

OAH Newsletter

In this issue ...

Against Great Odds: The Life of Angie Debo

Glenna Matthews
Gloria Valencia-Weber

When One Percent Means A Lot: The Percentage of Permanent Records in the National Archives

James Gregory Bradsher

The History Teaching Alliance

Kermit L. Hall

Computer Software Reviews: RESEARCH and SPSS/PC

Blaine A. Brownell
Charles Stephenson

The Hollywood Feature Film as Cold Warrior

Daniel J. Leab

Thomas Gomez plays a Communist leader in "I Married a Communist" (RKO, 1950). Gomez — whose character was meant to resemble union leader Harry Bridges — presents a savage image. According to the script, "one Party member can indoctrinate a thousand."



Photo courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art/Film Stills Archives

Organization of American Historians Newsletter

Volume 13, Number 2

May 1985

2 OAH News

8 Against Great Odds: The Life of Angie Debo

Glenna Matthews
Gloria Valencia-Weber

12 The History Teaching Alliance

Kermit L. Hall

13 The Hollywood Feature Film as Cold Warrior

Daniel J. Leab

Computer Software Reviews

16 Tracking Numbers Over Time: A Software Package with Appeal for Historians

Blaine A. Brownell

17 SPSS/PC: A Powerful Statistical Package for Microcomputers

Charles Stephenson

20 When One Percent Means A Lot: The Percentage of Permanent Records in the National Archives

James Gregory Bradsher

23 Museum Exhibits: Breaking the Silence

Barbara Melosh

25 A Guide to Searching Online Bibliographic Databases for Historians

Suzanne Hildenbrand

27 Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

30 Professional Opportunities

30 Employment Listings

31 Upcoming Meetings

32 Calls for Papers

32 Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

34 Activities of Members

34 Readers' Responses

Executive Secretary Joan Hoff-Wilson

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

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Report of the Executive Secretary

The Plight of a Mom and Pop Operation

Joan Hoff-Wilson

DESPITE ITS SIZE and national presence, the Organization of American Historians is a mom and pop operation: money from one pocket always goes into the other. There is never any cushion or margin for error. In budget sessions, we anguish over whether to cut a hundred or two hundred dollars, only to receive requests for a thousand or more from members who think such requests are reasonable. And they usually are. But not when our budget is figured as closely as the mom and pop grocery store.

If parts of this report appear familiar, they should, because except for one or two issues, I am going to underscore points that I have been making over the past three and one-half years.

As an organization, the OAH is too large for its budget. Professional societies such as the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Association, and the American Historical Association all are approximately the same size as the OAH in terms of both individual and institutional members. Yet their operating budgets are double or triple the OAH's because they are not exclusively dependent upon dues for income. In part, we continue to suffer from this "diseconomy" of scale because there is a fundamental disagreement among the membership at large and its representatives on the Executive Committee about what kind of an organization we want or think it should be. When I became Executive Secretary three and one-half years ago, I naively assumed that there was general agreement that, since the Organization's constituency would never again be as homogeneous as it once was, outreach and advocacy programs--as symbolized primarily, but not exclusively, in the content of the reformed Newsletter--would always be a part of the OAH's mission. However, when it comes to financing such activities, I finally have realized that much passive resistance exists among those who still believe that all we should really do are the two traditional functions of producing a scholarly journal and holding an annual meeting.

Interestingly, the results of a random sample of OAH members conducted last fall indicates that

the services most valued by the membership are the following:

1. Journal
2. Newsletter
3. Other OAH Publications
4. Policy Advocacy
5. Prizes and Awards
6. Annual Meeting
8. Committee Work (tie)
8. Placement Services (tie)

Clearly, the annual meeting and committee work, two of the more traditional endeavors of the OAH, no longer are as valued as some of its newer outreach activities. While many of us may nostalgically long for the good old days, this random sample strongly indicates we cannot return to an earlier time because the Organization's services and membership no longer are the same. To hold that view in 1985 is to ignore the dramatic and traumatic changes that have taken place within the profession in the last twenty years.

I am not simply referring to the pernicious impact of overspecialization and overproduction of graduate students that plagued the profession in the 1970s, but also to fragmentation within the profession represented by the formation of new, small historical societies since 1960. Over seventy, relatively small historical associations exist today. Their combined membership is almost three times that of the combined membership of the OAH and the AHA. This fragmentation reflects healthy, committed scholarship and professional interest, but not unified activity. Pluralism rather than unity has characterized the last twenty years of professional development within the field of history.

In addition, our demographic profile and professional interests have changed over the past two decades. New organizations representing subfields and interest in jobs outside academe have emerged. Within academe, our demographic profile also has changed over the past two decades. The majority of Ph.D. graduate students are now women--many of them older women returning to graduate school after raising their families or after a divorce. More and more women occupy low-level, tenure and nontenure track positions at universities. While the number of females at both the graduate student and faculty levels is increasing, the opposite is happening to minority representation within our ranks. There are fewer minority graduate students receiving Ph.D.s in history than ever before when only a decade or so ago, many of us looked forward to a time when the profession would be racially, as well as intellectually, less homogeneous.

OAH News

But we cannot turn back the clock. In this era of conservative backlash, if the OAH decides to concentrate its meager finances primarily on traditional functions, we will be turning our back on twenty years of response to change within the profession, and to the growing number of OAH members for whom the traditional and safe are not solutions for either our current financial problems or our future as a professional society.

Only a capital investment fund drive can change this situation. But as yet the Board has not agreed to embark on such a major, time-consuming endeavor. So long as we continue to operate on income from dues we will remain in a stable but non-growth mode, with no margin for error or expansion of activities. I realize this is particularly discouraging for the members of the OAH's more active and hard-working committees and boards such as the Nominating Board, the Program Committee, the Public History Committee, and the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession. The current OAH staff simply cannot do any more. They are overworked and underpaid, especially these last three years when there has been an all-out effort to economize. So until a resolution is found to the currently stagnant financial position in which the Organization finds itself, there will be no further outreach or advocacy activities undertaken, except as grant money permits, until the staff at the national headquarters is increased and adequately paid for its services. It is not fair to promise ourselves or others more than we can deliver.

Despite the fact that the OAH may be forced by financial reality to curb its outreach and advocacy activities, I want to address both because they symbolize the best pluralistic aspects of OAH work. In the last year, the OAH has embarked on two major high school projects. The first is the new OAH Magazine of History, with its premier issue in April. Ever since the OAH established its Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges in 1974, it has sought effective ways

to meet the needs of secondary school teachers. The OAH was, for example, an early sponsor of National History Day. In the last three years, with the aid of state, NEH, and Rockefeller Foundation funding, the OAH has established a Professional Day at its annual meetings. The Professional Day panels and sessions are designed for high school history and social studies instructors, many of whom receive fellowships making their participation possible. Regular reports about these sessions as well as about the national winners in the History Day contest appear in the OAH Newsletter.

Another example of the OAH's effort to revitalize history teaching in high schools occurred this spring when the OAH, the National Council for the Social Studies, and the American Historical Association joined in forming the History Teaching Alliance. Details about this endeavor can be found on page 12 of the Newsletter.

Of course, our most successful cooperative activity in recent years has been the National Coordinating Committee under Page Miller's effective leadership. Several weeks ago the federal historians, at their annual meeting justly singled out her lobbying efforts for recognition. At the end of last year, the National Archives and Records Service finally was liberated from the Byzantine yoke of the General Services Administration. The National Archives and Records Administration, or NARA as it is now known, faces the difficult task of building an independent constituency, both in Congress and in the nation, similar to those of the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution.

The final OAH project I want to focus on is the one which Jerry Bobilya, OAH Assistant for Educational Affairs, has directed with money from the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE). A team of OAH historians headed by Robert Berkhofer, research professor of history at the University of Florida, visited five institutions (the University of Kentucky, Indiana State University, Purdue University, Ball State University, and the

University of Maryland), evaluating their graduate programs and recommending changes ranging from establishing graduate internships with local businesses to the abolition of the graduate division. With the advice of this committee, the OAH has submitted a grant proposal which would allow cooperation with groups attempting to revitalize teaching in other disciplines.

Perhaps the most significant of all the cooperative outreach efforts in which the OAH may engage for the remainder of this century has little to do with concrete programs. It is the whole question of what impact computer technology is having, and will increasingly have, on the preservation and accessibility of historical records and bibliographical reference services. This, to quote the parlance of the Nixon Administration, is not a sexy issue; it will not get our professional or political juices flowing as did fighting for the independence of NARS, or trying to restore money to NEH over the objections of its head William Bennett, or attempting now through NCC to preserve student aid (over the objections of the same Bennett as the new Secretary of Education). In a word, computerized records management, data archives, bibliographic files, and library systems are deadly dull subjects.

Even those of us who pride ourselves on our personal computers use them mainly for word processing, not for search and retrieval or more sophisticated manipulation of data. Most of us have given little thought to using our personal or institutional computers for basic research. Most of us who received our Ph.D.s in the 1960s or 1970s will live out our productive lives without significantly having to adapt our research techniques to computer technology. The same is not true of those receiving their Ph.D.s in the 1980s. Perhaps this time we will look forward rather than backward in order to prepare our students, if not ourselves, for the future in which research will be transformed by technology.

We will soon be asked to give other than lipservice support to several projects,

designed by the Association for the Bibliography of History under the leadership of Warren Kuehl, to develop a universal history bibliography database file. As a result of a meeting hosted in April by the Council on Library Resources on "Access to Historical Literature," the OAH, the American Historical Association, the Association for the Bibliography of History, and the American Council of Learned Societies's newly established Office of Scholarly Communication and Technology will be cooperating on this proposal sometime in the future. Those who have conceived and who will implement this project may not benefit from it as much as future generations of scholars. Their ability to study our past is in our hands.

I would be remiss if I did not report that after a two-year search we have found a new editor for the Journal of American History. He is David Thelen from the University of Missouri-Columbia. There also have been three changes at the national headquarters in Bloomington, Indiana. Kathy Rogers, who served as administrative aide for the governor of Wisconsin, has joined the Organization as the Assistant for Professional Affairs. In that capacity, she will be corresponding with those of you on the OAH's service committees. She is also coordinating all work currently being done on the new high school project, the national OAH Magazine of History for high school history and social studies teachers. Another addition to the OAH staff, William Bishel, an American history Ph.D. student attending Indiana University, is the new editor of the OAH Newsletter. He and I both want to remind you that if you have work in progress which you would like to summarize for your colleagues, or are working on any type of survey on the profession--demographic profiles of teachers or students, textbook analysis, or bibliographic or subfield reviews, please write to him. The third new member of the Bloomington staff is OAH Historical Assistant Patricia Ward. She is a Ph.D. candidate in American history at Indiana University.

OAH News

Report of the Treasurer

Cullom Davis

IN 1984, THE Organization reversed a disturbing trend of recent years by realizing a surplus in its operating funds. In three of the four previous years, we had suffered deficits. This encouraging achievement was the product of strict control over expenditures and increased income from a hike in membership dues. Adding to the good news is the fact that, for the first time in many years, we refrained from using income from our trust account. That practice had begun in 1978 on reasonable grounds, but it both created an unhealthy dependence and eroded the growth potential of our investment portfolio.

Credit for these accomplishments belongs to my predecessor Robert Murray, who managed our financial resources effectively during eight difficult years, and also to officers and staff members who worked hard to stabilize our operating income.

A closer look at 1984 reveals that our income (\$475,961) exceeded budget estimates by over \$43,000, while expenditures (\$440,145) were \$8,000 over budget. The result was an operating surplus of \$35,816, which substantially reduced our carryover deficit.

Last fall the Executive Board approved a 1985 operating budget that is (barely) in balance, and that permits substantial reinvestment of trust income. It will take prudent management and probably some good luck for us to achieve results while conforming to this budget. The Organization sponsors many services and activities that are important to its diverse membership. It also has frequent opportunities and temptations to add new ventures. Since nearly all of these cost money, we have difficult choices to make if we are to sustain our current financial health. Our paramount responsibility is to support adequately editorial and production needs of the Journal.

Separate from our operating account are funds we receive and spend pursuant to special grant projects. These

1984 OAH Financial Report

Operating Funds	1984		1985
	Budget	Actual	Budget
Receipts			
Membership Dues		\$327,928	\$317,275
Journal (ads, sales)		32,417	33,800
Newsletter (ads, sales)		8,343	8,050
Magazine of History (ads)			2,500
Other Publications (sales)		15,710	18,750
Annual Meeting (fees, ads)		72,443	64,000
Other (interest, gifts, grant overhead, reimbursements)		19,120	21,560
Totals	\$432,275	\$475,961	\$465,935
Disbursements			
Publications			
Journal		\$137,025	\$152,950
Newsletter		25,421	26,519
Other Publications		6,531	6,358
Promotions			9,510
Annual Meeting		58,796	55,808
Administration			
Membership		24,204	29,021
General		158,362	159,484
Governance (committees)		16,405	16,700
Awards		5,585	3,300
Liaison/Advocacy		7,816	6,200
Totals	\$432,055	\$440,145	\$465,850
Surplus	\$ 220	\$35,816*	\$ 85

* Operating surplus of \$35,816 reduced carryover deficit from 1983 of \$44,624 to \$8,808.

Revolving Funds

Beginning Balance January 1, 1984	\$10,185
Receipts	89,796
Disbursements	86,963
Ending Balance December 31, 1984	\$13,019

Trust Funds	Cash		Assets (cost)	Invested Income	Account Balance
	Principal	Income			
Beginning Balance	----	\$ 915	\$261,750	\$ 7,157	\$269,822
Dividend Income		2,527			2,527
U.S. Gov't. Interest		14,643			14,643
Corporate Interest		7,563			7,563
Proceeds					
Securities Maturity	25,000				25,000
Less Cost Basis			(24,797)		(24,797)
Short Term Investment	(25,000)	(22,715)	25,000	22,715	
Payment Bank Fees		(1,889)			(1,889)
Ending Balance	----	\$1,044	\$261,953	\$29,872	\$292,869

revolving funds maintained a healthy cash flow during 1984.

Income reinvestment permitted our trust funds to appreciate to \$292,869, an annual increase of 8.5 percent. Our commitment to protect those funds will enable us to emphasize growth over income in future investment decisions. I hope to be able to report better performance in years to come.

The Executive Board took important action regarding the investment portfolio when it unanimously approved a resolution to divest all stocks and bonds of companies doing business in South Africa. Our trust manager will immediately begin a plan for timely divestiture.

Since assuming the office of Treasurer last fall I have initiated steps to streamline our financial reporting and improve our budget process. These reforms should provide Executive Board members with the data they need to make informed decisions. In this effort I have relied heavily on the help and experience of our dedicated Business Manager, Jeanette Chafin.

Arcane financial matters probably hold scant interest for most OAH members, who understandably may believe that treasurers are but a necessary evil of organizations. Nevertheless, I invite your questions, comments, and suggestions.

OAH to Divest Interests in Companies Operating in South Africa

THE FOLLOWING IS the text of the resolution submitted by Eric Foner, Columbia University, and adopted unanimously by the Executive Board. The resolution calls for the divestiture of all OAH holdings in companies involved in South Africa.

Whereas, discrimination based upon race is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the OAH, and

Whereas, the system of apartheid is a particularly invidious form of such discrimination,

It is inappropriate for the Organization to invest in such corporations that do business under the laws of South

Africa, which are based on racial discrimination.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Organization of American Historians proceed as expeditiously as possible, within the context of prudent financial management, to sell its holdings of stocks and bonds in companies that invest or do business in South Africa,

That the Organization announce its intention to refuse, beginning immediately, to purchase further stocks or bonds of such companies,

That this decision be communicated to the American Council of Learned Societies and other professional organizations.

Resolution Urges Equitable Treatment of Part-time Employees

THE OAH EXECUTIVE Board passed unanimously the following resolution concerning part-time employees on history faculties.

Be it Resolved

THAT part-time faculty not routinely be appointed or terminated at the last minute.

THAT in those instances when cancellation of a course leaves a part-time employee without an expected appointment, financial compensation

should be made for the time spent in preparing the course and for other work prior to the cancellations.

THAT where part-time employment is not casual and occasional, colleges and universities should endeavor to regularize their use of part-time faculty members so that they can be appointed in closer conformity to standards and procedures governing full-time faculty.

THAT colleges and universities accord part-time

faculty members the protections of academic due process and grievance procedures.

THAT colleges and universities devise equitable scales for paying part-time faculty members.

THAT part-time faculty have equal access to fringe benefits, including medical, retirement, and life insurance coverage, with the employer's contribution prorated to reflect the proportion of a full-time schedule fulfilled by a part-time employee.

Election Results

President: William Leuchtenburg

President-elect: Leon Litwack

Executive Board:

Myron Marty
Harold Hyman
Charles Rosenberg

Nominating Board:

T.H. Breen
Donald A. Ritchie
Barbara J. Fields
Kenneth L. Kusmer

Warren I. Susman, Rutgers University,

Dies at Annual Meeting

Lloyd Gardner

WARREN SUSMAN, PROFESSOR of history at Rutgers University, collapsed of a heart attack at the OAH Annual Meeting, Saturday, April 20, 1985, while commenting at a morning session. Life-sustaining efforts were made by both hotel and OAH staff members until emergency personnel arrived. Susman died at Hennepin County Medical Center shortly before noon. He was fifty-eight years old.

Susman had taught at Rutgers for twenty-five years. During his career there he received the Lindbeck Award for distinguished teaching, was twice named man of the year by the student newspaper, and served as chair of the history department from 1973 to 1979.

Nationally renowned as a lecturer, Susman had a remarkable ability to reach out to everyone present on a given occasion, from undergraduates to academic specialists, with new ideas etched in unforgettable words and phrases. Recognition of this extraordinary talent was reflected in his selection as Vice-President for Teaching in the American Historical Association from 1976 to 1979. He was chair of the OAH Program Committee for the Detroit meeting in 1980, and served in many other professional capacities throughout his career.

Graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Cornell University,

Susman received his master's degree and doctorate from the University of Wisconsin. He taught at Reed College in Portland, Oregon for several years, and joined the faculty at Rutgers in 1960. What he liked to call his "pieces" appeared in various academic journals and were widely commented upon. With the publication of Culture as History: The Transformation of American Society in the Twentieth Century in 1985, the measure of Warren Susman's insight into our intellectual and cultural life became dramatically apparent to a much wider audience than ever before. Yet another gauge of Susman's impact can be found in the number of times he is acknowledged by other authors as a source of inspiration and information.

In truth, Warren Susman belonged not to a specific history department, but to the "profession" itself; and he served students not at a single university, but everywhere. He leaves us a challenging legacy.

Lloyd Gardner is a professor of history at Rutgers University.

Note: A fund in memory of Warren Susman is being established. Please address inquiries to Lloyd Gardner, Chair, Susman Memorial Fund Committee, History Department, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 08903.

all Exemplary Dissertation name, address, telephone

Some Thoughts on the 1985 Annual Meeting

Gerald Grob Nancy Tomes

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians was held in Minneapolis from April 18th to 21st, 1985. The conference drew a large number of individuals from all parts of the country. Over 1,800 gathered for the many OAH sessions, a higher figure than last year's attendance in Los Angeles. In addition, over 100 attended the OAH sponsored Professional Day for secondary school teachers, including many from the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

The program included ninety-one ses-

sions and luncheon and breakfast meetings. About 460 individuals participated in the program. Of these, one-third were women; figures on other groups were impossible to ascertain.

The theme of the 1985 program-- fittingly enough in view of the recent celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Historical Association--was a sympathetic evaluation of American historical scholarship during the past century. Unfortunately, pre-occupation with contemporary concerns often promotes a lack of interest in the achievements of our predecessors. The

hope of the Program Committee, therefore, was to stimulate awareness of and interest in the achievements of many of our distinguished predecessors. In light of the high attendance at these sessions, we believe our hope was realized.

In line with the precedent set in 1984, the OAH Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges--with funding from the Minnesota Humanities Commission and the Rockefeller Foundation--sponsored a Professional Day for teachers, many of whom teach Advanced Placement courses. Such an event contributed to the goal of encouraging interest in the study of American history by a broader public audience.

OAH News

David Thelen Named Journal Editor



Photo by John Trotter

David P. Thelen

DAVID P. THELEN has been named editor of the Journal of American History, replacing interim editor Paul Lucas. Currently at the University of Missouri at Columbia, Thelen will assume his duties as editor and join the faculty at Indiana University as professor of history in late August.

Thelen received his Ph.D. in 1967 from the University of Wisconsin. He has studied Progressivism extensively and has written two books about one of the movement's primary leaders: The Early Life of Robert M. La Follette, 1855-1884 (1966) and Robert M. La Follette and the Insurgent Spirit (1976). Thelen's Paths of Resistance: Tradition and Dignity in Industrializing Missouri will be published by Oxford University Press this year.

