in the way their originators intended.

I have become convinced that the people who deal with public policy issues are problem-solvers, doers. They believe that for every problem there is a solution. It's important to the "doers" that solutions be simple, quick, secure, and preferably without cost.

One of our great American humanists, H.L. Mencken, thought that too; he said, "For every complex problem, there is a simple solution. . . that won't work."

Thanks to the NEH, humanists have been jawing with those doers about public policy issues for about five years now. Talk about being a skunk at a garden party!

It turns out to be the function of historians at these conferences and seminars--as often as not--to throw cold water on the schemes of their colleagues in the social sciences.

That's because historians have come to have some understanding of causes; and their determination to look beyond symptoms for those causes gets them into trouble. And the people it gets them into trouble with are often those whom historians want most to help--those who are victims of, or who are dedicated to the elimination of the awful evils that surface in our society.

But just try to tell a benighted captive of the inner city that the cause of his or her problems is not rooted in some school board policy, or alleviated by a higher tax on corporations. Try to tell social reformers that their platform is a jumble of palliatives--some of them addictive--that do not address the fundamental problem of people's inhumanity to people.

The poor, the depressed, the exploited (and their advocates)--like many other, more sophisticated, people--will tell you in precise anatomical terms just what to do with your humanistic counsel; and then they'll turn to people whose advice is more comforting, reassuring.

They'll turn to scientists, including social scientists. They'll turn to people who know how to construct bombs and missiles, antimissile missiles and--who knows--even an antibomb bomb. They'll turn to scientists with confidence, even though, to the best of my knowledge, scientists have thus far been unable to explain why a small child can't walk around a mud puddle.

Historians' evidence, gleaned from centuries of human experience, differs greatly from scientists' clinical evidence. And it has greatly colored their perspective as well.

They have become increasingly skeptical of frantic efforts to find "solutions" among the paraphernalia of public policy, the clutter of charts and graphs and printouts and briefing memos and background papers.

Historians recall Faulkner's "Furious circumnavigator of the globe" setting out to set a new speed record, "leaving behind in cosmos-flung television his immortal epitaph, 'Goodbye Ma and may the best man win'"; contrasted with "Blind Homer, unable to leave the Athenian stone he sat on, yet plumbed and charted the depths of human understanding."

And because historians have found evidence of the deadly sins recurring throughout the history of humankind, they recognize them when they reappear in contemporary costume. They see avarice not only in the bonused, stock-optioned executive who covets his or

One might understand if historians get cynical, seeing the crabgrass of human frailty crop up as it does in all economic and political landscapes.

her largess; they see it as well in the idler who has concocted a "right" to some of that largess.

One might understand if historians get cynical, seeing the crabgrass of human frailty crop up as it does in all economic and political landscapes.

But historians interestingly are seldom cynics. Presumably, that's because they see the remarkable resourcefulness of the people they study, as well as their shortcomings. They know that since our pressing problems didn't originate yesterday, they can't be solved by tomorrow. But historians persist

If the lessons of history have little value in providing short-term solutions to the pressing problems of our day, they have at least the value of discouraging actions that address only symptoms.

in thinking that we're gaining on the goal of elevating people above the animal.

If the lessons of history have little value in providing short-term solutions to the pressing problems of our day, they have at least the value of discouraging actions that address only symptoms.

I can recall walking across the campus almost fifteen years ago, and discussing with a colleague the puzzling behavior of students caught up in the simultaneous phenomena of racial tension, women's liberation, and the Vietnam war. I don't think he understood the movement any better than I did; but he offered the most helpful advice he could have: "The only thing we know from history is that we can't suppress it."

The historian knows, too, that the study of history can provide important social insight. I am increasingly persuaded that civilization is only a generation deep, and that Edmund Burke was correct in saying, "A people will not look forward to posterity, if it does not look backward to its ancestors's."

I think it can be argued that, absent any confident sense of the future, all that holds a society--a civilization--together is an awareness of its past.

All of which leads me to a conclusion that is highly personal. That is, that--as the years go on--I conclude that knocking around in the study of history has come to have new meaning for me. Where once I found the study of history something to take out with me into the battle for a

better world, I now find it a companion in my most private moments.

The lessons of history for me reach their highest value as they are applied to humankind's search for self-understanding. I'm ready to admit that I've reached an age now when--since I don't teach--I don't read much that's new. I reread the old, the familiar; and I find it edifying.

I was introduced to the great Justice Holmes early, and shared the excitement he felt as he left Harvard to join the Union Army, saying, "Life is action and passion; therefore it is required of a man that he should share the passion and action of his time at peril of being judged not to have lived."

Now I read Holmes--through that delightful branch of history called biography--and I am taken by the fact that after all the "action and passion" of his distinguished career, he retired from the Supreme Court to read the classics in the original.

I am reminded of an inscription carved above the fireplace mantel in a favorite library, "What old story shall we read tonight, where piled from floor to ceiling, row on row, all the good that's left us from time's crushing flight, awaits our reading in the firelight's glow?"

I guess that what I'm saying is that the study of history has, at least for me, moved (if you will) from social science to the humanities; its use has moved from practical to near-spiritual. I suspect it has for some of you too. I don't think we need apologize for that. It ennobles our common interest.

It's unreasonable to expect the young to understand that and perhaps even dangerous. They might pass up the action and passion of their time if they fully understood the companionship and comfort that the study of history can afford. And yet, in your teaching of it, it can't be wrong to convey to your students some sense of the spiritual value of history for those now removed from action and passion.

So lure them in, if you must, on the grounds that the lessons of history have social--even occupational--utility. Call History a So-

cial Science if need be. But please don't suppress the fact that exposure to the study of history can come to have, for people like me, satisfactions long obscured by the smoke of battle and the ground fog of worldly preoccupation.

I urge you to take increasing pride in your work; to let the world know that you love what you do; to convey to the young something of what the study of history can mean

to them, not just as doers but as humans trying to understand their humanity.

Above all, be patient. Any self-respecting historian knows that fifty years is nothing, hardly worth taking note of. Your real satisfaction--your monument--like Shakespeare's "gentle verse," lies in your record of deeds and words and human aspirations, "Which eyes not yet created shall o'er read."

this Constitution

PROJECT '87, THE joint effort of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association for the Bicentennial of the Constitution, began the publication of its magazine, this Constitution, as a quarterly in 1984. A grant received from the National Endowment for the Humanities supports its publication and distribution to planners of Bicentennial programs.

this Constitution serves as a bridge between scholars and the teachers and planners who will be responsible for Bicentennial programs. It is sent, at no charge, to state humanities councils; local, state, and federal government agencies; libraries and museums; historical societies; professional, educational, and public affairs organizations; foundations; and national and local media. The National Council for the Social Studies has arranged with Project '87 to send this Constitution to its membership of 14,000 social studies teachers, curriculum developers, and school officials. Almost 25,000 readers now receive the

magazine. Through the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the Asia Foundation, this Constitution is also distributed abroad; more than 1,500 copies are mailed outside the United States, including forty to Katmandu, and one to Ouagadougou.

The articles in the magazine provide information, background, and a point of view which might serve as a focus for discussion. Scholars of the Constitution who are interested in submitting articles to the magazine should send a brief description of the intended article to Cynthia Harrison, Project '87, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Submissions should address a significant constitutional issue (broadly defined). If accepted by the editorial board for publication, an honorarium will be paid.

Individual subscriptions are available for \$10 per year. All subscriptions must be prepaid.

National Council on Public History Establishes Secretariat

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL on Public History has established its first executive secretariat at West Virginia University under the direction of Barbara J. Howe, assistant professor of history at WVU and executive secretary of the NCPH for 1984-85.

NCPH established the secretariat to coordinate membership services, provide support services for committees and NCPH conferences, publish the NCPH Newsletter, offer services to those teaching public history, and handle the finances of the organization. During the coming year, NCPH will initiate a survey of public

historians in the country, which will lead to a directory published by the organization, and a survey of public history programs around the United States and Canada. For those teaching public history, NCPH offers a free syllabus exchange and "History Goes Public," a slide-tape show (\$100 purchase, \$35 rental fee).

The National Council was incorporated in 1980 to encourage a broader interest in professional history and to bring together those people, institutions, agencies, businesses, and academic programs associated with public history.

The Fictionalization of History in Creek Mary's Blood

Ward Churchill

Why is it generally acceptable for a historian to alter and, at times, actually reverse the facts of American Indian history, while it is unacceptable to depart from even the spirit of the popular understanding of Euro-American historical sequence?

IN RECENT YEARS, a number of books have been released in the United States which purport to provide the public with "the inside track" on various aspects of American Indian reality. Particularly notable among this best-selling genre have been the seemingly unending series on Yaqui spirituality penned by Carlos Castaneda, the so-called "memoirs" of Chief Red Fox, the collected works of Gregory Markopoulos (aka: Jamake Highwater), sensationalist peeks at the "inner vision" of the Cheyenne by Hyemeyohsts Storm and--perhaps most offensively--Ruth Beebe Hill's Hanta Yo.

Although each of these efforts was oft and loudly proclaimed as holding an absolute integrity relative to its subject matter, it has ultimately proven relatively easy to debunk them in fact, if not in the public consciousness. In the end, each of the authors has stood exposed as a charlatan and sham and their work discredited as a hopeless travesty. Further, with the temporary exception of Castaneda, no contentions of serious scholarship (as opposed to popular endeavor) were supportable in any of these cases.

Dee Brown, in Creek Mary's Blood, refrains from making personal claims as to the validity and authenticity of the story portrayed in his novel. After all, as is proudly emblazoned upon the book's cover, he is also author of Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee (1970). Since release of that effort, he has been proclaimed as a historian of merit, particularly in matters concerning Indian/white relations. There is a certain reputation to be traded upon here, a reputation which greatly supplants the need for

public posturing and shrill assertions of legitimacy. Such are the facts of life and publishing.

But the weight of Brown's credentials notwithstanding, what is the historical accuracy of the story woven as Creek Mary's Blood, a story popularly acclaimed on its jacket as "Historical Fiction at its best" and "A dramatic record of the Indian's proud strength and survival" which "vividly relives native American history"? After all, Dee Brown opted to treat real people, places, and events. The merits of his effort, in its accuracy and authenticity, should thus be immediately accessible.

Let us consider the centerpiece and title character of the book. Creek Mary was a real woman with a real history, a factor which one assumes is intended to lend "instant credibility" to the historical accuracy of the novel. Brown could, of course, have chosen to create a wholly fictional character as a vehicle to describe the flow of historical events, one constructed of a blend of historical personalities and the pure needs of a fictional narrative rather than purport to convey the essence or spirit of a real human being. But he did not.

The author commences his tale by describing his heroine as "beloved woman" of her generation of Creeks, explains that her Creek name was Amayi, and asserts that she once led a Creek war party against British troops in Savannah over a land dispute. According to more literal historical sources, Brown reinforces the aura of surface authenticity his title implies. Creek Mary was a ranking member of the matrilineal

Creek society of her day. Her name was Consaponaheso rather than Amayi, though she did lead the march on Savannah, and she did so over a land dispute.

Three of the four primary facts asserted by Brown in initially establishing the identity of his title character are fundamentally correct. The discrepancy over the fourth seems to center more upon the perceived need to replace a word, the mere pronunciation of which would be necessarily cumbersome to the English speaking tongue, rather than malicious intent. There can be little doubt that Brown is concerned with Creek Mary in literal form at this point; a little known but very real historical identity is at issue.

From this rather auspicious beginning, the author informs us that "Mary Amayi" was, in her youth, loved by but spurned a Danish trader. The man went mad as a result of this rejection and was eventually lost to the swamps of Georgia, which he had entered in pursuit of his lost love. Perversely, given this sequence of events, Mary forever after wore a Danish coin embedded in a gorget at her throat. Equally unaccountably, she named her second son "Dane" in memory of her suicidal suitor.

Brown goes on to explain that Mary's first-born son, Opothle, was the product of her first marriage, a union with an English trader named John Kingsley. She eventually takes her child and leaves both Kingsley and his trading post in the dead of night. This drama was supposedly played out shortly after the Savannah venture, a situation in which Brown has it that Mary acted as a militant advocate of Creek sovereignty and land rights. Her husband, she discovered to her dismay, was motivated during the expedition by a gross self-interest. At this point, her Creek nationalism proved sufficient, given such mendacity as was displayed by Kingsley, to provoke both her rather stealthy conclusion of her marriage and a lifetime's distrust of all things white.

Such an outlook would seem to preclude the entry of the novel's Creek Mary into further interludes of interracial marriage. On the contrary, it launched her upon a course of championing a sort of early pan-Indianism which

seems clearly to afford a female prefiguration of Tecumseh and the Prophet.

At this juncture, serious distortions of the historical record have entered into Brown's epic. First, and perhaps not as trivially as it may seem, there is no indication in the literature that Creek Mary ever entertained or rejected a Danish lover. Nor is there record of her having borne a son named in his memory. This, it could be argued, represents little more than a historically extraneous device through which the author seeks to enhance his narrative. If it were an isolated instance, such an argument would be plausible. The same may not be said, however, about the John Kingsley episode.

The real Creek Mary's first husband was John Musgrove, Jr., son of one of the primary British military commanders in the Carolinas during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The couple did, in fact, operate a trading post on Georgia's Yamacraf Bluff. However, upon the birth of their first child (Opothle, by Brown's account), the couple abandoned this enterprise and relocated to South Carolina to live near Colonel Musgrove.

After the death of her first husband--she never left him--Creek Mary was married briefly to a second Englishman, Jacob Matthews. What became of him is uncertain, but in 1749 she married the Reverend Thomas Bosomworth, a minister of the Church of England and chaplain to General James Edward Oglethorpe's Highland Regiment. The latter group's military function was the expropriation of Creek lands in Georgia, in the name of the Crown of England. This was Mary's third and final marriage; all were interracial.

Ultimately, it was Bosomworth who was instrumental in persuading the Creeks to cede portions of their territory during Oglethorpe's tenure. However, he attempted to arrange such transfer of real estate to himself rather than to the Crown. William Stephens, president of the Georgia Trustees, naturally resisted such private endeavors, and it was in this context that the famed march on Savannah occurred. The gambit was for Mary Musgrove-Matthews-Bosomworth to use her position within Creek society to interpose her tribe's peo-

ple militarily between her husband's private and the Crown's official and competing claims to the same Creek ground.

The whole affair fell through when Creek warrior leaders realized the dubious nature of events, renounced Mary, and dispersed. Stephens posthaste jailed the offending couple for a short period. They then re-emerged and lived out their lives usurping Creek land in behalf of the British government. This is not only a less pretty story than the one constructed by Brown, but is, in fact, diametrically opposed.

Creek Mary, as she emerges under Brown's handling, is a truly significant, if somewhat obscure, figure in Creek history, roughly analogous to Benedict Arnold in U.S. history, yet transformed into something akin to her nation's George Washington. For anyone who wishes to assert that such crystalline role reversal is "unimportant" much less true to the spirit of history, the implications of an Indian historian writing a fictional account in which Arnold plays out the role of a great patriot should speak for themselves. At best, any book offering such a rendering of history would be ignored. At worst, the offending writer would find his/her career maimed by public and scholarly reaction.

The question which is raised immediately by the incorporation of such clearly intended and blatant distortion in *Creek Mary's Blood* is why such a double standard exists. Why is it generally acceptable procedure for a historian to alter and, at times, actually reverse the facts of American Indian history, while it is unacceptable to depart from even the spirit of the popular understanding of Euro-American historical sequences? The answer would seem much more closely associated with the propaganda potential inherent to the "literary license" aspects of writing historical fiction than with aesthetic questions of literary merit.

Be this as it may, such recasting of the known contours of Creek Mary's life are not necessarily the most offensive abuses in which Brown engages. There is also the matter of material not found in any chronicle of the period, but which is introduced as fact by Brown to

define Creek Mary's character. Of course, such practice is well within the domain of fiction, historical or otherwise. But the question of the sort of character Brown selects to articulate his fabricated Creek patriot seems important, given Brown's reputation as "sympathetic to the Indian."

Consider that, in Brown's story, Creek Mary leaves John Kingsley in a fit of revulsion against the entire white race. She intended to rejoin the Creeks, resume her rightful role as a tribal political leader, and guide her people on the road of effective resistance to further European incursion--noble plans indeed. But what really happened?

Creek Mary, the child of nature who leaves her husband because of his disharmony with the natural world, a woman born and raised in the wooded Creek homeland, becomes lost along the route of a journey she has made many times. This scenario is so implausible that one begins to cast about for the author's ulterior motive in introducing it. Such is not long in revealing itself.

In her forlorn state, Mary becomes easy prey and is captured by a Cherokee named Long Warrior. He promptly carries her off to his village for the purpose of indulging in his captor's "right." Mary, for her part, will have none of it, despite having meekly allowed herself to be led up to the veritable bedroll. She claws Long Warrior's face and he humbly desists.

Long Warrior becomes bored with this winless sport and escorts his captive--with baby--back to the location of her capture. Presumably, she is free to resume her wayward journey back to her people. Far from jumping at the chance, Mary seizes the opportunity to feel the earth tremble and see the stars ignite in flaming splendor; she promptly seduces her would-be rapist. Upon completion of this physical liaison, Mary is (of course) so taken with the abilities of her lover that she applies for permanent status in the Cherokee nation: as wife for herself, as potential warrior for her son. It is from this second marriage, Brown tells us, that her second son, Dane, was produced.

So what have we here? First, of course, we have a ranking female member and

ostensible symbol of patriotism to the Creek people whose personal commitments are so weak and/or confused that she voluntarily submits herself and her son to a lifetime identity as Cherokee (a tribe over whom the Creeks lost no love during the period in question). And this immediately after having overthrown her marital commitments as a means--specifically--of returning to her people. Whatever we may reasonably expect in dedication or even human loyalty in a figure proclaimed to be as central to major historical events as Brown's Creek Mary, this jumbled and neurotic display of self-identification is wide of the mark.

Some sort of motivation is in order through which the author can explain the behavioral spectacle displayed by his leading woman. This Brown provides. Mary, it seems, has been the victim of her lustful nature all along. By the time of her encounter with Long Warrior, it has already been revealed that she exhibited the casual habit of "bedding" the British General Oglethorpe in her younger days despite the fact that "she felt no particular affection for him. . . and told her grandson that the great man was afflicted with bad teeth and a foul breath." And then there is the matter of a mysterious but clearly intimate relationship she carries on for years with the Creek war leader, *Menewa*.

We end up with a portrayal of an exotic beauty whose sexual wiles are sufficiently developed to lure otherwise crafty Europeans into thrashing fatally about in the mire of *Okefenokee* while seeking the holy grail of her groin. We find a "natural woman" who is so inept in the woods that she must be "saved" by a rapist with whom she immediately engages in sexual teasing intended to bring about marriage. We discover a nymphomaniac creature who, when all else fails, may be found trading secrets of the flesh with an aging enemy possessed of rotting teeth and gums.

Ultimately, Brown's caricature of this, by all accounts, complex woman reduces in print to a preoccupation with her skill and willingness to rely upon the mythic pleasures of the area between her legs. This emblem of Creek leadership is not a person, but a creature constricted to

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This emblem of Creek leadership is not a person, but a creature constricted to the monodimensional dialectic of her sexual prowess/physical charms, a truly "magnificent heroine" within the conventional Euro-American tradition of stereotyping Indian women as genetically encoded prostitutes.

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Stripped of its halo of "sympathetic" trappings, Brown's narrative fulfills all the worst criteria of what has elsewhere been termed by Alison Bernstein as "the Pocahontas myth." In sum, it is representative of a categorical fusion of racism and sexism.

Although the specific formation of fabrications applied by Brown to Creek Mary as an individual and as a symbol seem entirely unwarranted--and, thus, avoidable--under any circumstances, he would seem to have condemned himself to a realm of much broader distortion from the onset. This observation is intended in a purely structural sense as opposed to content, and, being structural, the problem was unavoidable within the scope of the project itself. Of course, this in itself leaves open the question of whether the project was worthy of being undertaken at all, but this possibility can be disregarded for the moment.

The methodology employed in the erection of the saga of *Creek Mary's Blood* was to seize upon a single individual and convert her into a medium through which to explain the sweep of historical events in a given era and geographic area. It may have been that the original intent of Dee

Brown was to write a short novel on his "find," the obscure person of Creek Mary, a subject not heretofore elaborated in a popular fiction. However, if this were originally the case, the scope of the work was altered dramatically.

Rather than deal specifically with the life and times of Mary Musgrove-Matthews-Bosomworth, a story which would seem of more than passing interest in its own right, Brown decided instead to concern himself with the overall theme of Indian displacement in the Southeast. Hence, he was necessarily concerned with two subthemes; these he chose to represent through focus on two tribal groups. In essence, he concerned himself with the Creeks as representative of native resistance by virtue of the march on Savannah (erroneously, in terms of Creek interests) and the Red Stick War (accurately enough). And he concerned himself with the Cherokees as representative of removal by virtue of the nature of their juridical interactions with the Jackson administration and the intensity of their relocation experience (the Trail of Tears).

Such a schema might well have worked had not the author also clung to the notion that he might relate the aggregate story through Creek Mary rather than retain her as an interesting, though not over-arching, figure. The decision to use her in this way appears to make very good commercial sense: a major novel based upon the exciting tale of a minority woman leader of an oppressed group by a significant contemporary historian is enough to line up a substantial segment of the modern book-buying market at the nation's cash registers. However, such a procedure immediately negated the potential of incorporating much, if any, reasonably accurate history into the book.

The need to have this single woman central to the recounting of the experiences of two distinctly different peoples during two rather well-demarcated periods goes very far to explain why Brown went to such absurd lengths in altering Creek Mary's true story. In short order, she was contorted into shedding two marriages she actually had, entered into one she never had (voluntarily, with a man of a traditionally opposing people), found the only

actual marriage she was allowed to retain distorted beyond recognition, and espoused a barrage of views which ran entirely counter to those she possessed in real life. Naturally, the history concomitant to her existence (and lack of it) suffers accordingly.

