

OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians
Volume 18, Number 4 / November 1990

American History Abroad: France

by Claude Fohlen

Can Movies Teach History?

by Harvey H. Jackson

Why TV Needs Historical Consultants

by William D. Jenkins

Secretary Shultz and the Information Age

by Ellen N. Lawson

Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly

by Brian C. Mitchell and Bruce Fraser

State Historical Societies: A Different View

by Edward P. Alexander, James C. Olson and Frederick L. Rath, Jr.

Photo Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, Index of American Design
NJ-me-b-37 Candlestick (American, active c. 1935)

THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

AN ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Beginning in January of 1991, the Organization of American Historians will launch a new membership category for teachers of history. Designed for precollegiate teachers, it will offer the quarterly *Magazine of History* as the primary publication. Begun in 1985 with the help of substantial funding from the Rockefeller Foundation and later the Hazen Foundation, the *Magazine* has become the cornerstone of a major outreach effort on the part of the Organization toward history teachers.

Each issue of the *Magazine* features historical scholarship on a specific period or area where contemporary research has yielded new insight. Accompanying lesson plans illustrate ways in which this scholarship can readily be adapted to the classroom. An excellent example of the ways in



which the *Magazine of History* can expand and enhance the Organization's goal of improving the content and quality of history education in the schools is provided by the current issue on the Bill of Rights. Key material was drawn from *By and For the People: Constitutional Rights in American History*, a volume of essays scheduled for publication in April 1991, under the auspices of the OAH *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. The related lesson plans were produced by teachers involved in an OAH-sponsored History Teaching Alliance on the Bill of Rights. Themes for forthcoming issues of the *Magazine* will include urban history, agriculture and rural life, the history of religion

and the history of minorities.

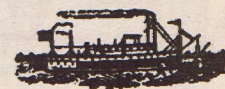
Successive reviews by the OAH Committee on Teaching and the Executive Board's Committee on Educational Policy have reaffirmed the *Magazine's* central role in our efforts to encourage history education reform. These committees have recommended that, as initial foundation subsidies are depleted, the Organization incorporate support of the *Magazine* into its regular operating budget. They advise as well an aggressive marketing campaign to introduce both the *Magazine* and

the OAH to history and social studies teachers across the nation. While production of the *Magazine* is housed in the Bloomington office, individual issues are developed by guest editors responsible for the publication's intellectual content. During the next year or so, the OAH will explore

the possibility of eventually locating permanent editorial offices at a congenial institution elsewhere, as well as securing co-sponsorship from appropriate professional organizations.

We have been able to devise a deliberate and orderly transition of the *Magazine of History* from an *ad hoc* outreach activity to an integral part of the Organization's services in part because we can depend on income from **The Fund for American History** to help make up the difference between subscription income and editorial and production costs. As its originators intended, **The Fund** is serving as an investment in the future—the future of the Organization of American Historians and of history education.

OAH NEWSLETTER



Volume 18, Number 4 / November 1990

CONTENTS

Claude Fohlen <i>American History Abroad: France</i>	3
Harvey H. Jackson <i>Can Movies Teach History?</i>	4
William D. Jenkins <i>Why TV Needs Historical Consultants</i>	6
Ellen N. Lawson <i>Secretary Shultz and the Information Age</i>	8
Page Putnam Miller <i>Capitol Commentary</i>	10
OAH Program for Recruiting Minorities into the Historical Profession	11
Brian C. Mitchell and Bruce Fraser <i>Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly</i>	12
Edward P. Alexander, James C. Olson and Frederick L. Rath, Jr. <i>State Historical Societies: A Different View</i>	16
Announcements	18

Arnita A. Jones	Acting Executive Secretary
Howard F. McMains	Editor
Jeanette Chafin	Business Manager
Laura Russell	Editorial Intern
Ruth Witmer	Design and Production
Barbara Lewis	Advertising
Michael Regoli	Technical Advisor

The OAH Newsletter is published in February, May, August and November by the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47408-4199. Material submitted for consideration should be typed in double-spaced format and with minimal footnotes integrated parenthetically into the text. Copy for the "Announcements" must be no more than seventy-five words, and it must be submitted at least six weeks prior to the first day of a publication month. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items and articles when necessary and reject items and articles because of length. Full, half, quarter-page and job announcement advertisements are available. Contact the Advertising Director for rates and deadlines.

Some recent back issues of the Newsletter are available for \$2.00 each. For information, contact the editor.

Members of the OAH receive the *Journal of American History*, the Program for the annual meeting and the Newsletter. Membership information is available from Director of Member Services, 112 North Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

© the Organization of American Historians.

American History Abroad:

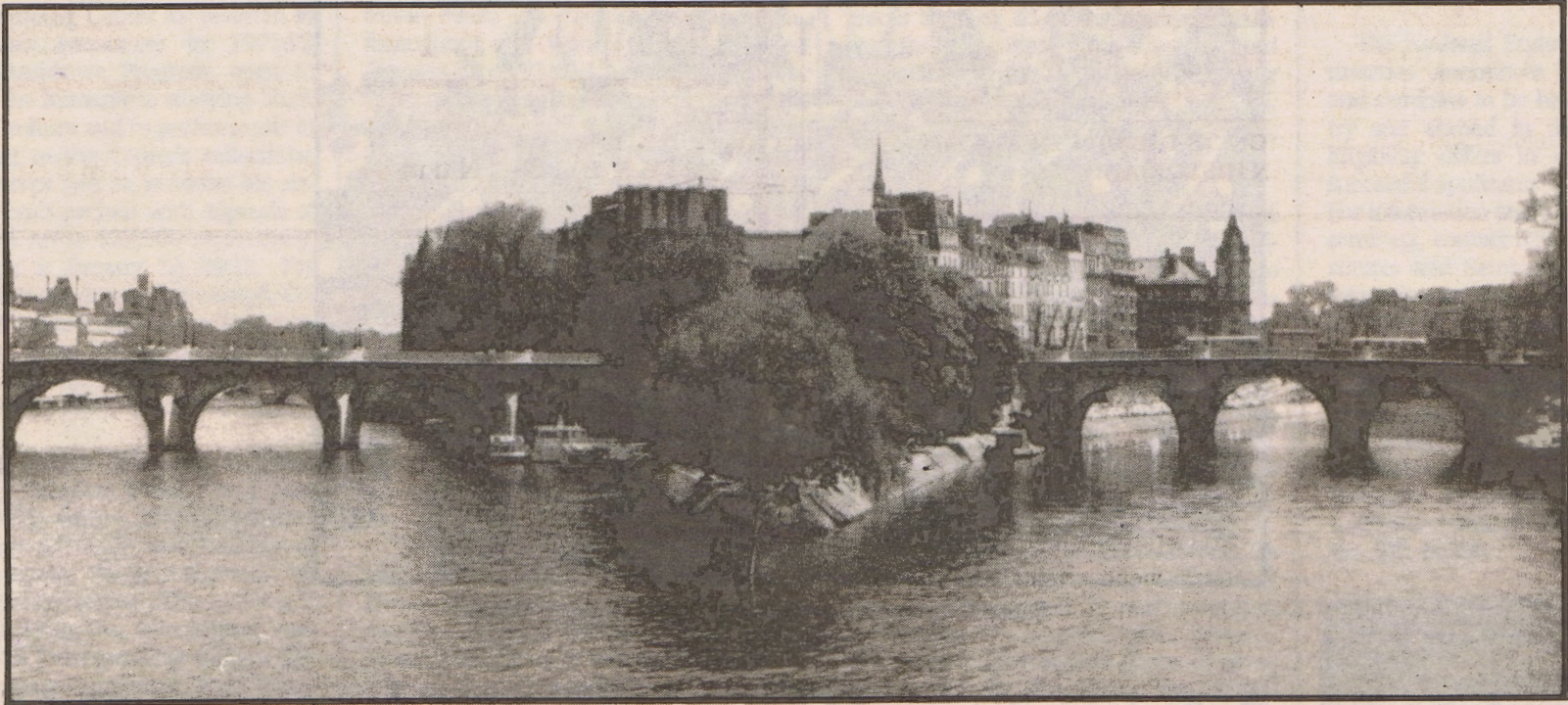


Photo Courtesy H. F. McMains
Paris, Pont Neuf

France

by Claude Fohlen

After two decades, American history is still a weak and underdeveloped field in France. There is no central institution which can be compared to the J. F. Kennedy at the Free University in Berlin. There is no specialized library in either American history or American studies in the country. There are no fellowships in American history, except the very few given by the Fulbright Commission or by the French American Foundation, both of which are working on reduced funds. There is nothing comparable to the Roosevelt Study Center in Middelburg in the Netherlands, which offers materials on 20th-century American history and opportunities for research. There have been hints of creating a *Maison de l'Amérique du nord* in Paris, which would be the counterpart of the *Maison de l'Amérique latine*, an established institution which plays a leading role in promoting interest in Latin America. So far, this project is still in limbo, waiting for some private or public support.

What is mainly lacking is a French institution in Washington which could foster American studies and facilitate the research of French historians, something like the German Historical Institute, which recently opened in Washington, DC. Although there is a French tradition of research institutes abroad—in Athens, Rome, Istanbul, and even Lima and Mexico City—the United States has never been considered as a major field for foreign studies. Why is this so? Possibly because North America is too often perceived as a new country lacking the original classical culture, which until recently was the essence of French education. One can suggest that American studies do not fit the scheme of *francophonie* which nowadays is the essence of French culture and the basis of cultural policy. This attitude is not devoid of political intentions, as can be seen in Quebec or in former French Africa. For the French, more than for any other people, the language is the basis of the national culture. Last but not least, French elites have long nurtured an anti-Americanism which, while fading,

has not entirely disappeared.

All this explains why little attention has been given to promoting American studies. The preservation of the French language in Quebec and some other areas, including a great part of Africa, has been considered more important than expanding studies in non-French speaking countries, and especially in history. It must be said also that in recent years the cultural affairs policy of the United States has been rather inconsistent and did not do very much to promote American studies in Western Europe, especially in France.

American studies do not fit the scheme of "francophonie" which nowadays is the essence of French culture.

For instance, fellowships granted by the American Council of Learned Societies to France were cut about ten years ago because no French institution could or would match them. It has become very difficult for promising young historians to spend a year or two in the U.S. to do their research, except as a teaching-fellow in a university. And this raises the important question of replacing the present generation of senior, or even retired, scholars by younger ones. There is a gap which seems difficult to fill, given the present conditions.

This being said, one can only wonder how American history has survived so far and can develop in France, especially if one bears in mind that one of the only two permanent chairs in this field was under threat of extinction in 1988 and reestablished at the last moment under strong pressure from the academic community of Americanists. As always in France, Paris has a privileged status with two specialized chairs. One was established at the Sorbonne in 1967 but is now located at the University Pantheon-Sorbonne. Claude Fohlen held this chair until his

retirement in 1988, and since then Andre Kaspi has held it. The other chair is at the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales*, established in 1986, and is currently held by Jean Heffer, an economic historian. Both professorships offer a permanent training in American history, varying from year to year, with undergraduate courses, seminars for M.A. and Ph.D. candidates, and a degree in American history. Each program has a small library, a research center, and some limited facilities for students in American history.

Other Parisian universities also offer permanent programs. Led by Elise Marienstras, Institut Charles V has a Department of Anglo-American Studies which emphasizes colonial and revolutionary America, as well as Native Americans. The Department of History, Paris VIII (Vincennes Saint-Denis), offers a specialization in labor history with Marianne Debouzy. And at Paris X (Nanterre), a recently created position in international relations is occupied by Pierre Malandri, a specialist in post-1945 American foreign policy.

Outside Paris, American history is to be found usually in the departments of Anglo-American studies as a branch of civilization rather than in the departments of history, which tend to concentrate on Europe and French-speaking countries. These Anglo-American sections have been expanding as American civilization has been integrated in the regular curriculum and has even become optional in the program of the *agrégation*, the national examination which selects teachers for high schools and universities. So, most of the historians of the U.S. are now located in these departments, the most active being in the universities of Aix en Provence, Bordeaux, Lille, Montpellier, Lyon and Nantes. The latter two are the only programs included within departments of history. Some of them have their own research centers, hold regular seminars, and have their own

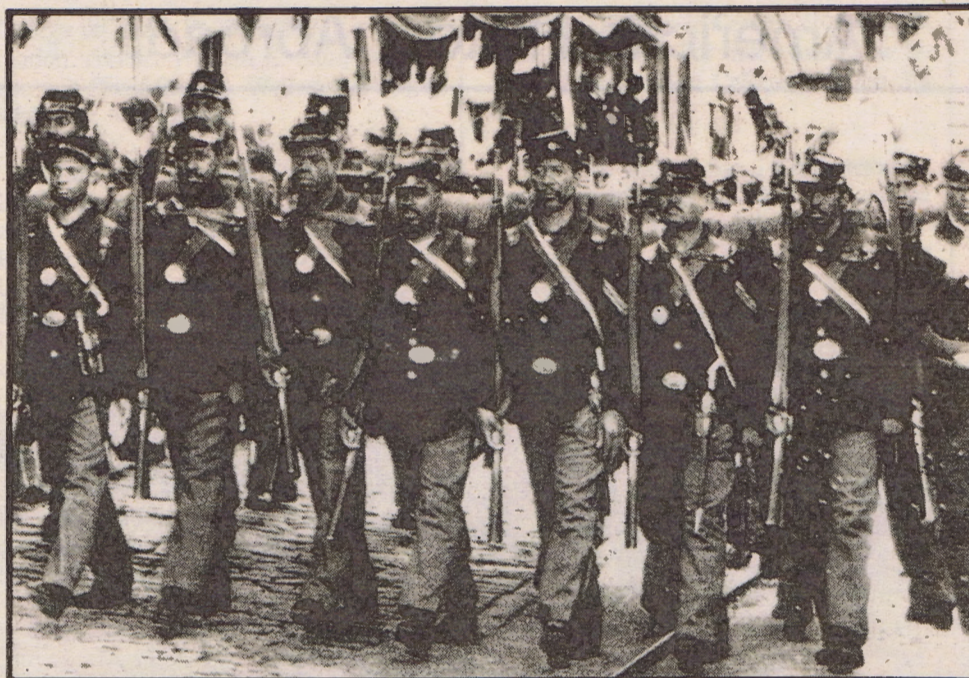


Photo Courtesy RCA/Columbia Pictures Home Video
Scene from "Glory"

Can Movies Teach History?

by Harvey H. Jackson

In an article last year in the *New York Times*, Richard Bernstein touched on a subject that deserves more attention from historians who earn their keep in the classroom [November 26, 1989]. Most of us are aware that the students we teach are part of a media-moved generation, and we cater to them in a variety of ways—including the use of films. But in most cases, we show documentaries. Commercial movies based on historical subjects have generally been found inaccurate, biased or misleading, and as such have been rejected for classroom use.

I suspect that Mr. Bernstein would applaud this selectivity. It concerned him that "movie makers and television producers have become our most powerful, though perhaps not our most careful, historians," and he found it "disconcerting" that film makers were able to "mingle fact with fancy, history with imagination, in such a way that the average viewer has no way of sorting out one from another." As a result, an audience might accept *Mississippi Burning* as an accurate portrayal of the Civil Rights Movement, when in reality it was, in Bernstein's words, a "largely unhistorical police adventure that pretty much invented the role of the F.B.I."

Among the movies Bernstein singled out for criticism was *Fat Man and Little Boy*, Roland Jaffe's film which highlighted the moral dilemmas that faced the men who created the atomic bomb. Jaffe, however, was accused of a sin greater than inaccuracy. According to Bernstein, in *Fat Man and Little Boy*, "a strongly felt point of view [Jaffe's well-known 'anti-nuclear, pro-disarmament' stance] guided the film makers in deciding what historical facts to show and how to show them." "If you believe," Bernstein observed, "that man can know himself only in history, then the distortion of the past, particularly for the motives of profit or politics, becomes a matter of serious contemplation."

A few weeks later a number of letters responding to Bernstein's article were published, including one from Jaffe asserting "that one of the pleasures of democracy is the 'right' to offer up an interpretation of history." On the whole, however, the exchange focused on the historical objectivity of the film. What

the letters did not address, and indeed what even Bernstein left unresolved, was the initial question—"Can Movies Teach History?"

In the same issue of the *Times* in which these letters appeared [December 17, 1989], Richard Bernstein reviewed *Glory*, which he praised as "a rare example wherein a Hollywood film tells a good story while remaining true to the actual events of history"—what he wished had been done in *Fat Man and Little Boy* and *Mississippi Burning*. Though there were some inaccuracies and fictionalizations in *Glory*, this film seemed to fulfill Bernstein's criteria for good history. He was not alone in his opinion; a few weeks later Pulitzer Prize winning historian James McPherson declared *Glory* "the most powerful and historically accurate movie about that war ever made" [*The New Republic*, January 8 & 15, 1990]. *Glory*, it seemed, was a film that could teach history.

We can find a way to teach history with movies—a way that depends on the very inaccuracies which trouble literalists.