As Editor, Thelen sees a primary goal

for the Journal. He hopes to preserve its position as a journal of record for American historians while trying to make its content as central as possible to current debates in historiography. He recognizes the difficulty for a broadly focused journal in finding common denominators among historians who work in narrower fields and for specialized journals.

With this goal in mind, Thelen invites readers to offer suggestions about the types of articles, reviews, and other features they would like to see in future issues. These can be sent to him until August 1 at the Department of History, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri 65211. After August 1, comments can be directed to the Department of History, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

OAH Professional Day for Secondary Teachers

Vince Sellers

THE SECOND ANNUAL OAH Professional Day for secondary school teachers was held at the OAH Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, April 18-21, 1985. Over 100 teachers attended the program, which was funded by the Minnesota Humanities Commission and the Rockefeller Foundation. Twenty-seven Rockefeller scholarships were awarded to teachers in recognition of their contributions to Professional Day.

The Professional Day program included one Friday session and five Saturday sessions. An ad hoc committee, chaired by Marjorie Bingham, St. Louis Park (Minnesota) Schools, planned the Professional Day sessions. Other committee members were: Marlis Hubbard, Minneapolis Public Schools; Clair Keller, Iowa State University; Stan Lehmberg, University of Minnesota; Linda Lewis, Burnsville High School, Minnesota; Peter Rachleff, Macalester College; Steven Sandell, Minnesota Historical Society; Howard Shorr, Los Angeles Public Schools; Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota; and Roger Wangen, Minnesota State Department of Education. Participants in the sessions remarked that there was a good representation of college faculty both on panels and attending sessions.

OAH Executive Board members attended the Secondary School Teachers Luncheon, held on Saturday. Former OAH President Anne Firor Scott spoke on "The Purpose of Teaching History and the State of the Historical Profession." One teacher's experience reflected the Professional Day's purpose. He was attending a crowded session and found himself sitting next to the author of the textbook that he uses in his classroom. Professional Day is helping to bridge the gap between secondary teachers and college faculty, according to participants. Plans are already underway for next year's Professional Day at the OAH Annual Meeting in New York.

If you are interested in participating in next year's Professional Day, contact either of the Ad Hoc Planning Committee's co-chairs. They are: Lynn Gordon, Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627 and Donald Schwartz, Assistant Principal, Sheepshead Bay High School, 3000 Avenue X, Brooklyn, New York 11452. Those interested in obtaining information about OAH/Rockefeller scholarships should write to the OAH Business Office, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Ballot Results

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

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

yes 39

no 0

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

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

yes 34

no 5

Women Historians Placement Service Terminated

MEMBERS OF THE OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession regret to announce the termination of the OAH Placement Service for women historians.

This decision resulted from the lack of continuing OAH funds and also because few women had found positions through the service.

Against Great Odds: The Life of Angie Debo

"I simply want to dig out the truth and record it. Once, I felt that when this truth was uncovered and made known, my job was done. Later I came to see that after my findings were published I had the same obligation to correct abuses as any other citizen." Angie Debo.

Glenna Matthews

Gloria Valencia-Weber

IN LISTING SCHOLARS who have achieved under conditions of extreme difficulty, one must include Angie Debo, ninety-five-year-old Oklahoma historian of the American Indian. Her career provides a classic demonstration of female marginalization. One might define her specialty as local history of the Southwest—at a time when local history was regarded lightly by the profession. Further, despite her Ph.D., she was never able to achieve stable university employment. Even though she worked outside academe, she amassed a bibliography which includes nine books, many book reviews and articles in major historical journals, and twenty-three book reviews in the *New York Times*. She is widely recognized as one of the outstanding pioneers in Indian history. Her first book, *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic*, is still in print fifty years after it first appeared. A perusal of the entries under "historian" in both editions of *Notable American Women* discloses no other woman whose productivity has been so great.

Paradoxically, then, a woman who has been isolated in many ways because she spent much of her life in a tiny town of 300 people in Oklahoma has achieved a career equalled by few if any of her peers, men included. Moreover, she spent the decade of her eighties deeply involved in activism on behalf of American Indians.

This article, based on a series of oral history interviews with Debo, seeks to document her extraordinary career and accomplishments.

Not only did Debo write about the pioneer experience, but also she lived it. Born in Kansas in 1890, Debo and her family moved nine years later via covered wagon to the frontier settlement of Marshall in Oklahoma Territory. She remembers

idolizing her teachers at a young age and deciding early on that she would grow up to teach and write. She planned never to marry because that would make a career more difficult. Having made this early commitment, Debo was then frustrated because of the lack of secondary education in her hometown. She was not able to graduate from high school until she was twenty-three. After two years of rural teaching, she entered the University of Oklahoma at Norman.

At this time she had the good fortune of meeting a gifted teacher—Edward Everett Dale. Then an instructor at Norman, he recently had received a master's degree from Harvard University where he had worked with Frederick Jackson Turner and absorbed an infectious enthusiasm for historical research. Debo's later decision to pursue an advanced degree in history at the University of Chicago stemmed from her contact with Dale.

After receiving a bachelor's degree and teaching for a few years in order to put money aside, she went to Chicago in 1923. During her

Debo expected to pursue the doctorate at Chicago and to continue her research in international relations, but found—despite encouragement from male professors at Oklahoma and Chicago—she had to confront the unpleasant fact that as a woman she was virtually unemployable.

first term, she located a statement in the reminiscences of John Adams that shed new light on the origins of American isolationism, and wrote about it in her master's thesis. She completed the degree within a year, receiving straight A's; her thesis was published immediately. Debo expected to pursue the doctorate at

Chicago and to continue her research in international relations, but found—despite encouragement from male professors at Oklahoma and Chicago—she had to confront the unpleasant fact that as a woman she was virtually unemployable.

The university stood so high that even a master's degree was important enough so that colleges and universities over the country were contacting the history department for some of their people who were receiving master's degrees. . . . There were thirty [institutional contacts]. . . . Twenty-nine of them said they wouldn't take a woman under any circumstances. One of them said they preferred a man.

(Interview, November 20, 1981.) Debo says there were a few other women in the program at Chicago, and that they, too, were disappointed by this turn of events.

She returned to Oklahoma and sent out a barrage of letters "to all the colleges I could find the addresses of." Two were answered, asking her to do demonstration work: teach high school instructors how to teach. Although her ambitions were fixed on international relations at Chicago, she wound up at a small normal school, West Texas State Teacher's College in Canyon, Texas.

She stayed there for ten years while completing her doctorate at the University of Oklahoma, a more practical option than Chicago because of her respect for Dale. It was Dale who suggested she work on the Choctaws, a suggestion that proved immensely valuable because she found her life's work in studying the American Indians. Her dissertation was published in 1934 and won the John H. Dunning Prize of the American Historical Association.

Fifty years later, *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic* still strikes the reader as a remarkable achievement. A pioneer work in ethnohistory, the book includes anthropological information and a cultural context for the post-Civil War experience that Debo studied. We learn not only about the Choctaws as victims, but also as actors. We learn about the government's Indian policy as it affected this group, about the major events of Choctaw history, and about their culture as it evolved after contact with whites. In addition to receiving acclaim from historians, the book was widely reviewed by the press across the country.

Having won so much praise, Debo spent the next thirteen years struggling to support herself as a writer. She now says the Dunning Prize emboldened her to launch a full-time writing career. Extant letters to her mentor from the mid-1930s tell a more complicated story. In these, she obliquely refers to the jealousy of her superiors at Canyon and to "the loss of my position." Even more compelling evidence of her desperation is contained in a series of letters to Dale in which she beseeched him to help her locate a university position. Failing this, she survived by working for the Federal Writers' Project, by receiving small grants, by returning to live with her parents in Marshall and teaching school there during World War II, and ultimately by receiving a prestigious fellowship from Alfred A. Knopf. Finally, in 1947 she was appointed curator of maps at the Oklahoma A & M University library, where she remained until retirement. When she received this appointment, Debo already had published five books. She followed the advice given by the college administration to use some of her time for research and writing.

This brief sketch of Debo's professional career is intended to provide a framework

for discussing a series of themes that appeared important to us. In the first place, her insistence that she wanted to be a full-time writer, thus minimizing the years of heart-breaking rejection, seemed to us not a denial of reality but rather evidence of the psychological strategy she developed to protect herself from the full brunt of rejection. She clearly has a feminist analysis of what happened to women historians of her generation in general and an anger about her own experiences. But she ruthlessly rejects self-pity and insists on emphasizing the positive aspects of her experiences.

Debo's relationship with her mentor, Dale, had a significant effect on her career choices. She speaks highly of him as a role model because he, too, came from a frontier background, yet went on to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard. Their correspondence

She clearly has a feminist analysis of what happened to women historians of her generation in general and an anger about her own experiences. But she ruthlessly rejects self-pity and insists on emphasizing the positive aspects of her experience.

reveals mutual affection and pride. In 1952 he wrote to her, "I have always pointed to you as my most outstanding Doctor and I treasure this friendship as something quite above price."

Nonetheless, it is clear he failed to give her the same kind of support he would have given an equally talented male in securing an academic post. Having won the Dunning Prize, she wrote to him while he was department chair and asked that she be considered for a possible opening at Norman: "I may as well be frank about my one disqualification. I know that few women are employed on history faculties." Debo watched him appoint men she knew to be less gifted than she and realized that no matter what her achievements might be, she would not be a serious candidate for a position unless it had been earmarked specifically for a woman.

As she tells it, it is the saga of her difficulty in getting her second book into print that reveals most

clearly Dale's ambivalent role in her life. After Debo analyzed the history of one of Oklahoma's Five Civilized Tribes, the Choctaws, in her dissertation, she decided to write her next book about what happened to the five self-governing republics after they were liquidated. What she found was a sordid record of fraud and exploitation by



Angie Debo

which Indian land was expropriated. The exploiters included many people who were, in the mid-1930s, still in power in the state, including the state legislature. Although the University of Oklahoma Press had agreed to publish the study, Debo began to have misgivings about the project, fearing the legislature would destroy the press in retaliation for publishing so controversial a book. She went to Joseph Brandt, the director of the press, with her doubts. He approached the president of the university, who asked Dale for his opinion. Dale recommended against publication on the grounds that it would be unwise to offend powerful people. The press then tried, unsuccessfully, to find another publisher. Four years after Debo completed the manuscript the book came out--only because Princeton University Press hired Joseph Brandt away from Oklahoma. At Princeton, Brandt arranged for the publication of what Debo considers her most important

book, And Still the Waters Run.

Thus, it appears her mentor not only gave her insufficient support in finding a teaching position but also in at least one instance he constituted a direct obstacle to her publishing career. Given this situation, Debo relied upon her own considerable

resources, and those of family, friends, and community.

Perhaps the most important resources, other than personal tenacity, have been her friends and her role in the same small town for more than eighty years. We surmise that Debo has a rare capacity to inspire loyalty and friendship. As this project has become known, old friends have come forward to share mementos with us. One man lent us a report card saved from the time when he was in her class in a rural school in 1908. Another friend shared a newspaper clippings file that documents Debo's achievements over several decades. When we asked Debo about the importance of Marshall, Oklahoma in her emotional life, she responded that she had always felt loved. She remembers, for example, the townspeople cheering as she walked down the aisle at a high school assembly more than seventy years ago.

Moreover, she briefly

served as pastor for her small town during World War II. With male ministers in short supply, she filled in as a special minister for her Methodist church. For more than a year she both married and buried people. She told us she occasionally tampered a bit with the language of the burial ceremony to make the service more personal: "With this loved soil of Oklahoma which you tilled for so many years I bury you." Her tenure as pastor as well as her scholarly renown have made her the leading citizen of Marshall: she is "Miss Angie," and, when her health permits, she leads the annual "Prairie City Days" parade.

One other important resource was the circle of friends she made after becoming a librarian. Although this coterie could not perform the same function as a peer group of historians could have in providing feedback on her scholarly work, they did provide a sense of professional "belonging" she rarely experienced. Clearly, she was grateful for this. In October 1978, she told a joint meeting of the Southwestern and Southeastern Library Associations--they were honoring both Debo and Eudora Welty--what she thought of librarians: "I am not expressing it too strongly when I say that receiving this award from the Southwestern Library Association pleases me more than if I had received it from any other group: for, as many of you have heard me say, librarians are my favorite people." (Debo's copy of the speech given in New Orleans, October 8, 1978.)

Finally, it seems clear that Debo's willingness to be assertive has been crucial to her success. How did she receive the pastoral appointment? With a shade of embarrassment, "I volunteered." How did someone living in Marshall, Oklahoma manage to write so many reviews for the New York Times? After the initial recommendation by another scholar, she simply contacted the Times Book Review Editor as soon as she learned of an appropriate new book. Debo's ego was nourished by early acclaim in a small town, by attention from Dale, and by much praise from her professors at Chicago. Consequently, she has rarely doubted her own ability. When discrimination

against women obstructed her progress, she seized whatever opportunity came her way.

Yet it is also clear she paid a price. As impressive

[She] has rarely doubted her own ability. When discrimination against women obstructed her progress, she seized whatever opportunity came her way.

as her achievement has been, it might have been even more impressive had she been blessed with supportive, yet critical, colleagues. She told us she never followed the customary procedure of circulating preliminary drafts of scholarly work for criticism and comment, no doubt because she lacked any semblance of a peer group she could trust. She did not regularly attend professional meetings unless they happened to be near her home because she received no institutional support for expenses. She wrote history that is widely respected, but only infrequently had the opportunity to talk history with peers. It is hard to document exactly what this might have cost her, but one can scarcely believe there was no cost at all. Further, the lack of a university position meant the loss of an opportunity to train graduate students.

We must, however, reiterate that there were gains as well as losses in her isolated life in a small town. Few professional women have had the experience of life-long emotional support from an admiring circle of acquaintances. That this made a difference is suggested by the volume of her output and the fact that she found the emotional energy and the courage to launch a whole new career as an activist at the age of seventy-nine.

To understand Debo's activism one must look at her performance as a historian. She always demonstrates a commitment to discovering and documenting the facts, regardless of how unpleasant a reality might be revealed. Rennard Strickland, a noted scholar of American Indian law and history, commented on Debo's "piercingly honest" approach—which resulted in the delay in publishing *And Still the Waters Run*. Strickland pointed out that the book con-

tains one of the great lessons of history: "Policies advocated for the best motives may produce in practice the worst results. Purity of purpose does not guarantee wisdom of policy, especially when the potential for illegal personal profit is so great." (Rennard Strickland, "Oklahoma's Story: Recording the History of the Forty-sixth State," in Anne Hodges Morgan and H. Wayne Morgan, *Oklahoma: New Views of the Forty-sixth State* [Norman, Oklahoma, 1982]: 238.)

Debo stated her own goals as follows: "I simply want to dig out the truth and record it. . . . Once, I felt that when this truth was uncovered and made known, my job was done. Later I came to see that after my findings were published I had the same obligation to correct abuses as any other citizen." Debo turned her lone voice into a network of supporters who worked with Indian rights groups to produce important historical results. In this respect, Debo went beyond writing history; she affected the history that others will teach and write. (Angie Debo, "To Establish Justice," *Western Historical Quarterly*, 7 [October 1976]: 405.

She wrote history that is widely respected, but only infrequently had the opportunity to talk history with peers. It is hard to document what this might have cost her, but one can scarcely believe there was no cost at all.

In the fall of 1969, Debo circulated a newsletter from the Association on American Indian Affairs which detailed the jeopardy of the Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts, who are the natives of Alaska. Almost a century had passed since Congress reserved for itself the responsibility for settling the aboriginal title to virtually all of Alaska. The act creating the Alaska territory included promises that the Alaska natives should not be disturbed in their possession, but the terms under which they might acquire title were "reserved for future legislation by Congress." In 1969 there was pressure from Alaska to select the 102,550,000 acres of public land promised in the statehood act. Also, the oil companies were pressing to purchase ex-

ploration and development rights. There was great fear among the native Alaskans that in the quest for land and oil their longstanding land claims would be denied. Eventually, a court decision affirmed that the aboriginal titles had to be recognized and settled before other land assignments could be made. This convinced the state of Alaska and the oil companies that the native claims must be affirmed legally. Debo's network, in alliance with the Association on American Indian Affairs, the Indian Rights Association, and the Alaska Federation of Natives (made up of over 300 native leaders from all over the state), had to struggle to obtain a fair outcome. The excitement of the sale of oil and gas leases on the North Slope (over \$900,000,000 sold in the first day) sparked efforts to deny the natives any mineral rights in the land settlement. (Angie Debo, *A History of the Indians of the United States, The Civilization of the American Indian*, vol. 106 [Norman, Oklahoma, 1970], chap. 20.)

The Alaska natives became the centerpiece of Debo's public statements. Locally and nationally, she had always been a popular speaker before community and professional groups. During these speaking engagements she had become acquainted with more than 250 individuals and groups who might support her activism. They included church congregations, women's clubs, and historical societies as well as many librarians and teachers. As individuals they ranged from a university president who could influence his state's congressional delegation to a high school student who could enlist her classmates in the work to produce letters, telegrams, and telephone calls when needed. With these human resources, Debo was able to fashion a national lobbying network.

At the age of eighty, Debo went to Washington and presented her informed views

Clearly, her scholarly credentials combined with an affable but persuasive manner made her a formidable activist.

about Alaska to whichever members of congress and federal officials she could find and influence. Her memories of various secretaries of the Interior,

senators, representatives, and presidents are noteworthy; she found some to be much more ethical, sensitive, and "educable" than others. Clearly, her scholarly credentials combined with an affable but persuasive manner made her a formidable activist.

Once back in Oklahoma, Debo monitored and reported to her network on the developments in Washington. As the Alaskan bill progressed through the legislative committees, she alerted her supporters at each step about specific details: "All of you should write Senator _____. He has been bitten by the presidential bug and is interested in opinions throughout the country"; "You have helped H.R. 10367 through committee; now help its passage by writing to representatives who are not on the committee." From the little village of Marshall, Debo mailed out—at her own expense—her regular newsletters which inspired others to continue the network alert.

This work resulted in the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA). Despite earlier apprehensions, the natives were granted fee simple title to 40 million acres—ten percent of the Alaskan land area. (Since the natives were twenty percent of the population, this was not an excessive grant of land.) For surrendering the claims to other Alaskan lands, the natives received \$962,500,000, which included \$500,000,000 to accrue from a two percent royalty on minerals on state and federal lands. Twelve regional corporations were formed according to natural ethnic divisions. These native corporations were set up to administer and develop their communities' resources without any Bureau of Indian Affairs supervision. In short, the law gave a native group more autonomy, more money, and a fairer settlement of land than had any previous agreement between the government of the United States and such a group. (Arthur J. Lazarus, Jr. and W. Richard West, Jr., "The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act: A Flawed Victory," *Law & Contemporary Problems*, 40 [Winter 1976]: 132.)

After helping secure the passage of the ANCSA, Debo and her cohorts tackled the problems of the Havasupais and

the Pimas in Arizona. Further, Debo's effectiveness has extended beyond that of the historian or the practitioner of "intelligent citizenship" as she calls it. Her historical works serve as a primary resource in American Indian rights litigation. Courts often make use of her work, which is acknowledged for its accuracy, to ascertain the facts of claims in dispute. In *Hario v. Kleppe*, a 1976 case, the federal district court noted:

The materials upon which the Court has chiefly relied with respect to the history of the periods involved in this case include the two books by Angie Debo, *And Still the Waters Run* and *The Road to Disappearance*, which appear to be the preeminent works in the field and which were used by the Court pursuant to the agreement of the parties. . .

Until her health limited her efforts, Debo continued to encourage her network to protect American Indian rights. With this type of lasting commitment, it is no surprise that she has been honored by many tribal groups. Further, many tribes used her as an adviser when they undertook discussions or negotiations with the federal government. The American Civil Liberties Union of Oklahoma named its highest service award after Angie Debo. As a civil libertarian, she set a high standard, speaking out on behalf of First Amendment rights during the 1960s, for example. Also, during the ten years of her greatest activism, she published her last book, *Geronimo*, at the age of eighty-six. She is now ninety-five years old, and her day of recognition is long overdue.

(The oral history interviews upon which this article was based were funded by the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities and the Oklahoma State University College of Arts and Sciences and taped by

Aletha Hollis. Twenty-seven hours of taped interviews have been deposited with the Oklahoma State University Library. Other aspects of the project include a documentary cosponsored by Oklahoma State and the Institute for Research in History, and the installation of Angie Debo's portrait in the Oklahoma State Capitol's gallery of honor, where it will join those of Sequoyah, Will Rogers, Jim Thorpe, Senator Robert Kerr, and Carl Albert. She is the first woman, as well as the first historian, to be so honored.)

Glenna Matthews is associate professor of history at Oklahoma State University. She received her Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1977, and is the author of *"Just a Housewife": The Rise and Fall of Domesticity in the United States*.