Assuming that temporal and chronological accuracy hold some legitimate importance and function within any history, be it fiction or not, consider the following. Creek Mary was born in 1700. The Cherokee Trail of Tears, which Brown has Mary accompany, occurred during the 1828-35 period (to use the most charitable possible dating). The author indicates that she was an elderly woman during this travail, but 130? Further, he indicates that she died in Oklahoma some while after the end of the Cherokee removal. By the most conservative estimate, she would have been 135, and more probably 140 at this point.

The solution Brown sought to this dilemma was to shroud his story in a deliberate haziness in its dating. But, perchance if some avid reader were to look up the dates of salient historical events such as the march on Savannah and the Trail of Tears, a hedge against simple arithmetic was contrived. Rather than cast Mary at her true age at the time of the Savannah episode, Brown--in effect--altered her birthdate, made her a young woman of about twenty at that time rather than in her early fifties, as was really the case.

This strategy of temporal tampering--strange practice for any historian--accomplished two major objectives. First, it allowed Brown to dabble about with the "color" aspects of his story. Second, depicting Mary as a young woman at the time of Savannah allowed Brown to have her live through all of the events in which he wished her to participate. The novel's contrived chronology would allow her to do what is claimed in her behalf and still die in Oklahoma at not more than 115 years of age. Hence, the impression conveyed in Brown's calculated distortion of temporal context is the

superficial plausibility of a wildly improbable lifespan.

Once things have been arranged so that Mary can be located at the site or within the process of any major event in the Southeastern displacement process, it is a small matter for Brown to make her a central figure throughout. Not only does the novel's Mary lead the march on Savannah, but she champions the cause of Tecumseh's confederacy among the southern tribes, is involved as a confidante of the leadership during the Red Stick War, is a leader in the circles of Cherokee resistance against Jackson's anti-Indianism, and provides a traditionalist anchor to the people's flagging spirits along the trek to Oklahoma.

Now, in a sense, this may in itself seem a solid tribute to American Indian womanhood. Such, however, is not the

American Indian women are perfectly worthy of tribute without resort to contrived circumstances; the widespread telling of their true accomplishments is long overdue.

case. In the first place, American Indian women are perfectly worthy of tribute without resort to contrived circumstances; the widespread telling of their true accomplishments is long overdue. On the other hand, one must remember the nature of the character Brown created as Creek Mary: an inept buffoon whose primary motivation seems to be to satisfy the weakness of her flesh.

Real people, after all, fulfilled the roles attributed to Creek Mary by Dee Brown. Each has her or his own story, relative importance within tribal history and tradition (both past and present), and, most importantly, a message to bring home. All of this has been supplanted by Brown's stereotypical Indian "princess" in his "splendid, beautiful, heartbreaking story!" The message is entirely Brown's.

And such a message it is. With the garb of sympathy removed, it comes down to this: that such a woman as the author describes could become the guiding force

within not one but two major native societies during what were perhaps the most important events of their respective histories bespeaks much as to the nature of the Indians' downfall. Creek Mary was not a successful political leader: she fails to win at politics throughout the book (perhaps because she must switch sides every fifteen pages in keeping with the demands of Brown's script). Neither is she a military leader. Her single foray into the field resulted in her warriors going home without her. Nor is it indicated anywhere in the book that she is a spiritual leader. Indeed, she is incapable even of fundamental human loyalty in many respects. With her in the proverbial driver's seat, even symbolically, the tribes are doomed to fail before they begin. Thus, "they brought it on themselves" through faulty judgment, if nothing else.

Truly (according to the book's jacket), the "vast epic scope" of *Creek Mary's Blood* "tells us much that we have not heard before." In no small part, this must be because so much of what we have heard in this connection is simply untrue. But, who is to believe this? Certainly not a general reading public conditioned to accept its view of history in such pulpish packages. Certainly not major reviewers whose "raves" have been quoted throughout this critique. Certainly not the high school pop history teachers who have already begun to seize upon this book as required reading in their classes. Nor will the students to whom it is assigned.

Ignorance can be overcome through education, or at least the provision of accurate information. Combatting false "knowledge" is another matter entirely. This seems particularly true when the basis for such belief is conveyed through the "unmatchable style" and "memorable power" of such a highly visible and well-credentialed historian as Dee Brown.

One must, in battling such intellectual virus, all but inevitably be drawn into meaningless debates about the "author's ultimate intentions," "the permissible degree of artistic latitude involved," and hedges such as "the man's right to his opinion." Thus, the overcoming

of ignorance becomes a polemical squabble over generally irrelevant abstract preoccupations. Such is the academic condition of life and letters.

It is time to cut through the twaddle. Dee Brown has distorted the historical facts. But his is not a "victimless crime." The people historically misrepresented through the catapulting of his apparition of Creek Mary into the limelight of popular historical "knowledge" deserve far better remembrance than this. Their descendants who, if anyone, have a right to see the truth of the events at issue and of their very heritage known, deserve better than consignment to yet another stereotyped oblivion in the public consciousness.

Nor is this the end of it. A country as permeated by the crippling twistedness of racism and sexism as the United States can ill afford

another generation in whom the same attitudes have been inculcated, no matter how "liberal" the form. What is

A country as permeated by the crippling twistedness of racism and sexism as the United States can ill afford another generation in whom the same attitudes have been inculcated, no matter how "liberal" the form.

needed now in America is an accurate understanding of humanity. Historical legitimacy can go far towards accommodating this need. Hence, the nation as a whole may be said to have suffered as a result of Brown's excursion into the sublime, although--masochistically--it may delight in the nature of its pain.

Finally, it may be said that history has suffered as a result of this charade--

history, and all those who are concerned with it.

For his strange and self-indulgent amalgamation of fact and fantasy we owe Dee Brown no vote of either confidence or gratitude. His apparent mercenary trading upon past scholarly lustre as a means to launch this travesty should earn him little other than academic scorn and royalties. But he should not be dismissed lightly as a "has been" or "hack" historian. The very fact that he possessed such stature within the realm of historiography is disturbing. There is, I'm afraid, a lesson in that for all of us.

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CUNY Found Guilty of Discrimination Against Women

IN 1973, LELIA Melani and twenty-two other faculty women sued the City University of New York for discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. After almost eleven years of litigation, the case has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The complaint charged that CUNY was inequitable in its salary standards for women. It also claimed that women were appointed initially at lower levels than men, discriminated against in tenure and promotion decisions, treated unfairly in maternity practices, burdened with heavier teaching schedules, assigned worse time slots than men, excluded from college governance, victimized by inequitable pension plans, and suffered reprisals when they testified publicly about university discrimination.

The suit filed was for damages from December 20, 1970 onward and represented currently and formerly employed women and women denied employment in instructional staff lines. The suit went to trial in June 1980 on the issue of unfair salary differentials. The university rejected the plaintiffs' claim of salary discrimination. However, Mark R. Killingworth, an economist from Rutgers University, analyzed data and found a salary inequity averaging \$1,750 in favor of male faculty. CUNY's lawyers argued that because CUNY is a unionized institution, salaries are determined by contractual agreement. A university spokesperson asserted that educational institutions cannot be judged by the same criteria as other institutions.

The judgment in favor of the plaintiffs established a fund of \$7,500,000 to compensate those female employees in categories named in the suit. Claims will be evaluated and a sum allocated to each woman. Announcements in the *New York Times* and *The Chronicle of Higher Education* in October 1984 provided information for potential claimants. More information can be obtained from Vladeck, Waldman, Elias and Engelhard, PC, 1501 Broadway, New York, New York 10036.

Review of Terminal Degrees: The Job Crisis in Higher Education

The following is a brief review of Emily K. Abel's *Terminal Degrees: The Job Crisis in Higher Education* [New York: Praeger, 1984, 253 pp.].

Kathryn Kish Sklar

WHILE CURRENT FOLKLORE about the academic job market expects conditions to improve in the 1990s, Emily Abel in her thorough and thoughtful book points instead to the gloomier prediction of Princeton President William G. Bowen, in *Graduate Education in the Arts and Sciences: Prospects for the Future* (1981), who anticipates that between 1980 and 1995 there will be one job opening for every 4.5 Ph.D.s awarded. Some fields, such as biology, will be affected only slightly by this disparity between supply and demand, but others, such as history, will experience enduring and profound effects.

Written by a historian who has embarked on a new career in public health, and relying heavily on interviews with forty people directly affected by the job crisis (many of whom were historians), *Terminal Degrees* should be required reading for all

historians who are training graduate students today. Certainly those who fear the effects of the crisis on their own lives will be attracted to the book, since it offers an informed and empathetic portrayal of the alternatives. After stating the employment problem and its causes with merciful brevity in an "Introduction," the author analyzes the major consequences of the crisis, which are reflected in the chapter titles--"Out of Work," "Entrances and Exits," "The Market for Piecework," "Official Solutions" (government jobs), "Changing Careers," and "Fighting Back." *Terminal Degrees* will interest women scholars because it systematically analyzes the disproportionate impact of the job crisis on women, devoting most of its final chapter to a discussion of sex discrimination suits. Similarly, it explores and encourages unionization among part-time academic workers.

Whatever the outcome of the current crisis, historians of the future can rely on Abel's fine book as a guide to the facts and figures about the academic job crisis of the 1980s. More importantly, perhaps, it will broadcast the

voices of those whose lives were changed by the diminished opportunities for academic employment, such as one who declared, "I am a historian. . . . It's going to take some wrenching to make the change."

Editor's Note: For further discussion of this issue, see Kathleen Neils Conzen and Irene D. Neu, "The State of the Job Crisis in the Historical Profession" (*OAH Newsletter*, 12,1: 10-13).

New Program

THE DEPARTMENT OF History at North Carolina State University has inaugurated a thirty-six-hour M.A. program in Archival Management. The curriculum includes classes in archival theory and practice, documentary editing, and a laboratory course on the conservation of iconographic and other archival materials. Fellowships and assistantships are available.

For more information, contact Charles Carlton or John David Smith, Department of History, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27695.

In Defense of American History

It is a tribute to the importance of social history — and its connection with the student radicalism of the 1960s — that it has not only endured, but flourished in unforeseen ways. This continues.

Michael H. Ebner

UNDOING THE LEGACY of student radicalism, circa the 1960s, has become a fashionable trend in the mid-1980s. Writing in *Humanities* (April 1984), the bi-monthly newspaper of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Nathan Glazer adds his twist in an essay titled "The Aftermath of the Student Revolt." He claims:

Perhaps the greatest and longest-lasting effect of the student revolt may be in the composition of faculties A generation of graduate students (those studying between the middle 1960s and the early 1970s) was deeply affected by the student revolt, particularly those in the social sciences and in those disciplines that make less use of quantitative methods. In certain fields, it was hard to find junior faculty from the middle 1970s who had not participated in or been marked by the student revolt, and thus there were fears that a radical point of view would become dominant in the teaching of some disciplines. Caucuses of radical students and young faculty were organized in academic associations, new journals were launched, and there were struggles over elections to offices.

Glazer then falsely concludes: "The disciplines most affected were not much improved by this swing of the younger members to the left." To anyone conversant with the literature of American history, and the influence of the 1960s upon it, his thesis is ill-founded.

What is most exciting in the teaching and writing about the American past stems from seeds sown nearly two decades ago.

What is most exciting in the teaching and writing about the American past stems from seeds sown nearly two decades ago. Nowhere is this better appreciated than in the subfield widely labeled as the "new" social history, with its increased emphasis on social and spatial structure as well as ethnicity, gender, race, and class. (Surely, some very good social history was being published prior to this time, including Oscar Handlin's book on Boston's nineteenth-century Irish, Constance

McLaughlin Green's on Holyoke, Massachusetts in the Industrial Revolution, James C. Malin's on the grasslands of Kansas, and Merle Curti's on Wisconsin's Trempealeau County.) David Hackett Fischer appraised the prospects of social history, from the vantage point of 1980, with heady enthusiasm: "Its range and breadth promise to make it a major synthesizing discipline—maybe the synthesizing discipline in social science."

To be sure, the legacy of the 1960s, in all of its manifestations, deserves careful scrutiny and criticism. Actually, this process is much underway, with its origins extending back into the late 1960s. Historians leading the way in the "new" social history include Stephen Goode, Irwin Unger, David Herbert Donald, Aileen S. Kraditor, Oscar Handlin, James Green, William O'Neill, Peter Clecak, Milton Cantor, and most recently Allen J. Matusow.

As for Glazer, he leaves himself open to the impression that he is applying an ideological eraser. One wonders whether his state of mind reflects a variation of the phenomenon that Marian J. Morton studied in *The Terrors of Ideological Politics, Liberal Historians in a Conservative Mood* (1972) in assessing the effects of ideology on scholarship during the 1950s. And should Glazer claim, by way of deflecting this criticism, that I am reading much too much into his generalization, he should have been more careful to include the appropriate qualifying disclaimer exempting Clio, or at least some of the American parcels in its realm.

All who have studied *The Past Before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States* (1980), edited by Michael Kammen—the most up-to-date analysis of the American literature written by professional historians—cannot escape being aware of social history's contemporary role. When Charles S. Maier surveyed the historiography of America's international relations, he titled the essay "Marking Time." His lament is that the "promising" students were attracted during the 1970s by the "excitement" of social history. To Robert Darnton, who viewed intellectual history as beset by "malaise," social historians occasionally appear "imperialistic" as their influence spreads into other subfields. Notably, at a Wingspread Conference of intellectual historians held in 1977, Laurence Veysey singled out social historians for contributing to "a quiet but definite upgrading of standards of rigor in historical argument."

But textbooks for the college-level survey courses provide the best support for my contention. Generally speaking, they are better than ever as a direct result of the "new" social history. Previously, the textbook was a preserve for narrative political history, or what

Thomas Cochran, writing in 1948, labeled the "presidential synthesis." Much more recently, clearly influenced by the legacy of the 1960s, this has changed. Accomplished scholars of varied political declensions have written textbooks that incorporate the insights of social history. The list of authors is impressive: Bernard Bailyn, Robert A. Divine, John A. Garraty, Robert Kelley, William E. Leuchtenburg, Arthur S. Link, Mary Beth Norton, Stephen Thernstrom, George Brown Tindall. The keen competition between publishers—Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Harlan Davidson, Harper & Row, D.C. Heath, Houghton Mifflin, Little, Brown, W.W. Norton, Oxford, Prentice-Hall, Scott Foresman—of the American survey textbook has intensified, one surmises, because of their obvious desire (a result of the marketplace) to incorporate social history into the most recent editions. An enterprising publisher has even brought together (no doubt for the sake of learning as well as profit) so unlikely a pair as Forrest McDonald, an avowed conservative, and Eugene D. Genovese, whose scholarship is associated with the Marxist perspective.

The foregoing observations about the influence of social history, however, are not meant to convey the impression of a seamless web that has survived the 1960s. Rather, the very vitality of social history has spawned varying perspectives. Peter N. Stearns, assessing "Trends in Social History" in *The Past Before Us*, aptly captures what has come to be regarded at once as its strength as well as weakness: "Its sometimes inchoate groping for basic approach and its concomitant openness to new subject matter and methodological linkages keep the field exciting and fertile."

Several examples reflect this circumstance. Lawrence Stone has prompted an important and sometimes raging controversy about the question of narrative versus structuralism. Important by-products of this debate are the provocative exchanges between Robert W. Fogel and Geoffrey R. Elton published as *Which Road to the Past? Two Views of History* (Yale University Press, 1983) and the intelligent championship of QUASSH (quantitative social scientific history) by J. Morgan Kousser. Witness the multitudinous exchanges about the severity of Afro-American slavery stemming from Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman's *Time on the Cross*. There also has been a pointed exchange of opinions between Eugene Genovese and Herbert G. Gutman resulting from the latter's study of the black family. Noteworthy is the continuing, many-faceted debate about antebellum social structure stimulated by the prolific research of Edward Pessen. Disagreement persists among students of the American city as to the dominance of class, ethnicity, or race, a matter most recently revisited in two important books, one by Olivier Zunz about Detroit

and the other co-authored by John Bodnar, Michael Weber, and Roger Simon on Pittsburgh. Finally, there is the case of Bernard Bailyn, a distinguished contributor to the literature of American history. Clearly not identified with the political milieu of the 1960s nor kindred to its principal proponents, his research in progress on the demography of early North America already stands preeminent. If his recent presidential address to the

American Historical Association on "The Challenge of Modern Historiography" is a fair indicator, this study promises an incisive critique about certain underlying theoretical assumptions that perplex social historians.

It is a tribute to the importance of social history--and its connection with the student radicalism of the 1960s--that it has not only endured, but also flourished in unforeseen ways.

This continues. Its latest manifestation is the interest best defined as cultural in the anthropological tradition associated with the scholarship of Clifford Geertz, Sidney Mintz, and Eric Wolf. Glazer's sweeping claim about disciplines not being "much improved" should be revised when applied to American history.

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The National Park Service and the New Deal

Verne Chatelain

A HOT AND steamy Washington afternoon greeted me as I set out on foot for the old Interior Department building on F Street to begin my career as the first Chief Historian of the National Park Service in September 1931. I had just completed in my decrepit Essex car a punishing four-day trip from Nebraska, in uncertain weather and over roads hardly comparable to the modern turnpikes or interstates. Completely exhausted after arriving in Georgetown early that morning, I had sought refuge in the National Hotel, which I recalled as the one-time abode of Henry Clay and other notables of early American history.

I had little time to feel tired or sorry for myself, for from the moment of arrival at Service headquarters I found myself caught up in the intense atmosphere and hectic pace of the place. Everybody in the little office (there were scarcely fifteen people in all--administrators, secretaries, and clerks) greeted me cordially enough, but it was clear that there were many problems and much work demanding the attention of all present. My own enthusiasm mounted as Arno B. Cammerer and Arthur E. Demaray, Director Horace M. Albright's two top assistants, talked to me about the new eastern parks, Great Smoky Mountains and Shenandoah, and the historic sites in Virginia, Colonial National Monument and George Washington's birthplace at Wakefield. There was also great activity involving the new parkway to Mount Vernon, running along the Virginia side of the Potomac from above Georgetown to Washington's beautiful home south of Alexandria.

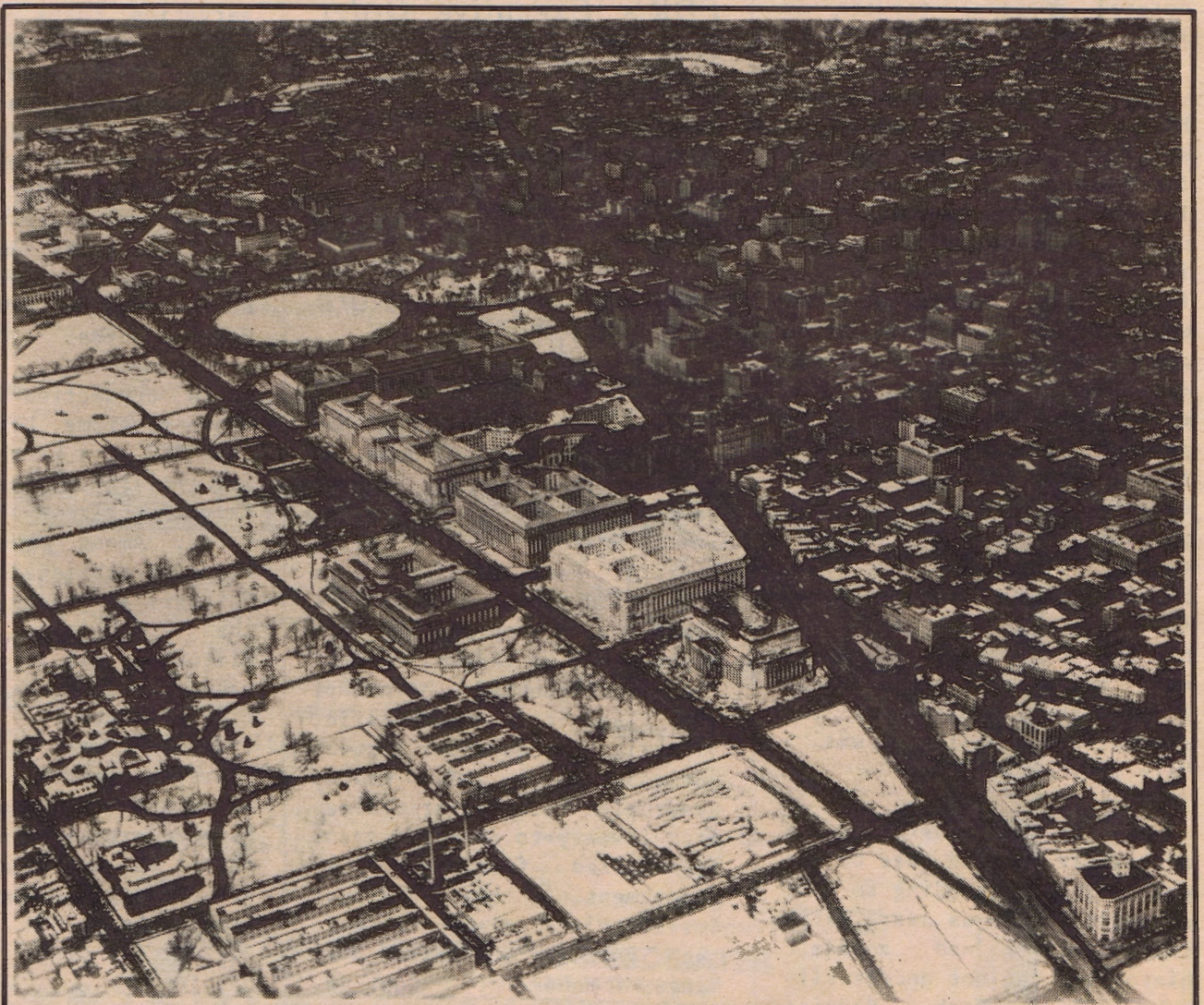
Horace Albright had succeeded Stephen T. Mather as director in January 1929. I quickly learned that he was no beginner but a seasoned veteran: he had come to the Interior Department in 1913 and had been involved with Mather in establishing the National Park Service three years later. The two men had gained a deserved reputation for efficiency and careful public relations; and although their Washington staff was hardly a baker's dozen, it was known in federal circles for its high-grade operation within a small budget.

