

OAH

NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

Volume 10, Number 1

January, 1982

March 31-April 3

OAH Ready for Philadelphia Meeting

William Chafe
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

Sara Evans
University of Minnesota

In its plans for the Philadelphia convention, the program committee has concentrated on two goals: 1) to make the Philadelphia meeting an occasion for in-depth consideration of the long-range prospects of our profession; and 2) to emphasize an atmosphere conducive to informality and fun.

To facilitate the latter, we have attempted to plan events that will encourage historians to bring their entire families to Philadelphia for the celebration of the city's 300th birthday. On opening night we will have a play dealing with Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia (see page 19), as well as a film on the civil rights activist, Ella Baker. Starting at ten o'clock, we will hold a cabaret at the hotel where we hope all historians will

come to sing, have drinks, talk together and dance to the music of a live band. We view this as an occasion to celebrate our community, to meet old friends, to remember the past, and welcome together Philadelphia's fourth century and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the OAH.

Consistent with this emphasis on informality, we have attempted to maximize the number of panel discussions that will take place in the convention's formal sessions. We have also urged as many participants as possible to deliver their papers informally as though they were in a classroom, rather than to read from them. It is our hope that this emphasis on give and take will promote more lively discussion and greater involvement from the audience.

As another means of making the convention part of a larger experience of contact with the city, we will be offering a series of

tours of historic Philadelphia: its museums, its industrial and ethnic neighborhoods, and some of its most colorful areas. Participants must sign up for these tours well in advance so that they can happen successfully, but we view these activities as another key attraction to make this a "family" convention (see the back cover of this Newsletter for the registration form).

In order to achieve our primary goal of looking backward at ourselves in

order to look forward, we will be sponsoring a series of theme sessions entitled "Being a Historian." Many of these will involve multi-generational panels in which historians in such areas as women's history and urban history examine how different generations of scholars have approached their subject, and what influence--personal or intellectual--led them to those choices. There will also be theme sessions

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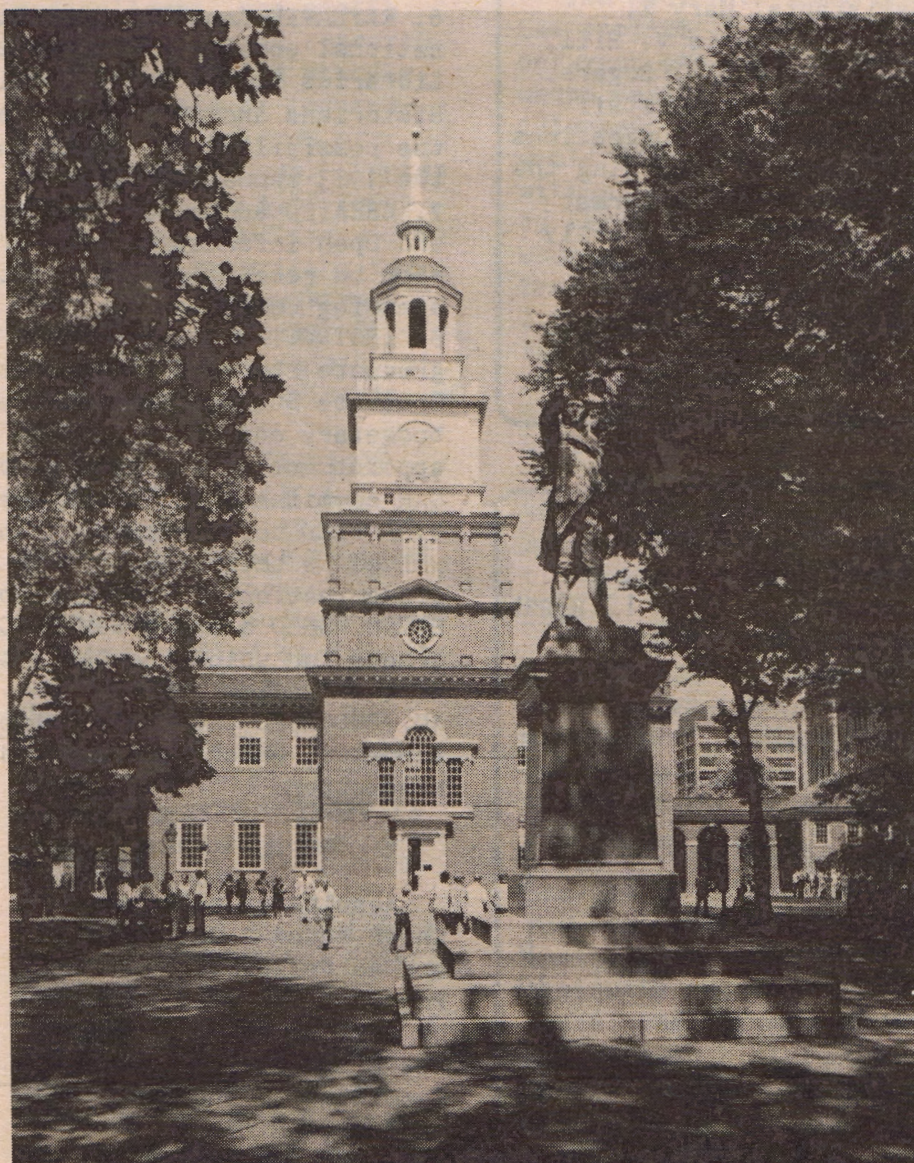
City Welcomes Historians