Gloria Valencia-Weber is a student at Harvard Law School. Receiving her master's degree from Oklahoma State University in 1974, she met Angie Debo

while both were working for the Oklahoma American Civil Liberties Union.

Ed. Note: At the recent OAH Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, a session was devoted to a film about Angie Debo, and a discussion of western history, film history, and women historians. For more information on this project, contact Barbara Abrash, The Institute for Research in History, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016.

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(*Hario v. Kleppe*: 420 F. Supp. 1110 [1976], at. 1119.)

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The History Teaching Alliance

Kermit L. Hall

IN THE PAST year, public secondary education has become a national concern. American high schools, it would seem, are troubled. Criticism has ranged from the carefully prepared reports of the National Commission on Excellence in Education and the Carnegie Foundation to coverage in local newspapers decrying the decline in student aptitude. Much of this criticism has been leveled at the teaching of mathematics and science, but the humanities and the social sciences also have received less than flattering attention. The Commission on Excellence in Education was doubtless correct when it concluded that a "rising tide of mediocrity" has swept our schools, and that tide has flowed over all areas of instruction—including history.

There is no single remedy to the crisis. Yet, incremental change in both the institutional strength of school districts and the substantive competence of high school teachers seems possible. Professional historical associations can and must play a constructive role, especially by making a commitment across a single discipline, such as American history. Professional associations, with their commitment to teaching, research, and public history, are uniquely qualified to draw high school history teachers and professional historians into a sustained collaborative enterprise.

Many leaders in higher education already recognize the importance of such collaboration. In August 1983, for example, the presidents of Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, and the Universities of Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin, along with administrators from other major institutions, joined in an informal con-

ference to seek ways to "ensure excellence in a full access system of secondary education." The participants agreed to encourage faculty in the arts and sciences to take the initiative in breaking down barriers that have separated them from their colleagues in the secondary schools. The time had arrived, they concluded, for faculty in the liberal arts to become active in the public schools.

The History Teaching Alliance encourages such collaboration. The Alliance is a joint enterprise of the American Historical Association (AHA), the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), and the Organization of American Historians. Its goals are twofold. First, the Alliance seeks to encourage better history instruction in secondary schools by bringing faculty and teachers into a sustained dialogue. Second, the seminars are intended to cement ties of mutual respect and understanding between history faculties and high school history teachers. To this end, the Alliance sponsors year-long seminars devoted to engaging faculty and teachers in a sustained Socratic dialogue about history. During the first two years, the Alliance seminars will concentrate on the history of the American Constitution. The Alliance has long-term objectives. The Bicentennial of the Constitution in 1987 provides an opportunity to nourish cooperative intellectual enterprises that will extend over a range of historical topics well beyond that year.

The summer seminars begin with a two-week session that establishes the year's agenda, builds group cohesion, and introduces broad, substantive constitutional concerns. Thereafter, the seminars meet about every three weeks for

the remainder of the academic year. These sessions provide a sense of continuity and common purpose. They enable teachers and faculty to pursue a common intellectual agenda while building binding ties of mutual interest. The core of the seminar materials is Lessons on the Constitution, designed by John J. Patrick and Richard C. Remy and sponsored by Project '87 and the AHA Constitutional Bicentennial Pamphlet Series. Local seminar leaders may supplement these materials. Throughout, the seminars hold to a Socratic model; the purpose of the faculty seminar leader is to encourage discussion, not to define the Constitution.

The Alliance, under the auspices of the OAH Committee on the Bicentennial, conducted two pilot projects during the 1984-85 school year. These pilot projects, which were funded through a grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, helped to create the Alliance. At the same time, both the AHA and NCSS had undertaken similar programs. The directors of the three professional associations combined their objectives into a common project—the Alliance. Subsequently, the Alliance received funding from the Exxon Education Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

With this support, the Alliance will conduct five seminars beginning in the summer of 1985. These seminars will bring together the following history faculty and school systems: Mary K. B. Tachau, Department of History, University of Louisville and the Jefferson County, Kentucky schools; John Johnson, Department of History, Clemson University and the Pickens County, South Carolina schools; Gordon B. McKinney, Department of History, Western Carolina University and the Buncombe County, North Carolina schools; Ann W. Ellis, Department of History, Kennesaw College and Cobb County, Georgia schools; and Augustus M. Burns, Department of History, University of Florida and the Alachua County, Florida schools. In addition, the Alliance already has approved a seminar to begin in the summer of 1986 conducted by Steven R. Boyd, Department of History, University of Texas, San Antonio and Northside, San Antonio, Texas schools.

The Alliance plans to expand its operations significantly during 1986 and 1987. It welcomes, therefore, applications for the establishment of collaboration from school districts and university and college history departments. Further information, guidelines, and application materials are available from the Project Director, The History Teaching Alliance, American Historical Association, 400 A Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Kermit L. Hall is a professor of history and law at the University of Florida. He is the author of The Rule of Law in American History and also is the chair of the Oversight Committee, The History Teaching Alliance.

NEH Structure Changes

RECENT CHANGES IN the structure of the National Endowment for the Humanities have created some concern among historians and archivists about methods of applying for funding. The creation of an Office of Preservation and the reorganization of the Research Resources Program have prompted the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists, representing the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Archivists, to seek clarification on the impact of these changes.

The NEH's Research Programs division continues to encourage the submission of proposals through the Access grant category for projects that will make important humanities research materials accessible to scholars. Funds are still available for the arrangement and description of archival and manuscript collections, cataloging printed and non-textual research collections, oral history projects, records surveys, and certain microfilming projects, as well

as for the preparation of bibliographic aids and other guides to sources.

The NEH assures the Joint Committee that the reorganization is part of an effort by the Endowment to expand its work in preserving research materials and making them more accessible to scholars. Despite the fact that the NEH's overall fiscal year 1986 budget request is ten percent smaller than the 1985 appropriation, the combined requests for the Access category and the new Preservation Office, amounting to \$7.35 million, represent a fifty-six percent increase. Based on a review of past applications that included "access" and "preservation" components, the NEH anticipates that applicants will have little difficulty in using the new categories of support.

Those interested in receiving further information or application instructions should contact the staff of the Access category at the Division of Research Programs, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 319, Washington, D.C. 20506.

American History Through Film

The Hollywood Feature Film as Cold Warrior

The movies about Communism in the U. S. are lurid, simplistic, and formulaic. They usually highlight the nefarious activities of the Communist Party as fifth column and spotlight sabotage, espionage, and subversion. The industry's approach can be summed up as "Better Dead Than Red."

This article is part of a continuing series of essays about opportunities for studying films in the history classroom. For further information or to make recommendations, write to Robert Brent Toplin, Editor, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina 28403.

Daniel J. Leab

THE COLD WAR permeated every aspect of American life during the late 1940s and for much of the 1950s. Just exactly when that war began has been the subject of much scholarly debate. But there can be no doubt that Hollywood signed up early and was an active participant. Indeed, it may be said that Hollywood continued the fight (even if with diminished zeal) long after other branches of American culture had come to terms with the Cold War.

Of the several hundred films produced and distributed annually by the Hollywood studios during the late 1940s and the 1950s, relatively few were avowedly anti-Russian or blatantly anti-Communist. The titles of the films themselves tell a great deal about their content and level of sophistication: Walk a Crooked Mile (Columbia, 1948); Conspirator (MGM, 1950); No Time For Flowers (RKO, 1952); The Fearmakers (United Artists, 1958). No genre proved immune to the Cold War mentality--not even Westerns or science fiction. Westerns could be skewed easily. California Conquest (Columbia, 1952), which is set in early nineteenth-century California, touches on internal subversion and the Russian endeavors to take advantage of the region for their own imperial ends. Only when Spanish and American settlers band together is California saved from a group hoping to place it under Russian rule.

Them, to use the words of one writer, is "vicious allegory calling for the extermination not of giant ants but of communists."

Science fiction is another genre of films with significant Cold War overtones. Them, for example, is a genuinely scary 1954 Warners' film about giant mutant ants which nest in the sewers of Los Angeles and are dislodged only through the combined efforts of the police, the FBI, and the armed forces. Them, to use the words of one writer, is "vicious allegory calling for the extermination not of giant ants but of communists." Alien takeover, another

favorite sci-fi film theme in the 1950s, has also been viewed as a form of internal subversion. Films with this theme (such as the 1956 Allied Artist production Invasion of the Body Snatchers) have been interpreted by some critics and writers as "portraits of an attempted Communist takeover." (William Johnson, ed., Focus on the Science Fiction Film, [Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1972], 7.)

Allegory is not limited to genre films. In Viva Zapata (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1952), a film about the Mexican revolutionary leader, a key character named Fernando first aids Zapata but later turns on him. By the end of the film, Fernando is dressed in a style closely resembling that worn by Russian intellectuals in the 1920s. Elia Kazan, the director of the film, declared:

there was, of course, no such thing as a Communist Party at the time and place where Zapata fought, . . . but there is such a thing as a Communist mentality. We created a figure of this complexion in Fernando [who] typifies the men who use the just grievances of the people for their own ends, who shift and twist their course, betray any friend or principle or promise to get power and keep it.

(Thomas H. Pauly, An American Odyssey: Elia Kazan and American Culture, [Philadelphia, 1983], 151.)

Anticommunism led Hollywood to revise its interpretations of recent history. Thus, Operation Secret (Warner Bros., 1952), is set during World War II, but while the Germans are the enemy (albeit distant and somewhat impersonal), the prime villain is a French Communist who deceives his fellow resistance fighters. It did not matter to whom he gave his allegiance, as he was always subject to the dictates of Soviet leadership. Also set in the 1940s is the film Trial, (MGM, 1955), which harshly and crudely considers the American Communist Party's (CP) use of what are described as liberal dupes and innocent martyrs. The film maintains that the Party undertakes the defense of seemingly lost causes mainly to raise funds which are siphoned off to the Party's coffers. Trial is of more than passing interest, not because of its unoriginal treatment of Communists, but because it makes a minimal attempt at even-handedness and (in what is admittedly a minor subplot) allows the liberal dupes to stand on their

publicity-seeking legislator who is using anti-Communism as a vehicle to further himself.

It is possible to assert that Cold War anti-Communist films emphasized the supposedly overwhelming attractiveness of American values and way of life.

In the mid-1950s, Dorothy B. Jones, a respected film-content analyst, undertook a study of contemporary films about Communism. Her findings can be extended to other films of that period. She concluded that these films could be categorized as follows: 1) formula spy pictures which followed the "familiar timeworn pattern"; 2) movies that attempted to deal with Communism in the U.S. and to explain "the way in which the Communist Party recruits and holds its membership, and the tactics" by which it operated; and 3) dramatizations of Cold War events that had "taken place abroad." Obviously there is some overlapping within these categories. It is possible to assert that Cold War anti-Communist films emphasized the supposedly overwhelming attractiveness of American values and way of life. They condemned the "atheistic heartlessness" of Communism, the quality of life in countries under its sway, and its control over the populace by insidious, violent, and brutal force. ("Communism and the Movies: A Study of Film Content," in John Cogley, Report on Blacklisting: Movies, [1956], 214-18.)

The spy melodramas that Jones referred to were just a reworking of formula plots in which the Communists (be they of the domestic variety or Soviets) were up-to-date villains. The Reds replaced the Huns of World War I, the Axis agents of World War II, and the unnamed foreign enemy of the interwar years. The plot devices upon which these movies hang may vary, but they always involve something that the Communists and the Soviet leaders dearly want and will go to great lengths to obtain. Naturally, the Reds are always foiled by one branch or another of the American government. In Diplomatic Courier (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1952), Tyrone Power portrays a Foreign Service officer who, aided by some friendly military police, prevents the Russians from recovering a microfilm containing the Soviet's detailed timetable for the invasion of Yugoslavia. Walk East on Beacon (Columbia, 1952), a Louis de Rochmont production with its producer's

usual documentary gloss, considers the attempts of the Russian government to penetrate "FALCON," a top secret U.S. project, by using disloyal Americans. The credits inform viewers that the film is "A Drama of Real Life Suggested by 'The Crime of the Century' by J. Edgar Hoover . . . produced . . . with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." And just in case the audience failed to read this message, during the film's opening minutes a narrator reports that the FBI is dealing with a Soviet "world wide conspiracy" which "through subversion" is trying "to destroy established governments everywhere."

Night People (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1954) is more complex. A young American corporal is kidnapped from the West Berlin streets and taken East. Why? A hostage is needed by Russians working with former Hitler thugs, who want the Americans to turn over a German couple living in West Berlin. The "rotten Russians" are working with the "nasty Nazis" and helping the latter to settle old scores. Within less than forty-eight hours an energetic, strong-willed U.S. army colonel rescues the G.I. and saves the German couple--without ever stepping foot outside of West Berlin. (See "Story Conferences" for The Iron Curtain, Twentieth Century-Fox Papers. These papers have been deeded to the University Research Library, Theater Arts Collection, University of California, Los Angeles, and currently are being transferred to the library.)

The Nazi connection in Night People points out a fascinating aspect of anti-Communist films. As critic Pauline Kael wrote in 1954, "The filmgoer who saw the anti-Nazi films of ten years ago will have no trouble recognizing the characters in Night People . . ."; the bit players who once had steady employment as SS guards are right at home in their new Soviet milieu. And it was not just bit players. The primary Soviet agent in Walk East on Beacon was portrayed by Karel Stepanek, who during World War II played Nazis. (Pauline Kael, I Lost It At The Movies, [Boston, 1965], 318.)

The upper-class German general in Night People highlights another aspect of the Cold War movies--the startling permutation which the film image of Germans underwent during the postwar period stemming from the exigencies of developing international tension. Critic Dwight Macdonald could well be forgiven for his incredulity in marveling at how "the Russian blockade of Berlin in the winter of 1948-1949 produced a dramatic reversal . . . of wartime roles . . . as the population of Berlin . . . [was] transmuted from cowardly accomplices of one kind of totalitarianism into heroic resisters of another kind." The German image was refurbished in films like The Desert Fox (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1951), in which the German general Erwin Rommel was presented as "an aristocrat who deplored Nazi excesses, fought for country not ideology, and secretly plotted the

overthrow of the declassé Nazi thugs." Almost every segment of German society was similarly reinterpreted as a victim of rather than an accessory to the Nazis. Macdonald declared that "we've worked overtime to make beauties of the beasts." (Dwight Macdonald, Memoirs of a Revolutionist, [New York, 1957], 75; John Mariani, "Let's Not Be Beastly to the Nazis," Film Comment 15 [January-February, 1979]: 49.)

The movies about Communism in the U.S. are lurid, simplistic, and formulaic. They usually highlight the nefarious activities of the Communist Party as fifth column and spotlight sabotage, espionage, and subversion. The industry's approach can be summed up as "Better Dead Than Red." The Party's leadership, when not prone to violence, is shown as a bunch of simpering bookish types, woolly do-gooders, naive dupes, and thickheaded thugs. The women are either starkly unpretty or blond seductresses verging on nymphomania, given over to free love, and used to lure innocents by sexual means.

The Party, from which it was shown to be almost impossible to resign, took precedence over everything else--be it family, love of God or country, or any kind of human relationship. Director Karel Reisz, a young film critic in 1953, found the following exchange in most anti-Communist films:

Party girl (in love and therefore deviating): Don't worry about my private life.

Party boss: You have no private life.

These films suggest the CP paid only lip service to its announced ideals and the equality it preached. The Party was portrayed as anti-Semitic and antiblack, as well as antidemocratic and elitist. In The Red Menace (Republic, 1949), a Party official discussing a black snarl: "We're wasting our time on these African ingrates," an Italian is written off as a "Mussolini-spawned Dago," and a Jewish poet is hounded to suicide. (Karl Reisz, "Hollywood's Anti-Red Boomerang," Sight and Sound, [January, 1953], 134.)

One of the crudest of the films depicting domestic Communist activities is The Woman on Pier 13 (RKO, 1950), in which the Party tries to capitalize on a labor dispute on the San Francisco waterfront. This film originated as a project called "I Married a Communist" and the studio's belief that such a marriage had melodramatic implications is an indication of the film's quack level of political sophistication. The meretricious 1952 Warners' release Big Jim McClain, which celebrates the activities of a process server for the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), is on the same level. McClain, flatly portrayed by John Wayne (whose company produced the film), helps to expose Communist activities in Hawaii. But the Reds, to the dismay of all the right-thinking people in the film, are able to find shelter behind the Fifth

Amendment. The implication is clear: only those subversive of the true Americanism expostulated by groups such as HUAC hide behind constitutional guarantees.

Much more insidious is the 1952 Paramount release My Son John, which posits similar points of view, including an unquestioning Roman Catholicism, emotional patriotism, and a virulent anti-intellectualism. All these elements are found in one form or another in various anti-Communist films but not to such a degree nor presented with such intense pretentiousness. The film has been characterized by journalist Stefan Kanfer as "a crackpot primer for Americans" because of its sermonizing. John, a federal government functionary, is presented as prissy, quirky, intellectual, and possibly homosexual. He is exposed as a Communist tied to an espionage ring, thanks to the patience of an FBI agent who, through John's mother, gets the son to repent before he is murdered in front of the Lincoln Memorial. John's last words are offered on tape to the graduating class of his alma mater, and they are both a confession about being a Communist and a warning that intellectualism can lead one astray from the path of righteousness as exemplified by parents and church. Robert Warshaw, writing about the film at the time of its release, called it "an affirmation of 'Americanism' that might legitimately alarm any thoughtful American, whether liberal or conservative." ("Father and Son--and the FBI," in Richard Maynard, ed., Propaganda on Film--A Nation At War, [Rochelle Park, N.J., 1975], 120.)

The dramatization of Cold War events, "torn from the pages of today's headlines" as movie company advertising proclaimed, crassly indicated there was something evil going on behind the Iron Curtain--something from which good people tried to flee.

Indeed, flight is the motivating force in many of these films. For example, Hollywood failed to treat adequately the defection of Igor Gouzenko, the low-level Soviet embassy employee whose decision to stay in Canada led to the exposure of Russian espionage activities there. The Iron Curtain (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1948), is a drab and uninspiring retelling of the Gouzenko defection, which was not redeemed by the film company's use of Canadian locations. Much more exciting, if less believable, is that company's 1953 film Man On A Tightrope, which recounts in somewhat exaggerated form the flight of an entire circus troupe, including animals, from Czechoslovakia to West Germany. However banal the propaganda in this film--stern-visaged, machine-gun wielding guards on the Communist Czech side, easygoing, gum-chewing G.I.'s on the West German side--the film has cinematic qualities such as pace and style. Most of the films dramatizing "today's headlines" do not. They are poor movies, no matter how possibly interesting the subject matter. As the French critic Jean-Loup Bourget has pointed out, in

such films "fate is not metaphysical but social or political." ("Social Implications in the Hollywood Genres," *Journal of Modern Literature*, 3 [April, 1978]: 196.)

Anti-Communist movies were made into the 1960s, as can be seen from the partial efforts of just one studio. In 1960 Columbia released Louis de Rochmont's film version of Hollywood producer Boris Morros's account of being a counterspy. Romanticized melodrama, *Man On A String* harped on the recurring theme that the Kremlin is out to undermine the American way of life by any means possible. The same theme underlies the studio's 1962 release *We'll Bury You*, an uninspiring

compendium of still photographs and newsreel footage held together by an exaggerated narration.

Although anti-Communist films were produced through the 1960s, by this time they had become out-of-date propaganda. Detente and the lessening of McCarthyism led to a new enemy. The Russians were replaced by the Chinese, and in effect politics gave way to racism and a resurrection of the "Yellow Peril."

Audiences never took to the anti-Communist film. The critic Andrew Sarris is probably right in his assertion (made in a different context) that audiences "naturally resent being told what they should and shouldn't like."

None of the Cold War movies did particularly well at the box office--even John Wayne could not do much for *Big Jim McClain*. Notwithstanding the paranoia which swept through the United States in the late 1940s and much of the 1950s, moviegoers, to use a popular political metaphor of the time, voted with their feet, and the vote was against the Cold War movies.

Daniel J. Leab has been editor of *Labor History* since 1974. He is the author of *A Union of Individuals: The Formation of the American Newspaper Guild*. *The Labor History Reader*, edited by Leab, was published this spring by the University of Illinois Press.

New-York Historical Society Sponsors Exhibit on Childhood

"CENTURIES OF CHILDHOOD in New York: A Celebration on the Occasion of the 275th Anniversary of Trinity School," an exhibit focusing on the changing image of children in New York from 1709 to 1984, opened February 28 at The New-York Historical Society and will run through August 25. The exhibit will examine how a special, distinct, and isolated stage of life called childhood emerged in the years following the American Revolution and, taking hold, became the standard by which New Yorkers perceived their offspring. The exhibit celebrates the 275th anniversary of the Trinity School, the oldest continuously operated school in New York City.