The director had let it be known that he wanted me immediately to visit the Service's prehistoric Indian monuments in the Southwest and Mesa Verde National Park, as well as Yellowstone, Yosemite, the Grand Canyon, and Glacier--just to get the "feel of things." I often traveled to Jamestown, Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Wakefield. One of my memorable early experiences was the pageant at Yorktown on October 19, 1931 reenacting the surrender of the British forces under Cornwallis. The presence of President Herbert Hoover, his cabinet, and the governors of the thirteen original states gave me great satisfaction, as did a personal encounter there with that grand old warrior, General John J. Pershing. The

occasion provided an excellent example of how vital and significant the Service's historic sites program might become with professional development.

My pride in my new position grew steadily as I realized how much dependence was being placed on my initiative and judgment. Little by little, I began to feel like a veteran--despite my knowing that there was yet much to learn about dealing with Park Service operations and the public generally.

As a civil servant in the second half of the Hoover administration, I found that the federal government was already



A 1934 aerial view of Pennsylvania Avenue showing most of the downtown Washington, D.C. area. Pennsylvania Avenue runs diagonally north of the National Archives building under construction in the center foreground. Photograph by the United States Navy, courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

inaugurating programs and creating jobs to counter the Great Depression. This growth movement fitted nicely the mood of Horace Albright, a brilliant and imaginative administrator who seized every opportunity to increase the scope of Service operations. This was especially true in the eastern part of the nation where the bureau heretofore had been little involved. Albright talked to me early about the possibility of acquiring from the War and Agriculture departments the military parks, the Spanish forts in Florida, the Statue of Liberty, and prehistoric Indian sites held by the Forest Service.

The prospect of these acquisitions and the opportunity they would afford the chief historian to bring about a great national program for the preservation and use of historic sites greatly appealed to me even though planning for such increased responsibilities heightened the pressures and strain already felt. Here was the challenge of traveling in fields hardly before traversed, of being a creative force in a program largely without precedent. Although the New Deal is associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt, for me it began the moment I entered federal service in 1931.

My position as the sole historian in the Service's Washington office during those first months was not just lonely; it demanded one hundred percent of my effort if I were not to disappear in ignominy. Hundreds of multifaceted questions began coming my way from my first day on the job. What to do with Jamestown. Should it be another wholesale "restoration" like Williamsburg, or something else? How should we present Wakefield, Washington's reconstructed birth house, recently inherited by the Service with the site? We had the birthplace property, but there was still doubt about the accuracy of the reconstruction; there was a "fly in the cake."

As for the other historians--where should they be appointed, and according to what standards? I was aware early that well-trained academic historians do not necessarily make good Park Service historians. The Service people must have the personal attributes that enable them to meet park visitors and enjoy that

contact. Furthermore, rather than specializing only academically in a period or topic, they must sometimes travel far afield, acquainting themselves with the patterns and implements of everyday life in times past so as to interpret them effectively to the less-informed public. Where does one find and how does one select that rare breed, the park historian?

Because many places were being proposed for inclusion in the National Park system, I had to be concerned as well with standards for their selection, so that politics would not be entirely controlling. What would make a place like the proposed Morristown National Historical Park in New Jersey a "must"--as it turned out to be? Preliminary negotiations for such desired properties, obtaining administrative support, drafting the necessary legislation, and lobbying for the measures in Congress all required hours of planning and personal contacts.

It was thus that I spent much time in preliminaries before those eventful years of the New Deal proper, when the historical program of the National Park Service reached its climax and breakthrough.

FDR's Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933 (effective two months later) was the turning point in the history of the still youthful Park Service, from the standpoint of both its historical program and its stature as a federal bureau.

President Roosevelt's Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933 (effective two months later) was the turning point in the history of the still youthful Park Service, from the standpoint of both its historical program and its stature as a federal bureau. The order doubled the number of scenic, scientific, historical areas under Service jurisdiction, and nearly quadrupled its historic sites from twenty to seventy-seven. Transferred from the War Department, the Forest Service, and elsewhere were such famous battlefields as Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Chalmette, Gettysburg, Chickamauga-Chattanooga, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg; Arlington House and the great memorials

of Washington; the Spanish forts in Florida and the Statue of Liberty; and other sites with prehistoric and historic characteristics.

Commenting years later on the Executive Order, Horace Albright declared that Roosevelt's action created a truly national bureau with a national constituency. The Service thereby became the primary federal entity responsible for historic and archaeological sites and structures and the leader in the field of historic preservation. It also attained magnitude and influence sufficient to forestall any future threats of consolidation with another bureau.

Of comparable impact on the Service in 1933 was the first of the "alphabet" emergency relief measures designed to create public jobs for some of the thousands out of work.

Of comparable impact on the Service in 1933 was the first of the "alphabet" emergency relief measures designed to create public jobs for some of the thousands out of work. That March came the act authorizing the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC was followed quickly by the Public Works Administration (PWA), set up directly under Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes. Successive relief measures produced the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the Civil Works Administration (CWA), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) under Harry Hopkins.

In connection with many of these programs, beginning with the CCC, the Service expanded its rolls to supervise and carry out its increased functions. Among the new positions established was that of "historical technician." For the first time, the Chief Historian was able to appoint many field and Washington office assistants, to set up (initially on a temporary basis) a Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings within the Service organization, and to direct an active program in both newly acquired and previously established historical parks around the country.

In brief, it was believed that the historical administrative machinery and personnel in operation at the

end of 1933 ought for the most part to be made permanent, if that could be done; and such a step, to be accomplished, would demand the type of action which only the Congress could bring about, just as had been the case in the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park.

What was called for, therefore, was the enactment of a historic sites act, centering initiative in the National Park Service, as well as setting up a permanent branch of historic sites and buildings, and providing for the systematic classification, preservation, and use of historical places of every category and rank.

The time was ripe for the drafting and enactment of such an act, if agreement could be reached on its various provisions. But it is not surprising, considering the great diversity of places and people involved, that there would be much discussion concerning what ought to be the course of action, and by whom the leadership role should be undertaken. This situation tended naturally to promote confusion and result in delays.

What emerged was the draft of a proposed bill, originating from the offices of the Chief Park Historian and the chief of the agency's legal services, George Moskey, in consultation with Rufus Poole of the Solicitor's Office, Department of the Interior. This draft came, it may be added, after a prolonged waiting period during which the Interior Secretary commissioned a young lawyer from outside the Department, J. Thomas Schneider, to make an independent study of European preservation methods. Schneider was sent overseas for this study; he eventually made a report and was consulted by Poole in connection with the proposed sites draft.

The draft of the legislation proposed for the historical program of the National Park Service reached Congress early in the year 1935. The bill, known as S. 2074, was sponsored and introduced by the Senator from Virginia, Harry F. Byrd; in the House it was a member of Congress from Texas, Maury Maverick, who placed the bill "in the hopper" as H.R. 6670. Hearings were held before the committees on Public Lands and Surveys. It was before the

committee in the House, however, that Secretary Ickes appeared, and, also, the Chief Historian of the Park Service. There was little opposition, and the proposed sites measure quickly passed both houses of Congress, and on August 21, 1935 was signed into law by President Roosevelt. An accompanying measure providing for a National Trust board and fund had already become law on July 10.

Thus it was that a goal set years earlier by Director Horace M. Albright and myself, in our first meeting together in Omaha, Nebraska had become reality -- the creation under service leadership of a national program for the appropriate preservation, development, and public use of the nation's great historic places.

Verne Chatelain was first Chief Historian of the National Park Service and is a recipient of the Distinguished Citizenship Award from Maryland. He is the author of "The Expansion of the National Park Service" (OAH Newsletter, November 1984).

Recent Deaths

GENE EDWARD HAMAKER, 56, died October 19, 1984. Director of the Kearney Center for Archives and History and editor of Buffalo Tales, a monthly publication of the Buffalo County Historical Society, Professor Hamaker was the author of Irrigation Pioneers, and Brighton, Colorado, and contributed to Public Power in Nebraska.

...

PATRICIA L. FAUST, 36, was killed in an automobile accident on November 3, 1984. Ms. Faust edited Early American Life during the 1970s and was editor of American History Illustrated from 1980 to 1983. She had assumed the editorship of Virginia Cavalcade at the Virginia State Library in October 1983.

...

GENE WISE, 47, died August 26, 1984. Professor of American Studies at the University of Maryland, Professor Wise was the author of American Historical Explanations.

Historians on the Case: Contemporary Crime Policy and the Uses of History

Samuel Walker

PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD crime and criminal justice is currently in the midst of a major reorientation. Historians have a unique and important role to play in this process. The new policies emerging from the White House, the Congress, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the various state governments rely heavily on interpretations of historical trends in crime and crime policy. Often, this view of history is implicit rather than explicit. In other cases, references are made to the past but without any supporting evidence. And in a few instances where seemingly impressive research is offered to justify a new policy, the research is seriously flawed.

One important example illustrates the last phenomenon. Arguably the single most controversial piece of criminal justice research in the past decade is Isaac Ehrlich's study purporting to demonstrate the deterrent effect of capital punishment. The U.S. Supreme Court cited the article in a 1976 decision upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty. Although Ehrlich is a trained economist, his article is, for all practical purposes, an exercise in quantitative history (or historical sociology, if you prefer). The article stimulated a growing body of research--some of it challenging Ehrlich's conclusions and methodology--and continues to occupy a central place in crime policy debates. (Isaac Ehrlich, "The Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment: A Question of Life and Death," American Economic Review, 65: 397-417.)

Policy analysis is dominated by social scientists with little if any historical perspective. Nonetheless, they frequently employ historical judgments in their policy recommendations.

Policy analysis is dominated by social scientists with little if any historical perspective. Nonetheless, they frequently employ historical judgments in their policy

recommendations. Historians have an important role to play in subjecting these judgments to rigorous scrutiny, to contribute to public debate in the making of crime policy, and, where appropriate, to challenge policies based on erroneous interpretations of history.

Public policy on crime and criminal justice is veering sharply in a more conservative, "law and order" direction. The two considerations that dominated policy-making twenty years ago--rehabilitating offenders in community-based settings and respecting the constitutional rights of citizens--have fallen out of favor. They have been replaced by new considerations: the need to strengthen the hand of criminal justice agencies and the necessity for tougher penalties for convicted offenders.

An interpretation of recent American history underpins the new thinking. It holds that the country is besieged by a continuing wave of violent crime, and that the increase in crime was encouraged (or at least not prevented) by the misguided policies of the 1960s (James Q. Wilson, Thinking About Crime [New York: Basic Books, 1975, 1983]). This general view comes in a number of different varieties, some far cruder and less sophisticated than others. As the decade of the 1960s recedes further into the past, it is appropriate to place it in its proper historical context.

The prevailing view of crime in the 1960s raises a number of questions that require more historical research. We can divide them into three general categories: trends in criminal activity; the politics of criminal justice; and the administration of justice.

Trends in Criminal Activity

The popular view that we are in the midst of an unending "crime wave," in the sense of a steady increase in crime, is not supported by the available data. The level of violent crime has been stable

for a decade; the great increase in crime occurred between the years 1962 and 1973. It is now possible to see those years as a distinct period in the history of American crime. Our understanding of crime and the making of crime policy would be greatly enhanced by a carefully researched social history of this "crime decade."

Historical and comparative data provide a valuable perspective on the crime decade. First, the upsurge in crime followed a period of general stability in crime rates. Murder rates, in fact, had been dropping significantly since the late 1930s. Second, there is some evidence that all industrial societies (including all varieties of capitalist, mixed, and socialist economic systems, but with the important exception of Japan) experienced similar reversals in long-term crime trends following World War II (Ted Robert Gurr, et. al., The Politics of Crime and Conflict: A Comparative History of Four Cities [Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1977]. On Japan, see David H. Bayley, Forces of Order [Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976], chap. 1).

The prevailing view holds that the great increase in crime was due to faulty social policies. Yet, criminologists have suggested a number of alternative hypotheses, all of which merit historical investigation. Demography is a widely accepted explanation. The increase in the number of people in the crime-prone age group of fourteen to twenty-four may have accounted for half of the total crime increase. A number of other important developments are associated with this baby-boom cohort: the emergence of a youth "counter-culture" with a preference for illegal drug use; protest against the Vietnam War and a resultant loss of respect for authority; changes within the authority structure of the American family; and economic trends that

produced prosperity for most Americans in the 1960s, but left high rates of teenage unemployment, particularly for blacks. Economic historians could make a major contribution by exploring the hypothesis that a distinct "underclass" has emerged in American society (Ken Auletta, *The Underclass* [New York: Random House, 1982]).

In one of the most provocative pieces on recent criminal justice, Charles Silberman attributes much of the increase in violent crime to changing race relations. *Criminal Violence/Criminal Justice* (New York: Random House, 1978) imaginatively explores black history and suggests that the collapse of the traditional racist constraints on blacks unleashed a flood of anger. Violent crime was but one manifestation of that anger. Silberman points out that criminologists have tiptoed gingerly around the subject of black crime out of fear of being labeled racist. His attempt to interject the subject into public debate, however, was stillborn; there has been virtually no serious response from scholars in the fields of criminal justice, black studies, or history to the "Silberman thesis." Yet, it is doubtful that we will fully understand contemporary crime without following Silberman's lead and exploring the nature of changing race relations and its impact on crime.

The crime policies of the 1960s undoubtedly had some impact on criminal activity. But there is good reason to doubt that they were the primary causal factor in its increase, as James Q. Wilson and others argue. One can suggest the alternative hypotheses that these policies were themselves effects rather than causes, that many of them remained little more than ideas and never achieved any significant implementation, or that they were used in name only but undermined in actual practice either by general bureaucratic inertia or administrative hostility (Malcolm Feeley, *Court Reform on Trial* [New York: Basic Books, 1983]). On this subject, James Q. Wilson speaks with two voices. One indicts the liberal crime policies while the other argues persuasively that criminal behavior is determined by deeply rooted cultural patterns that are highly resistant to government policies).

The Politics of Criminal Justice

Several scholars have argued that the issue of crime was never as salient in American political life as it was in the 1960s (Samuel Walker, *Popular Justice: A History of American Criminal Justice* [New York: Oxford University Press, 1980], chap. 9; Stuart Scheingold, *The Politics of Law and Order* [New York: Longman, 1984]). While there have been several studies of the brief and unhappy history of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), many other aspects of the politics of criminal justice merit historical attention.

LEAA was unique in several respects. Not only was federal assistance very late in coming to criminal justice, compared with other aspects of American life, but this case was one of the rare (and perhaps the only) instances where a federal agency that dispensed millions of dollars actually went out of business. The idea that LEAA "failed" is now a commonplace, but there are important aspects of this story that deserve the attention of historians. The opposition to direct federal intervention, from the Progressive Era to the 1960s, needs detailed investigation. For example, what were the sources of this opposition? During this fifty-year period there was some indirect federal assistance to criminal justice. Most of it fell under the rubric of juvenile delinquency and was channeled through agencies outside the justice department. This prehistory of LEAA might tell us a great deal about the bureaucratic infrastructure that was in place when the massive LEAA funds became available. More intriguing is the demise of the block grant program by the end of the 1970s. Why did the recipients of this federal largess not lobby to sustain the flow of financial assistance?

The steady accumulation of survey data from private and government agencies on public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice offers increasingly rich opportunities for historians.

The steady accumulation of survey data from private and governmental agencies on public attitudes toward crime

and criminal justice offers increasingly rich opportunities for the historian. To cite but one intriguing example, public attitudes toward capital punishment have been mercurial in the past thirty years, moving from strong support, to opposition, to strong support again. Attitudes on this issue represent a leading indicator of public attitudes toward crime, justice, race, and social policy.

Additional opportunities exist for studying the historical dimensions of voting behavior on crime and justice issues. In a number of cities, for example, police-related issues (civilian review boards, taxes for additional police officers or police salaries) have appeared on the ballot. The recent successes of civilian review issues at the polls (for example, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon) are a striking contrast to their consistent defeats during the 1960s. These victories for liberal social policy also contrast sharply with the recent conservative victories on such issues as California's Proposition Eight. The historian trained in the analysis of voting data might contribute much to our understanding of the complexities and changing patterns of public attitudes on a variety of criminal justice issues.

The Administration of Justice

Historical analysis already has made a notable contribution to our understanding of plea bargaining, with some impact on policy analysis (Milton Heumann, *Plea Bargaining: The Experiences of Prosecutors, Judges and Defense Attorneys* [Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978]). Other subjects, however, remain unexplored territory.

The misuse of history is particularly evident in what is perhaps the most provocative recent contribution in the area of policing. The call for a "neighborhood oriented" policing by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling (*"Broken Windows: Police and Neighborhood Safety," Atlantic Monthly*, 249 [March 1982], 29-38) rests on unverified assumptions about the history of police operations. Yet, even Wilson and Kelling's principal critic could offer only circumstantial evidence to rebut their interpretation of police history (Samuel Walker, *"Broken Windows and Fractured*

History: The Use and Misuse of History in Recent Police Policy Analysis," Justice Quarterly, 1 [March 1984], 75-90). Historians potentially can make an enormous contribution to police policy-making by exploring the nature and impact of day-to-day policing (as opposed to police politics), particularly in the sensitive area of race relations.

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Historians have covered the institutional history of the prison in some detail. The neglected but important issues concern the changing dynamics of both the prisoner and staff subcultures. The proportion of prisoners who are racial minorities has grown steadily in the past three or four decades. That change alone needs examination. One consequence is that the prisoner subculture has reorganized itself along racial lines. The history of prison gangs, and the consequent effect on prison management, is an inviting subject. At the same time, prison guards have unionized, with important implications for prison management. The history of both prison guard and police unions has not been adequately researched. (The best work is James B. Jacobs, *New Perspectives on Prisons and Imprisonment* [Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983], and Jacobs, *Stateville* [Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975].)

All criminal justice agencies have been affected profoundly by the "due process revolution," the series of court decisions that expanded the rights of suspects, defendants, and convicted offenders.

The results of this development have yet to be assessed fully. Social scientists have attempted to measure the short-run impact of particular decisions (for example, the 1966 *Miranda* decision), but the focus of



these studies is necessarily narrow. A history of the origins and impact of the due process revolution would enhance our understanding of the process of change in criminal justice.

The U.S. Supreme Court is currently undoing much of the due process revolution. Its decisions are based, in large part, on the explicit assumption that previous decisions favoring individual rights

contributed to the rise in crime. This interpretation of recent history, however, is not supported by empirical evidence. Determining whether or not it is a valid interpretation is a task that historians can best perform and, in doing so, make a major contribution to the making of public policy.

To conclude, this article argues the point recently made

by Edward Berkowitz, that "historians have much to say to policymakers but they have not yet said it" ("History, Public Policy, and Reality," *Journal of Social History*, 18 [Fall 1984], 87). We cannot conclude without noting that much of the historical research, including some of the best available work, has been done by people trained in other disciplines. An enormous field of research awaits historians.

Samuel Walker is professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. He is the author of four books including *Popular Justice: A History of American Criminal Justice* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1980) and *Sense and Nonsense About Crime: A Guide to Policy* (Monterey: Brooks/Cole, 1984). He is currently working on a history of the American Civil Liberties Union.

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Capitol Commentary



East view of the Capitol.
Engraving courtesy of The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Page Putnam Miller

DURING THE DECEMBER 28th meeting of the member organizations of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, I reported on the following legislative and policy issues facing the historical and archival professions during the 99th Congress. If you are interested in additional information on any of these items, contact me at NCC, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Selection of the Archivist of the United States

To assure the selection of a qualified person to assume the position of Archivist of the U. S. and to lead the newly created National Archives and Records Administration, the NCC is working with member organizations and Congressional offices to develop a strategy for encouraging the selection of an appropriate individual.

Funding for National Archives and Records Administration

Some substantial increases in the NARA budget will be necessary in the years ahead if it is to fulfill its mission of acquiring, appraising, and servicing governmental records. Small agencies frequently have a difficult time defending their requests before the Office of Management and Budget. The support of a vocal constituency group will be crucial to the independent National Archives.

Funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission

For the past four years, the President has called for zero funding for NHPRC matching grants. This program may once again come under attack in the FY '86 budget proposal.

National Endowment for the Humanities

During 1985, Congress will consider reauthorization legislation for NEH. Since Paul Simon, who is a staunch supporter of NEH, will no longer chair the House NEH oversight committee and since several of the key supporters of the House NEH appropriations committee were defeated or moved to other committees, the constituency groups may need to play a stronger role in support of NEH in 1985 than they have in the past.

Freedom of Information Act

Restrictive amendments to FOIA passed the Senate in the last Congress, but made little progress in the House. A similar piece of legislation will undoubtedly be introduced in the 99th Congress. Historians successfully secured a fee waiver in the Senate which exempts scholarly researchers from the new fees. It is hoped that the 1985 version of the bill will also contain that item. Should the restrictive amendments become law, however, we will want to have done all possible to make them bearable.

Executive Order

On August 1, 1982, a new Executive Order on classification went into effect. E.O. 12356 gives government officials greater authority to invoke national security and thereby to classify increasing amounts of government information. The 1983 report of the Information Security Oversight Office documents the decline in review and declassification. (See also Anna Kasten Nelson, "Classified History," OAH Newsletter, August 1984, pp. 5-7.) NCC will continue to monitor these developments and bring them to the attention of appropriate Congressional committees.