Still, some of the inaccuracies in *Glory* perplexed McPherson, especially when the actual events seemed as significant as the fictional ones. For example, depicting members of the 54th Massachusetts as mostly former slaves rather than freemen (as they actually were) denied the film maker the opportunity to deal with "the relationship of Northern blacks to slavery" or "the wartime ideals of New England culture." Yet McPherson was quick to point out that even though the literal-minded historian might be troubled by such errors, *Glory* is true to the temper of the times. And besides, he added, "this is not simply a film about the 54th Massachusetts, but about blacks in the Civil War." Most of the 188,000 soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army had been slaves before they enlisted. *Glory*, Professor McPherson observed, "is the story of their transformation from an oppressed to a proud people."

This point was carried even further by Atlanta *Journal and Constitution* columnist Cynthia Tucker,

who praised the film for its accuracy and for its message [January 17, 1990]. In contrast to movies such as *Mississippi Burning*, she found *Glory* "a badly needed reminder of the bravery and character of so many black men." Indeed, she felt "it ought to be required viewing for all black American high school students."

Here we could easily get bogged down in a protracted debate over what makes one film "good history" but not another—why does one film "teach history" and another one not. Instead, let me suggest that films such as *Glory*, *Fat Man and Little Boy*, and even *Mississippi Burning* can teach history, though not necessarily in the way generally supposed.

It is in the comments of people like Cynthia Tucker, Richard Bernstein, Roland Jaffe and James McPherson, and in the response of movie audiences to these films, that we find a way to teach history with movies—a way that depends on the very inaccuracies and interpretations which trouble literalists.

Though we should prepare students to judge the accuracy of motion pictures dealing with historical subjects, it is an equally valuable exercise for them to use the films and their reception by the public to gain some insight into the era in which the films were made. We should ask them why the makers of *Glory* might have felt it more important to have slaves fighting for freedom in the 54th rather than blacks who had never known bondage? They should be pressed to consider this in light of the way *Mississippi Burning* portrayed blacks as passive actors in the struggle for their freedom in the 1960s. And they also might be asked to ponder why *Fat Man and Little Boy* was not a popular movie, despite a top box office attraction, Paul Newman, in a leading role.

What society accepts as history reveals as much about the society as it does about the past, and there are few places where a society's historical perspective is more clearly revealed than in its response to films. In 1915, the movie *The Birth of a Nation* was hailed by the *Atlanta Journal* as "the soul and spirit and flesh of the heart of your country's history," and most white Southerners (along with many white Northerners) agreed. Today no reputable historian accepts D. W. Griffith's epic as an accurate account of the Civil War and Reconstruction, but it is frequently shown to

modern students to dramatize the racism that infected society in Progressive Era America. It can also be used to help them understand the historical perspective that helped rationalize the system of racial discrimination known as Jim Crow.

Students might consider the reaction to *Mississippi Burning* in the same way. Had that film been made in the late 1960s or early 1970s, it might have been greeted with applause for the way it accurately portrayed the brutality of the Ku Klux Klan and the participation of local officials in the murder of civil rights workers. A nation fed on a steady dose of Elliott Ness and "The Untouchables" would also have more readily accepted the FBI as the "hero." But by the late 1980s, Klan outrages were well-known, the reputation of the FBI during the Civil Rights Movement badly tarnished, and TV specials such as "Eyes on the Prize" had given Americans a clearer understanding of what really took place in the South during the 1960s. America's historical perspective had changed, and the reaction to

Mississippi Burning reveals that change.

There had been other changes as well. In the 1970s and early 1980s, the image of the black male had taken quite a beating. Movies like *The Color Purple* focused attention on perceived past sins, and studies seeking black males to serve as role models had all but declared them an "endangered species." *Mississippi Burning* did little to help their cause.

Glory did just the opposite. Its critical and popular success suggests that the American public is becoming increasingly willing to acknowledge the heroic role blacks have played in the nation's history, and students have a historical subject with modern relevance. What happened in the Civil War, or what we perceived happened, becomes a means of understanding ourselves.

Bernstein is right—films which distort the past do deserve "serious contemplation." And "serious contemplation" is what we want from our students. There are many films that claim to recreate important events

in our history. These films also offer teachers an opportunity to get students not only to evaluate the accuracy of what is depicted, but to ponder why the film was made as it was. Moreover, they can consider how the popular reaction to films reveal the values of society. Today, students watch and study *The Birth of a Nation* to help them understand attitudes in turn-of-the-century America. In a few years they may be doing the same with *Glory*, *Fat Man and Little Boy*, or *Mississippi Burning*. From these films they can learn something of the Civil War, World War II, and the Civil Rights Movement. They can also learn a lot about the 1980s.

And that decade, of course, is history. ■

Harvey H. Jackson is professor and head of the department at Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama. This essay is an expanded version of an article which appeared in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

New York literary agent invites submissions
regarding American history.

Send letter describing project(s), with resume and self-addressed,
stamped envelope. A no fee agency. Send to:

Jeffrey H. Herman
The Jeff Herman Literary Agency, Inc.
500 Greenwich Street, #501C
New York, NY 10013
(212) 941-0540

Smithsonian Institution Fellowship Program

GRADUATE STUDENT, PRE-, POST-, AND SENIOR POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS in American history and material culture, anthropology, biological sciences, earth sciences, history of art, history of science and technology. Tenable in residence at the Smithsonian and its research facilities. Stipends and tenures vary.

Deadline: January 15th annually
Contact: Smithsonian Institution
Office of Fellowships and Grants
955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7300, Desk H
Washington, DC 20560
(202) 287-3271

Awards are based upon merit; without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or condition of handicap of applicant.

Harvard University CHARLES WARREN CENTER for Studies in American History

1991-92 FELLOWSHIPS

The Charles Warren Center will make six awards for 1991-92 to scholars of American history, broadly defined, who are involved in some stage of a major research project and for whom location at Harvard or in the Boston area would be particularly useful. Scholars of American history who are not citizens of the United States are eligible. Fellows must not be degree candidates at any institution, and applicants should have, or expect to receive no later than June 1991, a Ph.D. or equivalent degree. Preference will be given to scholars who have received their Ph.D. degree or have otherwise completed their professional training since 1980 and who can accept a full-year fellowship.

Fellows are granted membership in the University, with access to the Harvard libraries and other facilities; a private office in the Center; and photocopying and postage privileges. The Center makes no demands on the time of its fellows, beyond the requirement that they remain in residence at the Center for the nine-month academic year (or four months in the case of one-semester fellows). Fellows have the opportunity to participate in the Center's ongoing series of colloquia, seminars, and other professional activities.

Where financial support is necessary, fellowships will carry stipends, with a maximum of \$25,000 each. Appointments will also be available for scholars of American history who do not need financial assistance but who would benefit from affiliation with the Center for one or both semesters.

Application forms, due in the Center by January 15, 1991, may be obtained by writing to the Charles Warren Center, 118 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

FIVE COLLEGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR MINORITY SCHOLARS

Located in western Massachusetts, the Five College Consortium is comprised of Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts.



The Five College Fellowship Program brings to the Five Colleges minority graduate students who have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation. The program's purposes are to: provide a supportive environment for the Fellow to complete the dissertation; encourage interest in teaching as a career; acquaint the Fellow with the Five Colleges. Each Fellow will be hosted within a particular department or program at one of the five colleges. (*Fellows at Smith College will hold a Mendenhall Fellowship.*)

The one-year fellowship includes a stipend, office space, library privileges and housing or housing assistance. Although the primary goal is completion of the dissertation, each Fellow will also have many opportunities to experience working with students and faculty colleagues on the host campus as well as with those at the other colleges.

Date of Fellowship: September 1, 1991-May 31, 1992 (non-renewable)
Stipend: \$20,000
Application deadline: January 15, 1991
Awards will be announced by May 1, 1991

For further information and application materials contact:
Lorna M. Peterson, Five College Fellowship Program Committee
Five Colleges, Inc., PO Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004
(413) 256-8316



Photo Courtesy Indiana State Library/Bass Photo
Klan 51, Sullivan, Indiana, Funeral Degree Team (mid-1920s)

Why TV Needs Historical Consultants

by William D. Jenkins

The story of D. C. Stephenson, the successful organizer of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s, had all the elements necessary for a successful TV drama. Sex, violence, burning crosses and a courtroom trial had punctuated his short-lived career. Historical docu-dramas had all too often disappointed me by their addition of fanciful or romantic elements to make the story more appealing to the average viewer. But in the story of Stephenson's conviction for the rape and murder of Madge Oberholtzer, TV producers had an exciting story which did not have to be altered. As a historian of the Ku Klux Klan in northeastern Ohio, I looked forward to watching "Cross of Fire" when it was broadcast last year.

Much to my chagrin, however, the producer still found it necessary to redo the story—so much so that historical accuracy was compromised again. I offer the following commentary in an effort to raise questions about the historian's role in challenging TV docu-dramas.

A major criticism of "Cross of Fire" is that the author exaggerated the romance between Madge Oberholtzer and D. C. Stephenson. As usual, the leading characters were portrayed as good-looking and well proportioned when in reality they were average in looks and above average in body weight. Such distortions might raise only a mild objection if that were the problem. What is more difficult is the presentation of the relationship between the two as a long-term romance. Scriptwriter Robert Crais would have

us believe that their relationship began at least two years earlier than it apparently did, and erroneously included her presence at his induction as Indiana Grand Dragon in July of 1923 and at the Klan-sponsored statewide basketball tournament in the spring of 1924.

Historical docu-dramas had all too often disappointed me by their addition of fanciful or romantic elements to make the story more appealing.

Testimony provided by the defense at Stephenson's murder trial did not link them any earlier than October, 1924, and in a death-bed deposition Madge contended that she had met Stephenson just two months before he abducted her on March 15, 1925. Their relationship, according to Oberholtzer, included only a few business-related dinner dates. She was impressed with Stephenson's influence and hoped that he would support her work as executive secretary of the Young People's Reading Circle, a state-funded program for rural children. Further evidence of the lack of an on-going, long-term relationship was the fact that Madge had just returned from a date with another man on the evening of her abduction.

The author of "Cross of Fire" attempted to heighten the romantic interest further by the addition of "Cle-

Henry," a painfully shy, somewhat wimpish young attorney who worked for the county prosecutor's office. This fictional character falls in love with Madge prior to her meeting Stephenson but unfortunately "Henry" never declares his intentions. "Henry" sublimates his love into efforts to convict Stephenson. In reality, Asa Smith, the lawyer who took Oberholtzer's death-bed deposition, was a family friend and not a member of the prosecutor's office. He testified during the trial to the validity of the deposition but played no other part. The family relied instead on a team of lawyers, including William Remy, the county prosecutor, and Charles E. Cox, a former member of the state supreme court.

Equally distorted was the relationship between Stephenson and Hiram Evans, the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. Although the docu-drama portrays Evans as harboring suspicions of Stephenson's drive for power, it does not have Evans abandon Stephenson until after he is arrested for the rape of Oberholtzer. In reality, Stephenson had broken with Evans as early as September, 1923, by resigning his position as Indiana Grand Dragon only two months after his inauguration. Stephenson subsequently established his own branch of the Klan.

"Cross of Fire" also claimed that at the 1924 Democratic National Convention, Evans was a power broker assisted by Stephenson in denying the presidential nomination to Al Smith. The Republican Stephenson did not attend the convention, and his break with

Candidates for 1991

The following list is for information only. Official ballots will be included with the 1991 annual meeting program.

President-Elect

Lawrence W. Levine
University of California, Berkeley

Executive Board

(three vacancies)

Sara M. Evans

University of Minnesota—Twin Cities

Linda Gordon

University of Wisconsin—Madison

Darlene Clark Hine

Michigan State University

David A. Hollinger

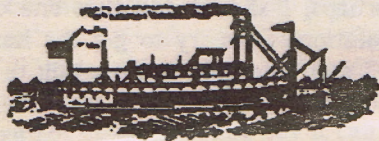
The University of Michigan

Eric Rothschild

Scarsdale High School, NY

Vicki L. Ruiz

University of California, Davis



Nominating Board

(four vacancies, paired)

Paul Boyer

University of Wisconsin—Madison

William S. McFeely

University of Georgia

Joan Jacobs Brumberg

Cornell University

Estelle B. Freedman

Stanford University

Christine Leigh Heyrman

Brandeis University

Laurel Thatcher Ulrich

University of New Hampshire

Don Higginbotham

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

David K. Rosner

Baruch College, City University of New York

Correction: The names of Professors Evans, Hine, McFeely and Rothschild were misspelled in the slate of candidates printed in the August issue. The OAH regrets any inconvenience this may have caused.

OAH Call for Papers,

Chicago, Illinois, 1992

In 1992, the Organization of American Historians will help mark the 500th anniversary of the joining of the Old and New Worlds. We wish to commemorate this central event in the history of the West by incorporating into the program scholarship on America by historians of other nations. We would like as well to give special attention to topics in American history that reveal the consequences of the meeting of cultures. These would include immigration to what is now the United States; the experience of Native Americans in the post-Colombian age; the role of the United States in international relations; and the passage of political and constitutional ideas between the Old World and the New.

Proposals for complete sessions or papers must be submitted by February 1, 1991, and should include a one-page description of each paper to be given and a vita for each participant. Copies of all proposals (as well as any inquiries) should be directed to the two chairs of the program committee: Alan Brinkley, City University of New York Graduate School, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036; Maeva Marcus, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, DC 20543. ■

Members Please Note

The address printed on this issue's mailing label will be used to mail the 1991 annual meeting program to you in January. If you anticipate a change of address and wish to receive the program elsewhere, please send a written change of permanent address to Director of Membership Services, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. ■

RUTGERS CENTER FOR Historical Analysis

invites applications for senior and post-doctoral fellowships from individuals engaged in research on topics related to the

Consumer Cultures in Historical Perspective

During the academic year 1991-1992, the work of the Center will focus on the development of habits of consumption in a global perspective. Applications are welcomed from all disciplines and regional specializations. The fellows' projects need not be explicitly comparative. However, emphasis will be given to understanding varieties of consumer culture, and weekly seminars and conferences will be exploring how these have been shaped by diverse economic, political, and cultural systems and the exchanges among these systems over time. Applicants need not be United States citizens. AA/EOE. For further information and fellowship applications, write to:

Professor Rudolph Bell, Director
Professor Victoria de Grazia, Project Leader
Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis
88 College Avenue
New Brunswick, NJ 08903

An additional appointment will be made of either a post-doc or senior fellow in medieval studies. Closing date for 1991-92 fellowship applications is December 15, 1990. Those wishing to give a paper in 1991-92 should write to Professor Victoria de Grazia.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
RUTGERS

THE HOFSTRA CULTURAL CENTER

presents

JIMMY CARTER: KEEPING FAITH

The Eighth in the Series of
Hofstra University Presidential Conferences

Thursday, Friday, Saturday - November 15, 16, 17, 1990

Topics will include:

Human Rights
Civil Rights
The Iran Hostage Crisis
Civil Service Reform
U.S.-Soviet Relations
Foreign Policy
The Elections of 1976 and 1980
The Camp David Accords
Energy Policy

Congressional Relations
The Role of First Lady
Staff Reminiscences
The New South
The Media and Public Opinion
The Panama Canal Treaties
The Post-Presidency and the Carter Center

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

will address the conference on Friday, November 16, 1990.

Other Participants will include:

Birch Bayh
John Brademas
Sam W. Brown, Jr.
Zbigniew Brzezinski
Patrick Caddell
Alan K. Campbell
Paul Costello
Thomas E. Cronin
Drew S. Days III
Patricia Derian
Herman Eilts

Stuart Eizenstat
Edwin C. Hargrove
Richard Holbrook
Shirley M. Hufstедler
Haynes Johnson
Alfred E. Kahn
Moorhead Kennedy
William E. Leuchtenburg
Elliott H. Levitas
Samuel W. Lewis
Sol Linowitz

Robert J. Lipshutz
Arnold Miller
Frank B. Moore
Jack Nelson
Esther Peterson
James P. Pfiffner
William B. Quandt
Harold Saunders
Charles L. Schultz
Robert Shogan
T. McN. Simpson

Gaddis Smith
Kenneth W. Stein
Robert S. Strauss
Richard H.K. Vietor
James M. Wall
James S. Wolfe
Paul C. Warnke
Thomas J. Watson, Jr.

For registration materials and conference information write to:
Hofstra Cultural Center
Hofstra University
Hempstead, NY 11550
or call: (516) 560-5669

HOFSTRA
UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK 11550

Secretary Shultz and the Information Age

by Ellen N. Lawson

Due to the personal computer in the office, we aren't going to see that much in the way of written documentation," said Anna K. Nelson, Professor of History at Tulane University, in a session on the changing nature of documentation at the 1989 meeting of the Society of American Archivists.

Professor Nelson and others pointed out middle-managers will punch the delete key.

Since the session focused on practicing historians in the field of foreign policy, the fact emerged that former Secretary of State George Shultz had a personal computer on his desk at the State Department in the Reagan years.

For at least ten minutes, or so it seemed, the audience and panelists wondered exactly what Secretary Shultz used his PC for. Memos? Outgoing documents? Non-official business such as grocery lists for his home? As a message system?

No one knew for sure.

The following letters, therefore, may prove interesting to historians of the times:

October 30, 1989

Dear Sec. Shultz:

At a recent Society of American Archivists conference at St. Louis your name came up repeatedly in a session on documentation and foreign policy.

It seems it is common knowledge that you had your own desktop computer while you were Secretary of State.