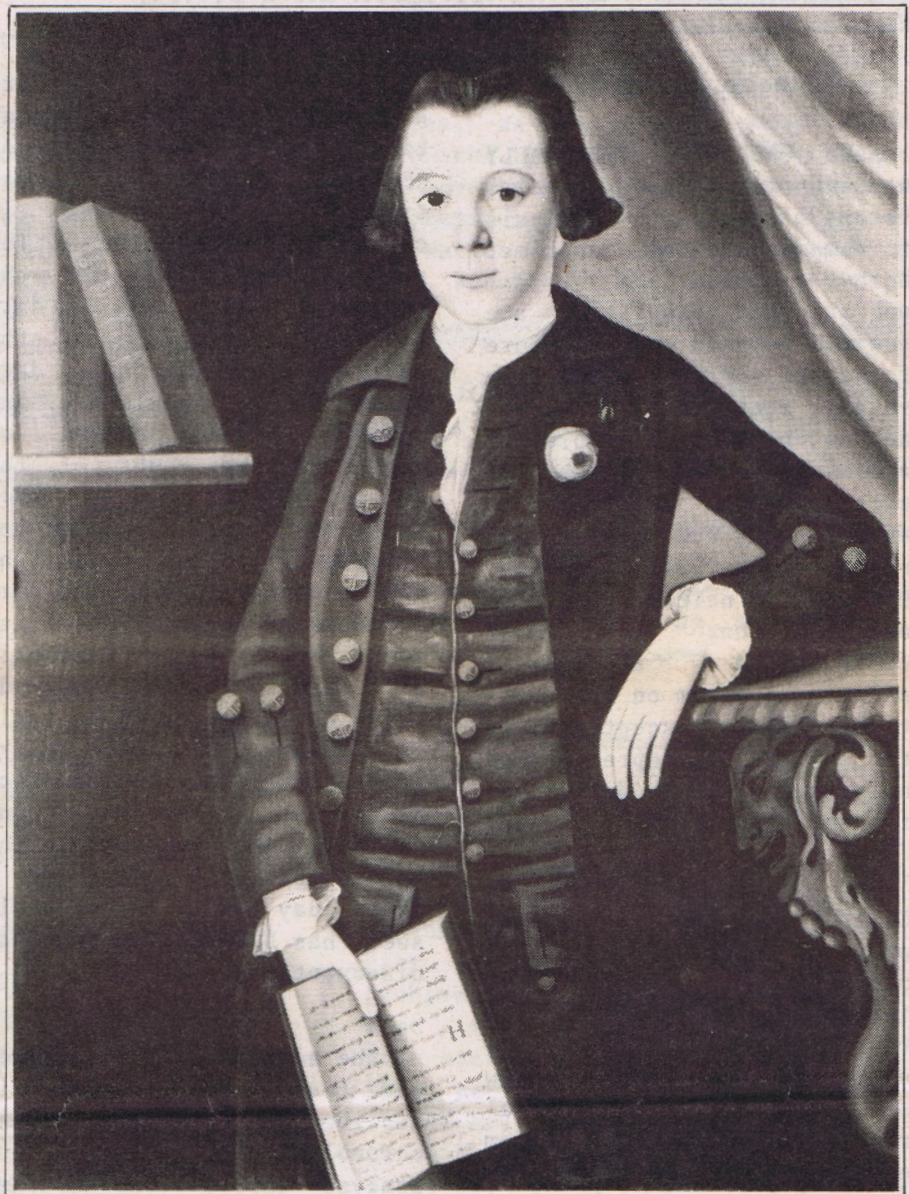
Emphasizing certain aspects of growing up in New York City, the exhibit consists of some 250 items including paintings, prints, drawings, photos, toys, games, books, diaries, primers, samplers, and manuscripts covering three centuries. Artists and artisans represented include John Durand, Asher B. Durand, Charles Burton, Thomas Nast, Maurice Prendergast, Reginald Marsh, John Sloan, Ben Shahn, Jacob Riis, and Lewis W. Hine. In one section--a replica of an early twentieth-century schoolroom--a narrated slide show presents a kaleidoscopic portrait of young people to the present.

"Centuries of Childhood in New York" will focus on four important periods, each offering a special perspective on New York childhood: the Colonial Period (1709-1776), when New York was an outpost on the edge of the wilderness, and children lived a rustic, provincial life, per-

ceived as miniature adults to be integrated into society at an early age; the Republican Period (1776-1850), when childhood emerged as a separate stage of life, and children, considered the great hope of a new secular society, benefited from an expanded educational system and the acceptance of the importance of play in their lives; the Industrial Era (1850-1920), which split childhood into different experiences for rich and poor, with either over-indulgence or exploitation of youth coloring that experience; and the Twentieth Century (1920-present), when the egalitarian ideal in education developed and flourished.

"Centuries of Childhood in New York" is made possible in part by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, AT&T Foundation, R.H. Macy and Co., Inc., Samuel Freeman Charitable Trust, Ronald and Stephanie Gordon, Evelyn A. Jaffe Hall Charitable Trust, and United States Trust Company of New York.

The New-York Historical Society, located at 170 Central Park West, New York City, is open Tuesday through Thursday from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is \$2.00 for adults, \$1.50 for 65 or older, and \$.75 for children under 12. On Tuesdays a voluntary admission is in effect. Admission to the lectures is free with museum admission; seating is on a first-come basis. Group and school tours, as well as a special teacher's guide to "Centuries of Childhood in New York," are available from the Department of Public Programs.



Portrait of William Beekman (1754-1808). Oil on canvas painted by John Durand. From the exhibit "Centuries of Childhood in New York."

OAH Call for Papers

THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE for the OAH Annual Meeting to be held in Philadelphia, April 2-5, 1987 invites proposals for entire sessions, individual papers, panels, or teaching workshops, although the Committee strongly encourages submissions of complete sessions. Specialists in American history who participate on the 1987 Program must be members of the Organization.

Proposals should include a two-page synopsis that sum-

marizes the thesis, methodology, and significance of each paper and one vitae for each participant. One copy of the proposal should be sent to each of the 1987 Program Co-chairs: Drew Gilpin Faust, American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19104; and Ronald Walters, History Department, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. The deadline for submissions is March 15, 1986.

Computer Software Reviews

Tracking Numbers Over Time: A Software Package with Appeal for Historians

RESEARCH, v. 1.0. Economic Software, Inc., P.O. Box 10925, Eugene, Oregon, 97440. Requires IBM-PC (including XT or AT), DOS 2.0 or higher, 196K memory, monochrome or color monitor, graphics adaptor, IBM or Epson printer. Program and manual, \$695.00. Demonstration disk, \$17.95.

Blaine A. Brownell

MANY PROJECTS, ESPECIALLY in economic and social history, require the analysis of numerical data over time. Whether simple or sophisticated statistics are required depends on the nature of the project, but often elementary statistical analysis and the comparative display of data over weeks, months, or years is quite sufficient to make a point and help explain trends and relationships. RESEARCH is neither the most powerful nor the most sophisticated statistical analysis program on the market, but it is exceptional in its ability to represent and analyze numerical data over time and is quite easy to use.

The capabilities of RESEARCH are impressive: the number of databases and the total amount of data are limited only by available disk storage; separate databases can be combined to form new ones; a number of statistical procedures are available (from descriptive to multiple regression); graphs can be plotted on the screen or printer; and information in the popular DIF (Data Interchange Files) format can be read or written, permitting you to use data from a number of other programs, like VisiCalc or even Lotus 1-2-3, which can also "translate" DIF files. This program is menu-driven, meaning most operations are implemented either by placing the cursor over the appropriate item and pressing the "enter" key or by typing the first letter of the menu option. While extensive online "help" is not provided, pressing the "F1" key in many program segments will call up either a brief help screen or a listing of the basic series parameters and abbreviations.

The first step is to create a database and enter information. An unusual feature of RESEARCH is that all information must be entered in chronological format. The program prompts you for the beginning date of a data "series," the title of the series, and certain data parameters (maximum and minimum values, number of digits to the right of the decimal point, and so on). While the program is ideal for tracking financial data (the Dow Jones average or the performance of specific stock issues), the designers evidently also had historians in mind. Valid dates can begin as early as January 1, 1701. Unlike conventional information management programs, individual data records are the values of all series on a given day (which, as we shall see, has both advantages and disadvantages).

The advantage, of course, is that the program is designed to organize data in chronological order and analyze information over time much more efficiently than other databases and statistical programs. RESEARCH stores all information by date, whereas other programs do not--and most require that special numerical values be assigned to data if they are to be analyzed chronologically. This is useful for economists and social scientists, not to mention people in business; but it is also a boon to historians, especially those without extensive knowledge of statistical methods.

When a data series has been entered (for example, the number of Italian immigrants passing through Ellis Island each week during 1900), the data can be listed variously,

analyzed statistically, and plotted. When a number of different series have been entered (for example, German, Swedish, Russian, and Greek immigrants in the same time period), they can be analyzed, compared, and combined to generate additional series. In order to be used, each data series first must be interpolated, which changes the contents of "blank" datapoints (for example, days of the week for which you have not entered data) to average values.

You can analyze and manipulate chronological data quite extensively without resorting to the statistics module.... This feature is one of the strongest points of the program.

The data in any series can be modified and a new series created from one or more existing series using a "transformation" technique. The six transformation options are: annual rate of change, difference, lag, moving averages, percent change, and equation. The last permits a new series to be created according to user-defined equations of up to 120 characters in length. An unlimited number of such equations can be stored for later use, providing flexibility for manipulating information in one or more series. Thus, you can analyze and manipulate chronological data quite extensively without resorting to the statistics module, such as comparing the weekly rates of change among various immigrant groups entering Ellis Island in 1900 and preparing a number of graphs showing this comparison. This feature is one of the strongest points of the program.

The graphics module (which requires a graphics adapter card for the computer) is reasonably flexible. Daily, weekly, or monthly data can be plotted for up to five series on the same graph, with either the same or different scales.

This option automatically selects the high and low values in an entire data series to set the high and low points on the graph; pressing the "F2" key replots the graph using the high and low values within the chronological range you have selected. When plotting a "group series," you select the high and low points from the keyboard, and data from up to five different series will be plotted using the same scale. A percent change curve and moving averages (the averaged value for each datapoint in a date range) can also be plotted. A single series can be examined on a graph by inserting horizontal lines at given points, drawing trend and forecast lines, and even a "least-squares fit" line (the regression line of the series based on time). Custom graph titles and shapes can be drawn directly on the screen, resulting in fairly finished graphs. Graphs can be generated in color in low resolution or in black and white in high resolution, and either type can be printed with an IBM or Epson dot-matrix printer.

The program quickly provides basic statistics for any series (or a selected portion of a series) by day, week, or month: beginning, ending, high, low, mean, standard deviation, median, and variance. Multiple regression operations are easily set up by choosing a date range and then determining the dependent and (up to six) independent series from a list on the screen. When the results have been calculated, you can choose a variety of ways to examine them from an on-screen menu: prediction equations, comparisons of actual and predicted data, confidence bands and limits, and correlation and covariance matrices. These can be displayed in graph form. You can also construct rate of change tables for one or more series and compare them, and quickly retrieve the actual and percentage change of one or two series over consecutive points in time (day, week, or month) through series change lists.

There are disadvantages of relying totally on a chronological format. If you wish to enter data on a quarterly basis, for example, you must select a specific date for the values for that quarter. RESEARCH includes only five days per week, and sometimes the first date of the month falls on a weekend. Given the way the program operates, a listing of data by "quarter" may still miss the first day of the month, or any other specific date you choose to enter the values for that quarter. These problems are minimized when a series has been interpolated, therefore giving values to all dates; but data is much more easily entered, retrieved, and analyzed on daily, weekly, or even monthly frequencies. Given the importance of quarterly data in business, it is surprising that entering and retrieving information in this format is not easier.

The program has limitations

on the number of datapoints that can be analyzed and plotted, depending on the specific procedure involved. These limitations are not significant for most applications and there are few restrictions on the amount of data that can be entered; but you should find out what they are before purchasing this product. You can enter daily data for five years, but you will not be able to analyze it over the entire period by day. An analysis of interpolated data on a monthly basis, however, would be possible.

The program documentation consists of a slipcased, 205-page manual on 5 1/2 x 8 1/2" heavy paper stock, with a detailed table of contents, five-page index, four appendices, and screen illustrations. The five main sections contain both the basic reference information and associated lessons and examples. Some elementary information on computer operation at the

beginning and descriptions of database management concepts make this program appropriate for computer novices, at least until one encounters the statistical section, which clearly assumes a good deal of prior knowledge. In this area, the manual could have been more detailed, with a greater variety of illustrations. Five years of economic data on forty series are included with the program disk and are used in the lessons.

RESEARCH will run on the new IBM-PC/AT, and takes full advantage of the speed and capabilities of this machine. But it should include more printer choices and at least one or two popular plotters for true presentation-quality graphs. As it is, the program is useful mainly for plotting data and the results of statistical procedures on the screen. And historians would doubtless favor an expansion of the date range to before 1701.

If you are a heavy number cruncher and plan to rely on complex statistical procedures for large datasets, a program like STATPRO or SPSS/PC (which also contain database, statistics, and graphics modules) might be more appropriate for your needs--and they are available at comparable cost. But if you want to look at a good deal of data organized in chronological order (after 1701), examine it over time, and subject it to some of the more useful statistical tests in an easy-to-use, menu-driven program, RESEARCH is probably the best program available.

Blaine A. Brownell is professor of history and urban studies and the Dean of the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. His latest book is Using Microcomputers: A Guidebook for Writers, Teachers, and Researchers (Sage Publications, 1985).

SPSS/PC: A Powerful Statistical Package for Microcomputers

SPSS/PC, v. 1.1. SPSS, Inc. 444 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 3000, Chicago, Illinois, 60611. Requires Zenith 150, Dec Professional 350, IBM PC/XT, or most IBM compatibles. 8087 mathematics coprocessor chip highly recommended, 320K memory, monochrome or color monitor, IBM or Epson printer, or equivalent. Program, \$795.00, discounts available.

Charles Stephenson

THE MICROCOMPUTER REVOLUTION and quantitative history finally came together when SPSS, Inc. issued SPSS/PC last summer; at the University of New Hampshire we decided to use SPSS/PC as the core of our history department's new microcomputer laboratory. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) long has been the standard for social science statistical analysis on mainframes and minicomputers. Though it was possible before to do statistics on microcomputers, it was a cumbersome and unsatisfactory process. Today, despite the fact that microcomputers have burrowed themselves deeply into the mainstream of scholarly life, sophisticated statistical applications have been a minor part of that use, often left to the mainframe and individual programs or integrated packages such as SPSS, Statistical Application Systems (SAS), and Biomedical Data Package (BMDP). This article will introduce prospective buyers and users to SPSS/PC; an overview, rather than a purely technical evaluation, is intended.

Advanced statistical manipulation has been possible for some time on microcomputers, and some impressive software is available (in fact, there are more than

200 such packages now on the market). Packages such as Systat, Statpro, and STAN for more sophisticated users; Microstat, Number Cruncher, and others for less-advanced users, are powerful integrated tools designed for use on micros with two floppy-disk drives and good-sized (around 256K) internal memory. Prices for these packages vary widely, from \$250 to \$500 and more. (For evaluations see David Levine, "Using Computer Packages in the Teaching of Statistics," a paper presented at the New England Regional Computing Program Conference, Nov., 1984; James Carpenter, "Statistical Software for Microcomputers," BYTE, [April 1984].)

However, there are several problems endemic to using such packages. One may encounter a number of quirky limitations in entering data: how much data or how many fields or variables can be entered or how many times data has to be entered to complete a series of runs. Moreover, if a great deal of data is involved (as is common with historical datasets), the user is forced to sit with the machine replacing disk after disk of data and exchanging program disk after program disk, because the machine's capacity usually is inadequate to hold all of this information. Additionally, different algorithms are used in different

packages, some of which are inferior and less precise than others. Finally, there seems to be widespread agreement that adequate documentation for such packages is lacking.

So what is new? The first change came in the hardware: the hard disk, which has been around for some time, only recently has been designed in a form for which SPSS, Inc. decided to write--that is, an IBM PC/XT. A hard disk, in contrast to a "floppy" disk, is capable of storing large amounts of data. A double-sided, double-density diskette holds about 360,000 pieces (360 Kilo-bytes [K or KB]) of information; the most common form of internal hard disk holds 10 Megabytes (ten million pieces). A number of hard disk configurations are possible: typical of the "standard" is the XT, with an internal (inside the machine) 10MB hard disk drive and up to 640K of memory. IBM's new AT is available with 40MB of internal storage (and up to 3MB of memory); external hard disks are available for up to some 200MB storage. With this kind of capacity, micros now offer more storage than could be possible with older mainframes.

In the microcomputer lab at the University of New Hampshire, we have SPSS/PC on Zenith 150's with 10MB hard disks (the Zenith 150 is now available with a 20MB hard disk). SPSS manufacturers wrote their micro version for the PC-XT and the DEC Professional 350, and noted in the early literature that it also ran on the Compaq Plus; the Zenith and several others were added before the package's release. Since then, SPSS/PC has been confirmed to work on a

long list of IBM compatibles, and a new version of SPSS/PC (update 1.1) has been designed to run on the IBM-AT, the Tandy 2000, and the Texas Instruments Professional (the package has not been designed for Apple's operating system). SPSS, Inc., recommends installation of an 8087 mathematics coprocessor chip or its equivalent in all machines to accelerate processing. The package requires a minimum of 320K of memory, and reaches its full efficiency at 384K; additional memory does not facilitate processing.

SPSS/PC is priced on a sliding scale, with the institution considered the buyer for a series of sliding discounts: the first package is listed (as of September 1984) at \$795, copies two through five are discounted twenty percent, and for ten or more copies a forty percent discount is applied. For this, of course, one gets a "licensing agreement" rather than ownership. SPSS, Inc. says it will keep track of purchases and apply discounts by institution; although there is no requirement to do so, if all orders from one institution are channeled through a purchasing agent or through the SPSS, Inc. mainframe coordinator, there will be an accurate count at the institution to maintain a check on proper discounting.

SPSS/PC comes as a "bundled" product: included are a manual and ten diskettes--one tutorial, eight program diskettes, and one "key" disk. The tutorial is a useful and informative introduction to the program, its form, and its statistical concepts. The eight program diskettes are not "copy protected," and the new owner (sorry, "licensee") is encouraged to make back-up copies of them. This always is a good idea, but the need to do so is not compelling since these are going to be read onto a hard disk and probably used infrequently thereafter. The key disk, however, is another matter entirely, for it is copy protected, which is a problem. More and more programs are being sold on copy-protected disks, and while many may understand and sympathize with software developers, the problems caused are numerous.

The questions which must be asked concern SPSS's policy on replacement, and how it will be applied when the time comes.

In this case the problem is that the key diskette must be in the floppy disk drive constantly while SPSS/PC is being used: it must be present to start the program, and the program looks for it periodically to be sure it remains in the drive. Diskettes which get heavy use eventually wear out or, especially in the intense use of a laboratory setting, can be lost or damaged. The questions which must be asked concern SPSS's policy on replacement, and how it will be applied when the time comes. Assuming the best of situations--easy replacement when necessary--there still will be a lag between loss or damage and

replacement, and every reader is aware just when the problem will occur... when it's due yesterday! Key disks appear to be transferable--one SPSS package will accept a key from another SPSS package--so for multi-licensees the disaster might be mitigated. In short, however, copy-protected software is a nuisance for users, and that is no less true now that it's SPSS.

"I see copy protection as the most insidious problem with the SPSS [and other] implementations," said James W. Cerny of UNH's Computer Services Department. "It's like planting a bunch of little time bombs all around campus and waiting for them to go off." (James W. Cerny, "Benchmarking Statistical Programs," *ON-LINE: Newsletter of UNH Computer Services*, 11, no.2 [in press].)

SPSS's documentation is as expected, a thoughtfully developed product resulting from twenty years experience.

Also available with the PC package is a new, SPSS-revised version of KERMIT. KERMIT is a standard data-transmission package for the mainframe (KERMIT for the PC is one of the programs on the SPSS program disks). Obviously, only one per licensed mainframe package is necessary. Several attempts to find out how SPSS, Inc. would deliver this package went unanswered.

There are further complications with multiple purchases of SPSS. The licensing fee for SPSSX (the most recent version of the package) for a campus mainframe is about \$1500 per year; purchasing multiple copies for campus microcomputers is costly and, in all likelihood, allows for fewer users. SPSS has no provisions for "site licensing" (a flat fee per campus). Still, it is a one-time fee, and there are no recurring costs for data storage or processing (which on some campuses can be prohibitive). At the same time, each licensee becomes his or her own coordinator, responsible for collecting literature, keeping up with new information and updates, and generally filling the administrative role of the campus coordinator on a micro level. Either way it is a question of trade-offs.