Funding for Historic Preservation

The Administration's FY '82, '83, and '84 budgets called for zero funding for historic preservation matching grants to the states and for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Together with historic preservation organizations, the NCC has encouraged the continuation of funding for historic preservation. This will undoubtedly be a target for FY '86 cuts.

Federal Cultural Resource Management (CMR) Policy

Federal contracts for historic preservation projects designed without the participation of historians often have legal limits and inappropriate requirements which inhibit the effectiveness of the historical component. NCC is coordinating an effort to develop guidelines for the preparation of federal agency Requests For Proposals (RFPs) that deal with cultural resource management.

National Park Service

In the 98th Congress, the House passed by a large margin a bill designed to ensure the protection of cultural resources in the National Parks. However, Senator Malcolm Wallop's (R-NY) subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water gave the measure no attention. The bill included provisions to inventory cultural resources and to develop additional training programs for park staff in cultural resource management and interpretation. Representative John F. Seiberling (D-OH) will reintroduce this bill in the 99th Congress.

Women's History Week

Joint resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate to designate the week beginning March 3, 1985 as Women's History Week. In order for House resolutions such as this to be reported out of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and go to the floor for a vote, 218 cosponsors are needed. A big push is necessary to secure cosponsors in the House. Members of the House wishing to become cosponsors should call Rep. Barbara Boxer's (D-CA) office.

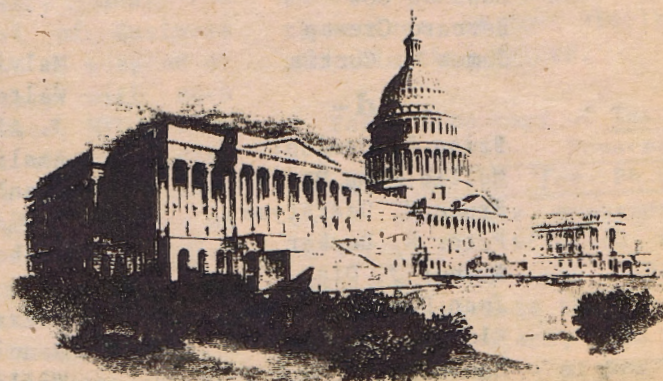
The Copyright Act of 1976

Although no action is expected on this issue, the NCC is monitoring the Copyright Act because recommendations detrimental to the pursuit of historical research were included in the Register of Copyright's 1983 Report. The issue relates to archivists supplying photocopies of unpublished materials to historians for research.

United States Institute of Peace

On October 19, the President signed legislation to establish an Institute of Peace which specifies that twenty-five percent of the Institute's budget will be earmarked for academic research grants. The critical step currently pending is the President's selection of nominees to the Board of Directors. All appointments to the Board must be made within ninety days of January 20, 1985. The effectiveness of the Institute depends on constituent attentiveness to the President's nominees and the Senate's evaluation of them in the confirmation process.

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



Engraving courtesy of The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Convention Supplement

OAH Annual Meeting, April 18-21, 1985

"The Past as Prologue"

Gerald Grob and Nancy Tomes

THE 1985 OAH Annual Meeting will be held in Minneapolis, April 18-21. Unlike past years, the bulk of the sessions will be held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. This change allows participants to obtain lower airfares (because of the Saturday evening stay over) and less expensive accommodations.

"Rediscovering American Historians" is the theme of the 1985 meeting. All too often we devalue the contributions of our predecessors with our enthusiasm for contemporary scholarship. To remedy this, the Program Committee has arranged several theme sessions exploring the writings of "past masters" on American history whose work endures. These sessions will not only survey the state of current scholarship in important fields, but also will suggest how it has built upon generations of historiography. The theme sessions cover a wide range of historical periods and topics: colonial history, including one session on the work of Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Charles M. Andrews, and Perry Miller, and another

on more recent community and regional studies; the "frontier revisited" on the legacy of Frederick Jackson Turner; the origins of urban history; political history from James Bryce to Richard Hofstadter; black historians between two world wars; slave historiography of the 1970s; interdisciplinary influences on the historical study of ethnicity; the writing of American diplomatic history; "the old, the new, and the future" of American military history; and the life and work of a historian of the West, Angie Debo.

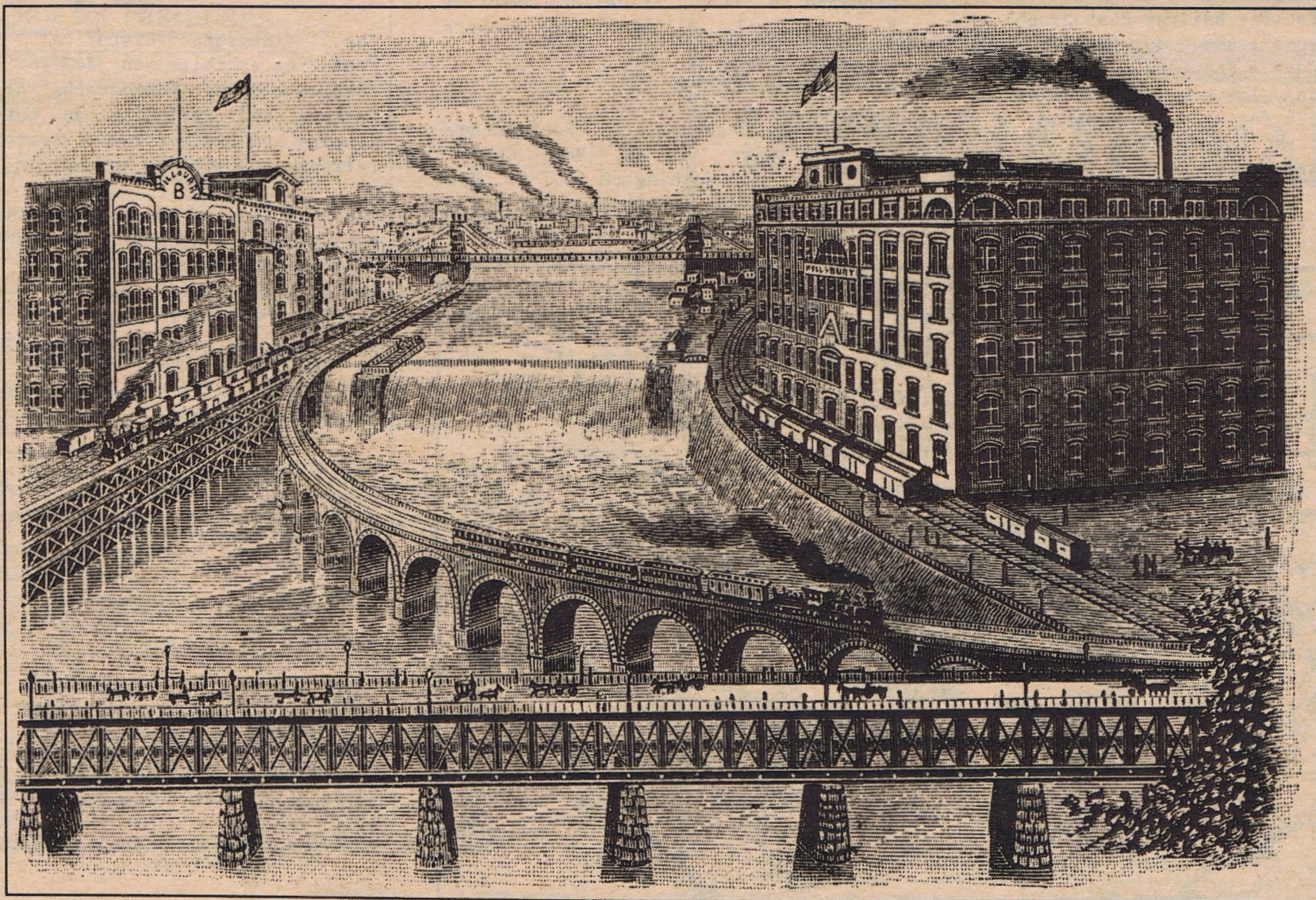
In addition to these sessions, the 1985 program features panels on a broad cross section of contemporary American scholarship from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. To cite a few examples, there will be sessions on such topics as Popular Culture and Religion in Early America; the History of Reading in America; Coming of Age in the Old South; Legislative Development in the Middle Atlantic States 1838-1895; Women and Migration; Origins of the Anglo-American Suburban Tradition; Race and Race Consciousness in the History of American Foreign Policy; New Perspectives on McCarthyism; and

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Vietnam Veteran.

Sessions at this year's meeting also offer: workshops on sexual harassment and equal opportunity; screening and analysis of two films, *Still Waters* on historian Debo, and the 1940s classic, *Mildred Pierce*; and live performances of Victorian parlor songs and impressions of famous Minnesotan political figures. The Program Committee followed the precedent set at the 1984 meeting by having a Professional Day for secondary school history teachers (see the related article in this issue). A number of sessions are designed specifically to meet the needs of this large group and to bridge the chasm that exists between high school teachers and their counterparts in colleges and universities.

The program of this year's meeting is both varied and significant. We anticipate high attendance and know that OAH members will find Minneapolis attractive, and even warm, in mid-April.

Gerald Grob is professor of history at Rutgers University and 1985 OAH Program Committee Co-chair with Nancy Tomes, professor of history at SUNY-Stony Brook.



The Stone Arch Bridge (1883), built by railroad tycoon James J. Hill, carries the Minneapolis and Manitoba railways (later the Great Northern railway) in 1884. The bridge crosses the Mississippi River in the St. Anthony Falls Milling District.

Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

Twin Cities Sites

Nicholas Westbrook

The Great American History Theatre

Musical: "Tubal and the Yankee": Weyerhaeuser Auditorium, Landmark Center, 75 West Fifth St., St. Paul 55101. Thursday - Saturday: 8 p.m.; Sunday: 2 p.m. Call 227-1416 for ticket information.

James J. Hill House

Home of the "Empire Builder," organizer of the Great Northern Railway which was completed in 1891: 240 Summit Avenue, St. Paul 55102. Tours on Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday. Call 297-2555 for more information.

Minneapolis Institute of Arts

Exhibits: "Modern Illustrated Books," "Minnesota Photography," "Ukiyo-E Masterpiece Prints," "Problems in Connoisseurship": 2400 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis 55404. Thursday and Friday 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday noon - 5 p.m., admission \$2. Call 870-3131 for more information.

Minnesota Historical Society

Exhibits: "Wooton Patent Desks: A Place for Everything and Everything in its Place," "Fulfilling the American Dream: Jewish Life in America," "Northern Pacific Railway Photographs of F. Jay Haynes": 690 Cedar St., St. Paul 55101. Monday - Saturday, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-4 p.m. Free admission. Call 296-6126 for more information.

Minnesota State Capitol

Completed in 1904, designed by St. Paul architect Cass Gilbert: Aurora and Park

Sts., St. Paul 55101. Monday - Saturday, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-4 p.m. Tours hourly, free admission. Call 297-3521 for more information.

Minnesota Twins

Play California Angels Thursday, April 18th, at 2:15 p.m.: Humphrey Metrodome, 501 Chicago Avenue South, Minneapolis 55415. Call 375-1116 for ticket information.

Northrup Auditorium

Dance: "Dance Theater of Harlem": University of Minnesota, 84 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis 55455. Friday and Saturday, 8 p.m. Call 373-2345 for ticket information.

Omnitheater at Science Museum

Film: "Darwin on the Galapagos": Tuesday - Sunday, 2 and 8 p.m.; Films: "Grand Canyon: Its Hidden Secrets" and "Magic Egg": Tuesday - Friday, 1, 3, 7, and 9 p.m.; Saturday, same plus 11 a.m., noon, and 4:30 p.m.; Sunday, 12, 1, 3, 4:30, and 7 p.m. Call 221-9456 for tickets.

Orchestra Hall

Concert: Toni Tenille and the Minnesota Orchestra performing George Gershwin and Cole Porter: 1111 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis 55403. Friday and Saturday, 8 p.m. Call 371-5656 for tickets.

Ordway Music Theater

Opera: "Casanova's Homecoming," Minnesota Opera and St. Paul Chamber Orchestra: 345 Washington St., St. Paul 55102. Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Call 224-4222 for ticket information.

Science Museum of Minnesota

Exhibits: "Our Minnesota," "Mayan Chichen Itza": 30 East 10th St., St. Paul 55101. Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 9 p.m.; Sunday 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Call 221-9456 for more information.

Walker Art Center

Exhibit: "Paperworks from Tyler Graphics": Vineland Place, Minneapolis 55403. Tuesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m. Call 375-7600 or 375-7653 for more information.

Nicholas Westbrook works in the Education Division, Minnesota Historical Society, and is Chair of the 1985 OAH Publicity Committee.

Society Shows Off Historical Sites

During your convention stay in the Twin Cities, the Minnesota Historical Society offers you a special tour of three important metropolitan sites:

The James J. Hill House, home of the Great Northern Railroad's "Empire Builder," completed in 1891 on St. Paul's elegant Summit Avenue. An extensive restoration of the exterior and main floor has just been completed.

The Minnesota State Capitol, designed by noted American architect Cass Gilbert and completed in 1905.

The Minnesota Historical Society, featuring exhibits on Jewish life in America and the photographs of F. J. Haynes, and including an outstanding library and audio-visual library. Light refreshments will be served.

The tour is limited to the first 200 registrants. Buses will depart from the hotel at regular intervals on Friday, April 19 beginning at 3:30 p.m., with the last bus returning at 7:00 p.m. Cost is \$5.50; deadline for registration is April 5. Tickets and boarding information will be mailed upon receipt of your reservation.

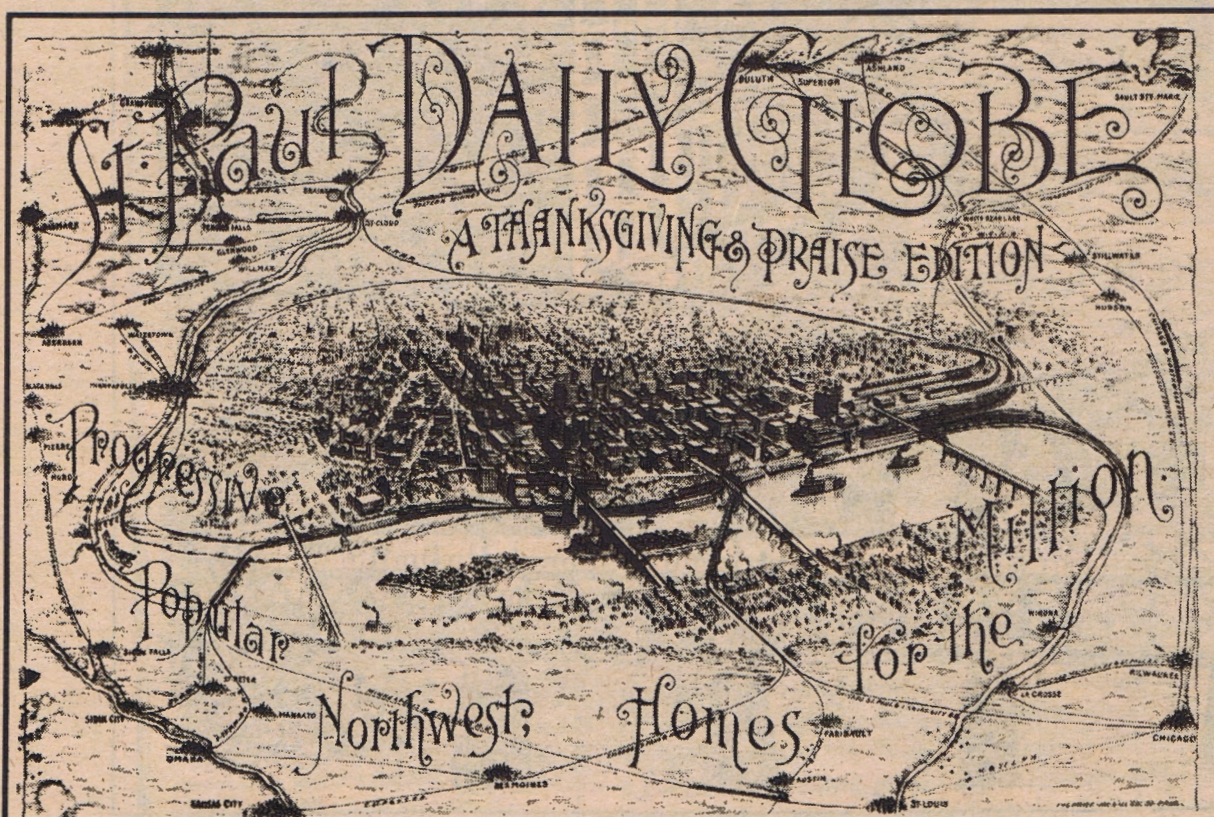
Please reserve _____ places for the Minnesota Historical Society's metropolitan sites tour. Enclosed is \$ _____.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Mail to: Michele Sanford, Minnesota Historical Society, Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55111.

Attention: Air Travelers. Because of current price competition this is an excellent time to take advantage of low airfares. Make travel plans early for Minneapolis.



From St. Paul Daily Globe

Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

Drawing of St. Paul, circa 1880s, shows the Mississippi criss-crossed with bridges much as it is today.

Marion Matters and
Dennis Meissner

THE MINNEAPPLE.™

Minneapolis, Minnesota



WHAT WOULD YOU like to know about Minnesota? Well, on the bona fide side, our lakes and rivers are real; we have a thriving theater community; our ethnic composition is weighted towards the Scandinavian and German; we invented "Scotch" tape; the good citizens of Northfield stopped the James Gang cold; and only real life could produce Hubert Humphrey.

There is another Minnesota you may have heard of, too, that changes with the imaginative visions of it: where Paul Bunyan can visit lumber camps in the white pine forests; where the Jolly Green Giant ho-ho-ho's above his farms and canneries in the Minnesota River Valley; where streets, lakes, and other features bear the names Hiawatha, Minnehaha, and Nokomis (but not Gitchie Gume); and where there is a little house in a "Big Woods." Minneapolis could not have been more pleased with its association with the Mary Tyler Moore show, and chambers of commerce in small towns everywhere must be relieved that Garrison Keillor's Lake Wobegone finally provides an antidote to Sinclair Lewis' Gopher Prairie. The state has come to enjoy some of the caricatures of itself, as demonstrated by the popularity of the often satirical cartoons of Richard Guindon, as well as the more sympathetic humor on "A Prairie Home Companion."

You'll never find a lake named Wobegone, but the state does claim over 15,000 including the source of the Mississippi River-- Lake Itasca. "Going to the lake" is a time-honored recreation. Water has been an important factor in Minnesota's history. The first point of white settlement in the area was Fort Snelling, established in 1820 on a bluff at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers to control fur trade waterways (the fort is now an outdoor living history museum). Nearby St. Paul was settled in 1837 and the city prospered because of its location at a major transshipment point on the upper Mississippi. The city became a wholesaling center for the developing Northwest.

Minneapolis, too, owes its early growth to a hydrographic

advantage. The Falls of St. Anthony provided ample power for lumber and flour milling, and the relatively flat surrounding topography supported industrial development. The Twin Cities' initial expansion placed them in a commanding position to become the eventual headquarters for two transcontinental railroads, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which in turn transformed the cities' western hinterlands into important agricultural areas.

The two cities grew spectacularly in the late nineteenth century and their "uneasy twinship" began. Minneapolis took on the commercial reputation of having the nation's largest wheat market, and the local image of being Scandinavian, Protestant, and Republican. St. Paul became a livestock marketing center and wholesaling headquarters, with an Irish Catholic and Democratic image. Both cities were transportation hubs, and, imitating one another, both became commercial-industrial cities.

There has been substantial economic diversification in the twentieth century, replacing the waning flour

milling and livestock industries. The Twin Cities emerged as regional financial centers and headquarters to a variety of high technology businesses. And, while they grew outward toward each other and some of their early differences faded, the cities continued to cherish separate identities.

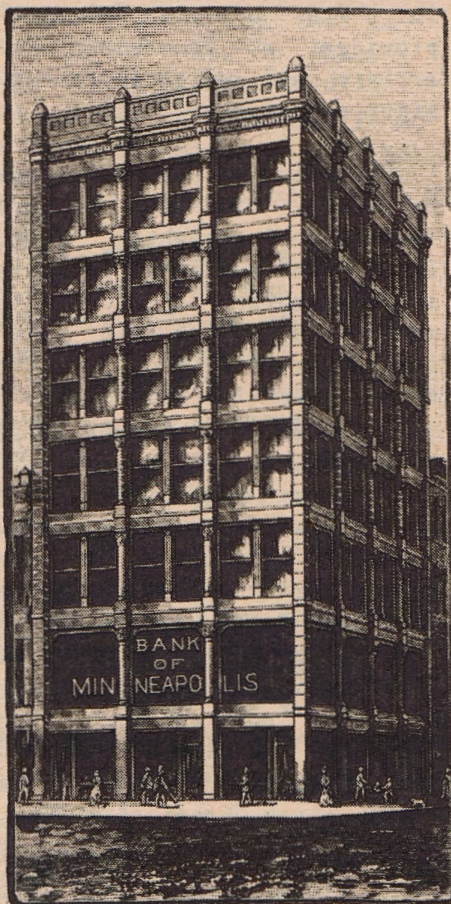
The area as a whole has nurtured commitment to social welfare, to the development of parks, and to cultural institutions. The performing arts have a national reputation. The metropolitan area supports several museums, two orchestras, a resident opera company, and theatres, including the Tyrone Guthrie, The Children's Theater Company, and the Great North American History Theatre. The last produces new plays based on characters or events in Minnesota history. (See the related article in this Supplement.)