On the threshold of its 300th birthday, Philadelphia is regaining some of the qualities of a "greene countrie towne" envisioned by its founder, William Penn, in 1682. Philadelphia has grown into a vast metropolis, but active programs of renewal, parks and recreation have brought open space, grass, trees and playgrounds to every neighborhood. From the original two square miles, Philadelphia has grown to 129. The population has increased from 400 persons

in 1683 to almost 2 million and 4.8 million in the metropolitan area, making it the fourth largest city in the country.

Philadelphia is known by several names--City of Brotherly Love, Quaker City, City of Homes, City of Churches. The city and its environs contain more historic structures and landmarks of the birth of the United States than any other area. It also has a long list of firsts, including the nation's first newspaper, magazine,

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Independence Hall dominates the National Historic Park in downtown Philadelphia

Executive Board Actions

The Executive Board met on 11 November 1981 at the Galt House in Louisville, Kentucky, and took the following major actions:

1. ADOPTED, in principle, the Harrington's Committee's recommendations and EXPRESSED APPRECIATION for the report. (In September 1981, President Gerda Lerner appointed an ad hoc committee to recommend long-range, fund raising activities with Professor Fred Harrington, former president of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, as chair. He organized a distinguished group of experts to advise the OAH on fund raising and finance policies.) The Board also CREATED an ad hoc committee on endowment to explore the implementation of the Harrington Report.
2. APPROVED a new draft of the NCC charter adopting recommendations made by the Professional Division of the AHA which is chaired by Mary Berry. The new charter now gives the OAH and AHA joint control over NCC activities and charges NCC Director Page Miller to give priority to "monitoring government activities affecting the historical profession."
3. AUTHORIZED the Executive Secretary to write to the leaders of various Washington lobbying coalitions, which arose in the wake of the Reagan budget cuts, urging them to discuss merging or more effective ways of cooperating with one another. The OAH supports the activities of these ad hoc groups, but believes the present fragmentation detracts from their long-term effectiveness.
4. APPROVED a two-years-for-the-price-of-one-year introductory membership offer and a special introductory rate for members of historical and semi-historical associations. The membership is urged to approve these changes at the April business meeting. The current book offer for new members will end 15 April 1982.
5. ENDORSED resolutions calling for the separation of the National Archives from the General Services Administration and deploring the "unconscionable delay in the accession of the Department of State Records... for 1950-54" because of the unprecedented classification/declassification procedures initiated within the State Department (see July 1981 Newsletter, pages 17, 19). The Board also URGED adoption of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, chaired by Betty Miller Unterberger.
6. REFERRED Anne Firor Scott's proposal to establish a national commission to review NARS and Presidential Libraries to the Joint Committee of Archivists and Historians and ASKED the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of organizing a session on this issue at the 1983 annual meeting.
7. CREATED an ad hoc Committee on Access to Documents and Open Information with a budget of \$500. (You will soon be receiving a ballot to make this a permanent standing committee.)
8. INSTRUCTED the Executive Secretary to write to the graduate students who proposed the establishment of a Graduate Student Committee explaining the current budgetary constraints of the Organization and to urge the appointment of graduate students to appropriate existing OAH committees by future presidents.
9. AGREED to co-sponsor grants only when the OAH is involved in their development and the disposition and/or dissemination of the final products. The Board also ESTABLISHED a Grant Review Committee to evaluate all grants for which the OAH acts as fiscal agent at the end of the funding period.
10. ENDORSED the AHA's Guidelines on Hiring Women in Academia, which were printed in the October 1981 Newsletter.