What the historians were wondering was what you

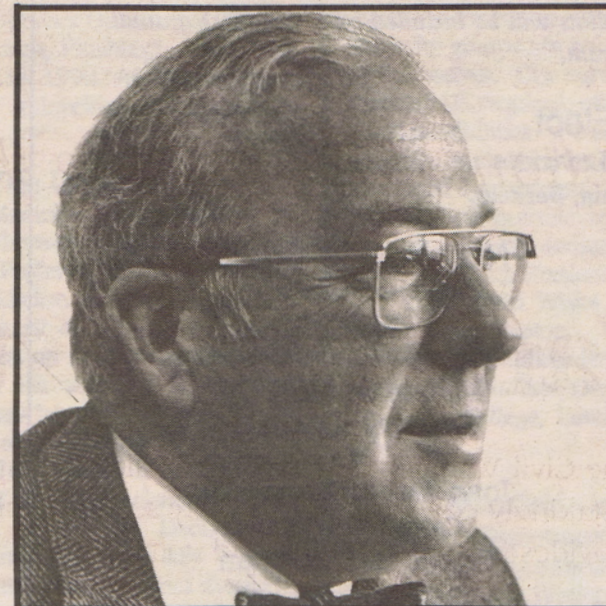


Photo Courtesy Stanford University
Former Secretary of State George P. Shultz

used it for. Some speculated shopping lists and letters to your children. Others suggested you contacted other officials in an informal way. But all agreed no official business was done on this as all official business has to be in writing and on the record.

For the historical record, would you please respond and tell me if you used this in the course of your day-to-day business and what sort of materials were stored on your computer? Were they later recorded or erased?

For historians and archivists, this is a key question.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,
Ellen N. Lawson

November 17, 1989

Dear Dr. Lawson:

It is true that I had my own desktop computer in my office in The Department of State when I was Secretary of State.

Once in a while, I would turn it on and call up the wire service news items of the moment. When I saw some hot, fast-breaking story come on the screen that I knew our experts would not have heard of yet, I'd call them up and pretend to chew them out for not being current. Just for fun.

Otherwise, I never used it. It was just too complicated for me to figure out. I'm an Industrial Age guy in an Information Age world I guess.

Sincerely yours,
George P. Shultz

January 5, 1990

Dear Dr. Lawson:

Please feel free to quote my letter of November 17, 1989. Perhaps, I should add that one of my New Year's resolutions is to try to get the hang of it or otherwise I won't be able to even talk to my grandchildren.

Sincerely yours,
George P. Shultz

Ellen N. Lawson is an archivist, historian, and writer who lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

"The object of the Organization shall be to promote historical study and research in the field of American History and to do all things necessary and proper to accomplish this purpose."

Constitution of the Organization of American Historians, Article II

Membership in the OAH is your way of actively supporting this simple, straightforward goal . . . to promote historical study and research in American history. As a member of the OAH you'll receive the *Journal of American History*, the leading publication in the field. Published four times a year, the journal includes articles on all facets of American history, plus reviews of exhibits and books.

You'll also receive the quarterly *OAH Newsletter*, with articles, commentary, professional opportunity ads, fellowship announcements, and other valuable information on the organization and the profession.

Membership in the OAH benefits you as a professional by keeping you informed and continuously learning, and it benefits the profession by supporting the activities of the OAH.

Join us.

Please start my membership in the **Organization of American Historians**

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Check appropriate income/dues category

Individual Membership

☐ \$15, Student (5-year limit; requires faculty signature)

faculty signature _____

☐ \$30, income under \$20,000

☐ \$45, income \$20,000-29,999

☐ \$60, income \$30,000-39,999

☐ \$70, income \$40,000-49,999

☐ \$80, income \$50,000-59,999

☐ \$90, income over \$60,000

☐ \$100, Contributing Member

☐ \$40, Associate

☐ \$45, Foreign Scholar, postage included

☐ \$40, Emeritus/Retired

☐ \$65, Dual (receive one copy of JAH)

☐ \$1,000, Life Membership (may be paid in two installments)

☐ \$1,500, Patron (may be paid in four annual payments)

Institutional Subscribers

☐ \$80, Institutional (may not be in the name of an individual)

Return coupon (photocopy accepted) along with a check (drawn on U.S. bank, in U.S. funds) or money order payable to the **Organization of American Historians**.

Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

Historical collections documenting the Old South

New!

Civil War Unit Histories

- Vivid personal memoirs of the Civil War, as told from the soldiers' perspectives
- Hard-to-find narratives, painstakingly collected from widely scattered historical sources
- Convenient printed guide provides indexing by unit and commander

Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations

UPA's microfilm collections on ante-bellum Southern plantations offer valuable primary documents for both research and teaching. Each collection includes a detailed printed guide that provides easy access to the collection and speeds research.

New!

Series J: Selections from the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Series A: Selections from the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina

Series B: Selections from the South Carolina Historical Society

Series C: Selections from the Library of Congress

Series D: Selections from the Maryland Historical Society

Series E: Selections from the University of Virginia Library

Series F: Selections from the Duke University Library

Series G: Selections from the Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin

Series H: Selections from Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, and the Louisiana State Museum Archives

Series I: Selections from Louisiana State University

For more information on these collections and a free UPA catalog,
call toll-free **800-692-6300**



University Publications of America

An Imprint of CIS

4520 East-West Highway • Bethesda, MD 20814-3389

Capitol Commentary

Reauthorization of NEH

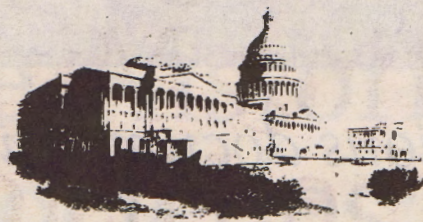
For the past year the controversy over the use of National Endowment for the Arts grants to fund exhibits of photographs by Robert Mapplethorpe and Andres Serrano has complicated and delayed the reauthorization legislation for both the Arts and the Humanities Endowments. After much inflammatory rhetoric and discussion of restrictive legislative language, both the Senate and the House committees with oversight responsibility for the endowments have moved toward a compromise position. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the majority and minority leadership of the House Post-secondary Education Subcommittee have recommended compromise bills. The proposed legislation deals with the question of whether to include restrictive language about the funding of "obscene" art by providing for the NEA to require that grant recipients return to the government any NEA money used for work that a court has ruled to be obscene. Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), the chair of the subcommittee with oversight for the endowments, praised the cooperative spirit that produced the compromise bill in the Senate and stated that "potentially serious constitutional problems could arise if an administrative agency like the NEA were to make determinations of obscenity." The provisions concerning the courts and obscenity are only in the NEA and not in the NEH portions of the bill.

The Senate bill, S.2724, provides for a five-year reauthorization of NEA, NEH, and the Institute of Museum Services while the House compromise position has a three-year reauthorization clause. The Senate bill also expands the mandate to NEH concerning the collection and dissemination of humanities data. On the issue of whether NEH should exert additional review over the regrants awarded by other organizations with NEH money, the Senate Report on S.2724 (Report 101-472) states that the "level of oversight applied before the FY 1990 legislation is adequate and effective." And therefore the Committee "authorizes the NEH Chairperson to return to the previous oversight arrangements," meaning that the additional layers of review undertaken during the past year would be discontinued.

The Senate and House committees have made considerable progress; but now the bills must go before the full House and Senate. Then differences between the two bills will have to be worked out by a conference committee. Both houses must subsequently support the conference report before it is sent to the President for his signature.

Oral Arguments to be Heard on Court Case regarding National Security Council Computerized Records

On November 8 the U.S. District Court will hear oral arguments on the defendants' appeal of the September 15, 1989, ruling in the lawsuit to prevent the destruction of the Professional Office System (PROFS) electronic messages used by the National Security Council staff. The plaintiffs in the case are: Scott Armstrong, author and journalist; Gaylord Nelson, former Democratic senator from Wisconsin, the Center for National Security Studies of the American Civil Liberties Union; the American Library Association; and the American Historical Association. The defendants include President Reagan, President Bush, the National Security Council, and the U.S. Archivist. On January 18, 1989, the plaintiffs took legal action to insure



by Page Putnam Miller

the preservation of, but not immediate access to, the White House and National Security Council electronic mail records created during the Reagan Administration. The defendants moved that the case should be dismissed. But last September Judge Charles Richey of the U.S. District Court denied the government's motion to dismiss the case and ruled that the case could go forward into discovery, a fact finding process that would allow the plaintiffs to examine the electronic records at issue. The government appealed this decision and oral arguments on this appeal are scheduled for November 8 before a panel consisting of Chief Judge Wald and Judges Douglas Ginsburg and Raymond Randolph. Both the Justice Department and Public Citizen Litigation Group representing the plaintiffs have filed summary briefs.

The government is basing its appeal on three basic points. First, the government argues that these electronic records are a "medium of communicating" and were "non-record material." Second, they take the position that the President and his advisors in creating and managing records under the Presidential Records Act are not subject, as the court had ruled, to judicial review under the Administrative Procedures Act and that such an interpretation of the Administrative Procedures Act violates the Constitutionally based separation of powers. Third, the government argues that the plaintiffs have sought to impose upon the U.S. Archivist duties, which they claim "he simply does not have." The government's position is that "the Archivist has no role in determining whether particular material constitutes 'records.'" In addition, the government's summary brief states that the Archivist's authority to inspect agency files is "permissive," and "does not require any action."

The plaintiffs' summary brief takes the position that the government does not have the right to destroy government records that researchers and historians seek to preserve for posterity and argues that the government was engaged in the unlawful destruction of records. Although the defense argues that the PROFS are equivalent to telephone messages and do not fall under the category of "records," the plaintiffs support the 1989 decision of the District Court which ruled that discovery, further research which would include the examination of the content of the classified PROFS, is needed in the case. Additional information about the records in question is needed, the plaintiffs state, to "decide whether PROFS materials are 'records' and, if so, whether they are 'agency' or 'presidential' records—the very questions that defendants claim are judicially unreviewable." Furthermore the plaintiffs argue that since this case involves a Freedom of Information Act claim, the complaint cannot be dismissed. FOIA requires the courts to review the matter "de novo," and allows the plaintiffs to take reasonable examination concerning the origins, use, general contents, and control of these materials in order to provide the factual basis to answer the legal questions. The plaintiffs note that the only hard evidence regarding the contents of the PROFS materials (the material is classified) are the excerpts which

reveal Colonel North and other high National Security Council used the PROFS system to conduct government business in ways that fall well within the definition of "records." Finally, in answer to the government's point that the U.S. Archivist has no role in determining whether particular material constitutes "records," the plaintiffs point out that the Archivist has recently issued regulations defining agency records which reflect his statutory authority and responsibilities in this area.

□

National Policy on Permanent Paper

Legislation to establish a national policy on permanent paper has finally cleared both houses of Congress and is now awaiting the signature of the President. Last spring the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 57 which urgently recommended the use of acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value produced by both government and private publishers and established a process for monitoring the federal government's progress in achieving this goal. The House finally passed the measure, with a few minor amendments, on September 17. On September 26, the Senate agreed to the House revisions. The White House received the bill on October 1.

Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), the sponsor of the Senate bill, noted in remarks in the Senate on September 26 that 48 members of the Senate had been co-sponsors of this legislation, and this he said, "reflects a growing concern about the impending loss of an enormous volume of our historical, cultural, and scientific records because of the self-destruction of the acidic papers in which books and other publications have been printed since the mid-nineteenth century." The resolution establishes as federal policy that federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent paper. The resolution also urges all American publishers to adhere to the American National Standard for permanent paper in printing publications of enduring value. Pell summarized the various efforts of the federal government to develop deacidification programs. But he stressed "it makes little sense to continue these costly remedies without attempting to curb the basic problem."

□

Beyond the Cold War Conference

The Center for National Security Studies, a joint project of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Fund for Peace, is making final plans for a conference to be held the first week of February titled "Ending the Cold War at Home." A large coalition of organizations, including the OAH, are joining together to examine the statutes, executive orders, regulations, and practices that were initiated to fight "international communism" and which have persisted in spite of the end of the Cold War. The conference will focus on those restrictions to civil liberties that are still in effect, such as: visa restrictions, travel restrictions, security clearances, government secrecy, and loyalty oaths. The intent of the conference is to create a climate for legislation that will restore those liberties that have been lost. Of special interest to historians is the session titled "Unlocking the Doors to Government Information," which will deal with the problems of overclassification, undue delays in the Freedom of Information Act, and the need for a policy of systematic declassification of documents over thirty years old. ■

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

OAH Program for Recruiting Minorities into the Historical Profession

The officers and membership of OAH have become increasingly concerned in recent years about the near absence of minorities in our profession. We know that this circumstance is only one segment of a larger pattern of low participation by minorities in all areas of higher education. Reports of various task forces, conferences, and other efforts in which we participate, as well as our own research, provide ample evidence that the roots of this problem are deeply embedded in our society and its institutions. It is true that some progress was made during a period of substantial growth in higher education during the 1960s and 1970s, but we have to conclude now that the various programs designed to recruit minority faculty did not yield lasting change. In 1988—the most recent year for which we have data—U.S. graduate schools produced 13 minority Ph.D.s (5 black, 5 Hispanic, and 3 Asian) in American history. In fact, only 4.3% of all American history doctorates trained since 1946 are minorities.

The Organization of American Historians assumes that the dearth of minority historians is an inequity that must be addressed. Moreover, we are convinced that the underrepresentation of minorities among historians has had an unhealthy impact on American history. Undeniably, the sensitivities, perspectives, and intellectual priorities that minority students and scholars bring to historical research and analysis have already enriched scholarly discourse and should continue to do so.

The OAH Program for Recruiting Minorities into the Historical Profession is based on the belief that there is no easy solution to the problem created by the absence of minorities among members of the historical profession and that change will require a sustained effort at all levels of education. Program components are designed to be at once self-contained and inter-related. We envision obtaining support from a number of sources, including our new Fund for American History, rather than a large comprehensive grant.

1. Elementary and Secondary Education

It is not possible for minority youth to aspire to become historians if they have neither an exposure to their own history in the elementary and secondary curriculum nor role models from whom to learn what professional historians do in the course of their life and work. We plan three projects that would address this set of problems at the primary and secondary educational levels.

A. Curricular Materials

OAH has a vehicle for disseminating new scholarship

to history teachers, the quarterly *OAH Magazine of History*. We are scheduling an issue of the *Magazine* for 1991 to focus on teaching minority history. We will seek additional funding to underwrite distribution at low or no cost to school districts with large minority populations.

B. Promotional Video on History Careers

Because the current generation of students is visually oriented, we believe that a 30-minute video describing history as a career would be an effective way of reaching them. The video, available for sale or rent, will highlight the work of historians in different settings and include interviews with successful minority historians.

C. Internships

Summer internships for minority high school students will be located in museums, historical societies and colleges. Interns will be identified through regional or local competitions and will receive a salary and practical experience in the various kinds of work that historians do as well as guidance about educational opportunities. Several large institutions in urban areas are willing to host these programs and commit resources to operate them. Funding will be needed primarily for stipends and some administrative costs, primarily advertising.

2. Undergraduate Education

It is at this level that students typically begin to think more seriously about their careers. Minority students, like others, can benefit from a richer and more sophisticated understanding of the rewards of a career in history. They need also individual encouragement and specific information about available sources of support for graduate school.

A. Summer Institutes

Four month-long summer institutes will involve undergraduate students in historical research and provide information about advanced degrees and professional careers.

B. Mentoring Programs and Networks

Our Committee on Minorities is currently collecting information about existing mentoring programs and has discovered a number of models which can be adapted for history departments. We are also organizing a network of historians involved in mentoring programs.

C. Institutional Linkages

Students at historically Black colleges and universities

as well as certain two-year institutions can benefit from connections at the departmental level with research universities in their region. OAH will use its Council of History Department Chairs to identify existing efforts and will seek funding to develop models.

3. Graduate Education

Graduate education is the pipeline into which we must recruit minorities in order to assure their inclusion in the next generation of historians. We think that more attention should be focused on sound programs at the master's level, since this is the basic entry-level degree for teaching in two-year colleges, where most minorities are enrolled.

A. Information Clearinghouse

Many programs already exist, and some of these go begging for applicants. We plan: (1) a directory of fellowships, and (2) an expanded newsletter for history department chairs for information relating to minority students.

B. Travel Awards to Graduate Students to Attend Professional Meetings

Students have limited resources of their own, but we intend to establish a small grant program which will enable departments to encourage students to attend meetings.

C. Targeted Recruitment

We will identify master's degree programs in institutions with high minority enrollment and encourage their graduates to enter doctoral programs by means of a national fellowship competition. Outside funds will be needed for stipends and some advertising and administrative costs.