Minneapolis' downtown area, where OAH members will be staying, is thriving. Maybe it's because the suburb of Edina had the nation's first enclosed "shopping center" (Southdale) that the city had a head start on combatting urban flight. One of the main

streets, Nicollet, has been made into an automobile-free mall, and building-to-building "skyways" have made shopping easier during the Minnesota winter. In warmer weather, residents can enjoy the city's many parks, plazas, and outdoor malls. Both Minneapolis and St. Paul have begun reclaiming portions of their riverfronts. The recycling of old buildings for restaurants and specialty shops, and the construction of new condominiums in the milling district of old St. Anthony were accompanied by the clearing of a walking path along the river's bank. In St. Paul, excursion boats offer a different perspective of the St. Paul skyline and views of some of the less industrialized parts of the river's course.

OAH meeting attendees who want to take a closer look at some of these Twin Cities' sites can do so by taking one of several tours offered. Check the pages of this Supplement for details.

Marion Matters and Dennis Meissner both work at the Minnesota Historical Society's Division of Archives and Manuscripts.



Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

The Bank of Minneapolis, circa 1880s.

Twin Cities Women's History

You are invited to enjoy a sampler of Twin Cities history, the Women's History Tour. The nine "tours" within the tour focus on women at work and in their homes, women in their relations with others, and women as community builders and as transmitters of culture. Tour participants will receive the ninety-one page book, Women's History Tour of the Twin Cities, which is an excellent overview of Minneapolis-St. Paul history, a self-guided tour, and a model used by other cities for researching women's history.

Motor-coach pick up at the main entrance, Holiday Inn Downtown.

Saturday, April 20, 9:30 a.m. - Noon (following the Breakfast Meeting of Women in the Historical Profession).

Reservation for:
Name _____

Address _____

Send \$12 for reservation (book and tour) by April 1 to:

W.H.O.M.:
Box 80021, Como Station
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

(make checks payable to W.H.O.M.)

History Theatre Stages the Past

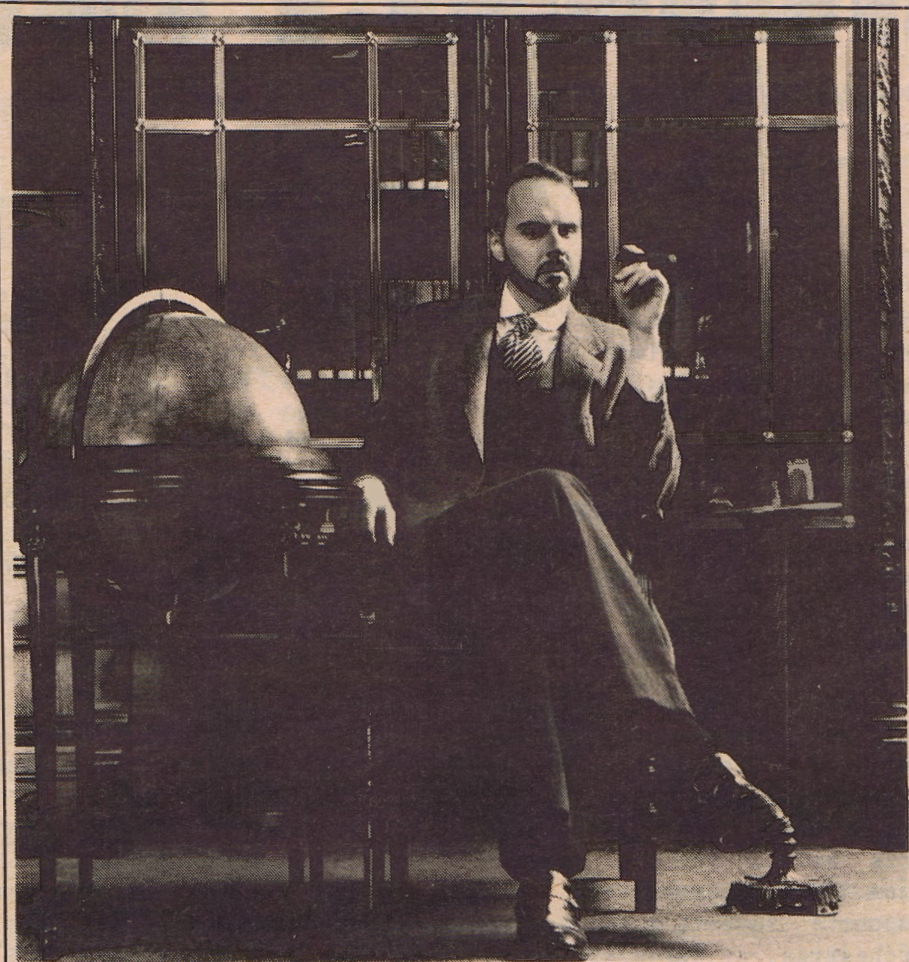


Photo by Marc Norberg

Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society
Location courtesy of the Minneapolis Club

"The Man Who Bought Minneapolis," Lance Belville's critically acclaimed one-man show starred Tom Hegg as controversial railroad tycoon James J. Hill.

... AMERICAN HISTORY BROUGHT TO LIFE!

SEEING RED: Stories of American Communists is now available for classroom use. This highly acclaimed film is most valuable in presenting what the written work cannot - the lives of actual communists, their experiences in the Party, their motivations, their self doubts.

"I can't think of a better introduction to this highly charged subject. **SEEING RED**, like all good works of history, makes strange and distant events seem familiar and familiar assumptions seem strange and distant. Like **THE SORROW AND THE PITY**, this is a film guaranteed to provoke controversy and discussion!"

Maurice Isserman
Author, **Which Side Were You On**

"Quintessentially American, it is fine, tough and moving. Less about dogma than about idealism, **IT'S SOCIAL HISTORY OF A HIGH ORDER!**"

Vincent Canl
New York Times

CLASSROOM RENTALS: \$150

SALES: \$1300

SPECIAL FOR NEWSLETTER READERS

Ordering **SEEING RED** before June 15th and mention this ad, to receive a special OAH newsletter reader rate of \$125 for classroom rental.

ACADEMY AWARD NOMINEE



New Day Films
22 Riverview Drive
Wayne, N.J. 07470
telephone: (201) 633-0212

FROM THE MAKERS OF 'UNION MAIDS'

Judith Gabriel

THE GREAT NORTH American History Theatre stands out for its entertaining mix of professional theatre and Midwestern history. Audience members, drama critics, and historians all seem to agree that the History Theatre formula is one that works. In six and one-half seasons the Great North American History Theatre has commissioned, developed, and premiered twenty-two plays, twelve of which have been sold-out hits. For the past two seasons, the theatre has received two Kudos awards each year from the Twin Cities Drama Critics Circle, and in 1981 it received the highest award possible from the American Association for State and Local History for the "quality of its plays based on local research."

The Great North American History Theatre was established in 1978 and creates and professionally produces plays about its home region, with an occasional foray into the people and folklore of another culture, region, or country. This is unique to the Twin Cities because most theatres produce classics or recent Broadway or off-Broadway hits.

Sometimes people who don't know the Theatre's work are confused by the word "history" in its name. "History" provides a framework for artists and audiences to consider contemporary issues.

Historic research is the backbone of the History Theatre playwrights' work. They spend hundreds of hours in the embrace of microfiche machines digesting old newspaper stories. Photos, letters, journals and diaries, public documents, and oral history tapes all feed into the research and help build the "writers' scripts. Audience discussion follows each performance. A scene from You Can't Get To Heaven Through the U.S.A., a story of Scandinavian and Italian immigration portraying a ten-year-old Italian frustrated and humiliated because he can't speak English (1904), caused a heated exchange about the Laotian people who have flooded St. Paul in the 1980s. A play about the Civil War, Johnny Is My Darling and a Union Volunteer, started dis-

cussion on Central America. Down to Earth, a play about the Depression, prompted talk on the nuclear freeze movement.

History Theatre puts an emphasis on both historical facts and good theatre. Recent productions include:

The Man Who Bought Minneapolis, a one-man show about empire-builder James J. Hill and the pursuit of power;

Nina! Madam to a Saintly City, a tale of police corruption and the woman who ran a famous bordello in early twentieth-century St. Paul;

Four Hearts and the Lords of the North, performed within the walls of historic Fort Snelling, depicting the events of 1826-1827 involving Ojibwa and Dakota Indians, the military, and the fur companies;

Plain Hearts, a modern country/folk musical about the lives and stories of turn-of-the-century prairie women.

The Theatre's continuing growth has been marked by achievement in artistic quality, community service, and financial stability. History Theatre has twice been named a "model project suitable for national replication" by the National Endowment for the Humanities. In 1981, NEH asked the History Theatre to prepare and distribute nationally a handbook on researching, writing, and producing history theatre. The staff has conducted workshops in ten Midwestern communities toward this end.

A highly successful touring component has been launched with productions of three plays in the Upper Midwest. One of these plays, Plain Hearts, will debut in Chicago in February. Grand Rapids, Minnesota will be the summer home for the 1985 premiere season of the Grand Northern Repertory Theatre, a professional summer theatre.

History Theatre's 1985 spring offerings include Kingdom Come, running February 15th through March 17th. This award-winning play retraces

the Scandinavian exodus to and settlement of the Upper Midwest. Tubal and the Yankee premieres April 12th through May 12th. This production will be the History Theatre's first major endeavor to examine other world cultures. The setting is the Amazon jungle of Brazil. The effects of colliding cultures and value systems unfold amid the myths and beliefs of the Parintintin Indian tribe. The award-winning team of playwright Lance Belville and composer/lyricist Eric Peltoniemi collaborated to create this latin musical. Belville worked for ABC and UPI as a foreign correspondent for ten years in Brazil. Tubal and the

Yankee will be playing during the OAH Annual Meeting.

The Great North American History Theatre is located in the Landmark Center, a restored federal Courts Building, in downtown St. Paul. Performances are in the modern Weyerhaeuser Auditorium. Tickets are \$7.50 for adults and \$6.50 for senior citizens and children. For more information phone 612-227-1416 or write History Theatre, Room 327, Landmark Center, 75 West 5th Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.

Judith Gabriel is assistant to the producer of Great North American History Theatre.

American History Films Scheduled For Meeting

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 18 two new films on American history will be shown at the OAH Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. Both films were developed by Robert Brent Toplin, professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

At 7:30 p.m., Toplin and Dan T. Carter of Emory University will introduce Mr. Wilson and the Great War, a one-hour documentary about American intervention, the war's impact on the home front, and the controversies over the peace settlement. Carter, who codeveloped the film, appears in the host's role. Along with film, photos, and period music, Mr. Wilson and the Great War shows interviews with a number of scholars including Arthur S. Link, Otis Graham, Ernest R. May, Edwin Weinstein, Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Kendrick Clements, and Nell Painter. Funding for production of the film came from the Annenberg/Corporation for Public Broadcasting Project.

At 9:00 p.m., Toplin will introduce "Solomon Northup's Odyssey," a two-hour documentary that was produced for American Playhouse. The film relates the true story of Solomon Northup, a free black man who lived near Saratoga, New York. In 1841, two visitors tricked Northup into traveling to Washington, D.C. There they drugged him and sold him into the slave trade. For twelve years, Northup worked on the plantations of Louisiana until finally, in 1853, friends were able to rescue him. Avery Brooks stars as Northup, and the cast includes John Saxon, Joe Seneca, and Mason Adams. Principal funding for the film came from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Poletown Lives!, an award-winning documentary about the "re-industrialization" of a Michigan city, will be shown at the OAH Annual Meeting on Saturday, April 20, at 7 p.m.

A PRAIRIE HOME COMPANION — The live, weekly radio program from American Public Radio will broadcast Saturday, April 20 at 5 p.m. from the Orpheum Theatre in downtown St. Paul. Tickets sell out in advance so order early. For tickets send a check and self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Tickets/MPR, 45 East Eighth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 or charge tickets by calling 612-293-5412. Prices: \$6 adult; \$5 students and senior citizens.

Discount Airfares

The OAH has appointed ROSALYN MOSS TRAVEL CONSULTANTS (RM-TC) as travel coordinator for the April 18-21, 1985 Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota. RMTC has negotiated a special discount for participants traveling round-trip from their home city to Minneapolis on regularly scheduled flights.

- You may use a credit card to guarantee against possible fare increases, or pay by invoice.
- RMTC will mail your tickets to you.
- If fares are reduced later, RMTC will reissue tickets at the lower rates.

Reservation Form
Organization of American Historians
Minneapolis, April 18-21, 1985

Name _____

Institution _____

Home Address _____

Bus. phone _____ Home phone _____

Departure city _____

Departure date/time _____

Return date/time _____

To be paid by:

_____ check (invoice) _____ credit card

If you wish RMTC to charge ticket reservations to your credit card, please complete the authorization below:

I authorize RMTC to bill tickets to the credit card listed below.

_____ Name of credit card

_____ Number & Exp. date

_____ Address as listed with credit card company

_____ Authorization signature

_____ Print name of card signer

Mail coupons to:

Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants
100 N. Village Avenue
Rockville Centre, New York 11570

To reserve airline tickets by phone:

Toll free: 800-645-3437

In N.Y.: 516-536-3076

Bus. hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. EST.

Don't Delay — Make Reservations Now

DayTours Offers City Sites Tours

DayTours is offering several bus tours of Minneapolis and St. Paul sites and highlights. Descriptions are printed below.

Comprehensive Twin Cities highlights tour and restored Old Fort Snelling

Deluxe motorcoach tour will feature dozens of fascinating Minneapolis and St. Paul highlights from Minneapolis' fountain-lined Nicollet Mall to St. Paul's inspiring Cathedral and the Governor's Mansion. Guides will provide historic background information on Loring Park, the Berger Fountain, Walker-Guthrie Complex, the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, St. Anthony Falls and district (Minneapolis' birthplace), the University of Minnesota campus, Summit Avenue (turn-of-the-century mansions), the State Capitol, 3M Omnitheater, Landmark Center, and Minnehaha Falls (inspiration to Longfellow). The tour will conclude with a ride past the shores of the famed chain of lakes.

Bachman's Floral and Byerly's SUPERmarket

The afternoon begins at Bachman's Floral, one of the largest floral firms in the U.S. The tour includes a look at Bachman's fabulous greenhouse growing lanes and a fresh flower arrangement demonstration. Each visitor will receive a long-stemmed rose. The "Nothing Like it Anywhere" SUPERmarket, Byerly's, includes 92,000 square feet of carpeted elegance housing millions of dollars in collectibles and delectables and has been featured nationally in the Wall Street Journal and People magazine.

St. Paul Sampler: Lowertown, Ramsey Mansion, and the State Capitol

Spend a day discovering some of the very best of what St. Paul has to offer. The first stop is at the original center of St. Paul's commercial district, Lowertown. Next will be a visit to the Alexander Ramsey House, the French Renaissance-style home of Minnesota's first territorial governor. The property includes exquisite carpeting, chandeliers, woodwork, and fireplaces. The last site on this tour is the Minnesota State Capitol, similar to the U.S. Capitol, which offers history, architecture, and a view of state government.

Special thanks to Robert Frame, Minnesota Historical Society.

OAH Members: If you are interested in working on publicity for the 1986 Annual Meeting in New York, please write, Publicity, OAH, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Print or type all information on the form below. Check tour selection and number of tickets. Send form and check or money order to DayTours by April 1, 1985. (Tour prices are quoted based on a minimum of thirty participants, and include tax and gratuity.) DayTours will have a desk in the OAH registration area at the Hyatt Regency to answer questions and accept late tour reservations.

Name _____

Institution _____

Address _____

Business tel. _____ Home _____

Quantity Amount

Twin Cities Highlights _____
Friday, April 19, \$13.
8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Bachman's Floral/
Byerly's Supermarket _____
Friday, April 19, \$10.
1:00 - 4:30 p.m.

St. Paul Sampler _____
Saturday, April 20, \$12.
2:00 - 5:30 p.m.

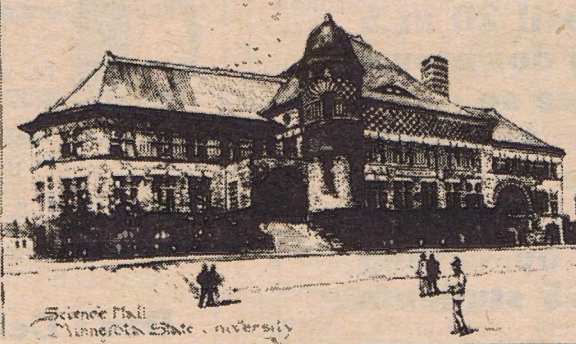
Return forms and direct inquiries to:
DayTours
8537 West 28th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426
(612) 933-0100

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

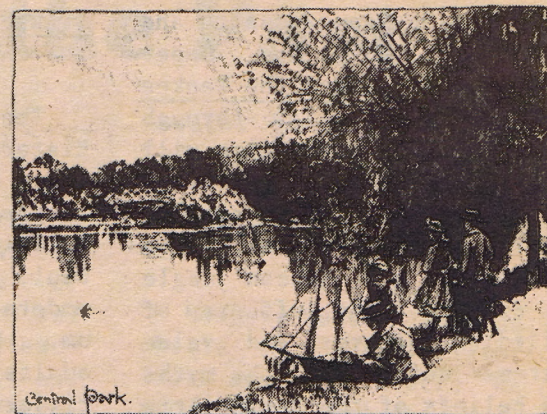
Date received _____
Total amount _____
Check number _____
Processed by _____

ORCHESTRA HALL — in downtown Minneapolis (just two blocks from the Hyatt Regency) presents Toni Tenille and the Minnesota Orchestra, April 19-21. The program is Gershwin and Porter and tickets range from \$8 - \$16.50. For tickets write: Orchestra Hall, 1111 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis MN 55403 or call 612-371-5656.

From Harper's Weekly, 1890.



Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society



Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

From Harper's Weekly, 1890.

Accommodations

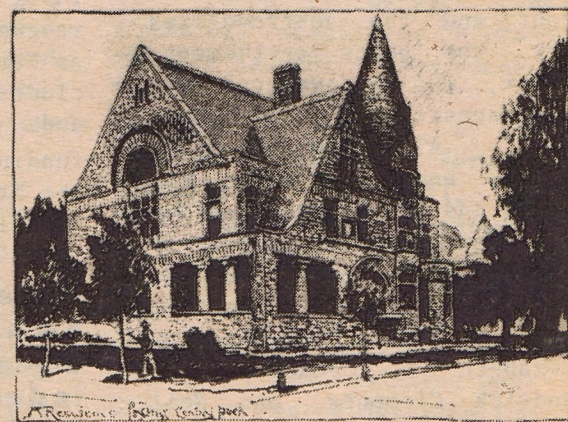
OAH SESSIONS, MEAL functions, and special events will be divided between meeting rooms in the Hyatt Regency and the Holiday Inn Downtown. These two facilities are located directly across the street from one another. A third hotel, the Leamington, has a smaller block of guest rooms reserved for OAH Meeting attendees. This hotel is a four-block walk from the headquarters hotels. Prices for the three are as follows:

Hyatt Regency: single/double, \$68.

Holiday Inn Downtown: single, \$53; double, \$59.

Leamington Hotel: standard single, \$35; deluxe single, \$43; standard double, \$43; deluxe double, \$51.

A hotel reservation form is printed in the back of the OAH Annual Meeting Program. If you do not receive the Program, you may obtain a packet of pre-registration information from Mary Belding, OAH Convention Manager, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.



Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

From Harper's Weekly, 1890.

PUBLIC HISTORY LUNCHEON — Saturday, April 20. The luncheon, sponsored by the OAH Committee on Public History, will feature Guest Speaker F. Ross Holland, Director of Restoration and Preservation for the Statue of Liberty — Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. To order tickets send a check for \$13, payable to OAH, to:

**Brit Storey
7264 W. Otero Avenue
Littleton, Colorado 80123
by April 1.**

Professional Day Offers Sessions for Secondary Teachers

THE SECOND ANNUAL OAH Professional Day for secondary teachers will be held Saturday, April 20 at the Holiday Inn Downtown in Minneapolis. The day-long series of sessions for teachers of American history and social studies is part of the OAH Annual Meeting, which runs April 18-21, 1985 at the Hyatt Regency and Holiday Inn Downtown (some Professional Day sessions will be held on Friday, April 19 including the State and Local History session). Anyone who has registered for the OAH Annual Meeting may attend the Professional Day sessions, which were developed by an ad hoc committee. Marjorie Bingham, chair, and committee members planned the following sessions:

- Integrating State and Local History into the School Curriculum
- American Pluralism through the Background of Students
- Round Table Discussions: Sharing Research and Teaching
- Working Together: School, College and Public Historians
- The Teaching of Controversial Materials

Teacher's Luncheon

Scheduled for Noon, Saturday April 20, the luncheon features a speech by OAH Immediate Past-President Anne Firor Scott of Duke University. Her topic will be "The Purpose of Teaching History and the State of the Historical Profession." OAH Executive Secretary Joan Hoff-Wilson will preside at the luncheon. The luncheon price is \$13, and tickets should be purchased in advance. They may be indicated on the OAH pre-registration form.

Crackerbarrel Session

Sponsored by the OAH Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges, this session, Saturday, April 20 at 7 p.m., is designed to provide an open-ended exploration of teachers' concerns. Other topics will include: evaluation of 1985 Professional Day; discussion of plans for the newly funded OAH Magazine of History for secondary school teachers; and development of the 1986 Professional Day in New York.

- Attention Teachers - Mail In Coupon

- Curious about what the best scholars are doing for our craft?
- Anxious for new information for lectures and discussions?
- Want to develop valuable contacts with colleagues in your state, region, and around the country?
- Willing to help launch a new OAH publication by, for, and about secondary teachers?