Results of July Balloting

Results of balloting which ended 1 October 1981 are as follows:
 Proposal 1. Bylaw 4e should be revised so as to change the Historic Preservation Committee to the Committee on Public History.
 Yes-485 No-53

Proposal 2. A bylaw should be added establishing the Richard Leopold Award.
 Yes-511 No-30

Proposal 3. A bylaw should be added establishing the Erik Barnouw Award.
 Yes-494 No-40

The OAH Newsletter is published in January, July, and October by the Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. Material for publication should be submitted to the editor no later than the first day of the month preceding each issue.

Copy should be double-spaced and typed on a separate sheet. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items whenever possible and reject items when necessary because of size.

The Newsletter is distributed to members of the OAH. Additional copies may be obtained for one dollar by writing to the address above. Members of the Organization also receive the Journal of American History and the Program to the OAH's annual meeting. Information about membership dues is available from the address above.

Executive Secretary: Joan Hoff-Wilson
 Assistant to the Executive Secretary: Evelyn L. Lefler
 Historical Assistant and Editor: Peter C. Murray
 Assistants: Mary E. Belding, Bonnie V. Hill, and Elizabeth B. Rogers.

The editorial staff again asks for suggestions and comments regarding the Newsletter's new format and content. We greatly appreciate your ideas. Many have been incorporated in this issue of the Newsletter.

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TOURS

For a new look at familiar sites, sign up on the back cover of this Newsletter.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PHILADELPHIA: A WALKING TOUR

This old world tour will include Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Christ Church, and Pennsylvania Hospital as well as the residential areas of the eighteenth century, many recently restored. This tour, led by Russell Weigley, professor of history at Temple University, will provide a framework for a more leisurely visit to each of these sites and others in the area on your own. A reception at the Balch Institute will conclude the tour.

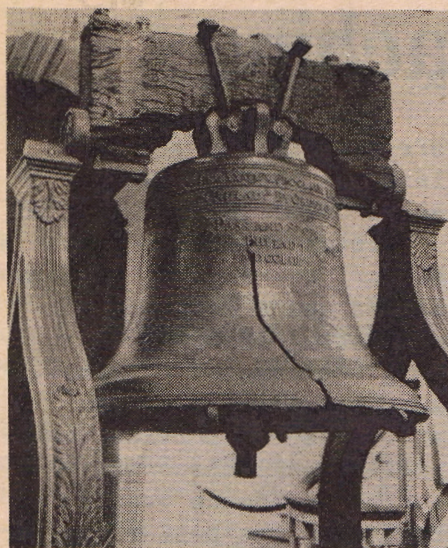
Thursday, 1 April, 2-5 pm, starting from Independence National Historical Park, 313 Walnut St., and ending at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 S. 7th St. The charge for the tour is \$6.50.

PHILADELPHIA'S ETHNIC NEIGHBORHOODS

Explore Philadelphia's nineteenth-century immigrant experience through this tour of three major areas of settlement: South Philadelphia, where successive waves of Irish, Blacks, Italians, and Jews settled; Chinatown, an area of early German settlement and now the center of the Chinese community; and Port Richmond, the heart of the Polish settlement in Philadelphia's northeast. Led by ethnic historian Caroline Golab, author of Immigrant Destinations, the tour will take you to unfamiliar corners of Philadelphia as it seeks Philadelphia's many peoples. There will be an informal lunch in South Philadelphia, near the Italian market, the largest outdoor food market in the United States.

Friday, 2 April, 10 am-3 pm, by bus from the Franklin Plaza Hotel. The charge for this tour is \$10.50 per person.

The Association of Black Women Historians invites members of the OAH to a reception Wednesday, 31 March, from 6 pm to 7 pm in Salon 6, Mezzanine Level, Franklin Plaza Hotel. National Director of ABWH, Rosalyn Terborg-Penn, Morgan State University, will host the event.



Sign Up Now

MANAYUNK AND EAST FALLS: TWO INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES

Side by side on the Schuylkill River, Manayunk and East Falls tell complementary stories of industrialization and urbanization. In Manayunk, the juxtaposition of industries, workers' and managers' houses, and ethnic parish churches is a perfect example of community development during the Industrial Revolution. In contrast, industrialization progressed more gradually in East Falls. Early known for its resorts and elegant homes, it eventually industrialized with such large scale factories as Dobson Mills, Powers and Weightman Chemical Works. A day-long excursion to these communities will be led by Roman Cybriwsky, professor of geography at Temple University.

Saturday, 3 April, 10 am-3 pm, by bus from the Franklin Plaza Hotel. The charge for this tour is \$10.50 per person.