One of the primary advantages you would expect SPSS/PC to have over other packages is superior documentation; one of the consistent complaints about other statistical packages concerns information for users, which seems to run from confusing to misleading. Fortunately, SPSS's documentation is as expected, a thoughtfully developed product resulting from some twenty years experience. The SPSS/PC manual is substantial, thorough, and clear, with useful introductory sections, a section providing command references and examples, and a section offering "Help for SPSSX Users." Unfortunately, most experienced users will either only recently or not yet have made the transition from SPSS version 9 to SPSSX. The manual is published and

distributed by SPSS, Inc. while all other SPSS materials are published by McGraw-Hill (which, by the way, is not very good about sending out desk copies of manuals). It also is expensive, selling for about \$35. At the same time, as in even the best of manuals, some things are not as clear as would be useful. For example, how many cases can SPSS/PC handle? (the answer is: unlimited cases, with a limit of 200 variables per case); how may files be transformed from the old SPSS into SPSS/PC? Such questions, however, are dealt with easily enough.

Technical support from SPSS, Inc. is good, and it is possible to receive answers to questions fairly quickly. Again, however, the industry leader is not immune to the occasional snafu in support services, and if you wait for SPSS to return phone calls as promised, you might wait a long time. Despite this, technical support must be judged as an argument in SPSS's favor.

Installation of SPSS/PC on a hard disk is a simple and straightforward procedure: the program is called up via the key diskette, which prompts entry of the eight program diskettes. However, even installation is not bereft of some surprises. When SPSS/PC was installed here in the lab two curious things occurred. First, an error message was received initially on diskette #4 on each of two SPSS packages; installation was retried successfully. Second, an error message--"Non-maskable Interrupt Received"--now appears on the screen each time SPSS/PC is called up, but so far it seems not to have affected the operation of the package. (A query about this is one of the requests for information/support to which SPSS, Inc. has not yet responded.)

As an integrated package, SPSS is difficult to surpass, and SPSS/PC continues this distinction.

As an integrated package, SPSS is difficult to surpass, and SPSS/PC continues this distinction. It is a powerful tool; one, in fact, which does more than the old SPSS Version 9. As a version of SPSSX it will do almost everything the mainframe version will do, with the exception of some four new programs, including Box-Jenkins time-series analysis. Included in SPSS/PC's array are programs to measure analysis of variance, nonparametric tests, multiple regression procedures, log-linear analysis, factor analysis, and clustering. Plotting procedures are impressive, and the REPORT facility allows for the production of much more attractive user-designed printouts than have been available previously.

One of the major differences between mainframes and micros is speed: comparatively, micros are s-l-o-o-o-w. All things are relative, however, and some micros and packages are slower than others. "Time tests" were run on

MEAN ^a (time in sec.)	REGR	SOFTWARE HARDWARE
1.6	2.7	SPSS 9.1M DEC10, TOPS 7.01A
3.7	8.8	SPSS 9.1M PRIME 750, PRIMOS 19.2
4.9	12.2	SPSSX rel.1 PRIME 750, PRIMOS 19.2
3.1	20.2	SPSSX rel.2 VAX-11/780, VMS 3.7
136.0	429.0	SPSS/PC IBM XT, 512K
42.0	155.0	SPSS/PC IBM XT, 512K, 8087
139.0	464.0	SPSS/PC Zenith Z150, 320K
41.0	175.0	SPSS/PC Zenith Z150, 320K, 8087
2.3	21.2	SAS 4.07 VAX-11/780, VMS 3.6
920.0	1305.0 ^b	Microstat 2.3 Zenith Z100, 192K

^a Time to load the save file is excluded for SPSS and SAS and included for Microstat.

^b Incomplete: partial results.

several configurations of machines and packages by the Computer Services Department here at the University of New Hampshire. The results are displayed in the chart on this page.

The well-known SPSS "banking data" set (474 cases) was used, and the packages were asked to produce means and to run a stepwise regression program.

Several differences are rather stark, beginning with the significantly faster mainframe in any configuration. The great difference made by an 8087 microprocessor chip also is clear, as is the smaller difference made by larger memory between the IBM and the Zeniths used (which are expandable to 640K). Micros are not speedy, although there are ways to improve speed. Their advantages lie in other areas.

The advent of SPSS/PC has improved markedly the ability to use microcomputers for statistical analysis. It is a superior package and one which will reward the serious user with powerful analytical results. If, after considering the advantages and disadvantages of statistics on a microcomputer, the decision is made to proceed, a user cannot go wrong with SPSS/PC.

Charles Stephenson is a member of the history department at the University of New Hampshire and is director of the department's microcomputer laboratory. He acknowledges the valuable assistance of James W. Cerny and Colleen Kendall of the Academic Services Group, Computer Services Department at the University of New Hampshire, with this article.

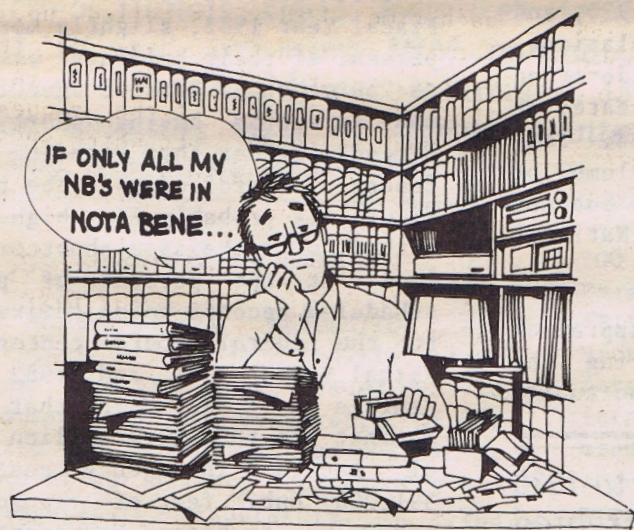
New Publication for Computer Use in the Classroom

THE FIRST ISSUE of History Microcomputer Review (HMR), a journal designed for those who use microcomputers in the classroom to teach history, has just been published. The journal lists relevant software and books and contains reviews written for those who teach history with the help of computers. The premier issue includes two surveys of reader interests. The second issue should be published in the fall.

The editors of HMR are seeking arti-

cles on microcomputer simulations, tutorials, authoring systems, and other materials of use to history educators. They are also looking for reviewers and for people to scan periodicals for information of interest to their readers.

Subscriptions for the first and second issues of HMR are \$5. Please send requests for copies or information to James B. M. Schick, Editor, History Microcomputer Review, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762.



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When One Percent Means A Lot: The Percentage of Permanent Records in the National Archives

James Gregory Bradsher

MY FRIENDS IN the historical community frequently complain that the National Archives and Records Service (NARS), which became the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) on April 1, 1985, is more concerned about managing and destroying records than preserving them. This criticism is not new. Thirty-seven years ago, one scholar wrote that archivists were acting more like records managers, concerned about the destruction of records, than they were like historians, concerned about the preservation of records. (Irving P. Schiller, "The Archival Profession in Eclipse." *The American Archivist* 11, no. 3 [July 1948]: 227-233.)

Once the National Archives was absorbed by the General Services Administration in 1949 and became formally involved in records management, criticism of its records disposition activities increased. Scholars feared that NARS, faced with a growing paper mountain, would attempt to use bureaucratic methods rather than intellectual ones in its appraisal of federal records. They were afraid NARS would become a bureaucratic agency at the expense of its institutional heritage. Wayne Grover, archivist of the United States (1948-1965), responded to these criticisms by assuring scholars he would do everything he could to ensure that NARS remained a cultural institution and kept the archival role high in its priorities. With respect to NARS's records disposition practices, he wrote in 1954, "It is not our intention as archivists to countenance the appraisal of records merely by the use of statistics. We must keep what is essential and valuable, not only for purposes of scholarly research . . . but for the purposes of governance itself." ("The National Archives at Age 20," *The American Archivist* 17, no. 2, [April 1954]: 100)

Despite Grover's assurances, and those made by his successors, many scholars, such as those who have taken NARS to task for its appraisals of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States District Courts, believe that somehow the National Archives is intent only upon retaining a small percentage of federal records as permanent archives. They frequently complain that only two to five percent of federal records is appraised as permanent. In fact, fewer than two percent is appraised as permanent. This essay will not attempt to justify why such a small percentage of records becomes archives. Instead, what follows is an explanation of why I believe under two percent of federal records becomes archives, why this

should not be of concern to scholars, and why it is and should be of concern to the National Archives.

The question of what percentage of federal records is, or will be, permanent archives has not been fully addressed. During the past fifty years, since the establishment of the National Archives, various percentages have been offered as accurate or as close approximations. Most are nothing more than educated guesses or estimates. A few seem to have been based upon some actual data, such as limited surveys. Until several years ago, two to five percent was generally considered an accurate estimate. Now, federal archivists generally cite a two to three percent figure. How did they arrive at these figures? I am not certain, but it appears that someone came up with the idea of determining the percentage of permanent records by simply comparing the permanent National Archives holdings to the volume of federal records existing at any given time. By this method, the percentage of permanent records works out to 2.49 in 1940; 3.95 in 1950; 3.73 in 1960; 3.50 in 1970; and 3.63 in 1980. Such calculations, however, do not take into consideration the total volume of records created or the volume subsequently destroyed. They also do not include the volume of records appraised as permanent but not yet accessioned into the National Archives.

While working with the NARS Appraisal and Disposition Task Force during the winter of 1982-83, I had an opportunity

[It] appears that from 1789 to 1930 the Federal government created no more than five million cubic feet of records — an amount it now creates in ten months.

to determine what percentage of federal records was retained permanently. No one can know for sure what the actual percentage is for several reasons, including the fact that we do not have adequate figures for the total volume of records created before 1930. Nevertheless, it appears that from 1789 to 1930 the federal government created no more than five million cubic feet of records: an amount it now creates in ten months. Another thirty million cubic feet were created between 1930 and 1950. And some 130 million cubic feet were created between 1950 and 1983. Thus, before 1983 about 165 million cubic feet of records were created. Since the National Archives had legal custody of 1.4 million cubic feet of archives in 1983,

one could state that .85 percent of all federal records created had become permanent archives. This does not take into consideration, however, the volume of permanently scheduled records then in the custody of the federal agencies and federal records centers. Adding the some 450,000 cubic feet of permanently scheduled records in the federal records centers to those already in the National Archives, the percentage of permanent records in NARS's custody in 1983 was 1.12.

In 1983, NARS had legal and physical custody of about forty percent of the federal records then in existence. The other sixty percent was in the custody of various agencies. Determining what percent of these was permanently scheduled is difficult, in part because agencies are not required to report such data. There are, however, two ways of attempting to determine their percentage of permanently scheduled records. One is by looking at the holdings of the federal records centers. At the end of Fiscal Year 1982, slightly more than two percent of their holdings was scheduled as permanent. Because agencies destroy many records having short retention periods rather than sending them to a federal records center, the two percent figure is probably too high. The other method, with the same shortcoming, is to look at the percent of permanently scheduled records being retired annually to the federal records centers. During Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982 the percentage was 1.89. Using that percentage against the then 20.7 million cubic feet of records in agency custody, some 391,000 cubic feet of records would be scheduled to become permanent archives. Adding that volume to the 1.9 million cubic feet of permanent or permanently scheduled records in NARS's custody, there would have been 2.3 million cubic feet of permanent records in 1983. Thus, by using this volume, one could state that 1.39 percent of all federal records created between 1789 and 1982 was, or would become, permanent archives.

The 1.39 percentage is, however, somewhat misleading, because it represents volume and not information. In 1983, there were some thirty-five million cubic feet of paper records in existence. There was also the equivalent of at least 100 million cubic feet of records on some twelve million reels of

computer tape and millions of microforms. If these nontextual media equivalents were used in the calculations, the percentage of permanent records figures would become meaningless. In the future, as more information is placed on nontextual media, we will all have to stop thinking in terms of the percentage of permanent records and begin thinking in terms of the amount of permanent information. In some

In the future, as more information is placed on nontextual media, we will all have to stop thinking in terms of the percentage of permanent records and begin thinking in terms of permanent information. In some respects, we already should be doing this.

respects, we already should be doing this. Be that as it may, there will continue to be large volumes of permanent paper records being created and accessioned into the National Archives for at least the next thirty years.

Assuming that 1.39 percent of federal records become permanent archives, what does this mean for the National Archives and for those using its holdings? First of all, it means that 98.61 percent of federal records is destroyed. This could be frightening to those who use federal records in their research. They may believe that too much of the raw data of history, the grist of their mill, is being destroyed. What perhaps they do not appreciate is the volume of records being retained permanently. During the first four years of this decade the federal government created an average of 5.6 million cubic feet of records annually. If 1.39 percent is retained permanently, that represents a volume of 78,000 cubic feet of records, or about 200 million pages of documents. That is enough to fill up the main National Archives building in under twelve years. Unfortunately, that building is already full. But that is another issue.

Undoubtedly, records will be destroyed that some researcher would have liked to use and some will be retained that no one will ever use. Having been involved in federal records disposition activities for the past six years, including participating in the appraisal of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and working with the NARS Appraisal and Disposition Task Force, I believe NARS has made every attempt to retain records with values sufficient to warrant retaining—for the historian, the citizen, and the government. This means, on one hand, appraising as permanent those series of federal records that provide evidence of how the government was organized and has functioned, and on the other,

identifying those series that contain information on persons, things, and phenomena that will be useful to researchers. Each agency's records are appraised with no set percentage to be retained. This results in keeping over half of the records of some agencies and almost none for others. It is true, as Theodore Schellenberg pointed out in his *Modern Archives: Principles and Techniques* (Chicago, 1956, 152-53), that any scholar can find a plausible justification for keeping almost every record that was ever created. But as he also observed, not everything is worth keeping, nor does the federal government have the funds to keep everything. What funds it does have should only be spent on records of enduring value.

Despite limited funds, staff, and space, the National Archives does appraise large volumes of records as permanent (having enduring or sufficient values). It may be dilatory in accessioning them into its holdings and making them available to researchers because of the above-mentioned limitations, but it certainly does not allow records of enduring value to be appraised as disposable. In a report I prepared for the NARS Appraisal and Disposition Task Force, I calculated that the National Archives will be faced with accessioning about 37,000 cubic feet of records annually during the next twenty years. Most of these records were created between 1955 and 1975 when two to four million cubic feet of records were being created annually. Taking three million as an average, this would mean that 1.23 percent of the records created during that period is permanent. Although most scholars would consider this a small amount, it is not

[Researchers] may believe that too much of the raw data of history, the grist of their mill, is being destroyed.

small for the National Archives. It is a percentage and volume to reckon with, especially considering storage space and preservation costs.

Although most of the federal regional archives have space to handle the permanent records that will be offered to them during the next twenty years, the National Archives facilities in Washington, D.C., do not. For them one percent means a lot. The newly created National Archives and Records Administration has five alternatives to remedy its space problem. The first would be to let agencies keep and service records that have been appraised as permanent. This alternative, while plausible for machine-readable records, which involve great costs, has more disadvantages than advantages, including making records less accessible and increasing the

likelihood of records being inadvertently lost or destroyed. The second would be to get more space. This is unlikely during the current period of austerity. The third would be to increase internal appraisal efforts, that is, destroying accessioned records which no longer have sufficient value to warrant retaining. From 1938 to 1983 NARS destroyed approximately 275,000 cubic feet of its holdings, or sixteen percent of the records it accessioned initially. Unfortunately, internal disposal, while necessary in any archival institution, is only a stop-gap solution to a space problem. The fourth alternative is greater selectivity in the choice of records for permanent retention. This alternative, while unpopular with many researchers, is necessary, especially with respect to large series of records with mixed values. In the short-run, making a selection of files within a series, as was done in many instances with the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is an expensive proposition, but in the long-run both the National Archives and researchers will benefit. The last alternative,

It is often stated that a society cannot put a price on its archives.

while expensive, is probably the most cost-effective solution. It is the accumulation of more information on nontextual media, such as microfiche and optical and video disks.

Whatever alternatives the National Archives adopts, handling the one percent of permanent records will be expensive. It is often stated that a society cannot put a price on its archives. Unfortunately, archives are expensive, and only limited funds have been allocated for America's federal archives; annually about the same amount that it costs the military to purchase and operate a fighter plane for a year. Thus, rather than criticizing the National Archives for only retaining one percent of records permanently as archives, researchers should be more concerned about where the permanent records are going to be maintained, on what media, and the amount of funding given to the National Archives to properly accession, arrange, describe, preserve, and reference its holdings. These are the important issues facing the National Archives and Records Administration and those who do research in federal archives.

James Gregory Bradsher is an archivist with the Planning and Policy Evaluation Branch of the National Archives and Records Administration. This year he will have articles appearing on the archives of Elba (2500 B.C.); the story of the Freedom Train (1847-48); a history of his agency (1949-65); and the creation, maintenance, and disposition of U.S. Army records. This article represents his personal views and does not reflect official NARA policy.

Benjamin Franklin Considered in Museum of Our National Heritage Exhibit

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER, author, statesman, inventor, diplomat, and scientist is the subject of a year-long exhibit tracing his remarkable life and contributions to American society. "Useful Knowledge and Publick Good: Dr. Franklin Considered" opened February 17, 1985 and will continue through February 23, 1986 at the Museum of Our National Heritage in Lexington, Massachusetts. The exhibit is one of several special events marking the tenth anniversary of the Museum. Concentrating on Franklin as a man both of his time and ahead of it, the exhibit emphasizes his accomplishments in the fields of science, communications, and community improvement.

The original printing press that Franklin used during his Boston apprenticeship is one highlight of the exhibit. Books, broadsides, and manuscripts by and about Franklin were borrowed from

libraries and museums in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. Also on display is a model of an early electrostatic machine of the type used by Franklin to carry out electrical experiments, as well as a musical "armonica" he invented.

In keeping with Franklin's eighteenth-century commitment to learning by experience, visitors have an opportunity to discover the principles that he investigated by trying some of the experiments he performed in mathematics and science. The musical glasses which fascinated Franklin are also displayed as a participatory exhibit.

The Museum of Our National Heritage is a museum and library of American history featuring changing exhibits on America's development. Establishing the museum was the Bicentennial project of the Scottish Rite Masons of

the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, whose members continue its support as a nonprofit, educational organization.

The museum is open seven days a week with free admission and parking. Hours are Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sunday, noon to 5 p.m.



"Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky." Painted by Benjamin West, circa 1805. Lent by the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton Sinkler Collection.

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Society Receives Grant to Preserve Newspapers

MARCUS A. McCORISON, director and librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, announced a grant of \$280,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to continue cataloging the Society's newspapers through a shared computer network as part of the NEH-sponsored United States Newspapers Program.

The Society preserves the largest collection of early American newspapers. The publications are available to researchers in both original printed form and several micro formats. The collection spans the period from 1704, the date of the earliest American newspaper, *The Boston News-Letter*, to 1876 and contains 14,000 titles and over three million individual issues.

The United States Newspapers Program seeks to preserve the record of American history found in the nation's newspapers. With the advice of national bodies such as the OAH, the Council on Library Resources, and the Library of Congress, NEH devised a three-step process: 1) identification and description of all extant American newspapers; 2) inventory of holdings for each title and evaluation of their condition; 3) microfilming of titles in danger of being lost or destroyed.

In addition to titles and holdings information, the database will contain notes on frequency of publication, editorial stance or bias, political affiliation, and names of editors and publishers.

Perspective on Public History

Museum Exhibits: Breaking the Silence

Exhibits seldom receive the critical scrutiny that historians routinely accord one another's work when it appears in book form.

Barbara Melosh

EXHIBITS PROVIDE VIEWS of the past that are visible and accessible in public libraries, shopping malls, theme parks, living museums, historical societies, and state and federal museums. These displays command an audience beyond the wildest dreams of most historians: for example, the National Museum of American History alone draws over five million visitors each year. And yet scarcely a hint of this flourishing activity ever penetrates the covers of historical journals, except for those specifically directed at museum professionals.

[The] omission of exhibits from the review columns of historical journals reflects a larger division between "public" and "academic" historians, an unfortunate and self-defeating separation.

Exhibits seldom receive the critical scrutiny that historians routinely accord one another's work when it appears in book form; even less often do we consider the place of this vital and engaging medium as a vehicle for historical work. This omission of exhibits from the review columns of historical journals reflects a larger division between "public" and "academic" historians, an unfortunate and self-defeating separation. Breaking the silence about exhibits, I will suggest, may be one modest way to overcome this distance.

Historians employed in museums and those working in colleges and universities have often traced separate courses, and when their paths have crossed each has tended to feel misunderstood and unappreciated by the other. The expansion of both kinds of institutions in the postwar years, coupled with the in-

tensified specialization within history, probably contributed to this situation. In addition, various vocationally oriented programs in museum studies supported the notion of museum work as a separate (and often, implicitly, unequal) field.