Then plan now to join us for the 2nd annual OAH Professional Day*

WHERE: Holiday Inn Downtown

WHEN: Saturday, April 20, 1985

WHY: To discuss professional needs of secondary teachers in American history and Social Studies

HOW: Part of the OAH Annual Meeting, April 18-21, 1985

Hyatt Regency and Holiday Inn Downtown, Minneapolis.

*Underwritten by the Minnesota Humanities Commission and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Send OAH Annual Meeting Registration materials to:

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Institution _____

New for Historians

THE CURVE OF THE ARCH

The Story of Louis Sullivan's Owatonna Bank
Larry Millet

"The Curve of the Arch... is a remarkable contribution to the literature of Midwest Architecture. The book is a 'biography' of the bank, treating it as a human creation, endowed with human qualities that are apparent everywhere in its fabric... The story of this jewel box on the prairie has never been told better." —Allan K. Lathrop, Curator, Northwestern Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota
248 pages, illustrations, index \$24.95, paper, \$14.95

THE WPA GUIDE TO MINNESOTA

Federal Writers Project paper, \$9.95

THE BOAT OF LONGING

O. E. Rølvaag paper, \$7.95

SUPERIOR FISHING

Robert B. Roosevelt paper, \$8.95

MURDER IN MINNESOTA

Walter N. Trenerry paper, \$5.95

And Recently Published . . .

HARVEST OF GRIEF

Grasshopper Plagues and Public Assistance in Minnesota, 1873-78

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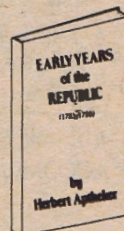
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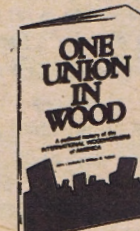


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Poletown Lives!

Documenting a Community Struggle

John J. Bukowczyk

IN THE SPRING of 1980, the General Motors Corporation announced a historic \$40-billion plant modernization project that would expand and update G.M. manufacturing facilities in a number of Michigan cities and, if a suitable site could be found, build a large new plant in the economically beleaguered city of Detroit. Detroit city officials jumped at the opportunity to seize a piece of a "re-industrialization" project of such great magnitude and moved to acquire a 465.5-acre tract on the city's near east side for a proposed Central Industrial Park (C.I.P.). In return for a G.M. promise to build the new Cadillac plant there, the city agreed to clear and prepare the site for construction, sell the land to G.M. at a low price, and grant the giant corporation a substantial long-term tax abatement on the facility.

Detroit filmmakers George Corsetti, Jeanie Wylie, and Richard Wieske had been looking to make a documentary on re-industrialization and, with these events unfolding, turned to the C.I.P. drama. The story they found, however, was more complicated than the one told by the city and G.M. It was a tale of an integrated neighborhood called Poletown--with some 3,438 residents, 1,500 homes, 144 businesses, sixteen churches, and two schools--some of whose inhabitants did not wish to be displaced for a new Cadillac assembly plant. Corsetti, Wylie, and Wieske recorded the unsuccessful fight waged by the latter to prevent demolition of the Poletown neighborhood. The result of their cinematographic efforts is the film Poletown Lives!, which will be screened at this year's OAH Annual Meeting (Saturday, April 20, 7-9 p.m.).

As it races along, Poletown Lives! shows the stages through which neighborhood residents fought for a modification in the C.I.P. project design that would have allowed them to keep their homes and G.M. still to get its plant. We see them successively shunned by their own city government, defeated in

the courts, unassisted by the media, ignored by the U.A.W., and--they believed--betrayed by diocesan leaders of the Roman Catholic Church. Still, they are not entirely alone, and notable moments in the film feature consumer advocate Ralph Nader (who calls the project "corporate socialism") and actor/activist Max Gail (who likens the land grab in Poletown to the theft of American Indian lands in the American West). Yet, in the end, the Poletowners really can only rely upon themselves. The bulk of the film graphically captures the anguish and the determination of these ordinary people fighting for things that mattered to them (their rights, their church, and their homes)--amidst a grim backdrop of their neighborhood slowly dying: the demolitions and abandonments, vandalism and arson, and, finally, the razing of their last symbol of hope and opposition, the neighborhood parish church. As the neighborhood falls, however, the people's political consciousness rises from a confidence that "the system" would protect them, to a belief that public protest was their only real way out.

The central thesis of Poletown Lives! is stated succinctly in one of the film's promotional flyers: "Economists are increasingly pointing to corporatism (the coalition of business, government, and labor) as the salvation of stagnating economies. If Poletown is an example of the outcome of a corporatist project, we consider it dangerous and fascistic." While possessed of what could be called a radical analysis, the film is neither one-dimensional nor heavy-handed. Indeed, Poletown Lives! raises more questions than it can possibly hope to answer.

In addition to questions that pertain specifically to the Detroit case, the film touches issues central to political debate in the 1980s. What political options do individuals and communities have when confronted with the overwhelming power of the corporatist state? How might they force policymakers to create an industrial order that would be responsive to the "public good"? Along the

way, how might they also win recognition for the claim that communities also should have rights? Who should define "community rights" and "public good," and how might that be done in a way both just and conducive to economic development? And, perhaps historically most significant from a constitutional standpoint, how should legislatures and courts resolve conflicts between competing property interests as joined battle in Poletown?

Unlike a recent documentary on de-industrialization, Tailor Chain 2, Poletown Lives! does not focus on workers *per se* or upon shop-floor issues. Instead, it looks at how re-industrialization affects an entire working-class community. Here it might remind the viewer of another excellent documentary on urban redevelopment, Mission Hill and the Miracle of Boston. Because it is community-focused, it sensitively places a familiar economic and political problem in a wider social context, which, while rendering it a bit diffuse, is ultimately to the good. For a film that focuses on community and neighborhood, Poletown Lives! does have a few weaknesses. It never adequately considers the ethnic dimension of the Poletowners' struggle. They called this multi-ethnic, multi-racial area "Poletown": should they have? Similarly, in depicting white and black residents fighting the city and the corporation, the film papers over what may be the central problem for progressive social politics today: race and racism. Did these play a part in the Poletown drama and in the city of Detroit? How have race issues fractured the American liberal/left in the last fifteen years? Finally, like most other documentaries that treat power in America, Poletown Lives! offers no pat solutions to our problems. "What is to be done?" remains the only question worth asking. Perhaps it is too much to expect an answer from this film. After all, no one else has been able to lay that question to rest--at least not yet.

At first videotaped and then later transferred to 16mm

film, Poletown Lives! has a rough and almost makeshift quality about it, compared to other recent documentaries, viz., The Business of America.

It also contains little narration; it allows the participants in the Poletown fight to speak for themselves. Yet both of these features contribute to the film's sense of immediacy and spontaneity. Whereas The Business of America is more polished, much of it seems canned. Not so with Poletown Lives! Edited well, it is a briskly paced film that tells a powerful story. More engaged with its subject than The Business of America, Poletown Lives! makes Poletown live.

Poletown Lives! won a Blue Ribbon for Social Issue Documentary at the American Film Festival in 1983 and a Silver Certificate for Video Documentary at that year's Philadelphia Film Festival. More of interest to readers of the Newsletter, however, is not the awards the film has won, but its potential usefulness in the classroom, where it should find a place on the syllabi of courses in urban history and urban planning, community politics and urban public policy, constitutional law and urban sociology. Yet Poletown Lives! remains principally a primer on organizing, and a good one at that. It tells its viewers to trust in people and protest, not in procedures and process. Alas, in chronicling the Poletowners' hopeless if heroic fight, it teaches community and neighborhood groups what mistakes they must not make.

John J. Bukowczyk, assistant professor of history at Wayne State University in Detroit, has published many articles on Polish immigration and settlement, including "The Transformation of Working-Class Ethnicity: Corporate Control, Americanization, and the Polish Immigrant Middle Class in Bayonne, N. J., 1915-1925," which appeared in the Winter 1984 issue of Labor History and "Polish Rural Culture and Immigrant Working Class Formation, 1880-1914," in the Autumn 1984 number of Polish American Studies.

The Reading of Papers at Historical Meetings

Donald W. Whisenhunt

FOR A NUMBER of years, I have witnessed a behavior pattern of professional historians that disturbs me. Recently, I attended two professional meetings where I listened to a number of well-prepared papers. They were presented by both new and established historians. Once again I was reminded of an occurrence that is far too common.

How many times have we attended sessions at historical meetings and heard papers that were too long? How many times have we observed paper presenters gradually increasing their reading speed because it became clear they could not finish in the allotted time? How many times have we heard the speed increase so much that the audience could not follow? How many times were the speakers reading so quickly that they faltered and stumbled? How many times have we seen speakers frantically marking their papers just before speaking, suddenly having realized the paper was too long? How many times have we heard people comment at the beginning of or during the presentations about time restraints and how they were cutting (or would cut, if needed) sections of their papers?

Any one of these situations makes the reader of a paper appear unprepared or unprofessional. It implies a certain degree of inexperience or naivete. In most instances, these impressions are totally inaccurate, but they do reflect poorly on the historian involved. This malady is not limited to the beginning practitioner; it seems to affect historians of all degrees of experience. This type of frustration or embarrassment is totally unnecessary; the solution to the problem is quite simple.

Some years ago, a graduate school professor of mine, Ernest Wallace, gave me a suggestion about the delivery of professional papers for which I have been grateful more times than I can remember. His suggestion has proven infallible in my more than twenty years in the profession; the advice is so simple that most people probably never think of it.

Wallace said there is a rule of thumb to follow in preparing papers for oral delivery. The reading time for

a standard manuscript page is two minutes. That is really all there is to it. For ninety percent of historians, a double-spaced page will take two minutes to read. Having given fifteen to twenty papers at professional meetings over the past twenty years, and having followed Wallace's dictum rigidly, I have found my presentations will not vary more than thirty seconds one way or the other. As the sponsor of my first professional presentation, Wallace insisted that my paper not exceed ten pages. When I read the paper, my wife timed it at nineteen minutes and fifty seconds. I prepare the final reading copies of my papers to follow his rule precisely because it has been proven so accurate.

When I prepare a paper for oral presentation, I write it as thoroughly as I can and include as much material as seems appropriate to the topic. Invariably, my paper in this form is far too long for the reading time. When the paper is complete and polished the way I want it, that is the version I will submit for publication. I then take this version and edit it to the proper length. I remove portions that may seem irrelevant to the listener and eliminate unnecessary detail. I avoid including long quotations in the reading version. Long quotations are particularly deadly because they are difficult for the listener to follow. Single-spaced quotations violate the basic rule. If they are to be included in the reading version, they should be typed in the usual double-spaced format so the length of the paper can be judged fairly.

It is painful to cut one's writing, but, as we all know, the more editing and review a paper has, the tighter it is and the better it will be understood. On one or two occasions I have decided the reading version was better than the original and have submitted it for publication.

This process of editing a paper to the appropriate reading length is so much easier today than it was only a few years ago. With the advent of the word processor,

the historian can produce many different versions without laboriously retyping. Revisions are no longer the drudgery they once were. [Ed. note: For an introduction to the topic, see Richard Jensen's "Historians and Computers: Word Processing," OAH Newsletter, 11,2: 15-16.]

Historians who exceed the time limit for reading a paper seem to fall into one or more of the following groups. Some scholars seem to believe their words are so important that no change can be made. That is nothing more than the ego at work. Any paper can be improved with good editing. Some historians overestimate their abilities. They think they can read faster than two minutes per page. (Some can read faster, but not very many.) In sessions I chaired, I have had experienced historians get angry with me when I suggested they cut their papers by several pages. They claimed they were fast readers who could cover more pages than the average person. I have seen these same people become frustrated as they read, particularly since I am inclined to be a rigid taskmaster about reading time in a session. Since I usually cut people off when they reach the time limit, they are disappointed at not finishing a

paper they worked on long and hard. I have also known historians who get angry--almost belligerent--because they think the twenty to thirty minutes slated for the reading of a paper is inadequate.

I believe we must abide by the rules of the meeting in which we are participating--for the sake of courtesy, if nothing else. Furthermore, when listening to the reading of a formal paper, the attention span of the audience certainly does not exceed thirty minutes--if it is that long. This is true even of people who are fascinated by the subject of the paper.

These comments are meant to be helpful--not combative. They are simply my reflections after having attended many historical meetings. Anyone preparing to read a paper at a historical convention might benefit from Wallace's formula. The frustration of trying to read a paper that is too long will be eliminated, and the audience will appreciate the brevity.

Donald W. Whisenhunt is professor of history and vice president at Wayne State College in Nebraska. His most recent books include Texas: A Sesquicentennial Celebration and On Polar Trails: The Peary Expedition to the North Pole, 1908-1909.

National Career-Transition Programs

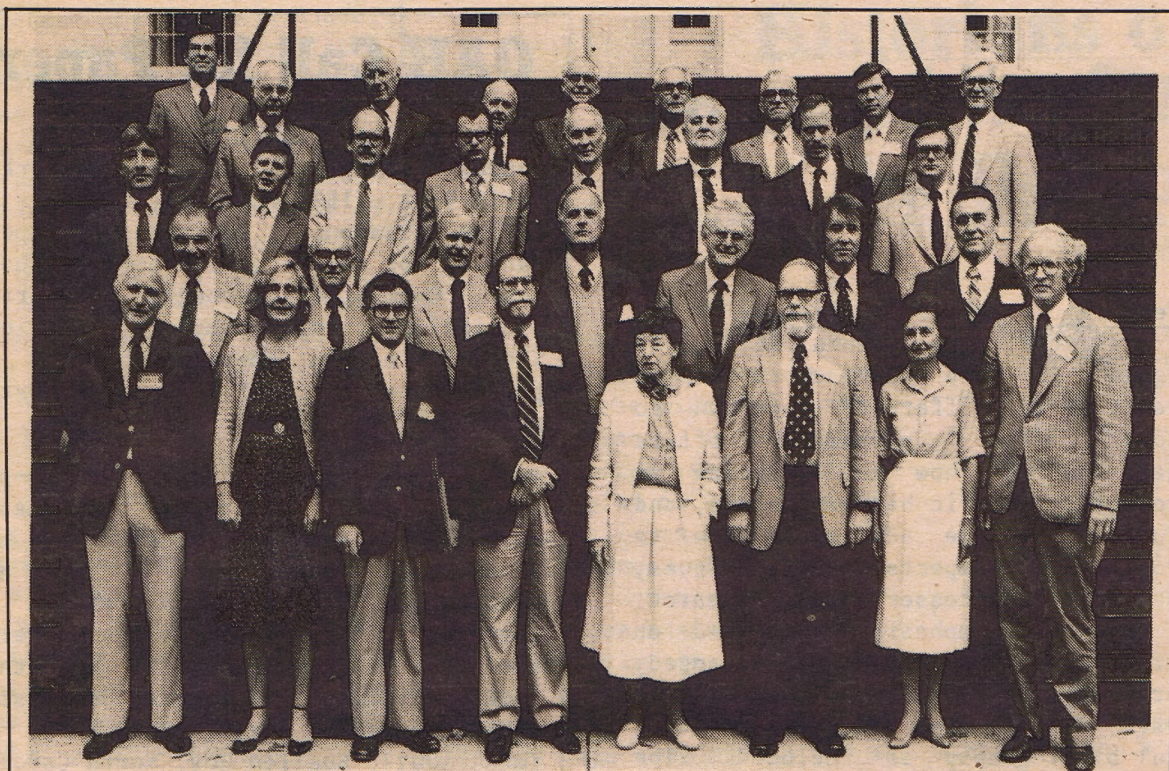
SINCE THEIR CREATION in the mid-1970s, national career-transition programs have helped more than 1,000 Ph.D.'s and other scholars in the humanities find employment outside of academe.

Now, however, the leaders of such programs have begun to question their vitality and stress that responsibility for Ph.D.'s should be assumed by individual institutions. New York University and the Wharton School of Business recently decided to suspend or do away entirely with such programs. Indeed, NYU's will be offered for the last time in 1985, while Harvard, UCLA, and the University of Texas at Austin have decided to discontinue theirs. One reason cited by these institutions is a sharp drop in applicants, a result of an increase in expense for applicants and a

decrease in doctoral enrollments.

Ernest May, Harvard history professor and an early leader in such programs, notes that their success is a cause of their demise. May claims that employers' attitudes toward Ph.D.'s have changed, and they are more likely to hire humanities graduates than they were a decade ago. May also believes that humanities Ph.D.'s have begun to see themselves as more widely employable than before.

For a free copy of Teaching and Beyond: Nonacademic Career Programs for Ph.D.'s, which describes programs at Harvard, NYU, Stanford, UCLA, Virginia, and the Wharton School, write to the Teaching and Beyond Project, Room 5All, State University of New York, Albany, New York 12230.



Participants of the "Lincoln-175" conference on the steps of Gettysburg College's Pennsylvania Hall which served as a hospital for both Confederate and Union soldiers during the Battle of Gettysburg. Row 1 (left to right): Michael Holt, Jean Baker, Roger Stemen, Harold Holzer, LaWanda Cox, Robert V. Bruce, Jean Holder, Glen E. Thurow; Row 2: Harold Hyman, Don E. Fehrenbacher, Charles Jarvis, Phillip Paludan, P.M. Zall, James W. Clarke, Lloyd Ostendorf; Row 3: George Forgie, David Nichols, Mark Neely, Thomas Turner, Major Wilson, M.E. Bradford, David Hein, Dwight Anderson; Row 4: Charles Glatfelter, Richard Current, Kenneth Stamp, Norman Forness, William McFeely, William Hanchett, Hans Trefousse, James McPherson, and David Potts. Missing from the photograph are Herman-Belz, Marcus Cunliffe, Norman Graebner, Stephen Oates, Wendy Wick Reaves, Armstead Robinson, John F. Wilson, and Gabor Boritt.

Gettysburg College Hosts "Lincoln-175" Conference

Gabor S. Boritt

THE PAST EIGHT years have brought a remarkable renaissance to Lincoln studies, and on September 14-16, 1984, the scholars responsible for this awakening met to summarize, update, and debate their works. In the process, they helped define where we are in Lincoln scholarship and whither we are tending.

Twelve presentations were made, each followed by two critical evaluations and substantial audience participation. The papers presented were: Dwight G. Anderson, "Lincoln and the Quest for Immortality"; Gabor S. Boritt, "Lincoln and the Economics of the American Dream"; LaWanda Cox, "Lincoln and Black Freedom"; George B. Forgie, "Patricide in the House Divided"; William Hanchett, "The Lincoln Murder Conspiracies"; Harold Holzer, Gabor Boritt, and Mark E. Neely, Jr., "The Lincoln Image"; David A. Nichols, "Lincoln and the Indians"; Lloyd Ostendorf, "James Mellon's The Face of Lincoln"; Charles B. Strozier, "Lincoln's Quest for Union"; Glen E. Thurow, "Abraham Lincoln and American Political Religion"; Thomas Reed Turner, "Beware the People Weeping"; and P.M. Zall, "Abe Lincoln Laughing." In addition, in a final session Richard N. Current, Don E. Fehrenbacher, and William S. McFeely examined the works of the recent biographers of Lincoln: Stephen B. Oates, Oscar and Lillian Handlin, and Gore Vidal.

The proceedings of the conference will be published by the University of Illinois Press. In addition to the usual channels of marketing, the book will be distributed free-of-charge to perhaps 3,000 public libraries and United States Information Agency libraries thanks to the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the conference, after a preliminary grant from the Pennsylvania Humanities Council.

The book unfortunately cannot capture the excitement and fellowship of the conference. One of the most heartening aspects of "Lincoln 175" was the large attendance; about 500 people registered on the beautiful Gettysburg campus. Though many prominent historians not on the program were in attendance, many participants came from various fields and from more than thirty states and Canada. The opening session, "The Lincoln Image," attracted 700. In order to maintain the scholarly character of the conference, the organizers did not publicize until the last moment that Charlton Heston and six members of his family would be present and that he would read from Lincoln's works. After an evening session on Lincoln's humor, he provided a fifteen-minute performance to a crowd of 2,000 (filling the college's largest auditorium) and received a standing ovation.

New OAH Award

THE OAH AND the American Bibliographical Center: Clio Press (ABC:Clio) have instituted a new prize to be awarded for the first time at the April 1985 OAH Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. The America: History and Life Award is designed to encourage and recognize new scholarship in developing fields by historians in both the public and private sectors.

A committee of five, appointed by the OAH Executive Board on recommendation of the OAH President, will establish criteria and evaluate articles submitted for the prize. The award will be made biennially, and the winner will receive \$750.

Project '87 Summer Seminars

PROJECT '87 WILL offer a program of college faculty seminars on constitutional issues during the summer of 1985.

Rudolph J. Vecoli, University of Minnesota, will direct a seminar on "Immigrants and the Constitution," June 24-28 in Minneapolis.

Walter Dellinger, Duke University, will direct a seminar on "Constitutional Change: Revolution, Judicial Review and the Amendment Process," June 24-28 in Durham, North Carolina.

Richard B. Morris, Columbia University, will direct a seminar on "The Forging of the Union: Confederation and Constitution, 1781-89," July 8-12 in New York City.

And Walter F. Murphy, Princeton University, will direct a seminar on "Who Shall Interpret the Constitution?," August 19-23 in Princeton, New Jersey.

College faculty wishing to participate who teach American history or American government and politics should prepare a letter describing their teaching responsibilities and interests. They should indicate how participation in the seminar program will enhance their teaching. This document together with a curriculum vitae and an indication of first and second choices of seminar topic should be sent by March 1, 1985 to College Faculty Program, Project '87, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. This deadline is flexible; however, all materials must be received no later than March 15.

Faculty selected to participate in the program will receive up to \$250 to cover their travel costs. In addition to travel allowances, faculty will also receive \$300 to cover living expenses.

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 April 15.