FEMINIST WALKING TOUR

Explore nineteenth-century feminism through this provocative walking tour which follows the sinews of women's experience in Philadelphia. Led by historians Barbara Klaczynska, assistant dean, College of General Studies, University of Pennsylvania, and Cynthia Little, executive director, Philadelphia Area Cultural Consortium, a three-hour stroll through Center City will uncover the variety of activities organized by women to enlarge their own sphere. In Philadelphia, women not only organized suffragist and other political activities, but provided innumerable services for the city's working women, including shelter for women traveling alone and a wide range of courses for working-class

and immigrant women.

Saturday, 3 April, 10 am-1 pm, meet at City Hall Courtyard, west side. The charge for this tour is \$6.50.

WINTERTHUR MUSEUM

There will be a tour of the Winterthur Museum following the session entitled "Validation and Interpretation: Cross-examining the Historic Artifact" which meets Friday, 2 April, at 9 am. The charge for this tour is \$10.00. The tour will return to the Franklin Plaza before the afternoon sessions begin.

CHINESE BANQUET

A ten-course Chinese Imperial Banquet will be served under the auspices of Dr. Sin-Ming Chiu, Temple University. Reservations will be given to the first forty persons to send in the banquet fee of \$15. The banquet will begin at 7 pm on Friday, 2 April.

SKID ROW AND VICE DISTRICT

There will be a free tour of Philadelphia's historic skid row and vice district. Limited to thirty-five persons, this tour will be led by John P. Alviti and Jeffrey P. Roberts of the Atwater Kent Museum. The tour will leave the Franklin Plaza at 9:30 am Thursday, 1 April, and return at noon.

RECEPTIONS

The session entitled "Library and Museum Collection Policies: In Retrospect," will be followed by sherry, beer, and cheese refreshments under the auspices of the Society and the Library Company of Philadelphia. Those attending will have the opportunity to inspect the outstanding Tricentennial exhibits at the Library Company and the Historical Museum.

For those interested in medical history, there will be a beer, wine and cheese reception at Mutter Medical Museum of the College of Physicians, 19 S. 22nd St. A brief talk on Philadelphia's medical history will be presented at 6 pm Thursday, 1 April in Thomson Hall followed by a tour of the College and Museum. Refreshments will be served from 5 to 7 pm.

The session "Military Diversity: Policies of the post-Civil War Frontier Army," scheduled for Friday, 2 April, at 9:30 am at the War Library and Museum, 1805 Pine St., followed by a wine and cheese reception.

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OAH Celebrates 75th Anniversary . . .

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on various issues of importance to the profession. These include job sharing, the Freedom of Information Act, the role of historians as lobbyists, and the situation of historical journals in a time of transition--all studying what it means to be a historian in virtually every major sub-discipline within our profession. We hope our members will be pleased at the wide variety of subjects to be covered by the official program.

We are also sponsoring a number of policy workshops dealing with the larger issue of how our professional organizations serve their members. Each of these

workshops will have the opportunity to bring suggestions for actions to a plenary session to be held on Friday evening, 2 April, where members of the Executive Board will come to hear and discuss recommendations on these policy issues.

We believe that this self-examination of the profession can be an effective means of charting a course for the next generation of historians. We also believe that conducting this inquiry in an atmosphere of warmth, informality, and celebration can help to make this convention on Philadelphia's 300th birthday a notable event in the OAH's seventy-fifth year.

Please come and join us.

. . . While Philadelphia has 300th

(Cont. From Page 1)

hospital, library, police force, fire company, fire insurance, marine insurance, street lighting, law school, stock exchange, labor union, art institution, savings bank, and more.

The center city area where most of the historic events took place is being renewed. Run-down commercial buildings have been razed. The historic eighteenth-century buildings are now in the Independence National Historic Park. The city's renaissance is not, however, limited to the historic district. Penn Center, a complex of office buildings and underground concourses built on the site of an old railroad viaduct, has attracted world-wide attention.

Like other major cities, Philadelphia has lost population, business, and industry to the suburbs and the "Sunbelt," but it is making vigorous efforts to hold and gain business and jobs. Its industrial base is widely diversified, including 87% of all business

classifications listed by the United States Department of Labor.

Philadelphia contains an impressive list of cultural opportunities. The Philadelphia Orchestra, the Museum of Art, the University Museum, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts are among the world's foremost institutions in their fields. There are over fifty large and small museums in the city. Fairmount Park is the largest park in America, covering about eight thousand acres and includes America's first zoo.

The OAH annual meeting in Philadelphia will coincide with the city's tricentennial celebration. All those who register will receive a list of special events planned by the mayor's office during the days the OAH will be in town, 31 March-3 April. The 1982 meeting also marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Organization. This coincidence of anniversaries promises to make this year's program a particularly rewarding one.