As museum science has grown, those in it have rejected this separation, identifying themselves with the larger historical profession. Like their counterparts in higher education, historians in museums now define themselves, and are evaluated by their colleagues, according to their own specialized research and publication records as well as by their activities as collectors and conservators. In exhibiting, historians in museums have eschewed nineteenth-century style collections of curiosities, striving instead for sophisticated presentations attentive to recent research and interpretation. Unfortunately, they often remain at a distance from the historical mainstream, under-represented at professional meetings and sometimes defensive among their university based colleagues.

Meanwhile, historians in academe have suffered from their own identity crises. Keenly aware of their declining status and salaries relative to other professionals, historians face a shrinking job market and are only slowly recovering from the undergraduate flight from history in the late 1960s and 1970s. And, as they have surveyed the place of historical work in the larger society, many have expressed dismay about the specialization that has separated professional historians from a broader public audience.

Historians in museums and in higher education need each other, and signs of rapprochement are evident. A renewed attention to exhibits would help to bridge the gap between these two groups. Moreover, it would offer insight to the meaning and uses of history in contemporary American life, and it might open the way to

overcome the painful contradiction of an isolated historical profession in the midst of an enthusiastic popular audience for historical presentations.

Reviewing museum exhibits requires an appreciation for the special qualities of this medium. Exhibits do have important affinities with both publication and teaching. At the same time, they provide historians and audiences with a set of opportunities and parameters specific to their medium, and must be judged according to how these possibilities are used.

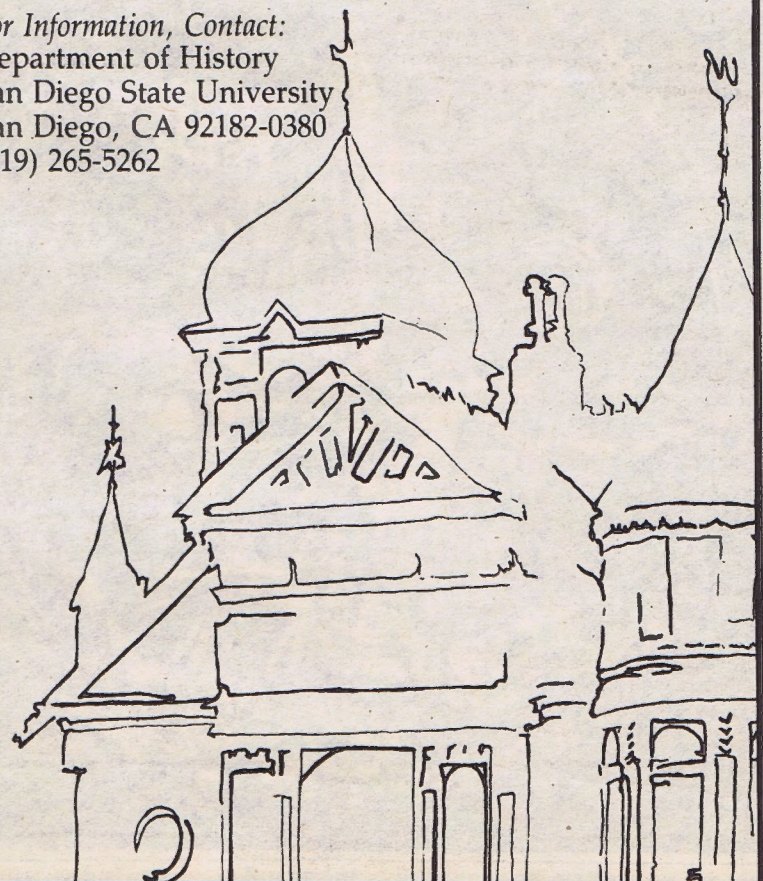
Exhibits are ways of reporting research findings, and as such they should be judged according to the usual standards of accuracy, thoroughness, clarity, and originality. Large, long-term exhibits are comparable to

other synthetic works such as survey courses or textbooks. Smaller or short-term exhibits provide a showcase for new collections, opportunities for research in a new subject area, and a more focused look at one theme. Other exhibits interpret one place or event, such as Gettysburg, Plymouth Plantation, or Monticello. These exhibits are comparable to research notes, monographic articles, narrative pieces, or specialized courses, depending on their purposes. Like any of these other forms, a good exhibit should be based on relevant research, present appropriate evidence, and interpret the historical significance of its materials with imagination. The best exhibits, like the best books, articles, and classroom teaching, will move beyond the data at hand to raise new questions, suggest new ways of

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seeing their subjects, and convey the process and excitement of historical research.

Though exhibits have much in common with other historical works, visiting an exhibit is not the same as reading a book or attending a lecture, and an effective review should describe the experience, the "feel" of an exhibit, along with discussing its subject matter. First, in judging this visual medium, the reviewer should consider how the design serves to reinforce or dramatize, obscure or even undermine the guiding intention of the text. How are objects used? For example, objects sometimes illustrate an exhibit text; sometimes they themselves are presented as evidence. How well are objects and text integrated in the interpretive frame of the exhibit? Secondly, exhibits are a social experience. Visitors often come in groups, and even those attending alone usually see an exhibit in the presence of other people. Exhibit reviewers have a rare opportunity to reflect on audience reactions; observation and a little creative eavesdropping can provide an instructive informal measure of what visitors bring to and take away from an exhibit. What captures attention? Do people stop to read text? When they do, can they see it, or do they strain to decipher poorly lit or undersized print? What do they talk

about? What do they learn from the exhibit and one another?

Exhibitors work under limits of time and space. Museum audiences, like readers, can stop when they have had enough. The work must be engaging to hold its mobile audience and should be presented concisely enough so that visitors can take it in from a tiring standing position. Historians working in this medium must distill their messages. They must know exactly what they mean and say it with precision. Has the exhibit accomplished this demanding task, or does it deal with the constraints by avoiding controversial issues, skimming over complexities, and insulting its audiences with cliché and truism?

Exhibits often are supplemented with brochures, handouts, or catalogues. Some may be interpreted through public programs or guided tours. Some may contain interactive elements that draw visitors into direct contact with objects or models. How well do these work? Do they enhance the exhibit and tell the most interested visitors more? Or are they simply publicity gimmicks?

Finally, the process and product of exhibiting are different from writing and publishing. Most exhibits are collaborative efforts, and inevitably part of the evalua-

tion considers the success of the joint venture. At worst, this collective work follows the route of prime-time television, reducing everything to the lowest common denominator or the pseudo-debate. At their best, collaborations produce work that is multi-faceted, complex, and often more wide-ranging than the product of a single vision. Frequently, the structure of sponsorship weighs more heavily in exhibits than in publishing. Reviewers might well take the advice of Deep Throat—"follow the money"—and consider, in general, what role exhibits play in challenging or confirming existing social arrangements. Indeed, exhibits themselves are artifacts. They are both more and less open to revision than published work. Labels may be changed, objects rearranged, and sections added and subtracted. And yet a large installation represents a substantial commitment of time and money, and may be more difficult to replace than an outdated text. At the same time, exhibits are also a transient medium; most are on public view for relatively brief periods, and perhaps only in one location. This temporary and often place-bound character increases the importance of written exhibit reviews.

Historians working in museums need the recognition and challenge provided by

professional reviews. For the profession as a whole, museums may be one route back to a broader public. Will other journals follow the lead of the few, such as *Technology and Culture* and *Radical History Review*, which have consistently published such work? What about separate sections or features covering exhibits and other work in public history? Better yet, what about considering exhibits along with books and articles in review essays? With this kind of interchange, we can establish stronger links and more fruitful working relationships between historians in museums and those in higher education.

Barbara Melosh is curator of Medical Sciences at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution and assistant professor of English and American Studies at George Mason University. She is the author of *"The Physician's Hand": Work Culture and Conflict in American Nursing* (1982) and editor of an anthology of short stories, *American Nurses in Fiction* (1984). She is now working on a book about representations of manhood and womanhood in 1930s visual art and theatre. She acknowledges Ramunas Kondratas and Roy Rosenzweig for their help in preparing this article.

...



Seal of the Territory of Louisiana.

William Clark Collection Documents Nineteenth-Century Frontier

LETTERS AND ARTIFACTS belonging to explorer William Clark were brought to public attention in late 1983. The collection had been in the hands of the Clark family since William Clark ran for governor of Missouri in 1821. The most recent owners allowed the Missouri Historical Society to appraise and display the items.

The collection includes letters and papers written to and by Clark between 1800 and 1838, the year of his death. Papers pertaining to the preparatory stages of the Lewis and Clark expedition and to Clark's term as governor of the Missouri Territory (1813-1821) offer valuable information about the early nineteenth-century frontier. The correspondence of the influential Clark and Glasgow families of St. Louis from the

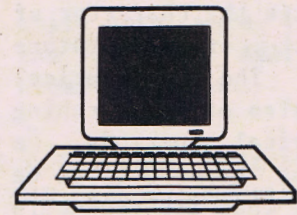
1830s through the 1850s is also a significant find.

Among the artifacts is the seal of the Territory of Louisiana, believed to be the only one in existence. Used by Clark between 1813 and 1818, the seal has been authenticated by the Missouri Historical Society. Clark insisted on using the seal despite the fact that the Territory of Louisiana became the Missouri Territory in 1813. The seal shows signs of deliberate mutilation of the word "Louisiana." The impending statehood of Missouri made it impractical to cast a new territorial seal.

All the materials are currently under scholarly review. Inquiries about the contents of the collection can be directed to John J. Healy, Southern University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70126.

Historians & Computers:

A Guide to Searching Online Bibliographic Databases



Suzanne Hildenbrand

ANY ASSESSMENT OF online bibliographic searching is bound to show a contradiction between the potential of this technological innovation and the policies of the institutions offering it. For while the technique is of value to most students of history, the fullest realization of its potential is often hindered by institutional constraints. This column presents a guide to the strengths and weaknesses of online-bibliographic searching to the historical community and a brief consideration of the policy issues it raises.

Databases are collections or files of related, machine-readable records. There are several ways to classify databases: intended end-user (public or private); source (government agency, scholarly body, profit-making corporation); type of record (bibliographic, numeric, full text); subject coverage; and so on. The emphasis here is on public databases, from various sources, containing bibliographic records of secondary literature of interest to historians. (Electronic access to records of the holdings of manuscript and archival collections is in its infancy, but holds out great promise as a tool for historians.) These databases originated with the computerization of printing in the late 1960s and early 1970s as the magnetic tapes used to print were themselves used for searching.

The Databases

Two databases are of particular interest to historians: America: History and Life (AHL) and Historical Abstracts (HA). They are produced by the American Bibliographic Center-Clio, a for-profit corporation of Santa Barbara, California. Like their print equivalents of the same names, they cover, respectively, secondary literature (primarily journals and dissertations) on North American history from earliest times to the present, and world history (excluding North America) from 1400 to the

present. The AHL databases include literature published from 1973 on, and from 1974 on in the case of HA. Among the familiar journals indexed in AHL are those of the major historical organizations including the Journal of American History and The American Historical Review; those on special topics, such as The Journal of Family History; and those representing a particular region, group of people, or school of historical writing.

Many other databases index literature of potential interest to historians. While it might not be worth the effort to search through the print equivalents of these for a few articles of interest, the speed of the computer makes such searches feasible. One nonhistorical database, Public Affairs Information Service International, selectively indexes materials on all aspects

While it might not be worth the effort to search through the print equivalents of these for a few articles of interest, the speed of the computer makes such searches feasible.

of public affairs in journals, documents, and legal materials. First printed in 1915, the index did not become available online until 1977. Sociological Abstracts, produced by the American Sociological Association, covers a wide range of publications from 1963 on, which may include historical studies or offer theoretical perspectives. Dissertation Abstracts Online offers access to dissertations in all disciplines from almost all major institutions, and it contains records for dissertations dating from the 1860s. Population Index, produced by The Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, covers the literature on demography, including historical demography from 1966 on, and includes mono-

graphs and unpublished reports not available elsewhere.

Government documents can be traced by use of the GPO Monthly Catalog and CIS Index. The former, available online only since 1976, indexes most federal documents. The latter, produced by the private corporation Congressional Information Service Inc. and available from 1970, indexes the "working papers" of Congress, including committee prints and legislation.

One family of databases deserving special attention is the citation indexes. Clearly not for the beginning student, these offer limited subject access and are meant for those who are familiar with the literature of a field. They make it possible to find out how often particular books and articles have been cited and are often used by faculty search and promotions committees. Social Science Search is available online, from 1972, and covers many historical journals. Arts & Humanities Citation Index, which covers the major historical journals, will soon be available online. Produced by the Institute for Scientific Information, a for-profit organization, Social Science Search indexes a long list of journals exhaustively, covering editorials, book reviews, letters, and footnotes, as well as articles.

Access to Databases

The database tapes are acquired from their producers by vendors who mount them on software designed for efficient searching and then sell access to them. The largest vendor, and the one with exclusive rights to AHL, HA, and many other humanities and social science databases, is DIALOG Information Services of Palo Alto, California. Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) of Latham, New York, also offers access to many major databases. Charges for accessing the databases are determined by connect time, which includes communications network access

fees and royalties for the databases produced by proprietary organizations. There is no charge for a DIALOG password. Per-hour fees on DIALOG are \$65 for both AHL and HA, and \$110 for Social Science Search. Modest per-record charges (approximately 15 to 30 cents per record) are levied for offline prints and for some displays on the screen. The individual or institution wishing access must have a password, a terminal or microcomputer, and a telephone and modem to connect via local call to the communications network, (probably Telenet or Tymnet), which connects to the vendor's computers in California or New York. While most searches currently are conducted by librarians (or intermediaries in the jargon), historians with microcomputers might consider doing their own searching. Such historians should have vendor training and should study carefully the relevant documentation to avoid undue expense and frustration. Both BRS and DIALOG, mindful of the home computer market, offer cut-rate, non-prime time search packages. However neither BRS's After Dark nor DIALOG's Knowledge Index offer the vendor's full list of databases, and DIALOG omits both AHL and HA. A major unresolved legal issue stems from the ease with which records can be "downloaded" (copied electronically) to be stored for future use. Similar to the photocopying issue, this should be watched carefully by academics planning to use online retrieval services.

Those accustomed to searching print indexes know that any given article can usually be found under the names of its authors, title, or one or two subject terms. Access is expanded enormously online for almost every word in the record is searchable: title words; words in the abstract; assigned subject headings; author's name; and many special fields such as language, country of origin, document type, and year of publication. Most databases offer a unique search option

that reflects the character of the subject or literature covered. The historical databases also offer searching on historical periods, a feature that turns out to be less useful than its producers claim. Terms can be combined in search statements with the use of the logical or Boolean operators "AND," "OR," and (to be used very cautiously) "NOT." The search strategy, terms, and operators set conditions that a record must meet in order to be counted in the postings of the search. A search strategy can be executed across several databases so that historical literature and the literature of related disciplines may be examined quickly for relevant materials. Cross-database searching is especially useful for people-oriented areas of history, such as women's history, black history, and history of the elderly or children. Truncation or the

Cross-database searching is especially useful for people-oriented areas of history, such as women's history, black history, and history of the elderly or children.

ability to search all forms of a word by inputting its root is another important online search feature. For example, "marxi?" retrieves marxism, marxist, and marxian in an appropriate database on DIALOG. Truncation and cross-database searching mimic browsing in print sources.

Once the bibliography is retrieved, it may be printed immediately at the terminal or microcomputer or ordered by mail from California or New York. The latter method is generally cheaper, though slower. Some databases permit direct ordering of complete documents.

Many historians and humanists are surprised at the success they have with online searches. The success rate, however, is not uniform and the potential user of the service should be aware of certain facts. The service is limited to items covered in the databases available. Books generally are missing from the subject databases. The requester, aided by the intermediary, must match his or her vocabulary to the words used in the records or nothing will be found even if there are relevant records in the database. The requester

should be prepared to offer alternate names or terms for all but the most well established historical events. Requesters also should be prepared with alternate terms to alter the scope of their search if no records are found or if hundreds are found with the initial strategy. Relationships are often blurred in the online search process: Women "AND"ed with Medicine produces records on women in medicine, medicine on women, and so on. (Prepositions are usually nonsearchable stop words.) Yet the search may still be worthwhile, although some extraneous records appear, if it is compared to what must be done manually to find all the records on women in medicine in AHL. Searches involving comparisons are often unsatisfactory, unless such a body of literature exists. Inclusive terms such as Third World or Latin America have to be treated carefully. Researchers looking for articles on U.S. relations with the Third World during the 1960s had better come prepared with a long list of Third World countries. The word "history" itself can be problematic in therapy-oriented databases such as Medline, but special codes permit access to historical articles while bypassing case histories. Records are usually printed out in reverse order. It should be noted, however, that the most serious of these problems that reduce the success of online searches would also impede a manual search: lack of literature coverage, and use of inappropriate terms.

Policy Issues

The impressive technological achievement of automated literature searching is often impeded by policies governing its use. Most libraries impose fees, recovering all or part of the cost of the search. Obviously, this has an adverse effect on those unable to afford the charges. Those in disciplines with little outside funding (such as history) are at a disadvantage.

Training is limited, as it too must be paid for, and few librarians may be trained. Free search time to perfect skills is all but unknown. This is in sharp contrast to the familiar advice to reference librarians to "get to know" the book collection quickly. If but a few librarians are trained there may be lengthy delays in

searching. A conservative approach to searching is clearly evident: a few databases are used suspiciously often and few cross-database searches are performed. Often, forms are substituted for inter-

A conservative approach to searching is clearly evident: a few databases are used suspiciously often and few cross-database searches are performed.

views, reducing the chances of coming to a real understanding of an end-user's topic and purposes. End-users sometimes are asked how many records they want or how much they are willing to spend. Both are essentially meaningless questions that probably cannot be answered well without a thorough understanding of the literature available.

Some libraries are reluctant to publicize the

service as it might create a heavy demand that would necessitate training or hiring more librarians, or increase inter-library loans. For all of these reasons, fees can be said to have a chilling effect on the use of online searching in many libraries.

Scholars should explore the value of online bibliographic retrieval to themselves and to their students. Yet, they should also be aware of the barriers raised by administrative policies that often limit access to this service.

Suzanne Hildenbrand is an assistant professor in the School of Information and Library Studies at the State University of New York at Buffalo. She received her Ph.D. in the history of education from the University of California at Berkeley and is the editor of the forthcoming Women's Collections: Libraries, Archives, and Consciousness.

King Papers to be Published

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) has recommended that a total of \$415,057 be awarded to nine publication projects. Eight of the grants will go to institutions sponsoring projects already underway. The ninth grant was given to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. in support of the publication of The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr. Projected to be twelve volumes, this series will include King's sermons and speeches dating from his theology school essays to his last speech in Memphis. Very little of the material has been published previously.

Other projects receiving grants are:

The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Massachusetts: \$75,000 for The Adams Family Papers.

Duke University, Durham,

North Carolina: \$42,235 for The Papers of Jane Addams.

University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina: \$21,226 for The Papers of John C. Calhoun.

Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California: \$60,717 for The Papers of Salmon P. Chase.

Rice University, Houston, Texas: \$42,426 for The Papers of Jefferson Davis.

The University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland: \$65,000 for The Papers of Samuel Gompers.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee: \$34,153 for The Correspondence of James K. Polk.

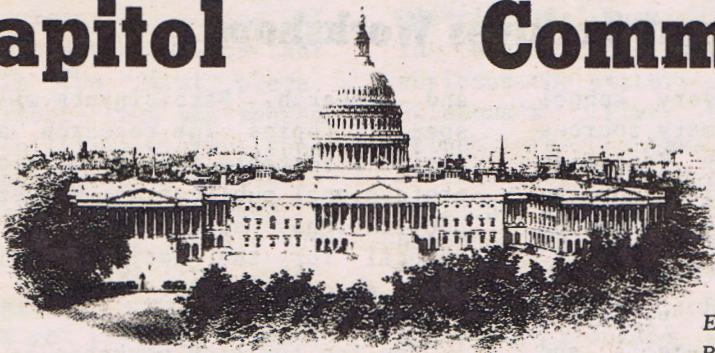
Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky: \$24,300 for The Papers of Constantine Rafinesque.

Overview of NEH Programs Available

THE OVERVIEW OF Endowment Programs 1985-86, an introduction to National Endowment for the Humanities' programs, is now available. Information contained in this edition includes application deadlines, a list of state humanities councils, descriptions of special NEH initiatives and events, a list of free NEH publications, and information on application procedures and eligibility requirements.

The book is available without charge from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Public Affairs Office, Room 409, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Capitol Commentary



Engraving courtesy of The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Page Putnam Miller

Curran Nominated to Head National Endowment for the Humanities

On April 4, President Ronald Reagan nominated Edward A. Curran as Chair of NEH. Curran received his bachelor's degree from Yale University in 1955 and his master's degree from Duke University in 1968. From 1968 to 1980 he was Headmaster of the National Cathedral School in Washington, D.C., a private secondary school for girls. Three years ago he became the Director of the National Institute of Education. After recommending that the institute be abolished, he resigned under pressure from the Secretary of Education, Terrel H. Bell. Curran is currently Deputy Director of the Peace Corps. Because of his limited experience with higher education and public humanities programs, as well as his controversial views at the Institute of Education, some members of the Senate are considering delaying Curran's confirmation hearing to allow more time to gather information.