D. Dissertation Fellowships

A special pool of funds to support dissertation research would be particularly well spent. The funds would benefit students now in the pipeline as well as those who have completed all coursework for the Ph.D. at an earlier date but did not finish dissertations. ■

The OAH would like to hear from individuals, academic departments, and organizations knowing of model programs for recruiting minorities into the historical profession. The Organization would like to address this need by serving as a clearinghouse for distributing information to interested parties. Please write Sheri Sherrill, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. ■

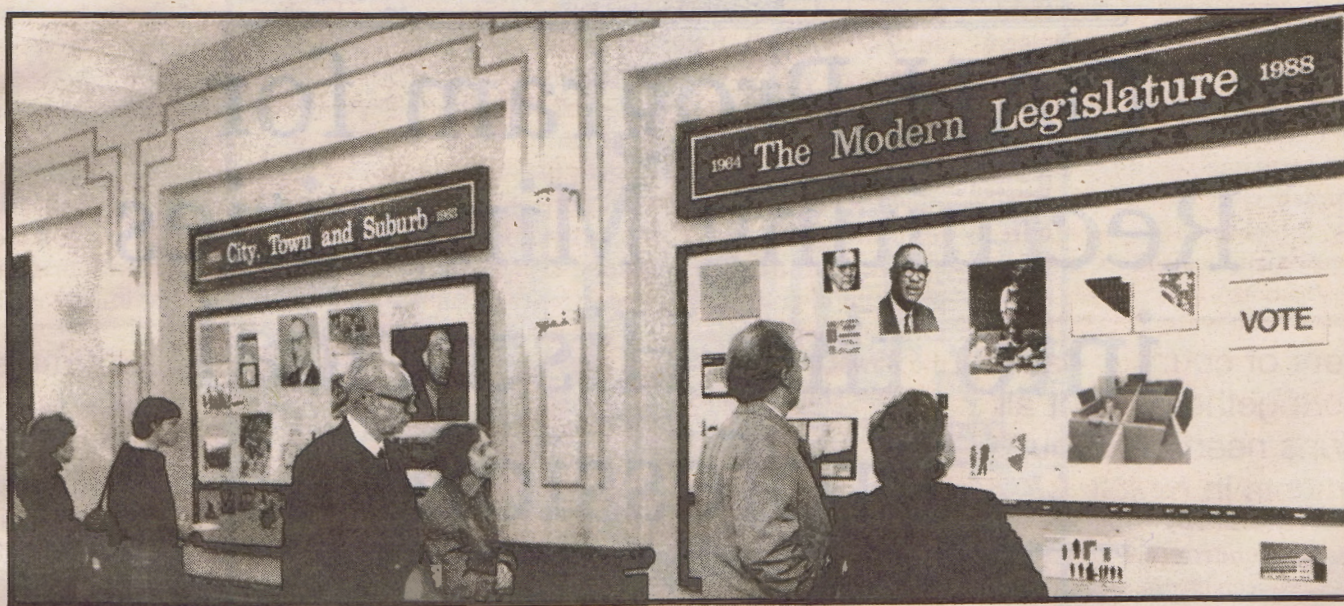


Photo Courtesy Connecticut Humanities Commission
Spectators View "An Orderly and Decent Government" in the Connecticut State Capitol

Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly

by Brian C. Mitchell and Bruce Fraser

Celebrating the 350th anniversary of the Connecticut legislature offered the state's humanities council a major challenge. Previous efforts in 1985 to celebrate the anniversary of the state's settlement ended in a storm of controversy. The commemoration had degenerated into an incoherent series of self-congratulatory events that were devoid of content, substance, and reflection. The commemoration of the General Assembly's founding, then, provided groups with a chance to redress the celebratory excesses of the earlier effort and offer a series of coordinated humanities programs that would inform audiences and educate Connecticut citizens about their state's history.

The prospect of a commemoration offers an exciting opportunity for those involved in developing public humanities programs on historical themes. Large numbers of people are attracted to it. A commemoration is, by definition, historical and tailor-made for public humanities programming. A commemoration is a unifying symbol with which large numbers of people identify. Programs that emerge are often large in scope and complex in design and use a variety of formats to attract different kinds of audiences. Perhaps most important, commemoration is a strategy that allows these councils to provide programs of high quality on some of the defining moments in history.

For humanities councils, the principle of a commemoration is also an important programming tool. Humanities councils remain a novel and ambitious experiment in extending humanities programs more broadly to citizens throughout the country. Councils seek a broad base of support, but their association with a commemoration can increase their visibility to the taxpayers to whom they are accountable. A commemoration can permit the council to use its resources to make significant contributions to the quality of

the educational and cultural life of their state. There are also pragmatic concerns. A commemoration can build new partnerships with other humanities organizations and historical societies. It can foster relationships with local municipalities, state government, and other federal agencies. Finally, commemorative projects allow state councils to acquaint public humanities audiences with the full range of the council's programs.

The prospect of a commemoration offers an exciting opportunity for those involved in developing public humanities programs on historical themes.

There are dangers, however, in developing programs around a commemoration. First thought is often of fireworks and marching bands rather than quality humanities programs in history; and parochial, antiquarian or budgetary concerns often weigh down the commemoration. However, commemorations must reflect high standards of scholarship, reconcile often-conflicting agendas among sponsors, and provide a project that the public will want to attend.

State councils have been in the business of organizing commemorations for some time. Many councils are currently involved in designing programs that foster public understanding of themes associated with the Bill of Rights, the Columbian Quincentenary, and the 50th anniversary of World War II. The involvement of councils has brought citizens together using a variety of formats that include exhibits, conferences, seminars, teacher institutes, publications, and public television and radio programs. Not all commemora-

tions need be about critical moments in national history, and Connecticut's celebration of the 350th anniversary of the General Assembly provides an interesting example of successful programs at the state level. In March, 1987, the chairman and executive director of the Connecticut Humanities Council (CHC) met with Senator John Larson, president *pro tempore* of the Connecticut Senate, and urged him to involve the council centrally in designing plans to commemorate the founding of the legislature. Mindful of the controversy two years earlier, the council decided to take a lead role in organizing, implementing, and evaluating the programs that commemorated an important moment in Connecticut's history.

There was little time. The council worked from a schedule that required completion of some phases of the commemoration project within six months. It quickly decided that the project would have four components: (1) an hour-long documentary on the evolution of the General Assembly which reflected the state's changing views of representative democracy; (2) a major exhibit to be housed in the state's just completed Legislative Office Building; (3) a smaller traveling exhibit on the modern legislature; and (4) a coordinated series of institutes, seminars and other public programs. With the approval of the General Assembly, the council proceeded to design projects that would cost about \$220,000. Remarkably, for such a volatile subject, state legislators trusted the council's ability to present projects with accuracy, professionalism, balance and quality, and they gave it complete editorial control.

The council's first dilemma was how to place various elements of the commemoration project into a solid intellectual framework. The council first needed to decide what it wanted to say regarding the nature of representative democracy in the state. There were

questions about abstract terms such as "representation," "the common good," and "participatory democracy," especially when used in exhibits and films. Additionally, the council had to come to grips with the driving mechanisms of Connecticut's legislative history—political ideology and partisan politics—and weave an accurate and informed story out of potentially divisive issues. Finally, it had to decide how to treat the contemporary Connecticut legislature within a broad history of the institution.

The involvement of councils has brought citizens together.... Not all commemorations need be about critical moments in history.

The Connecticut example underscores a number of fundamental differences between undertaking a public program and more traditional forms of research. A public program must translate the best of written historical scholarship into different formats but be of sufficient quality to withstand the rigors of public and academic scrutiny. Interpretation must be firmly grounded in the use of primary sources and the best in published secondary ones. In short, public programs on the scale proposed must be widely informed by the skills of historians, museum professionals, administrators, and the media. To meet these needs, the council contracted with Connecticut Public Television to produce the film, hired a public history firm to organize the research and scripting of the film and exhibit, assembled an advisory team of Connecticut-based historians to review these materials, and employed a design team to produce the exhibits and a curriculum specialist to develop the educational components.

The documentary film was broadcast to a statewide audience in April, 1989, as part of an evening of special programming on the founding of the legislature. Following the broadcast, legislative leaders participated in a panel on themes that emerged from the program. The New Haven Register's film critic noted that "General Assembly" successfully presented an overview of a state government ordinarily confusing to most citizens and "became intriguing as it illuminated the problems of growth, the intransigence of Yankee landowners, the power lords . . . and the plight of cities in the power structure."

The exhibit, "An Orderly and Decent Government," opened in the Capitol in December. It consisted of 73 running feet and contained more than 200 photographs, illustrations, and document reproductions, accompanied by interpretive text. Assistant House Majority Leader Teresalee Bertinuson observed that the exhibit "transformed the legislature from a place where history is made to a place where history is studied." Over 10,000 people toured the exhibit in its first full day, and the smaller traveling exhibit also met with enthusiastic reception at presentations throughout the state. In recognition of its success, the project was awarded the Schwartz Prize by the Federation of State Humanities Council.

Other components of the project enjoyed a similar response. Working in collaboration with the Connecticut State Department of Education, the council organized a two-week institute for social studies teachers on Connecticut legislative history that was led by the council's executive director. A grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution allowed the council to join with the Connecticut Commission on Law Related Education to produce a 200-page teacher's guide for legislative and constitutional history, which included basic documents. And

the council devised a 100-page student activity book.

The experiences of the Connecticut council in developing a commemorative project hold important lessons for those who attempt ambitious statewide projects. Perhaps most significant is that state councils can play a coordinating and facilitating role in such endeavors. Councils have clearly moved beyond their historic role of state-level funding agencies to institutions which inaugurate public programs that have a lasting impact on their states. By skillful use

Public programs...must be widely informed by the skills of historians, museum professionals, administrations, and the media.

of scholarly themes and formats, they undertake projects that turn celebration into commemoration. What is more, people attend and enjoy such programs. In Connecticut, the legislature collaborated with the council and attracted significant levels of state funding for CHC programs. But a more relevant lesson is that the council used that funding to develop a program that appealed to audiences throughout the state. In the process, it established and strengthened an impressive network of historical organizations and other institutions in Connecticut dedicated to quality humanities programming. By holding to the highest standards of scholarship for public audiences, the Connecticut council made a lasting contribution to Jefferson's notion of an educated citizenry. ■

Brian C. Mitchell is program officer, National Endowment for the Humanities; Bruce Fraser is executive director of the Connecticut Humanities Council.

ALEXANDER M. BRACKEN ENDOWED CHAIR IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Search Reopened

**Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana**



Ball State University announces the establishment of the Alexander M. Bracken Chair in American History. The Department of History seeks nominations or applications from American history scholars; specialties within the field are open. This prestigious Professorship carries a reduced teaching load and substantial resources to support research activities. Applicants should have a distinguished record of publications and teaching.

Ball State University is one of the region's finest public universities. It has a tradition of dedication to teaching and is rapidly gaining national attention for scholarly achievement. Ball State currently enrolls 19,000 students. The attractive campus, blending Gothic Tudor and modern architecture, is situated in the residential community of Muncie, a small city of 80,000 with a low cost of living and diverse cultural opportunities, one hour's drive from Indianapolis and about four hours from Chicago.

The Department of History includes twenty-eight regular full-time faculty, five of whom hold administrative positions within the University. The department is a growing and vibrant one which has hired five new tenure-track faculty in the past two years and is seeking to fill four new positions for 1991-92. The department enrolls almost 10,000 students per year in its courses, including 500 majors and thirty masters students.

Applications will be reviewed beginning January 11, 1991, and will continue until the Bracken Chair is filled. The position becomes available August, 1991. Nominations and applications, including current vita and at least three letters of recommendation, should be sent to Professor Anthony O. Edmonds, Chairperson, Bracken Search Committee, Department of History, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0480. Nominations and applications from women and minority candidates are encouraged. Ball State University practices Equal Opportunity in Education and Employment.

The University of Connecticut Graduate Program in History

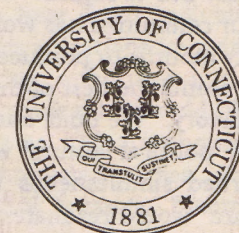
The University of Connecticut Department of History offers graduate work in all the major areas of the discipline, but is particularly strong in the fields where the Ph.D. is offered: Early American and Recent United States, Latin American, Medieval, Early Modern, and Modern European history. With over thirty faculty and approximately 125 graduate students, the bulk of class work for both the M.A. and the Ph.D. is taken in small seminars designed to promote maximum interaction between professors and students. The faculty is a dynamic and growing one committed to both graduate teaching and research. Recently they completed a multi-year National Endowment for the Humanities Funded project to train teachers of Western Civilization, which is a prototype for university-high school cooperative programs.

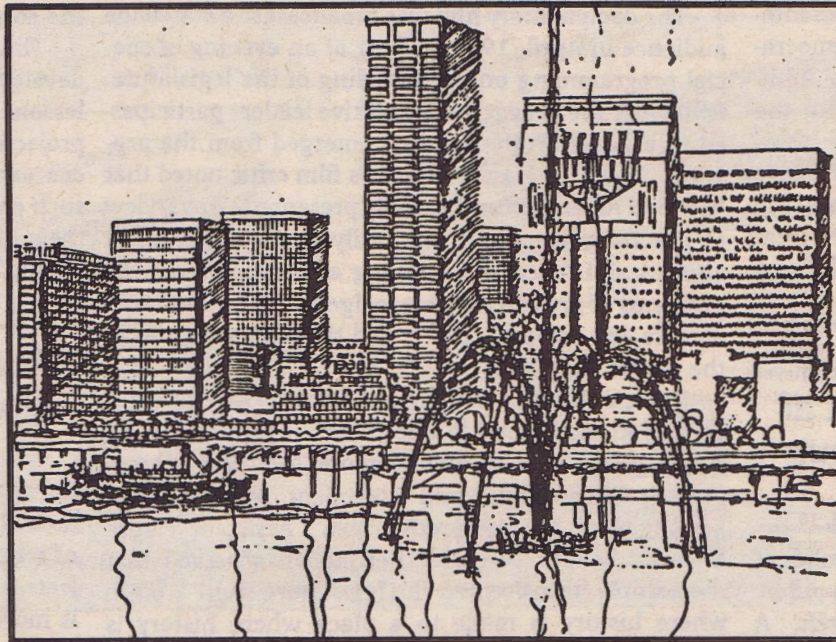
The University of Connecticut is an institution large enough (less than 20,000 students) to provide variety but small enough to ensure quality. It offers a wide range of opportunities for interdisciplinary study as well as a graduate research library of two million books and periodicals, while its location in an attractive rural setting is convenient to the major research and population centers of the Northeast.

Graduate students in the department are eligible for teaching assistantships, fellowships, and other forms of financial assistance. In addition, financial aid is available in several interdisciplinary programs associated with the department including:

- **Medieval Studies:** a program that offers degrees in Medieval Studies with a concentration in History.
- **Latin American and Caribbean Studies:** a program that is one of ten federally funded centers in the nation and offers an interdisciplinary M.A.
- **Soviet and East European Studies:** an interdisciplinary M.A. is offered through the Center for Soviet and East European Studies.
- **Museum Research:** A program for students in Early American History that offers a Certificate in Museum Research.

For further information, contact:
Professor Ronald E. Coons
Director of Graduate Studies
Department of History
Box U-103, 241 Glenbrook Road
The University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06269-2103
(203) 486-3717





• City of Louisville—used by permission

Louisville, 1991 Meeting Site

by Carl Ryant

Louisville, Kentucky, site of the 1991 OAH annual meeting, represents a border state which mixes qualities of the American South and Midwest. Founded in 1778 by George Rogers Clark, Louisville has retained its image as a river city and today is redeveloping that theme. The Falls Fountain—the world's largest floating fountain—is anchored in the Ohio River and sends a 375 foot high fleur-de-lis (Louisville's symbol) into the air. The city mixes the post-modernist Humana Building with 19th-century cast-iron-front buildings. Louisville's seven-county metropolitan area, with a population of one million, offers a variety of activities.

The Galt House, site of the OAH convention, is within walking distance or a short ride by taxi, bus or trolley to many of the city's attractions, which range from popular culture to the classics. Among the for-

mer are the Museum of History and Science, Howard Steamboat Museum, Kentucky Railway Museum, Portland Museum, and Kentucky Fried Chicken's Colonel Harland Sanders Museum. Among the latter are the Louisville Orchestra's home at the Kentucky Center for the Arts, the widely-regarded Actors Theatre, the Greek Revival Water Tower, and the J. B. Speed Memorial Art Museum. Tours are available at the Kentucky Arts and Crafts Gallery, Louisville Stoneware, Hadley Pottery, the Kentucky Derby Museum, Churchill Downs, the American Printing House for the Blind, and the home of the Louisville Slugger. In addition, Frankfort, Lexington, and Shakertown at Pleasant Hill are nearby.

Historians may wish to visit Louisville's Filson Club Library and Museum and the University of Louisville's

Photographic Archives. Visitors may also wish to see the springtime azaleas and dogwood at Cave Hill Cemetery and Arboretum and the unusual urban greenspaces of city parks designed by Frederick Law Olmstead. There are interesting restaurants and shopping in the 19th-century streetcar corridor along Bardstown Road. The world-famous zoo, which is near downtown, has a HerpAquarium with tropical rain forest. And, within easy access to the Galt House, there are many other fine restaurants. Near several Interstates and Standiford Field airport, downtown Louisville is ready to receive visitors. ■

Carl Ryant is chair of the convention publicity committee and professor of history at the University of Louisville.