Philadelphia's modern skyline in the city's 300th year.

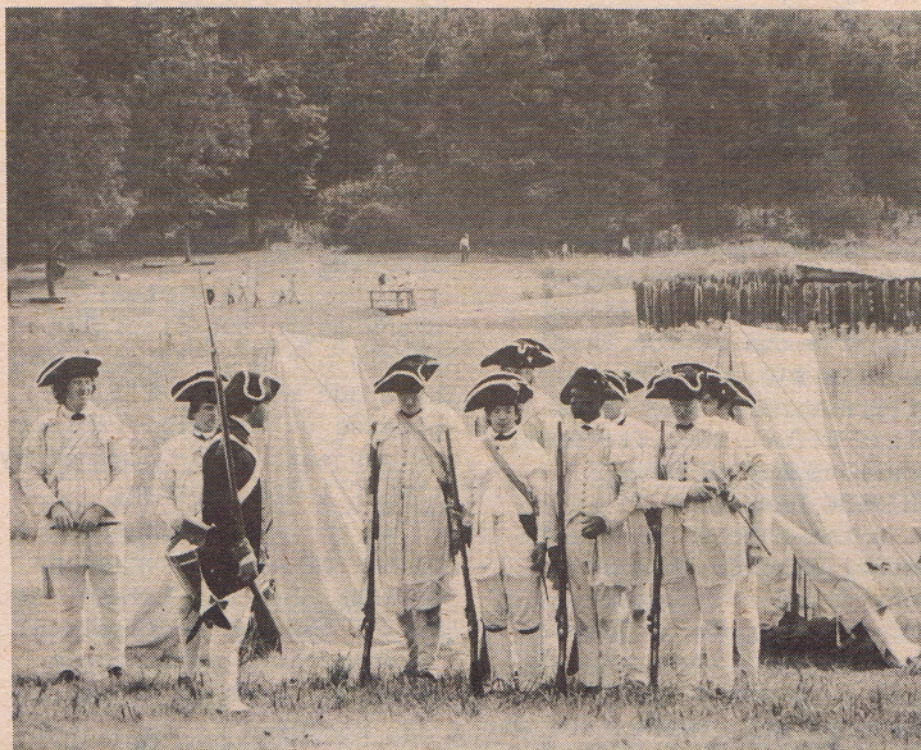
National Parks Lead in History Teaching

Heather Huyck, Ph.D.
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

How do the American people learn their history? As soon as one asks this question, and reflects upon it, the role of professional historians, and public historians in particular, becomes vividly apparent. Dismiss the various media which purport to portray our history, filled with nostalgia and self-serving without any allegiance to accuracy or honesty (in spite of protestations of same). Romantic novels, roadside attractions movies, and television go as well as advertisements. While some of the distortions are subtle--children always wearing shoes on Little House on the Prairie--many are outrageous inventions of a past which never existed.

As Americans we have often been accused of having neither history nor a historical sense. Considering what passes as history for the public and the almost-universal revulsion against high school history, such a statement may appear true. Despair is not, however, warranted, for there has long been another source for the American people to learn our history--the historical sites, societies, and museums located throughout the country. The American Association for State and Local History, the major organization concerned with these institutions, identifies ten thousand of them. They range from the smallest county historical society or private museum (open at the director's discretion) to state agencies, outdoor museums such as Old Sturbridge Village or Greenfield Village to the National Park Service. While their mission varies with their resources (historical as well as financial), their concern is always the communion of their resources--their particular "piece" of history to the public.

History-for-the-public long precedes Public History which is only now being recognized as a field. Within the National Park Service, this effort is called "interpretive history,"



"People of '76" recreate a revolutionary scene at Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania.

after the phrase "interpretation" which communicates a particular resource's (from canyon to cabin) significance to visitors, in contrast to "cultural resource management" which preserves those landscapes, structures, and artifacts.

The historic house movement, the local museums are older than many people realize. Concern for saving historic sites dates to 1853 and Mount Vernon. The Minnesota Historical Society pre-dated the founding of the state. The National Park Service has been in the business of administering and interpreting historic sites since 1930. Today, sixty percent of the National Park Service's sites are cultural ones--either historical or archeological/anthropological. These sites received 83.4 million visitors in 1980; 1981 figures will exceed that. Cultural resources within the National Park Service include numerous battlefields, forts, and presidential homes (making social history a particular challenge) as well as mills (Lowell), a prison (Alcatraz), ironworks (Hopewell Village), mission (Whitman Mission) and at least two historic swimming pools (Eugene O'Neil's and Eleanor Roosevelt's). The ten million objects in the National Park Service collections are even more diverse. And, while the National Park

Service is the largest such organization, its role in imparting history to the public is certainly shared by a myriad of other organizations.