Two New Public History Pamphlets

HISTORICAL EDITING: A Guide for Departments of History and Teaching Public History to Undergraduates: A Guide for Departments of History, the third and fourth in the OAH's ongoing series of public history pamphlets, are now available for \$3 each from the business office at 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Historical Editing, by Suellen Hoy and Jeffrey J. Crow, was published cooperatively with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. It not only emphasizes the importance of training in historical editing, but also reviews its history within the profession and reports on current programs and courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Its authors conclude that historical editors are primarily historians and should, therefore, receive traditional historical training. They recommend that history departments assume responsibility for teaching their students to write and edit by adopting courses in historical editing in all graduate programs; use the teaching services of editors; offer internships or practicums in editorial projects; and cultivate career opportunities for

historical editors in areas outside of academe.

Teaching Public History to Undergraduates, by Glenda Riley, is designed to help instructors expose students to a "different" approach to history. The pamphlet offers suggestions on how to organize an introductory public history class, and includes valuable advice on how to approach such aspects as techniques, preservation and conservation, research, and careers. Emphasis is placed on internships: how they can be arranged, supervised, and evaluated. Pitfalls in course design are discussed, and a useful bibliography is included. The pamphlet is helpful to those teachers merely wishing to create a class in public history, as well as for those departments desiring to develop a public history program.

Other titles in the OAH public history series are *Historic Preservation* by James Huhta and *Educating Historians for Business* by Robert Pomeroy. Each is available for \$3. All four pamphlets in the series can be purchased as a set for \$10. See advertisement on this page.

OAH Call for Papers

THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE for the OAH Annual Meeting to be held in New York on April 9-12, 1986 invites proposals for entire sessions, individual papers, panels, or teaching workshops, although the Committee strongly encourages submissions of complete sessions. Specialists in American history who participate on the 1986 Program must be members of the Organization.

Proposals should include a two-page synopsis that summarizes the thesis, methodology, and significance of each paper and one vitae for each participant. Materials should be forwarded in duplicate to any member of the 1986 Program Committee: Kenneth T. Jackson (Chair), Columbia University, 610 Fayerweather Hall, New York, New York 10027; Suellen Hoy, North Carolina Division of Archives and History; Michael Kammen, Cornell University; Morton Keller, Brandeis University; Rosalind Rosenberg, Barnard College; or Melvin I. Urofsky, Virginia Commonwealth University. The deadline for submissions is March 1, 1985.

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News./2-85

NASA Teacher in Space Project

THE COUNCIL OF Chief State School Officers has been selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to coordinate the selection of the first private citizen to fly in space--a teacher.

The NASA Teacher in Space Project will provide a unique opportunity for a U.S. educator to fly in space. This opportunity is open to elementary- and secondary-level teachers in all public and nonpublic schools in the United States, U.S. territories, Department of Defense overseas dependents' schools, Department of State overseas schools, and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. The teacher must be a U.S. citizen, a current full-time classroom teacher, have been a full-time classroom teacher for the past five consecutive years, meet medical requirements as delineated, have verification of eligibility and consent to participate which will be included in the application form, and not be a spouse of a current or former NASA employee. If teaching at a nonpublic school, the school must advertise an open admissions process through the local written media indicating

that it does not discriminate based on race.

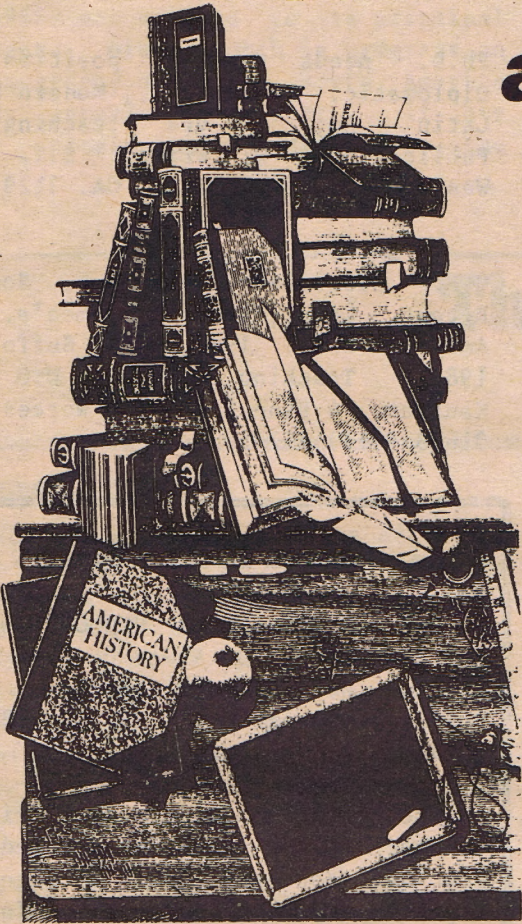
Two teachers will be nominated by each state by May 1. The 120 selected nominees will attend a national workshop; ten semifinalists will be selected by a National Review Panel and announced on July 4, 1985. The winner and a backup candidate will be announced in the fall of 1985, and the teacher who is chosen will be included in a flight scheduled for early 1986.

The Announcement of Opportunity describing the project was distributed the first week of November, 1984. Applications are available from the NASA Teacher in Space Project, Council of Chief State School Officers, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 379, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Request for Assistance

I AM INTERESTED in exchanging ideas and information with anyone creating history simulations or using simulations in the classroom. Write to James E. Sargent, *History Microcomputer Review*, Virginia Western Community College, Box 14007, Roanoke, Virginia 24038.

You Found Us ... and We're Glad You Did!



We at SMA, the marketers of the program SuperFile, want to show our appreciation for the support of your organization. Recent studies have shown that the most important source of stimulation for software purchases comes not from advertisements, but from personal referrals and recommendations from colleagues. We're proud to have the type of program that produces these types of comments from its purchasers. The fact that **SuperFile was recommended by both Professor Brauer in the "Computer Programs for Historians" article and Professor Brownell in the "...Database & Information Management" article in the November '84 Computer Supplement of the OAH Newsletter** pleases us greatly. Historians have called and written us with comments like those of Prof. Mario De Pillis at the Univ. of Massachusetts, who said "Your program has achieved such a good word-of-mouth reputation among historians that I've been warned not to purchase any microcomputer unless it can use SuperFile." Many people in the academic and research world have found SuperFile to be extremely useful in their work.

For those of you who have only recently been made aware of SuperFile, we'd like the chance to show you why we think **we have the ideal type of information management program for you!** And now, in addition to our regular \$25 demo package with current manual and full credit on SuperFile purchase, we are also offering a demo disk and paperback manual for only \$5! This gives you a virtually no-risk way to examine the power of SuperFile for yourself! You need only fill out the form below and send it to us.

And as our way of saying thanks to the OAH, we will give anyone who purchases SuperFile as a result of the OAH Newsletter, a **special discount**. Instead of the regular price of \$195, individual OAH members can receive a 15% discount and pay only \$165! Discount offer expires March 31, 1985. *Special Note: Universities and institutions can also receive a 35% discount on SuperFile purchases. An initial order of five copies or more is required to qualify.*

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Copy for each listing must be received eight weeks prior to the issue in which it is to be included so that cost can be determined and payment received prior to publication.

US diplomatic/political historian. Ph.D., several yrs teaching experience, U of Maryland-Asian Division in Japan, Korea, Micronesia; 5 yrs TA-ships, McGill U, U of Wisc-Milwaukee. Now the AHA Rockefeller Congressional Fellow. Many articles in prominent history journals, 2 books circulating, 3rd near completion, 31 yrs old. Timothy Maga, 1325 15 St, NW, #907, Wash. DC 20005, 202-265-4002, W.

Hist. (Am West, Am Ind, U.S.) Ph.D. + pubs + archival trng, seeks teaching, archival or research consult. pos. Avail. now. O.W. Desires interviews OAH '85. J. Turcheneske, Rt. 1, River Falls, WI 54022.

Assistant or Assoc. Prof. Ph.D. Univ. of Washington. Eight yrs. exper. at 4-year public and private colleges. Major fields in 20th Century U.S. (1877-Pres.), U.S. Civ. War and Recons. Have also taught Mod. Eur. at upper divis., U.S. Svy, West. Civ. Lat. Amer. Publications. Some admin. exper. Trained in Archives and Records Mgmt. William H. Mullins, P.O. Box 338, The Dalles, OR 97058 (W).

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Science/Technology: Experienced, published, govt. consultant, scientific research, Sci/Tech policy, environment,

military tech, military history, US 1876-1920; BA, MA, PhD, & BS Chem/Physics; desires assoc with engineering science school or a univ; W; W.E. Pittman, History, MUW, Columbus, MS 39701 601-329-4750 x171.

Ph.D. needs teaching position; U.S. Diplomatic, 20th C U.S., Modern Europe, Latin Am; 4 yrs teaching exp, Publications, W; Write: E.T. Smith, Wesleyan College, Macon, GA. 31297.

U.S. Historian--Civil War, Southern, Recent, Legal, Social, Women's. Ph.D. American Univ. 1977, J.D. Suffolk L.S. 1983. Teaching, Pubs. W:O Janet Kaufman, 4 Pine Tree Ln., Worcester, MA 01609 (617) 757-5822.

Aiken Lecture Series

THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT announces the 1985 George D. Aiken Lecture Series, "Nuclear Weapons and American Foreign Policy," March 27-29, 1985 in Burlington, Vermont.

The series is a permanent tribute to Senator Aiken and is devoted to a scholarly conference on a foreign policy topic every third year. In 1985, nationally known speakers will discuss aspects of nuclear weapons and American foreign policy from World War II planning and the beginnings of nuclear deterrence strategy through contemporary issues.

For more information, contact Serge Gart, Box 34, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05405.



From the Block Brothers studio: an unidentified jazz band poses for the Block camera in the 1920s. From the collection of theatrical photographs, the print was made from a glass negative. Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society.

Photograph Collection Opens at Missouri Historical Society

"ST. LOUIS VIEWS and People, 1890 to 1970," a representative sampling of photographs from the Block brothers collection, one of the largest received by a historical society in the United States, opened at the James Hazlewood Williams Gallery in the Missouri Historical Society's Jefferson Memorial Building in Forest Park on December 15 and will continue through April.

The Missouri Historical Society received the collection of professional photographs--more than 230,000 negatives of glass plate, nitrate, acetate, and safetytypes dating from 1915 through the 1970s--from Ephraim Block before his death in 1984.

The prints show a varied selection of subjects: street scenes during the Depression; office and store interiors; portraits; a photographic series depicting the history of the Block Studio; weddings; and a variety of theatrical and group photographs.



Professional Opportunities

Professional Opportunities listings must be 100 words or less, represent Equal Opportunity Employers, and should reach the OAH editorial office two months prior to publication date.

Hunter College/CUNY

United States history: Assistant Professor, tenure-track position beginning September 1985; Ph.D. required. Main teaching responsibility will be U.S. history; useful specialties--Urban, Labor history. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Send full dossier no later than March 4, 1985 to Chair, Department of History, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021. Minorities, women, and disabled applicants are encouraged to apply.

Johns Hopkins University

The Department of History at The Johns Hopkins University is considering candidates for a senior appointment in American history. While no particular period or special interest is being emphasized, only candidates who have distinguished academic records and who do not duplicate the work of current members of the department will be considered. Candidates should send their vitae to Sharon Widomski, Department of History, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. AA/EOE.

University of California, Irvine

Position in Comparative Political Sociology with an emphasis on Asian-American culture and history. Ph.D. and expertise in comparative methods essential. Position requires ability to teach courses in Comparative Methodology at the graduate level and courses in Comparative U.S. Minority History, Comparative Minorities in an Urban Setting, Comparative Minority Socio-Economics and courses in Asian-American culture and history at the undergraduate level. Applicants should have a strong potential for scholarship in cross-cultural research. Tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level. Contact the Director, Program in Comparative Culture, University of California, Irvine, California 92717. Deadline for application is March 1, 1985. AA/EOE.

Elmira College

Assistant Professor of American History able to teach the full spectrum of general undergraduate courses, and one or more specialties (economic, cultural, diplomatic, social). Liberal arts and interdisciplinary background, some ability in another field, and teaching experience a plus. Permanent position, renewable contract, competitive salary. Ph.D. required. Application deadline March 22, 1985. Send letter of application, vitae, and three letters of recommendation to Office of the Academic Vice President, Elmira College, Elmira, New York 14901. EOE.

Kutztown University

Early American. Kutztown University seeks applicants for a one-year, full-time, temporary replacement to begin September 1985 to teach American intellectual/social history to 1865, revolutionary America, U.S. survey to 1865, and one course to be proposed by the candidate. Ph.D. and college teaching experience preferred. Please send letter of application, dossier, and three letters of recommendation to Professor Thomas A. Sanelli, Search Committee, Department of History, Kutztown University, Kutztown, Pennsylvania 19530 by March 1, 1985. Kutztown University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer and actively solicits applications from qualified minorities.

Hofstra University

U.S. History: any pre-20th century specialty. Preference for candidates with some training or experience in Public History and/or with secondary Latin American field. Hofstra University seeks applicants for Assistant Professor tenure-track position starting September 1985. Ph.D. required. For long-term prospects, equal commitment to continuing research and publication and to undergraduate (and some graduate) teaching is vital. Salary and benefits competitive. Send curriculum vitae and dossier by March 15th to John Jeaneney, Chair, Department of

History, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York 11550. AA/EOE. Will be interviewing at OAH Annual Meeting in April.

Columbia Historical Society

The Columbia Historical Society seeks an archivist/historian with responsibility for library, manuscripts, and graphics. Send resume with cover letter and salary requirements to Personnel Committee, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. EOE.

Memphis State University

Tenure-track position in Afro-American History. Salary and rank dependent upon qualifications. Ph.D. required. Application deadline March 1, 1985. Send letter, vitae, and dossier to Professor David Tucker, Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee 38152. MSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Project Director, History Teaching Alliance

Project Director. The OAH, AHA, and NCSS have established a project to enhance collaboration between college history departments and high school history teachers. The project director's duties include budget management, project evaluation, policy development, and grant writing. An advanced degree in history and sensitivity to schools expected. The project director will be housed in the AHA office in Washington, D.C. Apply by sending vitae, three letters of recommendation, and availability statement to Professor Kermit L. Hall, Department of History, 4131 GPA, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611. The Alliance is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Clarion University

History: Two tenure-track positions in American history for Fall 1985. Requirements: Ph.D. in American history, strong interest in research,

publications desirable. Primary teaching responsibilities for both halves of an American history survey. Additionally, for one position, preference given to candidates with quantitative methodological experience. For the other, preference given to candidates with a field in Eastern Europe who could offer a course(s) in Russian history. Application deadline: March 15, 1985. Send resume, credentials, and three letters of recommendation to: Edward S. Grejda, Dean of Arts and Sciences, Clarion University of PA, Clarion, PA 16214. AA/EOE.

Florida Endowment for the Humanities, Inc.

Executive Director, Florida Endowment for the Humanities. To serve as chief administrator of state humanities council. Must have graduate degree in a humanities discipline, 3-5 years substantial administrative experience, effective interpersonal skills, and record of securing and successfully administering grants. Salary \$30,000-38,000 depending upon experience. Application deadline March 1, 1985. Submit resume, letter, and five references to FEH, University of South Florida, CPR468, Tampa, Florida 33620. EOE.



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Meetings & Conferences

March

LIBRARY HISTORY SEMINAR VII, "Libraries, Books and Culture," is planned for March 6-8, 1985 at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The conference will explore the historical role and significance of graphic records in society, particularly as they are gathered into collections and provide insight into cultural history. For more information, contact Donald G. Davis, Jr., Graduate School of Library & Information Science, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712-1276.

THE 1985 MEETING OF THE SON-NECK SOCIETY, previously scheduled for March 21-24, has been rescheduled for March 7-10, 1985 at Florida State University in Tallahassee. For more information, contact Frank Hoogerwerf, Music Department, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES will hold its 1985 conference on "The Reality of Change" at the San Jose Red Lion Hotel, March 7-10, 1985. For more information, contact Ruth Delzell at 616 Juanita Way, Roseville, California 95678.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB MEMORIAL LECTURES will be held on March 14, 1985 at the University of Texas at Arlington. The topic of this year's lectures is "Texas and the Mexican War." For more information, write to Webb Lectures Committee, Department of History, Box 19529 UTA, Arlington, Texas 76019.

THE INSTITUTE FOR EXECUTIVE EDUCATION OF THE BABCOCK GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT of Wake Forest University will sponsor a spring seminar on "Increasing Revenues: Fund-

Raising and Marketing Strategies" in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, March 24-27, 1985. The seminar is designed to provide the management of historic restorations and museums with a managerial focus upon the planning and implementation of a strategic marketing plan and fundraising techniques for their organizations. More information can be obtained from Peggy Scott at the Babcock Graduate School of Management, 7368 Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109.

11TH ANNUAL SOUTHWEST LABOR STUDIES CONFERENCE will be held March 28-30, 1985 at the University of California, San Diego. For more information, contact Stan Claussen, Department of History, Grossmont College, El Cajon, California 92020.

THE CLARKE HISTORICAL LIBRARY will sponsor a conference on "The Changing Nature of Work in America" on March 29, 1985. For more information, contact William H. Mulligan, Jr., Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48859.

April

THE U.S.-CHINA RELATIONSHIP IN HISTORICAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE is the focus of an NEH seminar for college teachers that Michael H. Hunt is directing at Columbia University in the summer of 1985. For a full seminar description and information on housing and stipends, write to the Summer Session Office at 418 Lewisohn Hall, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027. Applications are due by April 1, 1985.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MIDWEST JOURNALISM HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held April 5-6, 1985 at the University of Iowa. For information on conference arrangements, contact Jeffrey A. Smith, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

THREE PUBLIC SYMPOSIA ON THE HISTORY OF THE SPRING GROVE CEMETERY of Cincinnati and its impact on landscape design in the nineteenth century will be held April 9-11, 1985. For

information, contact Henry D. Shapiro, University of Cincinnati, Mail Location 373, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY at Denison University in Granville, Ohio will be held on April 13, 1985. For more information, contact James A. Hodges, Ohio Academy of History, The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL LUNCHEON OF THE PLANNING HISTORY GROUP will be held on April 20, 1985 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Minneapolis in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the OAH. Tickets will be available as part of the pre-registration package for the meeting or at registration. The number of tickets is limited. For additional information, contact Blaine A. Brownell, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama 35294.

"EVOLVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO NINETEENTH-CENTURY INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES" is the topic of a conference to be held on April 26, 1985 at the Hagley Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware. For more information, contact the Hagley Center for Advanced Study, Box 3630, Greenville, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

May

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION will hold its annual conference May 2-3, 1985 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The topic of the conference is "Black History in Pennsylvania." For further information, contact Matthew S. Magda, Associate Historian, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting at Laval University, Quebec, May 9-11, 1985. For more information, contact Serge Courville, CELAT, Faculte des lettres, Universite Laval, Quebec, P. Que, G1K 7 P4.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN HISTORIANS announces its annual conference to be held May 10-12, 1985 at Mills College, Oakland, California. Direct inquiries to Lorrie O'Dell, 602 Calmar Avenue, Oakland, California 94610.



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Meeting in conjunction with NCPH are the Southwest Oral History Association, the Board of Trustees of the Public Works Historical Society, and the Coordinating Committee for History in Arizona.

For a program and registration/reservation information contact Noel J. Stowe, NCPH Conference, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, (602) 965-5778.

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Volume I 380 pages paper December 1984

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Upcoming Meetings

THE GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY'S PROGRAM IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS is sponsoring a conference May 16-17, 1985 in Atlanta on the generic issues of international space policy. For more information, contact John R. McIntyre, School of Social Sciences, The Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY will host a conference on "The Law in America, 1607-1861" May 17-18, 1985. Sessions will be devoted to the freedom of the press; constitutional thought; property law; labor law; the law in Puritan New England; and the post-Revolutionary transformation of the law. For more in-

formation, contact Susan Levine, New-York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, New York 10024.

June

THE ANNUAL ARCHIVES INSTITUTE sponsored by Emory University's Division of Library and Information Management will be held in Atlanta June 10-21, 1985. Tuition (noncredit) is \$275. Participants may also register for academic credit (four semester hours) from Emory University. Enrollment is limited, and applications close on April 1, 1985. For additional information, contact Archives Institute, Division of Library and Information Management, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL WORLD HISTORY ASSOCIATION is sponsoring a conference June 14-15, 1985 at the Aspen Institute on the topic "Technology in World History." For further information, contact Heidi Roupp, Box 816, Aspen, Colorado 81612.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, through its Program in the History of the Book in American Culture, will offer a 1985 summer seminar on "The Making of Literate America: Diffusion of Culture Based on Printing, 1750-1850." For further details, including information on fees and housing, write to John B. Hench, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609-1634. Application deadline is April 1, 1985.

July

THE 1985 SUMMER PROGRAM IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor will be held July 1-August 23, 1985. The program offers an integrated course of study in quantitative methods within the broader context of substantive social science research. Historians can also focus on methodological and substantive problems in their discipline by participating in the workshop in Quantitative Historical Analysis July 1-26. For more information, contact Henry Heitowity, ICPSR, Summer Training Program, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

★ ★ ★

Calls for Papers

THE 1985 ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY invites papers for its annual meeting to be held April 25-27, 1985 in Chicago, Illinois. Papers and/or abstracts should be sent to Allen L. Bures, President and Program Chair, Department of Business, Radford University, Radford, Virginia 24142.

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC COMMUNAL SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Point Loma in San Diego, California October 3-5, 1985. If you wish to chair a session, give a paper, or make a presentation about your community or research, contact Jeanette C. Lauer, Department of History, United States International University, 10455 Pomerado Road, San Diego, California 92131.

March

WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY will hold the Ohio Valley History Conference October 3-5, 1985. Proposals for papers or sessions on any area of history should be sent by March 15, 1985 to Richard Salisbury, Department of History, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL LOWELL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL HISTORY will focus on the theme of "The Popular Perception of Industrial History" and will be held November 1-3, 1985. Proposals, which are due March 31, 1985, should be sent to Robert Weible, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852.