The 1991 Annual Meeting Program

by Armstead L. Robinson

As chair of the program committee for the 1991 annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians, it is my welcome task to encourage OAH members in particular and students of American history in general to come to Louisville, Kentucky, to participate in the convention to be held at the Galt House Hotel from the 11th to the 14th of April, 1991. Among the many highlights of the annual meeting, whose theme is "Diversity and Dissent: Politics as Social Process," will be a keynote address by Julian Bond and a public lecture by Toni Morrison on her prize-winning novel, *Beloved*. We wish to call special attention to the many sessions devoted to the histories of Louisville and of the Ohio Valley, and we are also pleased to present sessions celebrating the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

Our committee has worked diligently over the past twenty months to produce a balanced program which (re)presents the best of the current practice of American history. We built our call for papers around the theme "political culture" with the hope that a broadly construed simultaneous focus on "politics" and on "culture" would resonate with the research and writing interests of American historians. In our view, the

evolution of the American body politic has entailed changing relations between public and private spheres in different regions, social classes, genders, ethnic and racial groupings. Although the history of elections and of parties remains vitally important, the committee sought to further historical scholarship by viewing politics as a social process responsive in varying degrees to the interests, aspirations, and self-conscious actions of the broad cross-section of groups within American society.

I am pleased to report that, taken as a whole, the program to be presented in Louisville furthers pursuit of the inclusiveness long advocated by the OAH. The program committee sought to pay proportional attention to the full range of chronological as well as topical specializations that define the contemporary practice of American history. Topics drawn from the fields of political, diplomatic, economic, and constitutional history are addressed as are the many varieties of social and ethnic history. In addition to chronological and topical breadth, the program also features participants from every corner of the United States, and from many types of educational institutions, ranging from secondary schools to comprehensive research universi-

ties.

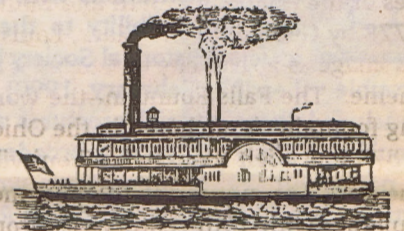
This quest for broad inclusion revealed the interdisciplinary resonance that now characterizes the best research and writing among American historians. As a result, the committee happily secured participation by scholars in many fields outside of American history, fields such as law, literary criticism, the history of medicine, political science, economics, and anthropology. When we add to this interdisciplinary mixture the significant number of scholars drawn from institutions outside the United States, the 1991 annual meeting program will offer to those in attendance an opportunity for serious and stimulating discourse about central tendencies in the evolution of the American experience.

By all means, please do make plans to participate in what we all hope will be viewed as an exciting and historic annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians. ■

Armstead L. Robinson is chair of the 1991 program committee and professor of history at the University of Virginia.

1990 Index

- "1990 Convention Publicity Committee," Richard A. Baker, 18: 3, II-5.
- "1990 Program Committee," August Meier, 18: 3, II-4.
- "Academic Archives and the Futile Quest for 'Scholarly Silence,'" Charles T. Morrissey, 18: 1, 12.
- "Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights," Paul L. Murphy, 18: 3, II-4.
- Alexander, Edward P., James C. Olson, and Frederick L. Rath, Jr., "State Historical Societies: A Different View," 18: 4, 16.
- "American History Abroad: France," Claude Fohlen, 18: 4, 3.
- Ashby, LeRoy, "Membership Committee," 18: 3, II-4.
- "Avery O. Craven Award," Merton L. Dillon, 18: 3, II-6.
- Baker, Richard A., "1990 Convention Publicity Committee," 18: 3, II-5.
- "Bells, Whistles, and Basics in American History Textbooks," David M. Kennedy, 18: 2, 11.
- "Bennett, Pamela J., 'Nearby History,'" 18: 3, 13.
- "Binkley-Stephenson Award," James Turner, 18: 3, II-6.
- Birkner, Michael J., "Charles M. Wiltse," 18: 3, 6.
- Blackett, Richard, "Louis Pelzer Memorial Award," 18: 3, II-6.
- "Can Movies Teach History?," Harvey H. Jackson, 18: 4, 4.
- "Capitol Commentary," Page Putnam Miller, 18: 1, 10; 18: 2, 8; 18: 3, 12; 18: 4, 10.
- "Caring for These Things: Social History at Fort Hill," Howard F. McMains, 18: 2, 4.
- "Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly," Brian C. Mitchell and Bruce Fraser, 18: 4, 12.
- "Charles M. Wiltse," Michael J. Birkner, 18: 3, 6.
- "Committee on Access to Documents and Open Information," Paul Finkelman, 18: 3, II-4.
- "Committee on Public History," Jack M. Holl, 18: 3, II-5.
- "Committee on Teaching," Terrie L. Epstein, 18: 3, II-5.
- "Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History," Vicki L. Ruiz, 18: 3, II-5.
- "Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession," Barbara Sicherman, 18: 3, II-4.
- "Consensus History and the New American Nation Series," Timothy P. Donovan, 18: 1, 3.
- Cronon, William J., "Merle Curti Award," 18: 3, II-6.
- Davis, Cullom, "Report of the Treasurer," 18: 3, II-3.
- Davis, David B., "Frederick Jackson Turner Award," 18: 3, II-6.
- "Delegate to the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation," Bradford Perkins, 18: 3, II-7.
- "Delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies," John G. Sproat, 18: 3, II-6.
- "Designing Clio's Temples for the 21st Century," Myron Marty, 18: 2, 10.
- Dillon, Merton L., "Avery O. Craven Award," 18: 3, II-6.
- Donovan, Timothy P., "Consensus History and the New American Nation Series," 18: 1, 3.
- Epstein, Terrie L., "Committee on Teaching," 18: 3, II-5.
- "Erik Barnouw Prize," Marilyn Mellowes, 18: 3, II-6.
- "Evelyn Leffler," Joan Hoff-Wilson, 18: 3, 6.
- "Executive Board and Business Meetings, March 1990," 18: 2, 16.
- Ferrell, Robert H., "History and the Public Schools," 18: 1, 6.
- Finkelman, Paul, "Committee on Access to Documents and Open Information," 18: 3, II-4.
- "Fohlen, Claude, 'American History Abroad: France,'" 18: 4, 8.
- Fraser, Bruce and Brian C. Mitchell, "Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly," 18: 4, 12.
- "Frederick Jackson Turner Award," David B. Davis, 18: 3, II-6.
- Fredrickson, George M., "Rawley Prize," 18: 3, II-6.
- Gardner, Lloyd, "William Appleman Williams," 18: 3, 6.
- George, Gerald, "Historical Society Upheavals: More Trouble Ahead?," 18: 1, 4.
- George, Gerald, "The Fight over 'Fair Use': When Is It Safe to Quote?," 18: 3, 10.
- Graham, Otis L., Jr., "Premature Reports: The 'End of History,'" 18: 2, 3.
- Gray, Ralph D., "Reaching Out: An Agenda for Academic Historians in the 1990s," 18: 3, 8.
- "Historic Preservation at Walden Pond," Robert Kuhn McGregor, 18: 1, 8.
- "Historical Society Upheavals: More Trouble Ahead?," Gerald George, 18: 1, 4.
- "History and the Public Schools," Robert H. Ferrell, 18: 1, 6.
- "History's Electric Future," Walter A. Sutton, 18: 2, 6.
- Hoff-Wilson, Joan, "Evelyn Leffler," 18: 3, 6.
- Holl, Jack M., "Committee on Public History," 18: 3, II-5.
- Jackson, Harvey H., "Can Movies Teach History?," 18: 4, 4.
- Jenkins, William D., "Why TV Needs Historical Consultants," 18: 4, 6.
- Jones, Arnita A., "Report of the Executive Secretary," 18: 3, II-2.
- Kennedy, David M., "Bells, Whistles, and Basics in American History Textbooks," 18: 2, 11.
- Lawson, Ellen N., "Secretary Shultz and the Information Age," 18: 4, 7.
- Litwack, Leon F., "Nathan Irvin Huggins," 18: 1, 5.
- "Louis Pelzer Memorial Award," Richard Blackett, 18: 3, II-6.
- Marcus, Maeva, "Richard W. Leopold Prize," 18: 3, II-6.
- Marty, Myron, "Designing Clio's Temples for the 21st Century," 18: 2, 10.
- McGregor, Robert Kuhn, "Historic Preservation at Walden Pond," 18: 1, 8.
- McMains, Howard F., "Caring for These Things: Social History at Fort Hill," 18: 2, 4.
- Meier, August, "1990 Program Committee," 18: 3, II-4.
- Mellowes, Marilyn, "Erik Barnouw Prize," 18: 3, II-6.
- "Membership Committee," LeRoy Ashby, 18: 3, II-4.
- "Merle Curti Award," William J. Cronon, 18: 3, II-6.
- Miller, Page Putnam, "Capitol Commentary," 18: 1, 10; 2, 8; 3, 12.
- Mitchell, Brian C. and Bruce Fraser, "Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly," 18: 4, 12.
- Morrissey, Charles T., "Academic Archives and the Futile Quest for 'Scholarly Silence,'" 18: 1, 12.
- Murphy, Paul L., "Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights," 18: 3, II-4.
- "Nathan Irvin Huggins," Leon F. Litwack, 18: 1, 5.
- "Nearby History," Pamela J. Bennet, 18: 3, 13.
- "Nominating Board," James B. Stewart, 18: 3, II-5.
- Olson, James C., Edward P. Alexander, and Frederick L. Rath, Jr., "State Historical Societies: A Different View," 18: 4, 16.
- Perkins, Bradford, "Delegate to the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation," 18: 3, II-7.
- "Phi Beta Kappa and the Rites of Spring," G. Kurt Piennes, 18: 3, 5.
- "Premature Reports: the 'End of History,'" Otis L. Graham, Jr., 18: 2, 3.
- Rath, Frederick L., Jr., Edward P. Alexander, and James C. Olson, "State Historical Societies: A Different View," 18: 4, 16.
- "Rawley Prize," George M. Fredrickson, 18: 3, II-6.
- Ray, Gerda W., "Sixty-Five Boxes: New York State Police Surveillance Files," 18: 3, 4.
- "Reaching Out: An Agenda for Academic Historians in the 1990s," Ralph D. Gray, 18: 3, 8.
- "Report of the Executive Secretary," Arnita A. Jones, 18: 3, II-2.
- "Report of the Treasurer," Cullom Davis, 18: 3, II-3.
- "Richard W. Leopold Prize," Maeva Marcus, 18: 3, II-6.
- Ruiz, Vicki L., "Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History," 18: 3, II-5.
- "Secretary Shultz and the Information Age," Ellen N. Lawson, 18: 4, 7.
- Sicherman, Barbara, "Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession," 18: 3, II-4.
- "Sixty-Five Boxes: New York State Police Surveillance Files," Gerda W. Ray, 18: 3, 4.
- Sproat, John G., "Delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies," 18: 3, II-6.
- "State Historical Societies: A Different View," Edward P. Alexander, James C. Olson, and Frederick L. Rath, Jr., 18: 4, 16.
- Stewart, James B., "Nominating Board," 18: 3, II-5.
- Sutton, Walter A., "History's Electric Future," 18: 2, 6.
- "The Fight over 'Fair Use': When Is It Safe to Quote?" Gerald George, 18: 3, 10.
- Turner, James, "Binkley-Stephenson Award," 18: 3, II-6.
- "Why TV Needs Historical Consultants," William D. Jenkins, 18: 4, 6.
- "William Appleman Williams," Lloyd Gardner, 18: 3, 6.



BLACK AMERICA EMERGES

Award Winning Films & Video on African-American History

Including:

•Ethnic Notions

"Anyone claiming to understand our nation's past must see this documentary."

Nell Irvin Painter

•Trouble Behind: The Roots of Racism

"A savvy portrait of 70 stubborn years of whiteness."

Village Voice

•The Road to Brown

"A moving and most important documentary."

John Hope Franklin

•James Baldwin: The Price of the Ticket

"A haunting, beautifully made biography."

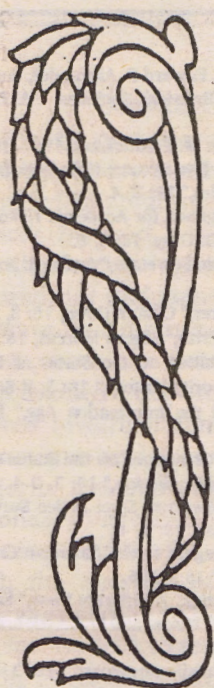
Los Angeles Times

For a free catalog, contact:

California Newsreel

149 Ninth Street, Room #422 • San Francisco, CA 94103 • (415) 621-6196





State Historical Societies: A Different View



by Edward P. Alexander, James C. Olson and Frederick L. Rath, Jr.

State-supported historical societies have long considered themselves to be educational-service institutions with a broad mandate and responsibility to the public. In the article "Historical Society Upheavals: More Trouble Ahead?" (February 1990), Gerald George concluded that financial pressures alone are driving troubled societies to serve a broader public—but this is not so. In 1934, Julian Boyd wrote a thoughtful article in the *American Historical Review* and noted that the history of the state historical society movement in the 19th century revealed "a new conception of the function of a historical society in a republic, that of making history serve a democratic role in the development of the community culture to be, as was proper, at the community expense." Thus, societies undertaking outreach activities today are in fact moving in a logical and historic direction to strengthen their programs by seeking further public support.

To illustrate what we believe has happened, we can point to the experience of two societies that operate differently a half a continent apart. The Massachusetts Historical Society, celebrating its 200th anniversary early in 1991, has remained what it was set up to be. It concentrates, without resort to public appeal, on collecting manuscripts and conserving them through advanced techniques, and on scholarly publications. The nation's first state historical society is a private institution with membership by invitation only, but its library is open to all scholars free of charge. It has met its responsibilities in recent years by very successful fund-raising, like most of its academic neighbors in the Boston area. It is a happy example, a great society that framed its purposes early, and, as Dr. Louis Leonard Tucker explained in the article by Gerald George, it still feels no need to reach outside its mission other than to seek added support because of increased expenses. As one measure of its success, it has increased its endowment by \$22,000,000 in the last 13 years.

In 1846, two years before the territory became a state, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was formed, and it soon had the services of one of the great collectors and archivists of the 19th century, Lyman Copeland Draper. When he retired in 1887 he had amassed more than 100,000 books, but, equally important, he had succeeded in getting aid for his efforts from the state legislature. On that base, his

successor, Reuben Gold Thwaites, scholar, editor, and administrator, turned to using the library and museum materials as instruments for educating the public, thus illustrating Professor Boyd's contention that it was the people, aware of their roots and the meanings of democracy, who would seek to preserve the records of their history. It became a pattern, widely copied, that is still exemplified today. The society boasts of having the finest and largest North American history library in the country, as well as the second largest manuscript collection. However, it takes pride as well in its outreach programs: a new expanded museum still being developed and a fine historic site system; a historic preservation staff that helps developers and property owners to use federal and state tax incentives to rehabilitate historic structures; and a program of service to local societies, begun in the 1890s, that today has formal affiliation with 245 county and city

Societies undertaking outreach activities today are in fact moving in a logical and historic direction to strengthen their programs by seeking further public support.

organizations with a membership of 45,000.

Now, before proceeding to other cases, we want to point as well to the leading role played by the American Association for State and Local History in raising standards among all societies, state and local. Distinguished older historians joined with the many young historians who, because of the depression of the 1930s, had turned to public history and state and local history for employment. They pressed for the founding of the new national organization on December 27, 1940. The programs of AASLH ever since have set high standards in all aspects of historical society operations. Its publications have ranged from the technical and practical to the fine 50-volume state history series (the general editor was Gerald George) and the first comprehensive six-volume bibliography on historical organization practices. It has encouraged the many graduate programs that send trained practitioners in the field. Most recently—with help from the National Endowment for the Humanities—it has launched the Common Agenda for History Mu-

seums to add products and services to the seminars and workshops earlier funded.

The point is, there is leadership and the standards are high. What we have seen over the years is a revolution in the quality of administration of state and local historical societies as well as concentration on research, publications, conservation, and outreach toward education and interpretation. It can be witnessed in Wisconsin, but we can also give brief overview to a few more to illustrate the diversity of programming. In Kansas, they are proud of a new Museum of History, upgrading their historic site system, a new book series, and the creation of a heritage conservation fund. The New York State Historical Association, characterized by Walter Muir Whitehill 30 years ago as *sui generis*, has always been privately supported. Long ago it realized its responsibility to the public, and in Cooperstown its 40-year-old Seminars on American Culture became a widely copied forum for exposition and instruction. With the State University College at Oneonta, it created a graduate program (now one of many) that has sent into the state and local historical societies and allied groups more than 600 trained practitioners. To mention yet another example, the Minnesota Historical Society is currently building a \$70,000,000 facility to provide offices and to show its impressive collections in 45,000 square feet of exhibition space. Its publications program and its extensive historic site system complement a statewide educational program.

There are more associations whose programs are exemplary, untroubled, and thriving, but we trust that the point has been made. There may be occasional brush fires, but they are the same kind that a considerable number of colleges and universities are experiencing today. They will survive their periods of stress. We are sanguine because we feel that there has been salutary progress in the world of state and local history. As a result, we view with pride the creation of an interdisciplinary group working with their fellow citizens and neighbors to "make history serve a democratic role in the development of the community culture," as Julian Boyd noted more than 55 years ago. ■

Edward Alexander and Frederick Rath were founding members of the American Association of State and Local History in 1940. They and James Olson are long-time board members and past presidents of the organization.

Correspondence

To the Editor:

I read with great interest about Senate efforts to revive the State Department Bulletin after its discontinuation last December. I would like to emphasize the great importance the Bulletin always has had for the work on contemporary American foreign relations, and this even more for foreign scholars than for our American colleagues. Access to alternative sources of publication, even though they exist, is much harder for non-American scholars than for those living in the United States. Of course, I am quite aware that the scholarly interest of an outsider has no great impact on State Department decisions based on considerations of economy. However, as a member of the wider scholarly international relations community, I would very much like to urge the OAH as a professional organization to support efforts to revive this very important and indispensable publication.