Interpretive historians have the dual commitment to preserving the historical resources as well as sharing them with the public. Judging from visitation statistics, they have the public's attention. Such a position is a special challenge, delight, and sometimes, frustration. Often visitors seem to want to use history to avoid the present instead of gaining perspective on it. While people are hungry for history, their desire to touch the past is often expressed in nostalgia, battle re-enactments and other approaches anathema to most historians. The public comes laden with myths designed to torment the most patient interpreter ("Where is the stump of the cherry tree George Washington cut down?") or obvious ignorance ("When was Robert E. Lee president?") necessitating an undue amount of "remedial history." As genealogists, re-created military units, and festive participants remind us (sometimes vociferously), it is their history as well as ours. Interpretive historians work to make history accessible to the public and equally well-grounded in the physical and intellectual resources of history. They

are rewarded by visitor's insights, enthusiasm and sense of history.

Historic sites are both a historical resource in themselves and a means of communicating history. The tangible remains of landscapes, structures, and artifacts can provide the professional historian further evidence even as they make the past vivid for the public. They can be used for research as well as illustration. Here, in the incredible diversity of museums and sites, American people learn our history. The good interpretive historians not only demonstrate candle dipping or flax spinning, but also explain the social, economic, and technological contexts of those activities. The battlefield tour can incorporate much more than earlier military tactics and strategies; the house of a famous person can show unsuspected aspects of personality (in addition to giving the visitor the sometimes scorned, but very real, satisfaction of being near "greatness"). Because interpretive historians are both professionals and in intimate contact with their cultural resources, they have the responsibility to give the American public the best damn history possible. In order to do this, they must be bridges between that public and scholarship.

Unfortunately, this is not exactly what happens. A large part of the historical community does not consider interpretive historians (or any public historian) to be professionals. The ten thousand societies and agencies involved in interpretive history receive little attention and less respect from the academic community. There is a large barrier--of joint construction--between the interpretive historians and the academic ones. History and the public suffer as well as the profession.

Much of this mutual antipathy come from misunderstanding each others' roles. Interpretive historians suspect Ph.D.s to be too esoteric and possibly useless in dealing with the public. ("You're such an unusual Ph.D...").

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Academics often evince a marvelous combination of ignorance, condescension, and even jealousy toward interpretive historians whom they fear are secret anti-quarians. Academic historians' arrogance is well met with public historians' defiance.

While both groups are historians, there are four major differences between the work they do. These differences come from four sources: resource base, audience, methods, and self-perception. Academic historians primarily research two-dimensional materials for their resource base--manuscripts, archives, and more recently oral history. Interpretive historians particularly analyze three-dimensional sources of landscapes, structures, and artifacts. Academic historians teach in formal classrooms, and publish primarily for their peers and students with whom they have formalized relationships. Interpretive historians do relatively little publishing, instead they use other media, including tours, demonstrations, special programs, exhibits, and films--and the sites themselves. Their settings are generally the museum or historic site itself; their relationships with their audience--wondrous in diversity--much less formal than for academic historians. With the exception of small children, these visitors come (and stay) voluntarily.

Research per se does not distinguish interpretive historians from academic ones. More research is done at museums and historic sites than most people--including academic historians--ever suspect. Because much is specific and not generally published, with its distribution being through tours and programs (without footnotes), few people are aware of the depth of these research efforts. For example, a National Park Service historic site will have a Historic Structures Report, an Interpretive Prospectus (detailing media to be used), a Statement for Interpretation (general plan for interpretation), Cultural Resources Management Plan, etc. None of these are seen by the general public yet they infuse everything done at the site.

Finally, academic historians, whose graduate school socialization is constantly reinforced by their employment, have a stronger perception of themselves as historians. Interpretive historians, often without graduate degrees and working with a surprising percentage of non-historians (architects, maintenance, administration, and protection people) lack a strong self-perception. (An initial survey of National Park Service historians found 400 permanent employees either trained or functioning as historians; sixty percent had their B.A., thirty-five percent M.A. and five percent Ph.D.) Furthermore, they have long been told by academic historians that they are not "real" historians (the definition is somewhat elusive), but are involved, as I was told last June, in "alternative, second-rate careers." Such a charge does little to encourage either professional self-esteem or cooperation between academic and public historians. Many of the best public historians in large museums and agencies comment that they are too busy to worry about academic historians. Tired of being treated as less than full professionals, they have created their own worlds and seem quite satisfied with them.