April

THE CENTER FOR GREAT PLAINS STUDIES will hold its tenth annual symposium March 20-22, 1986 on the topic "The Meaning of the Plains Indian Past for Present Plains Culture." The conference will focus on three main areas: European transformations of social and symbolic

forms in Plains Indian cultures; Indian and non-Indian cultural relationships; the cultural and economic development of indigenous peoples in the face of Euro-American incursion into their territory and culture. 150-200 word proposals (with a brief resume) are due by April 1, 1985. Send to Paul Olson, Center for Great Plains Studies, University of Nebraska, 1213 Oldfather Hall, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0314.

THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held in Moorhead, Minnesota October 3-5, 1985. Proposals for papers and sessions in all areas of history are invited. Send a brief description of papers or sessions to David B. Danbom, Northern Great Plains History Conference, Department of History, North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota 58105 by April 1, 1985.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY will hold its seventh Naval History Symposium September 26-27, 1985. Proposals for papers on all topics relating to naval and maritime history should be sent to Kenneth J. Hagan, History Department, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland 21402 by April 1, 1985.

THE DUQUESNE HISTORY FORUM will hold its annual meeting November 4-6, 1985 in Pittsburgh. Papers and session proposals are due by April 1, 1985. For more information, contact Bernard J. Weiss, Department of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15282.

THE MORMON HISTORY ASSOCIATION seeks proposals for sessions and papers to be presented at its annual meeting May 1-4, 1985 in Salt Lake City. The conference theme is "Nineteenth-Century Mormon Life"; however, studies on all topics relating to Mormon history will be

considered. Proposals together with a vitae, a short description of the topic, and a several paragraph prospectus which outlines the questions explored, methods employed, major sources used, and the significance of conclusions, are due by April 15, 1985. Send materials to Cheryl May and Dean May, 1130 Sherman Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah 84105.

THE AMERICAN ITALIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual conference in Providence, Rhode Island November 7-9, 1985 on the theme "The Melting Pot--and Beyond: Italian-Americans Into the Year 2000." Proposals are due by April 30, 1985 and should be sent to Salvatore J. LaGumina, Department of History, Nassau Community College, Stewart Avenue, Garden City, New York 11530.

THE NEW JAI PRESS ANNUAL Research in Social Policy: Critical Historical and Contemporary Perspectives publishes scholarly, unconventional articles on the history and sociology of social policy. Authors who wish to have a paper reviewed for publication in volume one should submit three copies by April 30, 1985 and by July 1, 1985 for volume two. Send to John H. Stanfield, Department of Sociology, Yale University, Box 1965, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-1965.

May

THE MIDWEST AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES will hold its annual meeting October 3-5, 1985 at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. Proposals, abstracts, or papers should be sent by May 1, 1985 to William Epstein, English Department, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

THE POPULAR CULTURE ASSOCIATION IN THE SOUTH will hold its annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina September 19-21, 1985. Anyone interested in presenting a paper or organizing a

session should contact Jeanne Bedell, Department of English, Virginia Commonwealth University, 900 Park Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23284 by May 15, 1985.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR FACULTY IN THE MEDICAL HUMANITIES will hold a conference during the annual meeting of the Association for American Medical Colleges October 26-31, 1985 in Washington, D.C. Papers with a maximum reading time of twenty minutes on any topic relating to health care and traditional concerns of the humanities will be considered. The deadline for receipt of essays is May 31, 1985. Five copies should be sent to David Barnard, Institute for Medical Humanities, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas 77550.

Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

March

THE FRANCIS C. WOOD INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE offers grants to scholars engaged in projects requiring use of the historical collections of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Recipients will be expected to present a seminar at the Wood Institute and to submit a report on their research, and will receive grants of up to \$1,500. Letters of application outlining the project,

length of residence, historical materials to be used, and a budget for travel, lodging, and research expenses should be sent, along with a curriculum vitae and two letters of recommendation by March 15, 1985 to Roselind Valentin, the Wood Institute, The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM TO EXPLORE LONG-TERM

IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGING GENDER ROLES supports projects with budgets of \$15,000 to \$30,000. The competition is open to scholars who have finished their professional training. Proposals, due either March 15, 1985 or September 15, 1985, should be submitted to the Gender Roles Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036.

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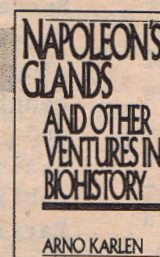
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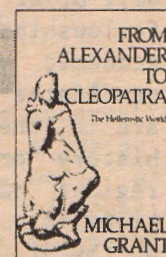
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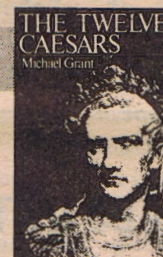
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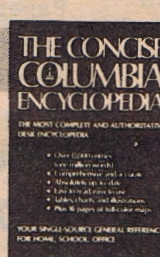
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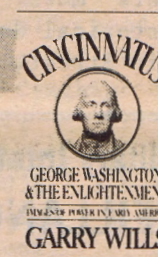
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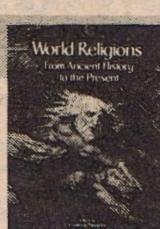
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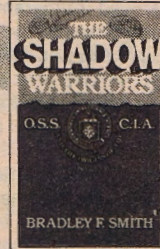
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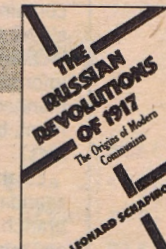
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News./2-85

Urban History Seminar

THE URBAN HISTORY Seminar of The Chicago Historical Society, now in its second year, actively encourages suggestions for future meetings. The seminar meets monthly, September through May, for dinner and a paper. Urban-related topics broadly defined (including non-American concerns) are welcome. Limited travel subsidies are available. Write to either cochair: Kathleen Neils Conzen, Department of History, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637 or Michael H. Ebner, Chair, Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045.

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THE HISTORY BOOK CLUB

Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND STRATFORD HALL PLANTATION are cosponsoring a summer seminar on "Leadership in Revolutionary America" June 23-July 12, 1985. The multidisciplinary course carries six hours of graduate credit and is especially designed for social studies teachers from elementary through secondary levels. Generous travel grants and free room, board, and textbooks are available. Applications are due by March 15, 1985, and should be submitted to Robert H. Crow, Jr., Division of Continuing Education, University of Virginia, Box 3697, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903.

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY will offer two \$3,500 graduate fellowships for the 1985-86 academic year to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the fields of Indiana history or of Indiana and the regions of which it is traditionally a part, the Old Northwest and Midwest. Completed applications and supportive documents must reach the Indiana Historical Society at 315 West Ohio Street, Indi-

anapolis, Indiana 46202 by March 15, 1985.

THE EARLY AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION awards grants annually which provide up to \$1,000 to individuals or institutions engaged in research or publication projects relating to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, shops, farms, or on the sea. Applications are due by March 15, 1985, and should be directed to the Grants-in-Aid Committee, Charles F. Hummel, Chair, Early American Industries Association, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735.

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION will offer three history fellowships in 1985. Successful candidates will receive a stipend of \$15,000 plus \$3,000 towards fringe benefits and other expenses, and will spend ten months training at a documentary publication project. Participating projects are The Papers of Joseph Henry (The Smithsonian Institution), The Papers of Robert Morris (Queens College, Flushing, New York), and The Correspondence

of James K. Polk (Vanderbilt University, Nashville). Applicants must have a Ph.D. or have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Further information and application forms are available from NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408. Application deadline is March 15, 1985.

THE INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL EDITING will meet on June 16-28, 1985 in Madison, Wisconsin. The Institute provides detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing, and applicants should have an M.A. degree in history or American Studies. A limited number of study grants are available. For information and application forms, contact NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408. Applications are due by March 15, 1985.

THE OFFICE OF AIR FORCE HISTORY sponsors a Dissertation Year Fellowship Program as a means of stimulating research and study in the field of U.S. military aerospace history. The fellowships of \$8,000 each will be

awarded for the 1985-86 academic year. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, be enrolled in a recognized graduate school, have successfully completed by September 1985 all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation, and have an approved topic. The deadline for filing applications is March 15, 1985. Contact Chief, Office of Air Force History, HQ, USAF/CHO, Building 5681, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. 20332-6098.

THE MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY will award a \$4,000 summer fellowship to a qualified applicant wishing to pursue research on some aspect of Montana history. Applications should consist of a comprehensive project proposal, including some reference to the materials in the Society's collections expected to be pertinent; a resume including a list of publications; and names and current telephone numbers of three references. All materials are due by March 15, 1985 and should be submitted to Bradley Selection Committee, Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, Montana 59620.

U.S. Military Intelligence Reports:

SURVEILLANCE OF RADICALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1941

The era of the First World War witnessed several fundamental changes in the role of the American federal government. Not the least of these was the use of military services as a counterforce against disaffected elements of the civilian population—particularly against radical labor organizers and leftist intellectuals. This development had long-lasting consequences, beginning a tradition which continued, with few lapses, through the Second World War and beyond.

UPA's new collection makes available generous selections from recently opened records of the Army's G-2 "negative" branch engaged in the surveillance of radicals in the United States. These voluminous documents constitute a virtual encyclopedia of American radicalism from 1917 to 1941 to which scholars will return time and again. Along with extensive data on the surveillance of radical activities, these records contain a wealth of detail on newly arrived immigrants (one of G-2's favorite targets in the early years covered by the collection). Furthermore, the documents provide valuable inside information on the way in which antisubversive policies were planned and executed at high levels of the federal government, by regional military commanders, and by local authorities.

Established during the First World War as a counterpropaganda and domestic intelligence agency, the G-2 "negative" branch moved with vigor to track the activities of virtually any organization which it perceived to be an opponent of the war effort, most notably the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.), socialist parties, the budding Bolshevik movement, and various pacifist and anarchist groups. Not only did the Military Intelligence Division (M.I.D.) monitor the activities of these groups, but it also cooperated with such civilian agencies as the Justice Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and with officials from state and local governments, to stem the influence of these groups among the population.

The wide net of surveillance that was cast during the war remained substantially in place after the war as well. The reports in this collection provide abundant evidence of the Army's activities in the postwar "Red scare." The reports carefully track the demise of the I.W.W. and the rise of the American Communist movement in the wake of the successful Russian revolution. After a lapse in the mid to late 1920s, the domestic surveillance program was reinvigorated with the advent of the bonus marches and radical veterans associations in the early 1930s. The surveillance continued to focus upon the Communist Party, showing special concern for Communist infiltration of C.C.C. camps, the bonus marches, and the military itself. In addition, there was extensive surveillance of the fledgling C.I.O. and such labor leaders

as Walter Reuther and Harry Bridges. There was also considerable interest during the 1930s in Puerto Rican politics and in the increasing number of Fascist sympathizers in the United States.

Apart from containing intelligence gathered by the M.I.D., a typical file is equally apt to contain records from other government departments. The most significant non-M.I.D. materials are those from the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation, which later became the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Included in our collection is an almost perfect set of the "Bulletin" of the General Intelligence Division which was routinely forwarded to the M.I.D. from January 1920 through October 1921. The "General Intelligence Bulletin" was a weekly compilation (each issue being between 25 and 100 single-spaced pages) which covered radical activities. It summarized F.B.I. station reports not only on the I.W.W., Communists, Socialists, anarchists, and pacifists, but also carried regular reports on Negroes, Japanese, Mexicans, and other ethnic minorities and nationalities which the Division deemed potentially subversive. Other rare F.B.I. documentation extends into the early 1940s.

The most copious M.I.D. records in the collection are those covering the I.W.W. Voluminous files detail I.W.W. strikes and organizing efforts during and immediately after the First World War. The notorious clashes with government authorities in Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Nebraska, Washington state, Chicago, and Fresno are covered thoroughly. In addition to documentation of these well-known episodes, there are many records on the more obscure of the I.W.W.'s far-flung efforts; for example, among Texas and Louisiana oil fields, in Great Plains agriculture, and in eastern industries.

Also well covered in the collection is the incipient American Communist movement, rising against the backdrop of the Russian revolution. There are detailed files on activities of U.S. Communists (including John Reed, Louis Fraina, James Ford, William Foster, and Robert Minor), as well as Soviet agents (including Nuorteva and Martens), together with reporting on the functions of the Communist Labor Party and its various affiliates. Records of cell meetings as well as statewide conferences are in the files, sometimes in detailed transcripts. Records of American participation in the Third Communist International are also included.

Other files in the collection document various anarchist, socialist, social democratic, and civil libertarian groups whose activities caused concern among military intelligence officers. There are records on meetings and conferences of the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Congress, the Non-Partisan League, the People's Council, and many other groups. Large files are included on such figures as Victor Berger and Eugene

Debs. There is also coverage of the National Civil Liberties Bureau (including transcripts of an interrogation of Roger Baldwin), as well as reporting on various amnesty and pacifist organizations (notably the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom).

For the study of all phases of American radicalism, these records are an invaluable and as yet scarcely exploited primary source. Since most of the materials have become available only in recent years, virtually none of the standard scholarly treatments of American communism or socialism or of radical American labor has been able to draw upon the records in this collection. Yet the files are so rich—providing such important raw materials as transcripts of meetings, intercepted correspondence, translations of foreign language articles, and the like—that they simply cannot be ignored any longer.

U.S. Military Intelligence Reports:
Surveillance of Radicals in the United States, 1917-1941.
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The microfilm edition of the Military Intelligence Division's reports on domestic radicals will be indispensable for students of radicalism, civil liberties, labor, and immigration. In my own research on anarchism and free speech in the World War I era, I have found that these files contain a gold mine of information that is unavailable anywhere else and is essential to understanding the subject. The records are extraordinarily valuable, and will be widely used by scholars and by students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. These reports belong in every library, because they fundamentally change the way the history of much that happened in the years 1917-1941 will be written.

—Richard Polenberg
Professor of History
Cornell University

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Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

THE BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN HISTORIANS AND THE MARY INGRAHAM BUNTING INSTITUTE of Radcliffe College announce the Berkshire Summer Fellowship open to women Ph.D.s researching and writing in history. The stipend is \$2,500, and the recipient must be in residence at the Bunting Institute for at least one month during the period of June 15-September 1, 1985. Preference will be given to women who do not have access to libraries in the Cambridge/Boston area. Application deadline is March 15, 1985. Contact the Berkshire Fellowship Program, The Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

THE HAROLD L. PETERSON AWARD for the best article on any facet of American military history written in English and published during 1984 in an American or foreign journal, will be awarded by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association. Nominations should be made by March 15, 1985 by publishers, editors, authors, or interested individuals on behalf of articles that deal not only with military history but also with economic, political, social, ecological, or cultural developments during a period of war or affecting military history between wars. Three copies of nominated articles should be sent to Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Box 671, Cooperstown, New York 13326.

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION will offer three fellowships in archival administration for the 1985-86 academic year. The fellowships are intended to provide nine to ten months of advanced training in archival administration for people who possess both archival work experience and graduate training in a program containing an archival education component. The fellowships carry a \$15,000 stipend and up to \$3,000 in fringe benefits, and will begin in August or September 1985. Applications, available from NHPRC, Washington, D.C. 20408, are due by March 30, 1985.

April

THE HISTORY DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION invites entries for its research paper competition on

any topic in the history of journalism and mass communication. Four copies of each entry must be received by April 1, 1985. Send to Owen V. Johnson, School of Journalism, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

THE CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY PROGRAM IN TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY invites applications for a one-year, post-doctoral fellowship on the relationship of technology and society. The fellowship is directed towards those with doctoral training in American history with an interest in enhancing or developing their understanding and research skills in the area of technology and society. Applications, due by April 15, 1985, should include a five-page, double-spaced statement of research and study for the year, a curriculum vitae, and at least three letters of recommendation. Stipends for the year will be \$16,000 plus fringe benefits. Address applications to Joel A. Tarr, Director, Program in Technology and Society, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

THE BRYANT SPANN MEMORIAL PRIZE of \$750 will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1985 for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For more details, write to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, the Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. Deadline for applications is April 30, 1985.

May

THE EAST TEXAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will award in 1985 a series of teaching, book publication, scholarship, and historical research awards through the Ottis Lock Endowment. For more information on individual awards, contact the East Texas Historical Association, Box 6223, SFA Station, Nacogdoches, Texas 75962. Nominations for the teaching awards, scholarship applications, and nominations for the book award should be received by May 1, 1985.

June

THE NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER AND THE NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION have established the United States Navy Prize in Naval History. The prize of \$500 will be awarded to the author of the best article on

U.S. naval history published in a scholarly journal. Copies of articles are due by June 1, 1985 and should be sent to the Naval Historical Center (RE), Building 57, Washington, D.C. 20374-0571.

THE EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP RESEARCH CENTER invites applications for grants to fund research on Congress or congressional leadership. Applications must be received by June 1, 1985. More information is available from Frank H. Mackaman, The Dirksen

Center, Broadway and Fourth Street, Pekin, Illinois 61554.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION offers two annual prizes for current scholarship in New Jersey history as well as an expanded grant program to support projects which advance the public knowledge of the history of New Jersey. For additional information and guidelines, contact Grants and Prizes, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 West State Street, CN305, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

History of Women in America

THE PUBLIC MEDIA Foundation of Boston has received a grant of \$449,000 from the Annenberg Corporation for Public Broadcasting Project to develop an audio/radio course on the history of women and the family in America from 1607 to 1865. The college-level course will consist of eighteen half-hour audio programs and print materials for students and teachers. Ellen K. Rothman is project director; Elizabeth Pleck is project historian; and Jay Allison and Tina Egloff are the producers. The project is based at the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, began in January 1985, and will run for two years. For further information, write to Ellen Rothman, Public Media Foundation of Boston, 74 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

NEW ENGLAND MARRIAGES Prior to 1700

By Clarence Almon Torrey

This work is a comprehensive listing of the 37,000 married couples who resided in New England between 1620 and 1700. Compiled over a period of thirty years from approximately 2,000 printed books and manuscripts, the Torrey work lists every married seventeenth-century New Englander of whom any record could be found. Included also are maiden names, dates of birth, marriage, and death, and places of residence.

1,009 pp., indexed, 1985. \$50.00

English Origins of NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES

Second Series

The First Series of ENGLISH ORIGINS (3 vols., 1984) contained all immigrant origin articles published in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* under the aegis of the Committee on English and Foreign Research. The Second Series, containing more than 650 articles, completes this major consolidation project and comprises all immigrant origin data in the 137 volumes of the *Register* published independently of the Committee.

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Activities of Members

HARRIET E. AMOS has been appointed adjunct associate professor in the history department at the University of South Alabama for the Spring quarter, 1985.

PETER J. ANDERSON, assistant director of the Institute of Polar Studies at Ohio State University, has been awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation's Division of Polar Programs to research and prepare "A Chronology of the United States in Antarctica, 1949 to 1984."

ALBERT E. COWDREY, Center of Military History, has won the 1984 American Historical Association's first annual Herbert Feis Award for the best book by an independent (nonacademic) scholar for This Land, This South: An Environmental History.

ROGER DANIELS, professor of history at the University of Cincinnati, participated as historical advisor in making the thirty-minute film by Loni Ding, "Nisei Soldier: Standard Bearer for an Exiled People," which aired on most PBS stations in October. The film may be purchased or rented from Vox Productions, Inc., 2335 Jones Street, San Francisco, California 94133.

LEE W. FORMWALT, Albany State College (Georgia), editor of Journal of Southwest Georgia History, has received an NEH fellowship to research the socioeconomic history of nineteenth-century Dougherty County in the southwest Georgia black belt.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN was awarded the Jefferson Medal for "a college graduate who has made extraordinary contributions to American society" by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). Franklin is currently the James B. Duke Professor of History at Duke University, the university's highest academic honor.

SUSAN GRIGG, head of archives, manuscripts, and special print collections at the University of Minnesota's Walter Library, has been appointed the new director of the Smith College Archives and the Sophia Smith Collection.

BROOKE HINDLE, National Museum of American History, Science, Technology, and Culture of the Smithsonian Institution, has been awarded the Leonardo da Vinci Medal by the Society for the History of Technology.

JOSEPH E. KING, Texas Tech University, has been named director of the Center for History of Engineering and Technology.

WALTER LICHT of the history department of the University of Pennsylvania has received the Philip Taft Labor History Award for his book, Working For The Railroad: The Organization of Work in the Nineteenth Century.

LAWRENCE J. NELSON has been appointed visiting assistant professor for 1984-85 at the University of South Alabama.

DANIEL K. RICHTER, Fellow of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, has won the fourth Harold L. Peterson Award for the best article dealing with American military history published in 1983. Richter's article, "War and Culture: The Iroquois Experience," appeared in the October 1983 issue of The William and Mary Quarterly.

CONRAD E. WRIGHT, assistant director of the New-York Historical Society, has been appointed Editor of Publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

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EXPLANATION: In November 1984, the OAH Executive Board voted to discontinue the Media Committee which has had an effect on the Erik Barnouw Award Committee. By-law 4Q states that members of the Award Committee must be or have been members of the Media Committee. Since this service committee no longer exists, the following by-law change is necessary in order to appoint the award committee. The underlined portion indicates the section to be deleted.

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

yes _____ no _____

EXPLANATION: There is a possibility that the OAH may want to meet at a time other than that set in by-law 1 in order to take advantage of certain national historical events, for example The Bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987 and the Columbus Quincentenary in 1992. The following change would provide the Organization with this necessary flexibility, subject to Executive Board approval. The underlined portion indicates an addition to the existing by-law.

BY-LAW 1: The Executive Board shall set a date between March 15 and May 15 or whenever the Executive Board approves another appropriate time and place of Annual Meeting at least two years in advance of said meeting.

yes _____ no _____

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