Dr. Knud Krakau
JFK Institute
Freie Universität Berlin

OAH and Recycling

The OAH business office has begun to evaluate use of recycled products. Plastic wrappers for the *Journal of American History* are a particular problem, and some members have expressed concern about their use. Plastic is not biodegradable, but it can be recycled. When the *Journal* was mailed in paper wrappers, copies often slipped out or were damaged in shipment. The OAH is seeking to use recycled plastic as soon as it is possible. Subscribers are encouraged to take individual responsibility for recycling to prevent plastic wrappers from going into landfills.

vent plastic wrappers from going into landfills.

The *Journal* can not be printed on recycled paper at this time due to Library of Congress requirements concerning acid levels in paper. However, it may be possible to print the *Newsletter* on recycled paper sometime next year.

The office staff has begun a program of in-house recycling and hopes to find other ways by which to use only materials that have the least harmful effect on the environment. ■

Presidential Photos Found

A box of 10 early daguerreotypes of famous Americans—including Presidents Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams—recently was discovered unopened, in storage, at the Amherst College art museum.

The unique photographic images have not been seen for 40 years or more, and the existence of several has been virtually unknown since pre-Civil War days. The Amherst find includes long-lost portraits of Mexican War hero Gen. Winfield T. Scott, poet William Cullen Bryant, orator Edward Everett, and painter Thomas Sully.

The portrait of Jackson was taken at his Tennessee home, The Hermitage, on April 15, 1845, less than two months before his death. It was soon engraved for a popular image of "Old Hickory" as he appeared in his last days. The original later disappeared. Edward Anthony of New York, a contemporary and rival of the famous photographer Matthew Brady, is believed to be the person who took Jackson's photograph. Gravely ill, the 78-year-old ex-President and military hero had to be propped up in his chair with pillows to pose for the camera.

The recovered Scott portrait—unusual because the

general posed in civilian clothes rather than in uniform—is attributed to Brady.

The daguerreotypes apparently were given to the college by a New York City gallery director in 1949, just at the hectic time when the Mead Art Gallery first opened at Amherst. Daguerreotypes were not highly prized at that time. ■

U.S. History to be Published in Poland

The University of Notre Dame has received an \$85,000 grant from the United States Information Agency to fund international research at Notre Dame and Warsaw University for a five-volume history of the United States to be published in Poland.

According to Donald T. Critchlow, associate professor of history at Notre Dame and the American general editor for the project, more than thirty scholars from the United States and Poland will take part in the unprecedented effort. Walter Nugent, Andrew V. Tackes Professor of History at Notre Dame, is also among them. The five volumes, designed to acquaint the Polish public with American history and culture, will be printed and distributed by the most prestigious academic publisher in Poland, the Polish Academic Publishing House.

Critchlow and his Polish counterpart, Andrzej Bartnicki of Warsaw University, hope to see the history translated and published not only in Poland but also in other East European countries where up-to-date and objective histories of America have been unavailable for decades.

The project, initiated by Bartnicki, has been discussed by American and Polish scholars, sometimes surreptitiously, for five years and has only been made possible by recent political changes in Poland. ■

RESEARCH CONFERENCE

BEHIND THE VEIL:

African American Life In The Jim Crow South

THE CENTER FOR DOCUMENTARY STUDIES AT DUKE UNIVERSITY will host a research conference as the first stage of a major research and educational project, "Behind the Veil: Documenting African American Life in the Jim Crow South." Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project has two purposes: to assist in recovering the history of African Americans during the age of segregation; and to launch a collaborative educational project between the Center for Documentary Studies and southern colleges and universities including many historically black institutions.

The conference will be held on March 15-17 at North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina.

It will combine formal presentations led by twelve scholars, structured discussions with group leaders, and individual conversations. Five critical thematic areas will be covered: economics, politics, religion, culture, and education.

Transportation expenses and a small stipend will be provided for selected participants. We encourage those who are interested to apply by submitting a statement of interest and a curriculum vitae by December 15, 1990. We particularly encourage applications from faculty at historically black colleges and universities. Please address the application to:

Professor William H. Chafe
Center For Documentary Studies at Duke University
331 West Main Street • Suite 511 • Durham, NC 27701
(919) 687-0486

For further information please contact The Center for Documentary Studies



1990-91 Aerospace History Fellowship

Applications are invited for the Sixth Competition of the Aerospace History Fellowship Program, 1991-92

The Program allows a fellow to engage in significant and sustained advanced research in all aspects of aerospace history from the earliest human interest in flight to the present, including cultural and intellectual history, economic history, history of law and public policy, and the history of science, engineering, and management. Research may be conducted at NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C. or at one of the NASA centers.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens possessing a doctoral degree in history or in a closely related field, OR be enrolled as a student (having completed all coursework) in a doctoral program at an accredited university or college.

The Fellowship term is from six months to one year. The maximum stipend is \$25,000, adjustable to the length of the fellowship term. Graduate students are eligible for a maximum stipend of up to \$16,000 (funds may not be used to support tuition or fees). If necessary, finalists in the selection process will be invited to Washington, D.C. for interviews with the committee prior to final selection.

A cv. and proposal must accompany your application. For further information please write: Aerospace History Fellowship Program, American Historical Association, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

The Aerospace History Fellowship Program, which is supported and funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is administered by the American Historical Association in cooperation with the Society for the History of Technology, the History of Science Society, and the Economic History Association, each of which supplies a member to the selection committee.

**APPLICATION
DEADLINE:**

FEBRUARY 1, 1991



Announcements

Professional Opportunities

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

Charges are \$50 for 100 words or less; \$75 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

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

Mackinac Island State Park Commission

Material Culture Historian. New permanent professional position with Mackinac State Historic Parks to assist in the implementation of a creative 10-year master plan. The AAM accredited historic parks include Colonial Michilimackinac, Fort Mackinac and Mill Creek. The position serves as a bridge between our historical research and other professional programs at these National Historic Landmarks. The position researches and develops reports about a broad range of specific topics to provide historical and material cultural information to assist the restoration, reconstruction, live interpretation and exhibit programs.

Requirements include an M.A. in material culture or related field, with a particular focus on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and three years experience in a museum context providing research support for the development of storylines and exhibits. Salary range mid \$30,000, plus good benefits. Send resume to David L. Pamperin, Director, Mackinac State Historic Parks, P.O. Box 370, Mackinac Island, Michigan 49757. EOE

University of Pittsburgh

History. Social and political history of the United States, 1850 to the present, especially twentieth century. Primary consideration will be given to those who study and teach about the relationships between social and political history rather than either one separately. Candidates must have significant publications (at least one book and another major project under way) and a commitment to teaching. Position effective fall term, 1991, subject to final budgetary approval. Rank and salary depend on qualifications. Send application, c.v., and three letters of reference to Professor Robert Doherty, Department of

History, 3P01 Forbes Quadrangle, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, by December 15, 1990. Applications from women and minorities are especially encouraged.

Yale University

History of Medicine. Applications are invited for a three-year term appointment as Assistant Professor in the Section of History of Medicine. A Ph.D. in history of medicine, history of science, or history, with concentration in history of medicine or history of life sciences, is expected. Preference may be given to a candidate whose areas of interest contribute to the integration of the history of medicine and the history of the basic sciences relevant to medicine. Deadline: December 1, 1990. Appointment begins July 1, 1991. Applications and other inquiries should be addressed to: Professor Frederic L. Holmes, Yale University, History of Medicine, P.O. Box 3333 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06510. The Section encourages applications from women and minority group members. AA/EOE

Saint Louis University

United States History. The department of history seeks applicants for a tenure-track appointment in United States history, with specialization in pre-Civil War political and social or constitutional areas, effective August 25, 1991, at the Assistant Professor level. Doctorate required. Candidate should be committed to teaching, demonstrate scholarly promise and be compatible with the mission of an urban, Jesuit Catholic university. Send letters of application, c.v., three letters of recommendation, and transcripts to: Martin G. Towey, Chair, Department of History, Saint Louis University, 221 N. Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63103. Applications will be accepted until November 30, 1990. Saint Louis University encourages applications from women and minorities. AA/EOE

The Schomburg Center

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture announces its Scholars-in-Residence Program for the academic year 1991-1992. The Fellowship Program is open to scholars in the humanities studying Black history and culture and to professionals in fields related to the Schomburg Center's collections and program activities. Fellows funded by the Program will spend six months or one year in residence at the Schomburg Center. The Fellowship stipend is \$13,750 for six months and up to \$27,500 for twelve months. Application deadline is January 15, 1991. For further information, contact Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-1801; (212)491-2203.

Bates College

African-American/20th Century US History. Bates College solicits applications for entry-level, tenure-track position beginning September 1991. The College has committed funds to support a program of African-American Studies with three new positions; authorization for History is provi-

sional. Candidates who are members of minority groups are encouraged to identify themselves. One survey course in 20th Century US required; other offerings open; good possibilities for small classes. Highly selective student body; diverse, congenial, respected Department. Salaries regularly ranked first quintile by AAUP; benefits include research assistance. Lewiston is one hour from Portland and the Ocean, two hours from White Mountains, three hours from Boston. Send letter, c.v., transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to John Cole, Department of History, Bates College, Lewiston, ME 04240. AA/EOE

Mansfield University

The History Department of Mansfield University is seeking a faculty person to teach survey courses in Western Civilization/U.S. History as well as courses in Third World History. Candidates with any related Third World work experience(s) and/or research are encouraged to apply. This is a full-time tenure-track position. A Masters is required. A Doctorate in discipline is necessary for tenure (doctorate is preferred). Competitive salary based on experience. Generous fringe benefits. Please submit a letter of intent, transcripts, resume and three current (1989-1990) letters of recommendation. All materials should be submitted to: Human Resources Department, Alumni Hall, Room G-1, Mansfield University, Mansfield, PA 16933. Please refer to Position F-79. The deadline for receipt of all materials is January 28, 1991. Mansfield University encourages the applications of women, minorities, and the handicapped. AA/EOE

Carnegie Mellon

Carnegie Mellon announces a tenure-track assistant professorship in recent international relations and emerging issues in security policy. Strong theoretical interest sought; issues concerning the developing world one desirable policy area. Part of a program focused on research in history and policy. Probable joint appointment with a social science department; interdisciplinary interests and background are welcome. Inquiries, applications and dossiers should be sent to Professor Daniel Resnick, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. AA/EOE

University of Wisconsin, River Falls U.S. History. Tenure-track, assistant professor to teach survey with specializations in 20th Century and Women's history. One additional field from the following desirable: African-American, Native American, Hispanic-American, Latin American, African, or Asian history. Ph.D. and teaching experience desirable. University of Wisconsin - River Falls is located 30 miles from the St. Paul/Minneapolis, MN metropolitan area. Minorities and women are especially encouraged to apply. Send letter, c.v., and three references to Kurt Leichtle, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, University of Wisconsin, River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022. Deadline December 10, 1990. EOE

Trinity University

Trinity University invites applications and nominations for the Halsell Distinguished Professorship in American (United States) History. Candidates should have established record of excellence as teachers and scholars and must be committed to undergraduate education in the tradition of the liberal arts and sciences. Expertise in any field of U.S. History. Appointment will begin 1991-92 academic year at the rank of Professor with tenure.

Trinity University is a selective, independent, coeducational, primarily residential and undergraduate institution, with enrollment of approx. 2400. Modern, attractive campus overlooks downtown San Antonio, a city rich in heritage and ethnic and cultural diversity with a population of about one million. Letter of application or acceptance of nomination, c.v., and names and addresses of at least three references should be sent by December 7, 1990, to Dr. Terry L. Smart, Chair, Department of History, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78212. Trinity University especially encourages applications from women and minority candidates. AA/EOE

U.S. Department of State

Deputy Historian/General Editor. Office of the Historian, Department of State. Manages and coordinates the planning, preparation, evaluation, and publication of the official historical record in *Foreign Relations of the United States*. Establishes scope, content, and format of the series, and oversees all aspects of the volumes through planning, compilation, and publication. Qualifications: in-depth knowledge of the history of U.S. foreign relations, knowledge of government record keeping, documentary editing skills, and proven management and negotiating ability. Salary: from \$60,000. Send SF-171 to William Z. Slany, Room 3100, SA-1, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-0103, (202)663-1123. Deadline: December 15, 1990.

The University of Sussex

Lectureship, Science in North America. North American Studies, School of English and American Studies, from 1st April 1991, for three years in the first instance. Salary in the Lecturer grade A scale (£12,086 - £16,755 per annum) according to age and experience, plus membership of USS.

The post will entail developing and teaching the North American Studies component of new degrees in Science with North American Studies, to be introduced in 1991-92. Preference to candidates with research interests within the following fields of American or Canadian Studies: History of Science and Technology; Science Policy; History of Business Culture. The appointee will be a member of the American Studies Subject Group and will also teach American Studies major degree courses. For an application form and further details of the post please send a large self-addressed envelope (no stamp) to Artemis Harman, Personnel Office, Sussex House, The University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RH.

Telephone Brighton (0273) 678202.
Closing date for application: November
30th 1990. EOE

University of California, Los Angeles

Senior U.S. History. The UCLA Department of History wishes to make an appointment to a senior-level full professorship in United States History. The appointment is designed for a distinguished historian with substantial publications. Candidates should have worked in one or more of the following fields: (1) the antebellum period; (2) intellectual history since 1865; (3) the relationship between the state and society. After their work has been carefully evaluated, selected finalists will be invited to speak at UCLA in the Fall of 1991. Salary open; duties commence Fall 1992. Expressions of interest, c.v. and a list of three to five references, should be received by March 15, 1991; nominations of others are also welcome and should be received by January 15, 1991. Earlier responses may be discussed at the AHA convention in December 1990 and are encouraged. Communicate with Daniel W. Howe, Chair, U.S. History Search Committee, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles 90024. AA/EOE

Millersville University

History Department, one year, full-time, temporary. Millersville University of Pennsylvania's History Department seeks a one-year replacement in U.S. Colonial and American Revolution, who will also be expected to teach U.S. survey courses. Position available 1-91-92 academic year. Replacement will be offered at the rank of Assistant Professor (Ph.D. required) or Instructor (ABD required). Applications received by December 15, 1990 will receive full consideration. Applications received after that date may receive consideration at the discretion of the search committee. Submit c.v., copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and three original letters of reference to: Dr. Frank Bremer, New Staff Committee/OAH1190, History Department, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551. AA/EOE

Millersville University

History Department, full-time, tenure track. Millersville University of Pennsylvania's History Department seeks a tenure-track candidate in U.S. History, with a specialization in the 1789-1877 period and Afro-American History, who will be expected to teach U.S. history surveys. Position available 1991-92 academic year. Appointment will be made at the rank of Assistant/Associate Professor. Ph.D. required. Applications received by December 15, 1990 will receive full consideration; applications received after that date may receive consideration at the discretion of the search committee. Submit c.v., copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and three original letters of reference to: Dr. G. Terry Madonna, Chair, New Staff Committee/OAH1190, History Department, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551. AA/EOE

Michigan State University

History of Science. Expected full-time position, Assistant Professor, tenure system, beginning September 15, 1991. Ap-

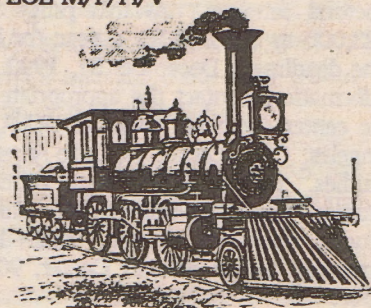
proval pending with Provost Office. Require: Ph.D. History of Science, teaching experience, scholarly achievement, teaching competence in history of biology. To teach also introduction to Science/Technology Studies emphasizing writing. Load normally two courses/term. Minorities/women encouraged. Work closely with undergraduates. Research expected. Salary commensurate with experience. Appointment joint with History (one course/year). Apply by December 1 with c.v., three support letters to Edward Ingraham, Director, Lyman Briggs School, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48825-1107.

Purdue University

Women's Studies; associate or full professor. Appointment half-time in Women's Studies and half-time in any one of several tenure-home departments, including: Communication; Foreign Languages and Literatures; History; and Psychological Sciences. For other fields, inquire at address below. Qualifications: Ph.D. or equivalent, outstanding record of publication in women's studies and the home discipline, and demonstrated teaching ability. Send letter of application, c.v., one or two sample publications, and three letters of recommendation or three names and addresses of references to: Berenice A. Carroll, Director, Women's Studies Program, 170 Peirce Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907; (317)494-8762. Applications are due by December 1, but the deadline will remain open until a suitable applicant is hired. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged. AA/EOE

Saint Louis University

Department Chair. The Department of History, Saint Louis University, invites applications for Chair of the Department, effective July 1, 1990. Specialization open. Must qualify for a senior-level appointment, and should have a strong record of scholarship, evidence of teaching excellence, administrative skills, and commitment to development of the Department's faculty, programs, and students. Salary competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Saint Louis University is an urban Jesuit Catholic University with a strong reputation for liberal arts education and commitment to scholarly achievement. Send letter of application, c.v., list of references and supporting materials to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, Saint Louis University, 221 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63103. Upon receipt of application, qualified applicants will be furnished with more detailed information about the position, department, and university. Application deadline: December 10, 1990 or until position filled. Preliminary interviews conducted at AHA meeting in New York. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged. AA/EOE M/F/H/V



Activities of Members

James Harvey Young, Emory University, delivered the 1990 David L. Cowen Lecture in the History of Pharmacy, at the College of Pharmacy, Rutgers University.