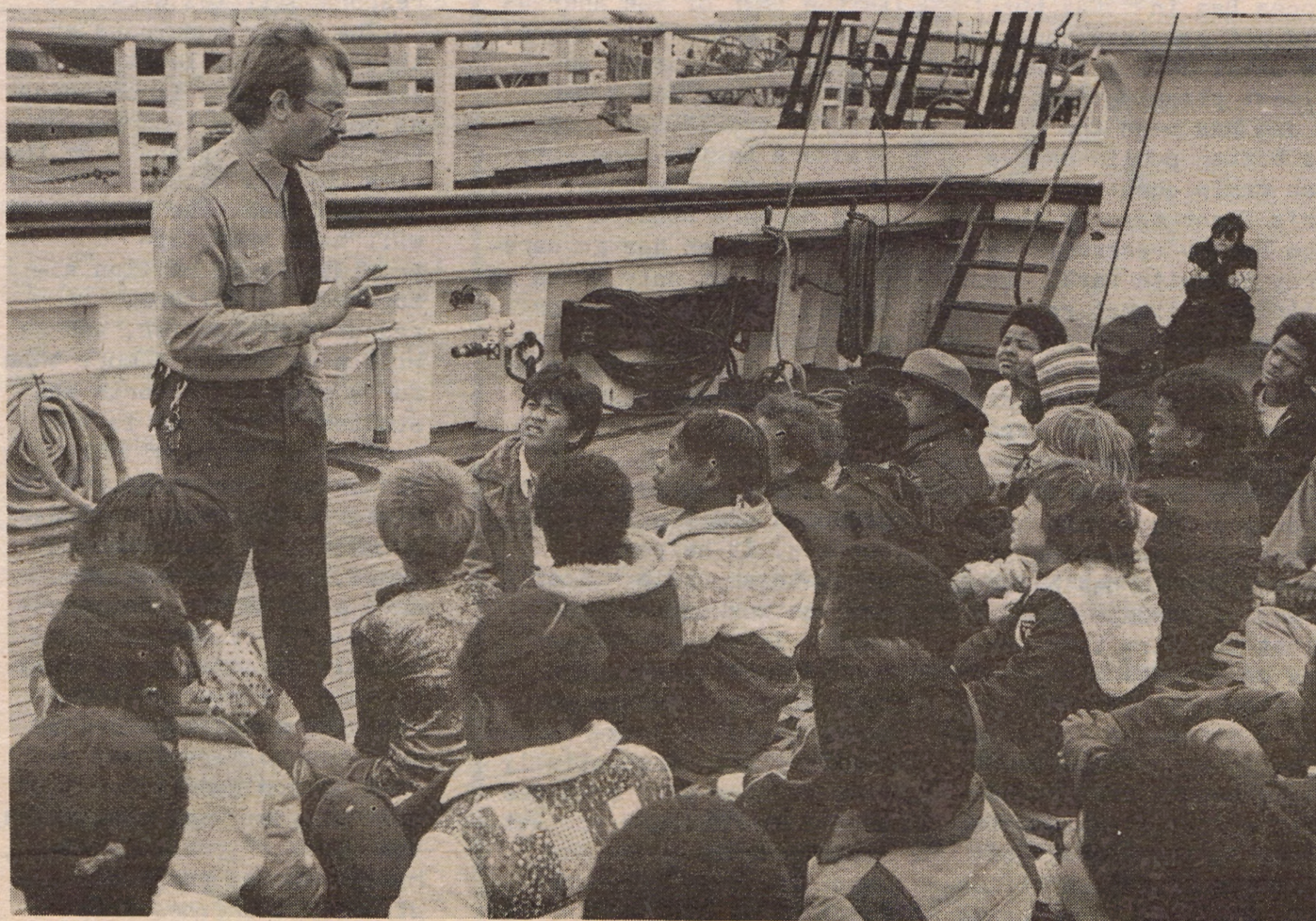
The current employment

crisis in academe and the oncoming budget crisis in public history (as private museums, county historical societies and parks as well as state and federal areas experience severe funding decreases through cutbacks as well as inflation) is simultaneously an opportunity for academic and public historians. For too long our mutual antipathy has damaged all of us and especially our profession. The current crisis may (finally) force us to recognize that we are indeed part of the same profession, and that we need each other with our different resource bases, methods, and audiences. A redefinition of "historian," based on our real diversity may emerge. Such a redefinition would include not only academic activities, and interpretive ones as discussed here, as well as other efforts which employ the "historical method." We need to articulate and sell the importance of history in all facets. We also need to recognize that we are masters not only of facts and interpretations, but also of skills of research, analysis, and communication in both its written and oral/visual forms.