NCC State Committees Develop Statements on Standards for Historians

The California Committee for the Promotion of History (CCPH) adopted and is now distributing a "Code of Professional Standards for Historians." Recognizing that "history is a profession, and the privilege of professional practice requires professional responsibility, professional competence, and an adherence to professional principles," these standards set forth the responsibilities of the historian to the public, colleagues, employers, and clients, as well as to his or her research. For copies of the "Standard of Professional Conduct" and information on the CCPH's Register of Professional Historians, write to CCPH, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, California 95819.

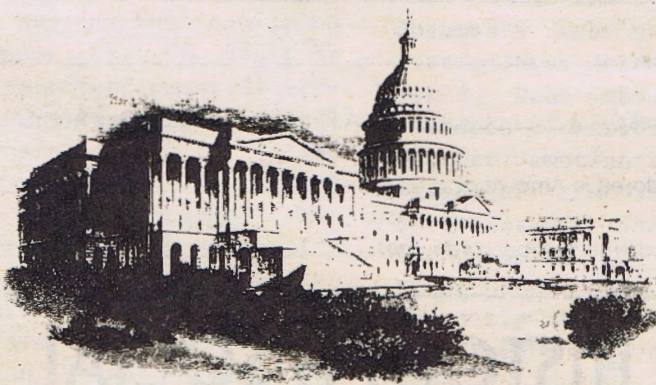
The Association of Utah Historians has developed a statement on research standards that includes minimal procedures and survey guidelines. These are designed to assist federal agencies and contractors in Utah in preparing studies of areas for which there is a need to identify the significant historical and cultural resources. For a copy of the standards, contact the NCC office.

Women's History Landmark Project

U. S. Representatives Patricia Schroeder (D-CO) and Olympia Snowe (R-ME) have spearheaded an effort to secure funds for the National Park Service to undertake a special women's history landmark project. Landmark projects are designed by theme and, thus far, women's history has been only marginally a part of the existing theme studies on military history, exploration, and commerce. The proposed project involves a national survey in which existing sites can be identified and interpreted from a women's history perspective. The NCC, in conjunction with the OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession, supports both the passage of this appropriation and the involvement of historians in the National Historic Landmarks Program. If you have prepared a nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places Inventory for a site that is related to women's history, or if you are interested in undertaking such a project, please write to Page Putnam Miller, NCC, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Student Aid for Higher Education

The Reagan administration's FY '86 budget proposes drastic reductions in federal support for student financial aid programs. This \$1.6 billion cut would affect more than 5.3 million recipients of student aid. Under attack are the family income ceiling of \$25,000 for Pell Grant recipients, the \$32,500 combined family/student income ceiling for eligibility for Guaranteed Student Loans, and a \$4,000 limit on the total amount of federal aid that a student can receive. The Senate is considering a compromise that would modify the severity of the President's recommendations.



Engraving courtesy of The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Freedom of Information Act Fee Waiver Denied

Recently, the State Department denied a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) fee waiver request from a University of Virginia graduate student. The Information and Privacy Coordinator stated this action was taken because "Well established guidelines from the Department of Justice require that requests meet certain criteria before agencies may waive the fees. One of these important criteria refers to the ability of the requester to disseminate the material in question. I sincerely regret that the mere availability of your thesis in the university library or on microfilm does not, in and of itself, represent adequate means for fulfilling this criterion." The NCC is working in opposition to this interpretation of the Justice Department guidelines. Congress enacted the fee waiver provision in 1974 because agencies were imposing excessive charges to discourage requesters and to deny access to information. The Senate Report on this legislation states that documents should be "furnished without charge or at a reduced charge where the public interest is best served thereby. This public-interest standard should be liberally construed by the agencies. . . ." Historians are now devising a strategy to argue that dissertation research does benefit the public.

Bicentennial of the Constitution Commission

In January, the President appointed former Senator Roger Jepsen, who had no apparent qualifications for the position, as Director of the Bicentennial of the Constitution Commission. Upon the request of Chief Justice Warren Burger, President Reagan removed Jepsen and appointed him instead as Director of the National Credit Union Administration. Chief Justice Burger, who by law serves on the Commission and who may be interested in becoming the Commission's chair, stated that he hoped the Commission would "amount to something" and would be "institutionally important." The White House has delayed announcement of the Commission members until the completion of security checks on the proposed members.

NHPRC Grant Program Funding

On April 17, Larry Hackman, archivist of New York, testified at the House Subcommittee hearing on behalf of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History about the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). On April 23, I testified before the Senate subcommittee. Although there is support for NHPRC in these committees, we were

told repeatedly that the pressure to cut the budget is strong this year. The appropriations committees will be making their final budget recommendations in mid-May.

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

Request for Support

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Greater Peotone, Illinois is requesting support for the restoration of a windmill that was donated to them in 1982 by the Paul J. Rathje family. Constructed in 1872 and in service until 1920, the mill has since been ravaged by time and neglect. In order to restore the mill to full working capacity, extensive structural damage must be repaired. The Society plans to seek corporate sponsors, but needs funds for printing and postage to carry out such a campaign. Contributions can be sent to The Historical Society of Greater Peotone, Illinois, 213 West North Street, Peotone, Illinois 60468.

National Archives Workshops

TWO WORKSHOPS FOR secondary school teachers on the uses of primary sources have been scheduled by the Education Branch of the National Archives for the summer of 1985. Graduate credit is being arranged.

The first workshop, titled "Primarily Teaching I: Original Documents and Classroom Strategies," will be held June 24-July 3. It will introduce teachers to the organization and holdings of the National Archives. Participants will research in Archives holdings and learn how to create classroom material and present documents to enhance students' basic skills and their appreciation of history. Each participant will select a specific topic and develop a teaching unit using Archives material. The workshop is open to upper elementary and secondary school teachers.

The second workshop, titled "Primarily Teaching II: Curriculum Development and Publication," will be held July 24-August 2. It is designed for teachers already familiar with Archives holdings

and research. Participants will select specific topics for research and write articles suitable for submission to a professional publication. Members of the publications staff of the National Council for the Social Studies will serve as consultants.

The fee for each workshop is \$75, including materials. For additional information and applications, write to the Education Branch, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Request for Bibliographies

I WOULD APPRECIATE receiving bibliographies and course syllabi for an annotated reference guide concerning the automobile's social, economic, and political impact on American history and culture. Please direct material and/or a request for further information to Michael L. Berger, Division of Human Development, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686.

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***FOR SECONDARY HISTORY & SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS**

University Publications of America Announces the Newest Title in
Black Studies Research Sources: Microfilms from Major Archival and Manuscript Collections

August Meier and Elliott Rudwick, General Editors

FEDERAL SURVEILLANCE OF AFRO-AMERICANS (1917-1925): The First World War, the Red Scare, and the Garvey Movement

Edited by Theodore Kornweibel, Professor of Afro-American Studies, San Diego State University

Historians and others are indebted to these intelligence records for revealing the true depth and scope of the Black Scare that swept America during the World War I era and after. They have the potential of changing the writing of twentieth century Afro-American history.

—Dr. Robert A. Hill
 Editor, *The Marcus Garvey Papers*
 African Studies Center, UCLA

The entry of the United States into the First World War precipitated a dramatic increase in government surveillance of American citizens. The surveillance system included the military, the postal service, and above all the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation, forerunner of the FBI. Among the chief subjects of the domestic spying operation were black Americans, whose collective aspirations and demands were on the rise. This confluence of wartime (and, later, Red Scare) surveillance with black assertiveness is comprehensively demonstrated in this important new documentary collection.

During World War I and later, the manifold grievances of Afro-Americans were feared to offer a seedbed for enemy or radical subversion. Wholly apart from any foreign influence, however, vocal elements among the black intelligentsia, clergy, and press had begun to insist that their support for the war to preserve European democracy result in more democratic attitudes toward blacks at home. Stimulated by wartime rhetoric, black draftees were led to believe that their military service would earn them the full privileges of citizenship. Meanwhile, black immigrants to urban industrial centers began to abandon traditional roles and appeared receptive to the arguments of race radicals and nationalists.

Liberal and radical organizations prospered as centers of civil rights protest and radical propaganda. Prominent among the former was the NAACP. Far more radical were Marcus Garvey's black nationalist Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), Communistic groups like the African Blood Brotherhood, and socialist labor advocates such as A. Philip Randolph and Chandler Owen. Their publications—*Crisis*, *Negro World*, *Crusader*, and *Messenger*—reflected a widespread surge in black assertiveness and pride. The reaction of the federal government and, by extension, much of white America, is the focus of *Federal Surveillance of Afro-Americans*.

From the Files of the Bureau of Investigation

At the center of this collection are the enormous surveillance files of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation under Directors A. Bruce Bielaski, William J. Flynn, William J. Burns, and their young and able assistant, J. Edgar Hoover. From all of the bureau case files covering black groups, periodicals, and individuals between 1917 and 1922, every relevant file concerning black political (as distinct from commonly criminal) activities has been included in this collection. Scholars will find such grassroots activity as politically motivated draft evasion; suspected and actual violations of the Espionage Act by black intellectuals, journalists, and clergy (even from the most remote rural regions); alleged voter fraud, particularly among northward migrants; as well as voluminous bureau files on such prominent black radicals and dissenters as Marcus Garvey, W.E.B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, boxing champion Jack Johnson, A. Philip Randolph, Chandler Owen, Cyril Briggs, and their associates in such organizations as the NAACP, UNIA, and others. Also included in this collection are extensive files on such publications as the *Chicago Defender*, *Baltimore Afro-American*, *Crisis*, and *Messenger*, many of them all-but-forgotten voices of black protest.

The bureau investigated race riots in Chicago, Houston, Tulsa, Washington, D.C., and Elaine, Arkansas, constructing files from which scholars can now more ably study these events. The wartime "Great Migration" to northern cities aroused bureau suspicion that the votes of recent black arrivals were being fraudulantly manipulated by urban political machines. The practice of rural peonage was yet another object of the bureau's careful scrutiny. Thus, this collection offers material for the study of black nationalism, radicalism, protest, and disloyalty among both prominent leaders and common men and women. Scholars and students will also find a wealth of detail on black labor conditions, migration, fraternal and religious groups, race riots, wartime apathy, and conscientious objection.

The collection also details the development and organization of America's first modern domestic security apparatus. After mid-1919, no individual was more critical to this development than J. Edgar Hoover, who centralized antiradical activities in the General Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Investigation, laying the foundation for patterns of FBI domestic political surveillance during the next half century. These records depict Hoover's aggressive administrative tactics in centralizing authority over antiradicalism within the bureau and reveal a remarkable degree of interdepartmental cooperation.

From the Files of the Military Intelligence Division

After the Bureau of Investigation files, the most significant black surveillance records are those of the army's Military Intelligence Division. MID was the principal competitor to Hoover's General Intelligence Division in the field of antiradicalism. Its domestic thrust ranged from responsibility for security of domestic military bases and surveillance of antidraft activities to monitoring the spread of dissident and radical publications throughout the armed services.

This is an important research collection providing insight into federal, state, and local surveillance during World War I and afterward, into the political strategies of black and white civil rights activists, and into the general question of racial attitudes in modern America.

—Dr. Athan Theoharis
 Professor of History
 Marquette University

Among the many highlights of the MID materials are detailed reports on the often deplorable treatment of black servicemen in army camps throughout the United States. These reports—undertaken as a probe into the causes of potential black disloyalty—are revealing not only with regard to the administrative treatment of blacks and the frictions between black and white recruits, but also with regard to the reactions of white civilians to the placement of black servicemen in their midst. For communities such as Houston, the scene of a tragic wartime mutiny, these camp reports hold invaluable source material never before exploited by scholars.

A central figure in the MID's wartime surveillance of blacks was Maj. Joel E. Spingarn, board chairman of the NAACP. These records show Spingarn acting as a sympathetic advocate for blacks, arguing via memoranda that the root of most black discontent or disloyalty could be traced to legitimate domestic grievances. The Spingarn papers—previously unavailable to scholars of Spingarn or the NAACP—shed important light on the attitude of a progressive liberal toward the rise of various forms of black radicalism of the day. The MID materials also include reports on black troops in Europe that have not yet been used by scholars of the black war experience.

MID surveillance persisted after the war, with the focus of concern shifting to the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and Communist activities among blacks during the Red Scare, particularly on the rise of the black nationalist Garvey movement. Little-remembered postwar race riots—such as those at Charleston, South Carolina, Norfolk, Virginia, and Bisbee, Arizona—receive substantial documentation as well. Virtually every document pertaining to blacks has been culled from the MID files for inclusion in this collection.

Other Highlights

In addition to material from the Department of Justice and the Military Intelligence Division of the U.S. Army, this collection contains all significant retrievable records from the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of State, the Post Office Department, and the U.S. Shipping Board. A few of the topics are listed below:

- Censorship of militant publications.
- The Black Star Line and racial tension among black American workers in the Canal Zone.
- The Pan-African Congress, with W.E.B. Du Bois and William Monroe Trotter.
- International travels of heavyweight boxing champion Jack Johnson.
- Complete transcripts of the Marcus Garvey mail fraud trial and appeals, resulting in Garvey's imprisonment and ultimate deportation.
- Records of state and local authorities, as well as of private investigatory and patriotic groups.

Ordering Information

Federal Surveillance of Afro-Americans (1917-1925):

The First World War, the Red Scare, and the Garvey Movement

35mm microfilm (25 reels) with printed guide.

Price: \$1,700. ISBN 0-89093-741-9. Available now.

Theodore Kornweibel (Ph.D. Yale, 1971) is author of *No Crystal Stare* (Greenwood Press, 1975), a history of black socialists during World War I, and *In Search of the Promised Land* (Kennikat Press, 1981), a survey of black urban history.

Note: Twenty-five percent of the FBI material was copied from old, faded FBI microfilm because the original documents were destroyed years ago. Although UPA's film has improved image quality, researchers may encounter difficulty in reading this material.

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

National Museum of American History

National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution: curator of maritime history, responsible for research, publication, and collections in the history of marine transportation, naval architecture, ship models, and related areas. Historians of topics germane to the maritime components of American history are encouraged to apply, including those interested in maritime commerce or labor, and business or social history. Demonstrated professional historical research in maritime history or a related field as above is required. Direct inquiries and requests for Announcement No. 84-393-F to Deputy Chair, Department of the History of Science and Technology, NMAH, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. EEO.

Washington University-St. Louis

Washington University solicits nominations and applications for an endowed, tenured professorship in modern Hebrew language and literature or modern Jewish history, literature, thought, or social science. Quality of professional accomplishment rather than specific field of scholarship will be the initial criterion. Candidates must evince a distinguished record of mature scholarship and excellence in teaching. Applicants should send curriculum vitae to the Chair, Goldstein Professorship, Box 1122, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130. AA/EEO

Rockefeller Archives Center

Director, Rockefeller Archives Center, Rockefeller University. The Center's holdings include the archives of the Rockefeller Foundation; the

papers of members of the Rockefeller family; the records of the Rockefeller University; the archives of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund; and related collections of individuals and institutions. The new director's demonstrated research achievements should give promise of capability to respond to the rich diversity of subject strengths in the holdings. The Rockefeller

Mellon Faculty Fellowship

For non-tenured, experienced junior scholars who have completed, at the time of appointment, at least two years postdoctoral teaching as college or university faculty in the humanities--usually as assistant professors. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have not recently had access to the resources of a major research university. Applications due November 1, 1985. Ph.D. re-

Archives Center is located in Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York. Compensation and conditions of appointment are negotiable. Interested individuals should write the Office of the President by July 15, 1985. For further information, contact Nathan Reingold, Chair of the Search Committee, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. EEO.

quired and received prior to June 30, 1984. One year appointment, July 1986-June 1987, with limited teaching duties, departmental affiliation, opportunity to develop scholarly research. Annual salary \$22,000. For particulars and application procedures, write to Richard M. Hunt, Program Director, Harvard University Mellon Faculty Fellowships, Lamont Library 202, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

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restrictions on length or kinds of information included except that each applicant must indicate by abbreviation whether she/he is willing to relocate and/or accept a one-year appointment. (W=willing to relocate; O=will accept a one-year appointment.) Each applicant must also include a mailing address.

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

English historian seeks work, temporary or permanent, anywhere in the U.S. or Canada. B.A., Oxford; Ph.D. (1981), Warwick for thesis on "The Anti-Chain Store Movement in the United States, 1927-1940." Publ., *Jnl. American Studies*, 16 (1982), 407-26. Book forthcoming in U.S. Specialist knowledge in retailing history, New Deal, antitrust. Spent 2 years in book trade in Wales (1982-84) managing largest 2nd-hand American studies book stock in Europe. Other interests include Balkan history (married to a Yugoslav.). F.J. Harper, 14, Endsleigh Gardens, Ilford, Essex, England.

Report on Historical Diplomatic Documentation

ON NOVEMBER 9, 1984 the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation met in Washington, D.C. to discuss a series of problems about the processing of unpublished diplomatic records and the status of the State Department's Foreign Relations series. The committee, consisting of representatives of the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Society of International Law, discussed several of the problems identified in a report written by Chief Historian William Slany. These include, in part: the accumulation of documents which must be processed by the Historical Office (H.O.) staff; documents from other agencies over which the H.O. lacks access despite an Inter-agency Access Agree-

ment; continuing delays in the declassification process, largely attributable to clearance procedures outside of the State Department; growing concern over the status of electronic records, including durability and accessibility; and staff allocation of time for preparing regular series, special series (such as the one on Vietnam), current documents volumes, and policy studies for the State Department.

One important concern is the Foreign Relations series and delays in its publication. The Committee argued that a thirty-year deadline was not acceptable. Such a policy would, as with previous policies, continually erode. The Committee suggested that deadlines be followed scrupulously and that reasons

for delays in the declassification process be addressed continuously.

Another recommendation was the possible use of microform supplements to adjust to the increased volume of data, which cannot be contained in print alone. Additionally, questions on the structure of the Advisory Committee resulted in the following recommendations: first, it was advocated that the Committee be expanded to include representatives named by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAHR); and second, the creation of an editorial board was suggested. This board would function as a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee, and its members would include active users of the Foreign Relations series.

A report on the Foreign Relations series noted that

between November 1983 and August 1984 five volumes had been released. All cover the period 1952-54 and include topics such as the American Republics, Korea, East Asia and the Pacific, National Security Affairs, and General Political and Economic Matters. Three other volumes are in "the final declassification stage at National Security Council." These are: 1952-54, China and Japan, XIV; 1951, Europe, IV; and 1955-57, Vietnam. All have projected publication dates in 1985.

The Committee was pleased to note the considerable effort on the part of the State Department to respond to concerns expressed by advisory committees over the past few years. And it found the Department's support and recognition of the importance of the Foreign Relations series encouraging.

Meetings & Conferences

• June •

THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE AND THE CENTER FOR CANAL HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY, Easton, Pennsylvania will cosponsor an Anthracite Symposium June 14-15, 1985. The Symposium will be devoted to various aspects of the culture and technology of Pennsylvania's anthracite coal region. Topics include labor struggles and politics and urban development. Inquiries should be addressed to Richard E. Sharpless, Northeastern Pennsylvania Regional Studies, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042.

THE WORLD HISTORY ASSOCIATION, THE ASPEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES, AND THE NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY OF ASPEN HIGH SCHOOL are cosponsoring a conference on "Technology in World History," June 14-15, 1985. The purpose of the conference is to explore with some of the country's leading historians and scientists how technology has both influenced and changed the development of civilization. For more information contact Heidi Roupp, Aspen High School, Aspen, Colorado 81611.

• July •

THE NATIONAL WESTERN FILM FESTIVAL is planned for July 11-13, 1985 at Union Station in Ogden, Utah. The conference will bring together scholars and filmmakers to explore the role of film as a developer of images about the West. The festival will provide a forum to examine an important subject in American history. For more information contact Tim Graham, Information Coordinator, National Western Film Festival, Union Station, 25th and Wall Avenue, Ogden, Utah 84401.

• August •

THE THIRD SUMMER INSTITUTE ON THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY will be held August 5-7, 1985 at Salem State College, Salem, Massachusetts. The theme will be "Looking Backwards: Preserving and Teaching Community History." Sessions will

be held at Salem State College; the Peabody Museum, Salem; and the Lowell National Historical Park. For registration material or for further information contact John J. Fox, Director, Summer Institute, Department of History, Salem State College, Salem, Massachusetts 01970.

THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY will hold its fifth annual conference in the Salt Palace Convention Center, Salt Lake City, August 6-9, 1985. The theme is "Genealogy for All People." The conference fee is \$75. Contact Utah Genealogical Association, Box 1053, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 for more information.