Philip McGuire, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, has been named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Fayetteville State University.

The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress: 1789-1989 by Kenneth C. Martis, West Virginia University, was designated one of the "Best Reference Books of 1989" by the *Library Journal*.

The following OAH members have received 1990 fellowships or grants from the American Council of Learned Societies: Ann D. Braude, John L. Brooke, James F. Cooper, Wayne K. Durrill, Noralee Frankel, Cheryl L. Greenberg, James E. Goodman, Janet C. Irons, Allan L. Kulikoff, Hannah Kliger, Stephanie McCurry, Robert C. Post, Andrew Jon Rotter, Paul Russell Spickard, Mart Allen Stewart, Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Altina L. Waller, Eli Zaretsky.

T. H. Breen, Northwestern University, has been chosen for one of two 1990 Historic Preservation Book Awards for *Imagining the Past: East Hampton Histories*. He has also been appointed Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions and the Professorial Fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge University, England.

Blanche Linden-Ward's *Silent City on a Hill: Landscapes of Memory and Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery* has also been chosen to receive a 1990 Historic Preservation Book Award.

George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, has received an award from the Ford Foundation Post Doctoral Fellowships for Minorities Program.

Richard Wade, City University of New York Graduate Center, has been appointed the Chair of the New York Commission on Libraries.

Donald R. Hickey, Wayne State College (Nebraska), has received the American Military Institute's Best Book Award for 1990 for *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict*.

Gary W. Gallagher has been named head of the history department at Pennsylvania State University.

David M. Ellis recently received an honorary L.H.D. from Hamilton College.

Glen Jeansonne, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has received a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for research on "Women of the Far Right."

The following OAH members have been named 1990 Hoover Scholars by the Hoover Presidential Library Association's

Independent Fellowship and Grant Committee: Rosemary Carroll, Gail Evans, Monty Penkower, and David Sheinin.

James P. Danky has been awarded a Fulbright grant to study contemporary ethnic and minority publishing at the British Library.

Bernice F. Guillaume has received a 1990-91 Newberry Library Short-Term Fellowship.

OAH members have received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the following categories for U.S. History:

University Teachers: Ruth H. Bloch, Paul K. Conkin, Alexander Keyssar, Robert Rodgers Korstad, Gloria L. Main, and Mary P. Ryan.

College Teachers and Independent Scholars: Terry L. Alford, Faye E. Dudden, Dana L. Frank, Jonathan A. Glickstein, John H. Roper, E. Anthony Rotundo, Winifred D. Wandersee, William A. Link, James H. Merrell, James R. Reckner, Leo P. Ribuffo, Howard P. Segal, and Robert M. Weir.

Summer Seminars for School Teachers: John E. O'Connor and Elisabeth I. Perry.

Calls for Papers

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

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

The Coalition for Western Women's History calls for papers, media productions, or panels for a conference entitled "Suspect Terrain: Surveying the Women's West." The Center may be able to subsidize participants. A volume and video are to be published and produced from this conference. Submit a two-page proposal and c.v. by November 15, 1990, to Center for Great Plains Studies, 1213 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0314.

The New River Symposium calls for papers in the physical and social sciences and in the humanities for its April 11-13, 1991, symposium. Themes should concern interrelationships of natural, physical, and/or human environments. Send proposals to the Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 246, Glen Jean, WV 25846; (304) 465-0508. Deadline is December 1, 1990.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association seeks proposals for panels and papers for its convention in

Kona, Hawaii, August 14, 1991. Send proposals for U.S. History to Bruce Schulman, Dept. of History, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024. The deadline for proposals is **December 15, 1990**.

The Conference on Black History seeks papers and proposals addressing the theme "Building African-American Communities in Pennsylvania" for its 1991 Pittsburgh meeting. Send proposals to Robert Weible, Chief, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 787-3034. Deadline is **December 15, 1990**.

The Northwest and the Southwest Oral History Associations seek papers for their Reno conference, May 2-4, 1991. The theme is "The Evolving West." Researchers in all fields are encouraged, provided that interviewing is central to their work. Send a 250-word proposal and c.v. by **December 15, 1990**, to Art Hansen, Department of History, California State University-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634.

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic seeks papers and panels for its 1991 convention in Madison, WI, July 26-28. Send proposals and c.v. to Donald R. Hickey, SHEAR Program Chair, Wayne State College, Wayne, NE 68787. Presenters are expected to be members of SHEAR at time of the convention. Deadline is **December 21, 1990**.

The Southern Labor Studies Conference will meet in Atlanta, GA, October 10-12, 1991. Papers are invited on all aspects of labor history, especially topics involving southern textiles, black workers, and Latin American labor. Proposals must be submitted by **December 31, 1990**. For information, contact Gary M. Fink, Department of History, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303-3083; (404) 651-2250.

Louisiana State University calls for papers for its September 19-20, 1991, conference on "The Bill of Rights in a Bicentennial Perspective." Emphasis should be on case studies of great justices and the Bill of Rights. Deadline is **January 15, 1991**. Limited stipends are available. Contact William D. Pederson, LSUS, 148 BH, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71115-2399; (318) 797-5337.

The Maryland Historian seeks papers for its spring/summer 1991 issue concerning "Post Structuralism and the Study of the Past." Theoretically oriented papers as well as those based on original research are welcome. The deadline is **February 1, 1991**. For information, contact Jeffrey Hearn, Editor, *The Maryland Historian*, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; (301) 405-4331.

The editors of *Research in Social Policy* seek theoretically oriented and interdisciplinary papers which critique social policies that concern the oppressed, e.g. women, racial minorities, aged, etc. Papers should be no longer than 40 pages. Send manuscripts by **February 15, 1991** to John H. Stanfield, II, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

The Siena College interdisciplinary conference seeks papers commemorating the centennial of the deaths of Melville and Whitman. Topics include the era, social change, the sea, and more. Send inquiries to Thomas O. Kelly, II, Department of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211. Deadline is **March 31, 1991**.

The League of World War I Aviation Historians is sponsoring a student paper competition open to undergraduate and graduate students. First prize is \$250, and five honorable mention awards will receive \$100 each for a paper on any aspect of aviation. Deadline is **May 31, 1991**. For information, contact Noel Shirley, 727 Swanswood Court, San Jose, CA 95120.

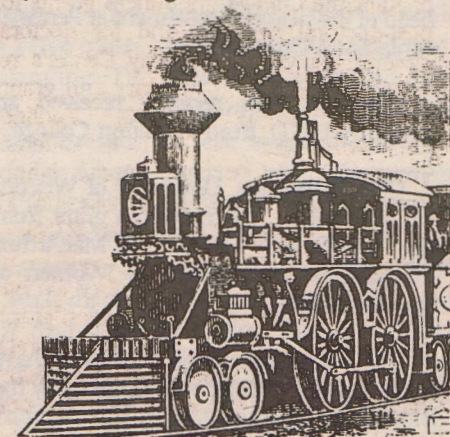
The American Society for Legal History calls for papers to be presented at its October 25-26, 1991, meeting in San Francisco. Especially solicited are papers that relate law and legal change to a larger society. For information, contact 1991 program chairman, David J. Langum, Cumberland School of Law, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, AL 35229; (205) 870-2424. (No deadline given).

The University of Leiden, the Netherlands requests proposals for papers and workshops for "By Sea and by Air: Five Centuries of Interaction between the Low Countries and the Americas, 1492-1992," to be held June 4-6, 1992. Send proposals to S. Tabeling, Conference Secretary, Department of History, University of Leiden, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA-Leiden, The Netherlands. (No deadline given).

Goshen College calls for papers concerning historical pacifism in religious traditions other than historic peace churches for a possible conference and/or anthology. Send abstracts to Theron F. Schlabach, Dept. of History, Goshen College, Goshen, IN 46526. (No deadline given).

The New England Historical Association seeks papers dealing with any period for its April 19-20, 1991, meeting at the American Antiquarian Association in Worcester, Massachusetts. Send proposals to Alan J. Reinerman, Vice-President, NEHA, History Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167. (No deadline given).

The Southwest Labor Studies Association invites papers on all aspects of labor history for its March 22-23, 1991, conference at the University of the Pacific. For information, contact Sally M. Miller, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211. (No deadline given).



Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Institute of Early American History and Culture will award a two-year post-doctoral fellowship, beginning July 1, 1991. The fellowship provides a \$25,000 stipend, office, research, and computer facilities, as well as limited travel funds. Foreign nationals must have lived in the United States for the three years immediately preceding the fellowship date. For information, contact Director, IEAHC, P.O. Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187. The deadline is **November 15, 1990**.

The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research offers the Rose and Isidore Drench Fellowship to post-doctoral scholars for research in American Jewish History at the YIVO library and archives. A \$2000 stipend will be awarded for a one- to three-month period in 1991. Special consideration will be given to individuals working on aspects of the Jewish labor movement. The deadline is **December 1, 1990**. For information, contact Jessica Kligman; (212) 535-6700.

The Women's History Research and Grants Project of the Minnesota Historical Society invites applications for its 1991 Grants Program. Grants of up to \$1000 to support research and from \$1000 to \$5000 to support research and writing will be awarded. Six copies of the application must be postmarked by **December 28, 1990**. For information and forms, contact the Minnesota Historical Society Research Department, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101; (612) 297-2221.

The University of Kentucky will award a prize for the best article in African-American history published during 1989 and 1990. The deadline is **December 31, 1990**. Send two copies to George C. Herring, Chair, Department of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027.

The Evangelical Scholarship Initiative offers six post-doctoral fellowships of \$30,000 each for scholars in the humanities, social sciences, or theological disciplines who identify themselves as evangelical Christians. The deadline is **December 31, 1990**. For information contact, Michael Hamilton, Evangelical Scholarship Initiative, G151 Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; (219) 239-8347.

UCLA's Institute of American Cultures, in cooperation with the University's four ethnic centers, offers fellowships to post-doctoral scholars. Awards range from \$23,000 to \$28,000 for a year (or less). The deadline is **December 31, 1990**. For information, contact the appropriate ethnic center (with zip code) at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA: Center for Afro-American Studies, 90024-1545; Asian American Studies Center, 90024-1546; Chicano Studies Research Center, 90024-1544; American Indian Studies Center, 90024-1548.

The Thomas A. Edison Papers invites applications for a possible post-doctoral fellowship in historical editing beginning after January 15, 1991. Send c.v. and three references to Thomas A. Edison Papers, Van Dyck Hall, Room 113, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Deadline is **January 9, 1991**.

The University of Michigan's Research and Training Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy offers one-year postdoctoral fellowships to American minority scholars to expand knowledge in all social sciences. Applicants must have completed their Ph.D. by August 1, 1991. The application deadline is **January 10, 1991**. For an application, contact the Program on Poverty, the Underclass and Public Policy, School of Social Work, 1065 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285.

Ford Foundation Post-doctoral Fellowships for Minorities are available for scholars in science, engineering, and the humanities. Deadline is **January 11, 1991**. For information, contact the Fellowship Office, GR420A, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418.

The North American Society for Sport History offers the NASSH Book Award in any sport history aspect, awarding \$500 and a certificate. Anthologies, texts, translations, and collections of documents will not be considered. For information and submissions, contact Stephen Hardy, Book Award Chair, Department of Physical Education, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. Deadline is **January 15, 1991**.

Public Humanities Fellowships are available with grants of up to \$2,500 for projects that make the humanities accessible to the Indiana public. Applicants must be residents of Indiana and have advanced degrees in the humanities. Proposals should include a cover sheet (with an original signature), c.v., and three letters of recommendation. Send six copies to Public Humanities Fellowships, Indiana Humanities Council, 1500 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317) 638-1500. Deadline is **January 15, 1991**.

The National Air and Space Museum offers Guggenheim and A. Verville Fellowships for one year and nine-to-twelve months respectively. The Guggenheim fellowship offers a \$13,000 stipend for pre-doctoral candidates and a \$21,000 stipend for post-doctoral candidates. The A. Verville Fellowship offers a \$26,000 stipend for a twelve-month period. For applications, contact Interpretive Programs, 3356 B, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Deadline is **January 15, 1991**.

The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library offers short-term fellowships for visiting scholars pursuing post-doctoral or equivalent research in its collections. Fellowships must be taken up between September 1991 and May 1992 and offer a \$1,500 monthly stipend and travel expenses. Send a c.v., brief proposal, and two letters of recommendation to Director, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Ha-

ven, CT 06520-1603. The deadline is **January 15, 1991**.

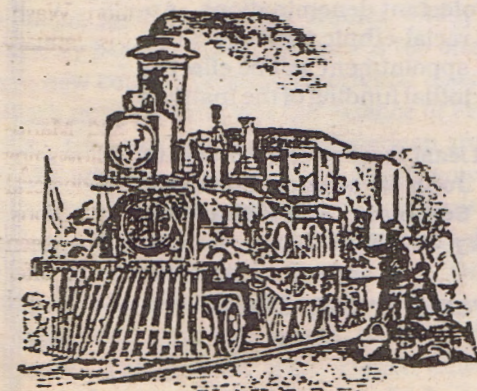
The Schomburg Center for research in Black Culture announces its 1991-92 Scholars-in-Residence Program, open to scholars in the humanities studying black history and culture and to professionals in fields related to the Center's collections. Two fellowships will be awarded for six- or twelve-month periods with stipends of \$13,750 and up to \$27,500 respectively. The deadline is **January 15, 1991**. For information, write Arnold Rampersad, Co-Director, Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-1801; (212) 491-2203.

The Five College Fellowship Program for Minority Scholars announces a one-year fellowship with a \$20,000 stipend, office, library privileges, and housing or housing assistance for post-doctoral, minority graduate students. The deadline is **January 15, 1991**. For information, contact Lorna M. Peterson, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Incorporated, P.O. Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004; (413) 256-8316.

The Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College seeks nominations for the 1991 Historic Preservation Book Awards. Books first available in the United States in 1990 will be eligible. Nominations must be postmarked by **January 15, 1991** and sent to the Chair, Historic Preservation Book Awards Committee, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358. Nominations are to be accompanied by six copies of the work nominated.

Maurice L. Richardson Fellowships are available for graduate study in the history of medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Stipends range from \$500 to \$12,300 per academic year. The deadline is **January 15, 1991**. Apply to Department of the History of Medicine, 1420 Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

The John Carter Brown Library will award two types of research fellowships for the year 1991-92: short-term fellowships for two-to-four months with a \$900 stipend per month; long-term NEH fellowships for six months with \$14,100 stipends, and ten months with \$23,500 stipends. Recipients must be in residence at the library. Travel grants for up to \$600 are also available for scholars who wish to use the collections for two months or less. Contact Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. The deadline is **January 15, 1991**.



The National Endowment for the Humanities provides grants of \$750 to assist American scholars in the long-distance travel costs to research collections throughout the world. Deadlines are **January 15, 1991** and **July 15, 1991**. For applications and information, contact Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

The Center for the Critical Analysis of Contemporary Culture at Rutgers University offers fellowships concerning "Science, Technology, and Culture." A \$32,000 stipend will be given. The deadline is **January 25, 1991**. For information, contact the CCACC, 8 Bishop Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (908) 932-8426.

The Essex Institute offers research fellowships to encourage use of its Salem library and museum collections concerning New England history. Stipends will be awarded for up to two months at \$500 per month, with possibility of free housing. The deadline is **January 31, 1991**, for projects beginning after June 1. Contact the Fellowship Program, Essex Institute, 132 Essex Street, Salem, MA 01970; (508) 744-3390.

The Costume Society of America offers The Stella Blum Research Grant for research projects in the North American costume field for students who are in a degree program and for Costume Society members. The award is \$3,000. The deadline is **February 1, 1991**. For inquiries and applications contact the Costume Society of America, Stella Blum Research Grant, 55 Edgewater Drive, P.O. Box 73, Earleville, MD 21919; (301) 275-2329.

The Society for History in the Federal Government invites submissions for four awards that recognize contributions to federal government history: The Henry Adams Prize for a book; the James Madison Prize for a published article; the John Wesley Powell Prize for a visual historical presentation done on behalf of the federal government; and the Thomas Jefferson Prize for an edited collection of documents. Submission deadline is **February 1, 1991**. Contact: Terrence J. Gough, SHFG Awards Committee, PO Box 6222, Arlington, VA 22206; 703-693-6293.

The American Association for the History of Medicine offers the 1991 Shryock Medal Essay Contest concerning any topic in the history of medicine for American or Canadian graduate students in the humanities or social sciences. Inquiries should be addressed to Bert Hansen, Chair of the Shryock Medal Committee, Research Foundation of CUNY, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003. Deadline is **February 1, 1991**.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission's Records Program announces its grant application deadlines for fiscal year 1991, which are **February 1, 1991**, and **June 1, 1991**. Proposal types are considered against each deadline. For information, program guidelines, or proposal ideas, contact the Records Program, NHPRC (NPR), National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 501-5610.