• September •

THE VIRGINIA FOUNDATION FOR THE HUMANITIES AND PUBLIC POLICY will sponsor a symposium on "The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom," September 19-21, 1985, at the University of Virginia. Written by Thomas Jefferson, the Statute established the principle of separation of church and state and formed the basis of the First Amendment's guarantees of religious freedom. The symposium will explore the impact of the Statute on America's social, legal, and intellectual history. For further information contact The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, 1939 Ivy Road, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903.

• October •

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CHANCELLOR'S SYMPOSIUM ON SOUTHERN HISTORY will be held October 2-4, 1985 at the University of Mississippi. The topic is "The Civil Rights Movement." Further information is available from the Department of History, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING will hold its seventh annual meeting in Nashville, Tennessee October 3-5, 1985. For further information, contact John P. Kaminski, History Department, 455 North Park Street, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

THE HAGLEY MUSEUM AND LIBRARY will present "The R & D Pioneers: A Critical Look at General Electric, Du Pont, AT & T Bell Laboratories, and Eastman Kodak, 1900-1985" on October 7, 1985. Participants will consider issues of research management. The R & D Pioneers Conference is made possible by a grant from E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. For more information and registration materials contact Hagley R & D Pioneers Conference, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME will hold an interdisciplinary conference on "Studying Federal Social Policy in Twentieth Century United States" on the Notre Dame campus, October 11-12, 1985. This conference will bring together a select group of scholars interested in the study of the history of public policy and its relevance for understanding contemporary public policy. The conference has been organized around

three sessions: "The Politics of Policy Innovation"; "The Institutionalization of Federal Social Programs"; and "Toward a Working Synthesis for Studying Federal Social Programs." Although the program for the conference has already been set, the sponsors welcome additional papers for inclusion in a forthcoming anthology. For further information on the conference or the anthology write to Donald T. Critchlow or David C. Leege, Center for the Study of Contemporary Society, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND HISTORY OF SOUTHERN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE and the Humanities and Technology Association are sponsoring the ninth annual conference on the interface of the humanities and technology, October 17-18, 1985 in Marietta, Georgia. The conference will examine the interaction between humanistic concerns and technological growth. Write to Virginia Hein or Bob Wess, Department of English and History, Southern Technical Institute, Marietta, Georgia 30060 for more information.

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Calls for Papers

• June •

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND VINCENNES UNIVERSITY invite proposals for papers to be delivered at the Third Annual George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference, to be held October 5, 1985 at Vincennes University. Topics may address any aspect of frontier history from the Appalachians to the Mississippi River including: exploration, American Indians, fur trade, military leaders, battles, weapons, early settlements, transportation, religion, education, or politics. Papers should not exceed twenty minutes. The conference is intended to be informal; there will be no commentaries on papers, but there will be a short period for questions from the audience following each presentation. Those interested should submit a 300-word summary of the intended subject, along with a short resume, by June 5, 1985 to Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 401 South Second Street, Vincennes, Indiana 47591.

THE 1985 CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH (PNCC) will be held October 11-12, 1985 at St. John Fisher College in

Rochester, New York. The Conference committee invites proposals for individual papers or complete sessions on all aspects of the history and life of the PNCC, similar movements in other communities, and the question of church independence in general. Selected papers presented at the Conference will be eligible for publication in PNCC Studies. The deadline for proposals is June 15, 1985. For further information write to M. B. Biskupski, Director, Institute for Polish Studies, St. John Fisher College, Rochester, New York 14618.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA seeks contributions to a collection of essays on the impact and consequences of the war in Vietnam. The appearance of Vietnam in Retrospect is timed to coincide with the tenth anniversary of the end of American involvement in the Vietnam conflict. Suggested topics are: Vietnam and Southeast Asia after the War; The Lessons for Military Intelligence; American Foreign Policy and the Vietnam Syndrome; A New Kind of Veteran; and The Televised War. Papers should be ten to fifteen pages and directed toward a general audience. Submissions will be acknowledged but cannot be returned.

Papers should be sent by June 15, 1985 to the attention of Jeffrey Shulman, Managing Editor, University Publications of America, Inc., 44 North Market Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701.

• July •

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

THE SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES will hold its twelfth annual meeting at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, March 6-8, 1986. Proposals for papers on any eighteenth-century topic are invited. Prospective participants are encouraged to organize sessions and to secure other speakers, but individual proposals will also be accepted. One session will be devoted to graduate student papers. A two-page prospectus, containing the thesis of the paper and relevant bibliographical information should be submitted by July 1, 1985. Completed papers may be submitted up to October 1, 1985,

whether or not an earlier prospectus was submitted. Send to Elizabeth Nybakken, Department of History, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY'S Annual Conference will be held November 7-10, 1985 in Chicago. Proposals for organized sessions and individual abstracts (fifty to one hundred words) must be submitted by July 15, 1985. Proposals should be sent along with a \$20 preregistration fee (\$10 for students) to Raymond D. Fogelson, Program Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1126 E. 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

• September •

AMERICAN HISTORY: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW (AHBR), is seeking articles and bibliographic essays on the topic "Milestones in American Historiography: The Influence of 19th Century Historical Writing on Current Scholarship." Honoraria will be given for accepted manuscripts, which must be submitted by September 1, 1985. Address queries and manuscripts to Carol B. Fitzgerald, Editor, AHBR, Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036.

Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

• June •

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES is sponsoring an Exemplary Dissertation Award competition to recognize excellence in research conducted in areas related to social studies education. The author of the selected dissertation will receive a certificate of merit and \$150. Dissertations must make a significant contribution to the field of social education, and also must be outstanding in the areas of problem statement, methods and procedures, analysis of data, and discussion of results. To be eligible for the 1985 award, the author must have completed the dissertation between June 16, 1984 and June 15, 1985. Nominations should include

four copies of an abstract submitted by June 15, 1985. The heading of the abstract must include the author's name, address, telephone number, name of institution which conferred the degree, name of major advisor, and date of degree completion. Send materials to Ted Shanoski, Department of History, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania 17815.

THE COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SCHOLARS (CIES) has announced the opening of competition for the 1986-87 Fulbright Scholar Awards in research and university lecturing abroad. Awards for the 1986-87 academic year include 300 grants in research and 700 grants in university

lecturing for periods ranging from three months to a full academic year. Fulbright Awards are granted in virtually all disciplines, and scholars of all academic ranks are eligible. Benefits include round-trip travel for the grantee and, for full-year awards, one dependent; maintenance allowance to cover living costs of grantee and family; tuition allowance, in many countries, for school-age children; and book and baggage allowances. Requirements for the award are U.S. citizenship; Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications; university or college teaching experience; and, for selected countries, proficiency in a foreign language. Application deadlines for the 1986-87

Awards are: June 15, 1985 for Australasia, India, and Latin America and the Caribbean; September 15, 1985 for Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East; November 1, 1985 for Junior Lectureships to France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; December 1, 1985 for Administrators' Awards in Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom; December 31, 1985 for NATO Research Fellowships; and February 1, 1986 for Seminar in German Civilization Awards, Spain Research Fellowships, and France and Germany Travel-Only Awards. For more information and applications, write the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-1257.

THE JOURNAL OF LABOR HISTORY invites authors of recently completed dissertations (1983-1985) in American or European labor history to submit brief summaries (between

175 and 200 words) for consideration for publication in the Fall 1985 issue. These summaries should be sent by June 30, 1985 to the dissertation section's editors, Elizabeth Cohen (American) or Herrick Chapman (European), at Labor History, Tamiment Institute, 70 Washington Square South, New York, New York 10012.

• July •

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY is offering the Society of Cincinnati Fellowship (\$2,500) to an advanced graduate student, foreign or American, who is working on a doctoral dissertation relating to the Revolutionary War era. Applicants must reside at least 100 miles from Boston, spend at least six weeks in residence at the Massachusetts Historical Society engaged in relevant research, and conduct the research between July 20, 1985 and July 1, 1986. Applications must be postmarked by July 1, 1985. Apply to the Director, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215.

THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY will award the fourth D. B. Hardeman Prize for the best book on Congress in the twentieth century published between January 1, 1983 and December 31, 1984. The \$1,500 Hardeman Prize is awarded biennially, and eligible works include biographies, historical and political science monographs, and comparative studies. Judges are Barbara Jordan, LBJ School of Public Affairs; Lewis L. Gould, Department of History; and Terry G. Sullivan, Government Department. Copies of books to be considered should be sent before July 1, 1985 to each of the judges in care of their respective departments, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712.

THE HAMILTON PRIZE is awarded annually for the best book-length, scholarly manuscript illuminating some facet of the life roles, position, and achievements of women, past and present. The prize is sponsored by the University of Michigan. Founded to encourage feminist scholarship, the prize consists of a \$1,000 cash award. The University of Michigan expects to publish the winning work in Women and Culture, a series of books dedicated to excellence in

scholarship on women. Entrants are asked to submit a two-page abstract of manuscripts by July 15, 1985. Authors of those works selected for detailed consideration will be invited to submit full manuscripts by September 1, 1985. Send all materials to Hamilton Prize Competition, 234 West Engineering, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1092.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN TEXTILE HISTORY have established the William F. Sullivan Research Fund to support research in American textile history. The Trustees are particularly interested in aiding doctoral students who are writing dissertations and young historians who are preparing their first books. Applications must be submitted before July 31, 1985. Possible topics include the history of cloth-making techniques in the United States, the industry's impact on regional economies, or institutional histories. Applications should include a resume; summary of the research topic; a brief statement on the importance of the work in relation to broader research issues in the field; a project budget, including the amount which the applicant is seeking from the Museum; dates when support would start and end; letters of support from at least two persons who are familiar with the scholarly aptitude and performance of the applicant. Inquiries should be addressed to: Editorial and Research Committee, Museum of American Textile History, 800 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, Massachusetts 01845.

• August •

EASTERN NATIONAL PARK AND MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, a non-profit institution cooperating with the National Park Service in support of its educational and interpretive programs, has announced the establishment of a Herbert E. Kahler Research Fellowship. The Fellowship of up to \$5,000 will be granted annually to support a scholarly study other than a doctoral thesis focusing on cultural, historical, and natural resources of the National Park System. There is no application form, but applicants must present a comprehensive statement on the research proposal, together with a research and writing

schedule. Letters and applications should be sent no later than August 1, 1985 to Frederick L. Rath, Jr., Executive Director, Eastern National, P.O. Box 671, Cooperstown, New York 13326.

• September •

THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER (IHRC) announces the establishment of a grants-in-aid program beginning in 1985. A limited number of \$750 grants will be awarded to qualified scholars (graduate students, faculty, and independent scholars) wishing to use the Center's collections. The IHRC collections focus on twenty-four American ethnic groups originating from Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe and consist of manuscripts and printed materials. Applications must include a detailed description of the proposed research indicating which of the IHRC's collections will be used; evidence of competence in languages required for research; an estimate of the time required to complete research at the Center; the proposed dates of residence; two letters of recommendation

from people familiar with the applicant's work; and a curriculum vitae. The deadline for application is September 1, 1985. For application forms, write Rudolph J. Vecoli, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114.

THE LITTLETON GRISWOLD AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARSHIP IN AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY will be presented for the first time in December 1985. Sponsored by the American Historical Association (AHA), the award will be granted biennially to a scholar whose published work in the field of American legal history is of great distinction and originality. The award will consist of a \$500 honorarium and a certificate. Nominations are invited and may be submitted until September 1, 1985. A one-page statement should be included describing the nominee and his/her scholarship. Nominations should be addressed to Stanley I. Kutler, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

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For additional information write
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Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY SEMINAR (IUS) ON ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, in conjunction with Pergamon-Brassey's International Defense Publishers, has established an award for the best book manuscript on international security studies. A prize of \$2,000 will be awarded as a nonrefundable advance against royalties to the author(s) of the manuscript. Pergamon-Brassey's International Defense Publishers will publish the book. Submissions or further inquiries should be directed to the Secretariat of the IUS, P.O. Box 46, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

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Readers' Responses should be limited to 500 words and submitted at least six weeks prior to publication. All responses are printed verbatim. Because of space limitations, original authors are asked to limit themselves to one response following letters about their articles.

THROUGH THE THOUGHTFULNESS of a colleague I read Donald Whisenhunt's "The Reading of Papers at Historical Meetings" (February, 1985, 18). While I agree with much of what Professor Whisenhunt suggests there is a major oversight in his comments. "Reading a paper" is a figure of speech; it is an activity that should never be taken literally. I have often been amazed when my colleagues in history and English, for example, describe their actual reading of a paper at a scholarly meeting. I presume none of us read our lectures to our students and I also presume that the topics we elucidate in scholarly papers are generally more complex than what we offer in classroom lectures. Although our scholarly peers are more qualified to deal with intellectually complex topics than

Readers' responses

are students, it is still likely to numb their minds to hear a paper read, word-for-word.

So what does one do? After the paper is written, the main points are extracted for an outline or overview of the paper. A few verbatim comments (nuggets of wisdom?) may be included. From these extracts the panelist then can organize a brief commentary on the paper--to be spoken to the audience--not read. If one wishes, he can use a watch to determine the time needed to deliver this commentary. Once that is done, the panelist is prepared to present an oral overview of his paper, a topic he has researched extensively and which he therefore should be comfortable in explaining, not reading it but maintaining eye contact with the audience. (Those in the audience who want all the details can obtain a copy of the paper for detailed perusal.)

To read a paper literally for any time more than, perhaps, two minutes is inexcusably rude to and thoughtless of one's audience. What I suggest as an alternative is

not only feasible, it has been achieved often (but not often enough) at political science meetings, for example, over several years.

Ultimately the main obstacle to achieving an effective solution to overly long presentations of scholarly papers is the lack of an institutional memory within professional associations. Therefore no check list is developed or maintained of those who exceed the time limits for oral presentations or otherwise violate norms of scholarly etiquette. So they are invited or permitted to present papers again and again with no sanctions for poor performance. This is not a signal for despair but a reminder for each of us, whatever our discipline, to reflect on the communication context of professional meetings and exercise the initiative to conduct ourselves responsibly when we participate in these events.

Thomas P. Wolf, professor of political science, Indiana University-Southeast, New Albany, Indiana.

Activities of Members

RICHARD J. M. BLACKETT has accepted a position as associate professor of Afro-American History at Indiana University to begin in August 1985. Formerly, he taught at the University of Pittsburgh.

PAUL CLEMENS, associate professor of history, Rutgers University, has received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to conduct research on commerce and community: the transformation of rural society and culture in early America.

NANCY F. GABIN and STEPHEN MEYER have been named fellows by the Rockefeller Foundation Residency in Humanities at the Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs, Wayne State University, for the academic year 1985-86. Gabin is assistant professor of history at Purdue University and has had her work on women's role in the United Auto Workers published in *A Labor History Reader*. Meyer is associate professor of the history of technology, Illinois Institute of Technology, and is the author of *The Five Dollar Day: Labor Management and Social Control in the Ford Motor Co., 1908-1921*.

LOUIS GALAMBOS has been named a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and will investigate the topic *Governing America: The Crisis of*

the Postwar Era. Galambos is professor of history at Johns Hopkins University.

THOMAS A. HORROCKS became the Curator of Historical Collections in the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on February 1, 1985.

WARREN F. KIMBALL, Rutgers University, has received the prize for most outstanding book in the social and behavioral sciences for his editorial work on *Churchill and Roosevelt: The Complete Correspondence*. The prize was given in the Ninth Annual Professional and Scholarly Book Awards sponsored by the Association of American Publishers.

PAUL KLEPPNER, professor of history and political science at Northern Illinois University, has received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to study political parties and voters in the western states, 1880-1984.

J. MORGAN KOUSSER, professor of history and social science at the California Institute of Technology, has been given a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to investigate the social history of school racial discrimination law in the nineteenth century.

MARTIN S. PERNICK, assistant professor of history at the University of Michigan, has received two grants, one from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the other from the National Library of Medicine, for work on a book tentatively titled *Bringing Medicine to the Masses: Motion Pictures and the Popularization of Public Health, 1910-1927*. The NEH grant also provides for the preservation and restoration of early silent films on public health.

JASON H. SILVERMAN, assistant professor of history at Winthrop College, has been awarded a grant from the Southern Regional Education Board and also has been named a research fellow with the Institute for Southern Studies at the University of South Carolina, Columbia. He will work on his volume on immigration and ethnicity in Southern history for the University Press of Kentucky series, *New Perspectives on the South*.

FRED W. VIEHE has been awarded an \$84,410 research grant by the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation. He will continue to research the impact of the petroleum industry on the growth and development of metropolitan Los Angeles. Viehe is command historian for the Department of the Air Force at Dyess AFB, Texas.

Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program

THE UNITED STATES Information Agency invites applications for the 1986-87 Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program. The program involves a one-on-one exchange for teachers at the elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels with suitable teachers overseas. The 1986-87 overseas programs include exchanges with Canada, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, and possibly Italy. The number of exchanges available and the eligibility requirements vary for each country.

The program also provides opportunities for teachers to participate in summer seminars from three to eight weeks in length. During the summer of 1986, seminars will be held in Italy and the Netherlands. Requests for applications can be made in the summer. The deadline for receipt of completed applications is October 15, 1985. For further information, write to the Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program, E/ASX, United States Information Agency, 301 4th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20547.

NASA History Office Seeks Manuscripts

THE NASA HISTORY Office invites inquiries from historians interested in writing individual volumes for NASA's "New Series" of historical publications. Qualified historians having well-developed proposals for book-length manuscripts on themes appropriate for the "New Series" may be eligible for eighteen months to two years support for research and writing and associated expenses. Appropriate themes include (but are not limited to) historical treatments of: a technological, cultural, and political synthesis of the Apollo program; case studies of technological innovation in the U.S. space program;

NASA aeronautical research and development, 1960 to the present; industrial and consumer applications of U.S. space technology; or systems engineering and the development of aerospace technology.

To be eligible, historians must hold a doctorate in a relevant discipline and have successful writing and publishing experience. Compensation is negotiable. Beginning June 1, 1985, proposals will be accepted twice annually, by either January 1 or June 1, and will be funded on the basis of merit and availability of funds. For further information contact: Sylvia D. Fries, LBH/History Office, NASA, Washington, D.C. 20546. EEO.

Editor Seeks Contributions to OAH Magazine of History

THE EDITOR OF the OAH Magazine of History, a new publication for secondary history and social studies teachers, is pleased to announce the themes for the remaining five issues of volume one.

The editor urges secondary teachers and professors of history to submit articles, teaching ideas, and/or lesson plans that relate to the following themes.

October 1985: Slavery

January 1986: Populism/Progressivism

April 1986: The Cold War

July 1986: The New Republic

October 1986: American Indians

Articles submitted should be no longer than ten double-spaced, type-written pages. Teachers may also consider contributing to one of the Magazine's regular columns.

For further information contact Kathy Rogers, Editor, OAH Magazine of History, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, 812-335-7311.

New from the OAH

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OAH Publications

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Computer Supplement

The supplement was published first in the November 1984 OAH Newsletter and includes four major articles on historians and computers as well as the results of a software use survey. The more extensive pamphlet Computer Applications for Historians is not yet available. Supplement \$2 ppd.

Public History Pamphlets

A series of publications by the OAH Committee on Public History. Each pamphlet describes a different area in which history departments can train students for public history careers.

Currently available: "Historic Preservation: A Guide for Departments of History," "Educating Historians for Business: A Guide for Departments of History," "Historical Editing: A Guide for Departments of History," and "Teaching Public History to Undergraduates: A Guide for Departments of History." Each is available for \$3.

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News./5-85

1985 Award and Prize Winners

~ America: History and Life Award

James H. Merrell for "The Indians' New World: The Catawba Experience," William and Mary Quarterly.

~ Erik Barnouw Award

The Legacy of Harry S. Truman, produced by Joel Heller, CBS News.

Solomon Northup's Odyssey, produced by Shep Morgan, Past America, Inc.

~ Ray Allen Billington Prize

Francis Paul Prucha for The Great Father: The United States Government and the American Indians, University of Nebraska Press.

~ Binkley-Stephenson Award

Frank Ninkovich for "The Rockefeller Foundation, China, and Cultural Change," JAH.

~ Avery O. Craven Award

Michael Perman for Road to Redemption: Southern Politics, 1869-1879, University of North Carolina Press.

~ Merle Curti Award

Leo Ribuffo for The Old Christian Right: The Protestant Far Right From the Great Depression to the Cold War, Temple University Press.

~ Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

Mark Peel for "On the Margins: Lodgers and Boarders in Boston, 1860-1900."

~ Frederick Jackson Turner Award

Barton C. Shaw for The Wool Hat Boys: Georgia's Populist Party, Louisiana State University Press.

Sean Wilentz for Chants Democratic: New York City and the Rise of the American Working Class, Oxford University Press.

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