The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy is accepting applications until **February 1, 1991**, for graduate research grants totalling \$5,000 annually. Guidelines for applications should be requested from the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53706-1508; (608) 262-5378.

The Hagley Museum and Library and the Department of History at the University of Delaware offer Hagley Fellowships to graduates interested in careers as college teachers or as professionals in museums and historical agencies. Inquiries should be sent to the Associate Coordinator, Hagley Program, Department of History, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; (302) 451-8226. Deadline is **February 1, 1991**.

The Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania is now accepting applications for summer 1991 research fellowships. One or two grants of up to \$1500 each for 4-6 weeks are offered. Application deadline is **February 15, 1991**. For information, contact the Archives and Special Collections on Women in Medicine, The Medical College of Pennsylvania, 3300 Henry Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19129.

The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy Governance of Nonprofit Organizations Fellowship Program will award up to fifteen fellowships for young faculty members for 1991-92. Deadline is **February 15, 1991**. For information contact James R. Wood, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University, 550 West North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3162; (317) 274-4200.

The Hoover Presidential Library-Fellowships and Grants Program offers post-doctoral fellowships of up to \$10,000 and travel and expense grants of up to \$1,000 for post-doctoral research. Proposals must concern Herbert Hoover's private and public affairs via the Herbert Hoover Library holdings. Applications are available from the chairman of the Fellowship and Grants Committee, Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358; (319) 643-5327. The deadline is **March 1, 1991**.

The Early American Industries Association offers \$1,000 grants for research leading to publication. For information, contact Charles F. Hummel, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735. Deadline is **March 15, 1991**.

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College announces grants for post-doctoral research and for doctoral dissertations via the Murray Center's resources. Research topics vary and grants range from \$2,500 to 5,000. Deadlines are **April 1** and **15, 1991**, for different grants. For information, contact Nancy Kressin, The Murray Research Center, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Atlanta History: A Journal of Georgia and the South offers prepublication grants for articles dealing with general interpretations of southern history. *Atlanta History* has first right of refusal. Submit a one-

page proposal to Brad Rice, Atlanta History Center, 3101 Andrews Drive, Atlanta, GA 30305. (No deadline given).

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces summer institutes and seminars to be held across the country and abroad in the summer, 1991. Eligibility differs in each program, but successful applicants will receive stipends. For information and a list of institutes and seminars, contact NEH 1991 Summer Institutes and Seminars, Room 406, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506. (No deadline given).

The NEH Division of Research Programs makes available a pamphlet detailing requirements and procedures for applications. For a copy, write Division of Research Programs, Room 318, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

Meetings and Conferences

The New Jersey History Commission's Conference, "The European Age of Exploration and the Cultural Foundations of Colonial North America", will be held in Princeton, NJ, on **December 1, 1990**. The registration fee will be \$20 with lunch, \$15 without. For information, contact Annual Conference, NJ Historical Commission, Dept. of State, 4 N. Broad St., CN 305, Trenton, NJ 08625; (609) 292-6062.

The Federal Archives Administration offers a training course from **December 3-7, 1990**, covering a variety of topics in federal records management. Registration is limited to federal government employees. For information, call (202) 501-1212. Send authorized training forms to Federal Archives Administration, Office of Public Programs (NEE), National Archives, Washington, DC 20408.

"Preservation of Library and Archival Materials" will be **February 28-March 1, 1991**, in Washington, D.C. For information contact The Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges, 1446 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3492.

The Museum of African-American Life and Culture in Dallas, Texas, is sponsoring "African-American History in Texas" on **February 16, 1991**. For information, contact W. Marvin Dulaney, Conference Chair, the Museum of African-American Life and Culture, P.O. Box 26153, Dallas, TX 75226; (214) 565-9026.

The United States Capitol Historical Society will sponsor a symposium on "The Bill of Rights: Government Proscribed," **March 13-14, 1991**, in Washington, DC. The program will consist of four sessions and a concluding lecture, followed by a reception. For information, write Ronald Hoffman, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-7315.

The 1991 meeting of the American Military Institute will be held in Durham,

NC, March 22-23. The theme will be "The New Military History". For information, contact Alex Roland, Department of History, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708; (919) 684-2758.

"The Winter Soldiers—20 years later" will be in March 1991 (no day listed), at UMass-Boston. For information, contact Paul Atwood, William Joiner Center, Harbor Campus, University of Massachusetts-Boston, MA 02125; (617) 287-5850.

Millersville University of Pennsylvania will host an international conference on "Puritanism in Old and New England," April 4-6, 1991. For information, contact Francis J. Bremer, History Department, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551; (717) 569-8308.

A conference on the life and work of C. L. R. James will be held at Wellesley

College on April 19-21, 1991. For information, contact William E. Cain, Department of Black Studies, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181.

The Rocky Mountain Regional World History Association will sponsor a conference, "Our Changing World in Historical Perspective," April 25-27, 1991 at the USAF Academy. For information, contact Major W. J. Williams, HQ USAFA/DFH, USAF Academy, CO 80840-5701; (719) 472-3634.

The Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies will be held April 25-28, 1991, in Washington, DC. For information, contact Alfred Oberberger, German Department, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057.

A conference on "Mennonites and Alternative Service in World War II" will be

at Goshen College in Goshen, IN, May 30-June 1, 1991. For information, write John Oyer, Goshen College, Goshen, IN 46526.

The First International Conference on Deaf History, June 20-22, 1991, will be held at Gallaudet University. For information, contact J. V. Van Cleve, History Dept., Gallaudet University, 800 Florida Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20002; (202) 651-5474.

The National Forest History and Interpretation Symposium/Workshop, June 20-22, 1991, will be held in Missoula, Montana. For details, contact the Center for Continuing Education, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812; (406) 243-4623.

The Coalition for Western Women's History is offering a multi-cultural confer-

ence entitled "Suspect Terrain: Surveying the Women's West," August 7-9, 1991, in Lincoln Nebraska. For information, contact the Center for Great Plains Studies, 1213 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0314.

The Washington Seminar on American History and Culture meets monthly to discuss work-in-progress and completed scholarship. Papers are submitted and circulated in advance; \$15 contributions are required for membership. For information, contact James M. Banner, Jr., 1847 Ontario Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20009; (202) 462-5655.



Future OAH Annual Meetings

Louisville

April 11-14, 1991

Chicago

April 2-5, 1992

Anaheim

April 14-17, 1993

Atlanta

April 14-17, 1994

Washington, DC

March 30-April 2, 1995

Carnegie Mellon University

Henry W. Luce Professorship
in Technology & Social Change

Carnegie Mellon University announces the availability of the Henry W. Luce Professorship in Technology & Social Change for September 1, 1991. Possibilities exist for either a permanent or a visiting appointment.

This position will be open to scholars with a Ph.D. and an outstanding record in research and publication. Persons with degrees in history and the social sciences with research interests that fall into the general area of technology and social change, and engineers and scientists with strong social interests, are encouraged to apply. Particular preference will be given to scholars working in the areas of communications and the information revolution; computers and computing; industrial change and industrial policy; environment; and R&D policy.

Interested parties should send their vitae and a brief statement of current research interests to: Dr. Joel A. Tarr, Associate Dean, College of Humanities & Social Sciences, Baker Hall 260, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Individual will be responsible to teach American Civilization and World Civilization introductory courses and upper division courses in the History of Ideas. Seeking candidates with a background in research, writing, and college level teaching experience. PhD in History required. Salary and benefits are competitive. Candidates who apply can meet with Weber State University representatives for interview at American Historical Association Conference in New York in December, 1990.

Send curriculum vita, evidence of teaching effectiveness, samples of publications, graduate transcripts, evidence of community involvement, and three letters of reference to History Department Search Committee, c/o Human Resource Dept., Weber State College, Ogden, UT 84408-1016.

Minority and women applicants are encouraged to apply. Screening of applicants will begin January 1, 1991. Applications for this position will not be accepted unless received or postmarked before close of business on December 28 unless the closing date is extended by the search committee or hiring authority. WSC is an AA/EO Employer



LOUISVILLE
SEMINARY

— Director —

Louisville Institute for the Study of
Protestantism and American Culture

A Director is needed for the newly-established Louisville Institute for the Study of Protestantism and American Culture. Funded by the Lilly Endowment, the Institute will undertake a program of funding and coordinating research on Protestantism in American culture and leadership development for Protestant denominations. The Institute is affiliated with Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. in a field of religious studies or in a closely-related discipline and a record of published scholarship. Applicants should be knowledgeable of scholarship on American Protestantism from a variety of disciplines and conversant with leadership education issues in Protestant denominations. Applications from women and racial-ethnic minority candidates are encouraged. The appointment will be effective in the summer of 1991. The initial funding of the Institute will be for five years.

Resumes and a list of at least three references should be submitted to President John M. Mulder, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1044 Alta Vista Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40205.

Deadline: November 30, 1990

American History Abroad: France

From Fohlen Page 3

publications. One can say that there are two categories of American historians, some trained in history and others in Anglo-American studies. So far, there has been no feud between them, as each has to benefit from the experience of the others.

French historians of the U.S. have not yet felt the need to have their own journal. They prefer to publish articles in existing reviews, especially *Revue française d'études américaines* or *Etudes canadiennes*. A recent move has been the creation in 1988 of *Société des études nord-américaines*, which is open to all persons interested in an interdisciplinary approach to North America (U.S. and Canada). There is a need to know what people are doing in various fields and to bring together historians, political scientists, geographers and economists. The members of this association meet informally every month in Paris and discuss a topic of interest to all. One of the aims is to attract younger people to present and discuss their research, to make them known to others. In November 1989, the SENA held a two-day meeting on the present state of American history in France, making comparison to the work of German academics. The proceedings of this conference will be published in a special issue of the *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine* later this year. This will be the first evaluation of American history in the country,

and it could be the beginning of meetings with historians of North America in other countries.

Some recent developments may be pointed out in the field of publishing. As sources in American history are not readily available to students and researchers, some university presses have launched new series in this field, especially the Presses de l'Université de Nancy, which is publishing two parallel series of documents in English and with introductions and commentaries in French. The first series is a documentary history of the U.S. from the origins to the present. Ten volumes are planned, eight of which have been published. The second series is a thematic (or methodic) history, with six volumes planned or published. The volumes are available in inexpensive paperbacks and aimed mainly at students. Also, in recent years, the number of books in American history has increased, although commercial publishers are still reluctant because, according to them, the market is too small. This explains

Although there is a French tradition of research institutes abroad...the United States has never been considered as a major field for foreign studies.

why some of the most interesting studies are published by university presses and have only a limited circulation. A new and interesting trend has been the renewal of a tradition forgotten in the last twenty years, publication of French translations of important American works. Among the most important have books by Arthur D. Chandler, Richard B. Morris and Richard Hofstadter.

Two unanswered issues remain. In the departments of history, American history is still considered to be a marginal field. Few universities offer permanent training in American history. It may appear in the curriculum from time to time, and more so when it is required for national examinations, only once every five or six years. In the departments of Anglo-American studies, the problem is different. Americanists have to compete against Anglicists who quite often consider that Great Britain is and must remain the core of the training and that study of the U.S. is but an appendix. Strangely enough, British imperialism is still alive while American expansionism still has to fight to find its way. There are more students in American civilization in these departments than in the departments of history, although they are not really trained as historians.

Even if American history is still in its infancy in France, it has gained some respect among the historians and civilisationnistes. The main con-

The preservation of the French language...has been considered more important than expanding studies into non-French speaking countries.

cern is the training of younger people who could strengthen and expand the field and open new directions of research. As there are few specialized positions in American history, younger people hesitate to qualify in this field, out of fear of not finding a job. The great expansion of American studies as a whole goes back to the 1950s, and it was more to the advantage of literature and civilization rather than to history. In recent years, the lack of money, a diminishing interest, and shifting priorities have reduced, in France as well as in other European countries, the impact of American history in academic life. Much has yet to be done to lift it to a main and permanent status in French universities. ■

Claude Fohlen is professor of American history at the University of Paris I. Editorial consultants for "American History Abroad" are Peter Boyle, University of Nottingham, England, and Wolfgang Helbig, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany.

Why TV Needs Historical Consultants

From Jenkins Page 6

Evans would have precluded such collaboration. Moreover, William Jennings Bryan did not compromise with Evans in order to switch the nomination to John W. Davis. Bryan was not a supporter of either Smith, an avowed wet, or Davis, a Wall Street banker. In focusing on the Democratic convention, the author of the movie is trying to offer the viewer an example of just how powerful the Klan was in 1924. Some writers might claim poetic license as justification for the historic inaccuracies present in this portrayal. My contention is that the point could have been made without misleading the viewer about the roles of Stephenson or William Jennings Bryan.

The obvious question for historians is what role the profession should play in dealing with inaccurate and misleading docu-dramas.

Another unjustified attempt to reveal the problems of the Klan nationally was a scene in which nightriders burned down the house of an Indiana black man who had dared to register to vote. No such incident occurred in Indiana, where blacks were permitted to vote. This scene unreasonably misrepresents the distinctions between Southern and Northern wings of the Klan.

Smaller, yet significant, errors include: the mentioning of Al Capone as a national crime figure by 1924; the inauguration of Stephenson as Indiana Grand Dragon after the Democratic convention of 1924; the contention that the Indianapolis Times did not print the details of the abduction and rape until after Oberholtzer's death out of concern for her reputation. The most baffling distortion of all was the scene in which a black convict testified against prison guard Earl Klinck, one of Stephenson's co-defendants. The convict's testimony discredited Klinck's alibi—that he could not have returned the battered Madge Oberholtzer to her family because he was at the state prison farm

The leading characters were portrayed as good-looking and well proportioned when in reality they were average in looks and above average in body weight.

at the time. The convict suggested to "Clél Henry" that the case was lost if he relied on a black man's testimony. In the actual trial, the prosecution had white witnesses as well, including the receiving clerks at the prison farm, who also disputed Klinck's claim. Although this plotline gives the viewer a sense of justice or revenge, it is not accurate, nor does it seem consistent with the earlier portrayal of the position of blacks in Indiana.

The obvious question for historians is what role the profession should play in dealing with inaccurate and misleading docu-dramas. Admittedly, at the end of the movie, after most of the credits had run, there was a statement

that "certain persons and events in this film are fictitious and in such instances similarities to actual persons or events are unintentional." Does such a statement compensate, however, for a verbal declaration at the beginning that the presentation was based on a true story? Legally, it does, but in no way does such a statement enable the viewer to judge the level of distortion. Perhaps we need to request a clearer statement at the beginning of the story, or that the names be changed. Another option might be for the networks to employ a historical consultant, just as medical or legal consultants have been employed in recent years. An historical consultant could help producers avoid errors that misrepresent the past. It is time, I believe, for the TV networks to revise the way they treat our past. ■

William D. Jenkins is professor of history at Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, and author of *Steel Valley Klan*.

THE CIVIL WAR

New from Award-winning documentary filmmaker Ken Burns

Here is the Civil War as it was—the most terrible war in American history, fought in 10,455 American places from New Mexico and Tennessee to Vermont and Florida. Three million Americans fought in it and over 600,000 men—two percent of the population—died.

What began as a bitter regional conflict between Union and States' rights ended as a struggle over the meaning of freedom in America.

THE CIVIL WAR is the first full-scale film history of the terrible conflict that tore the country apart and defined us as a nation.

BUY THE ENTIRE SERIES OF 9 VHS VIDEOCASSETTES FOR \$450. THIS VERY SPECIAL PRICE INCLUDES:

- 9 Videocassettes
- A comprehensive Teachers' Guide which includes program synopses; reproducible student handouts; before and after viewing activities; and discussion questions
- A Civil War Map
- A Timeline Poster
- An Index of People, Places and Events

These specially prepared print materials, available exclusively from PBS VIDEO are provided with each series purchase.

PBS VIDEO
Public Broadcasting Service
1320 Braddock Place,
Alexandria, VA 22314-1698
800/424-7963



Young Abraham Lincoln

The tradition of excellence continues... from PBS.

The Institute will introduce participants to the writings of women intellectuals from the 17th century to today. Representing diverse geographic and chronological settings, the writers are basically social commentators, beginning with the political and religious conservative, Mary Astell of 17th century England, to Phillis Wheatley's criticism of American revolutionaries' call for individual liberties while exempting slaves, to the radical thought of Rosa Luxemburg in Germany and Ding Ling in China in the early 20th century. Some concentrated on issues they saw as directly tied to their status as a sex while most dealt with concerns and arguments which were not sex specific, engaging male writers equally. They insisted on the right to espouse their own conceptions of political reality, creating rich and varied intellectual traditions. Some, like Emily Dickinson, worked in obscurity, while others, Catharine Macaulay, Germaine de Stael, Frances Wright, Ida Wells-Barnett, and Jane Addams played key roles in defining intellectual and political issues.

For application and inquiries, please contact: Theresa Hagemann, The Center for Women's Studies, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45221-0164; telephone (513)556-6776

Eligible Participants:
Faculty who teach
history, political theory
and women's studies

Re-Reading Intellectual History Integrating Women's Social and Political Thought into the Undergraduate Curriculum

An NEH Summer Institute
July 15 to August 16, 1991

Core faculty:
Hilda L. Smith, Director
Berenice A. Carroll
David A. Grimsted

Arnita A. Jones, Acting Executive Secretary
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199
ISSN: 0196-3341

Non Profit Organization
Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 116
Bloomington, IN 47401

OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