A more generous (and accurate) definition of the profession strengthens our ability to argue for the need for history and

historical understanding within our society. And it offers the public a genuine history, one well communicated and well based in scholarship. Such cooperation is itself a challenge based upon our own history as a profession, and will require a mutual shift in attitudes. Several groups have demonstrated these mutual benefits, particularly the ten-year old Women Historians of the Midwest (WHOM) and, more recently, the Seneca Falls Consortium.

I can only add a personal note here. As one trained in the academy who believes deeply in scholarship but is happily working outside the academy (in the National Park Service--as a Park Ranger, no less), I have little patience with anyone deriding either part of our profession. Furthermore, I have found that my greater contact with historical sites has complemented my previous academic training. Dealing with problems of interpretation as well as cultural resource management (everything from standing seam roofs, tree-root damage to Civil War earthworks, translations for French visitors, to giving tours to severely retarded adults) has deepened my pleasure in, and understanding of, the past. How should the American people learn their history?



A National Park employee gives children a history lesson aboard ship. This is one of the many ways the Park Service fulfills the role of history teacher.

Giving a Damn About the Past

Kenneth N. Owens and Albert L. Hurtado
California Committee for the Promotion of History

The California Committee for the Promotion of History (CCPH), an affiliate of the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), has entered upon a program of advocacy for public history and public historians. Among other goals, the CCPH is seeking to reclaim lost ground for historians in cultural resource studies, mandated by federal law to protect significant historical and archeological properties. Although the CCPH can boast some notable early successes, it has met stiff opposition in the case of the New Melones Dam project, where archeologist-administrators in federal positions have resisted thus far every proposal that well-qualified historians should be included in efforts to mitigate the dam's adverse impact upon historical resources. The Californians' experience in the New Melones affair may be instructive to historians who meet similar opposition in other parts of the country.

The present controversy, even in brief summary, has a complex origin. The Army Corps of Engineers gained authorization for the New Melones Dam in 1944, but could not complete construction until 1978. Since the earliest planning stages, the dam has been the center of a bitter public battle often reminiscent of John Muir's fight against the Hetch Hetchy reservoir in nearby Yosemite Park. Less publicly, cultural resources efforts in the project's impact area have also been the subject of prolonged strife.

When the Interior Department took over ownership and administrative control of the entire project in 1979, professional archeologists from California had brought charges of incompetence against the firm then carrying on archeological and historical mitigation. After a series of investigations, Interior Department administrators drew up new research specifications to govern the final stage of mitigation. These specifications, embodied in a formal Memorandum of Agreement,

concentrated upon archeological resources. The memorandum also gave adequate attention to a series of research and interpretive questions concerning historic resources at the project site.

The next stage of the New Melones affair is more troublesome for historians. With the Memorandum of Agreement ratified, Interior Department archeologist-administrators from the Interagency Archeological Service (IAS) negotiated a sole source (non-competitive) contract with a consulting firm of California archeologists, INFOTEC Development, Inc., for completing a program of cultural resources mitigation at the New Melones site. INFOTEC's principal investigator, a specialist in prehistoric archeology, then submitted a research design that largely ignored historical resources, but contained extreme statements about the need for archeologists to investigate such topics as historic settlement patterns, ethnic and social composition of local populations, and the development of mining technology since "traditional historians" were not at all concerned with these subjects.

CCPH became directly involved at a public hearing in the town of San Andreas held in April 1981, where Interior Department administrators, IAS supervisors, and INFOTEC contractors invited comments on the project. Subsequently, CCPH members studied the INFOTEC research design carefully and not only found an inadequate component for historical resources, but also the lack of qualified, experienced professional historians on the INFOTEC staff.

The San Andreas meeting produced additional consequences. It helped to activate a public historians' network within the CCPH. It brought closer contact and cooperation between the CCPH and the State Historic Preservation Officer, who substantially endorsed the CCPH critique of the New Melones project. It raised new questions about the role of archeologists in the IAS-Interior Department's administrative

process. And it helped persuade a sizeable contingent of public historians to attend a second public meeting on the New Melones project, this one held in June in Sonora.

This meeting, unlike the earlier at San Andreas, allowed the public historians to make their case fully and clearly. Again government archeologist-administrators sought to protect INFOTEC and IAS from criticism, but with historians forming a majority of the audience, there developed a more amiable spirit of understanding about the problems the government had been facing at New Melones.

A few days after this meeting Knox Mellon, the State Historic Preservation Officer, sent to the IAS project supervisor his official comments, insisting that the production of the final New Melones historical reports "be supervised by a qualified historian." A consulting archeologist for the Department of Interior replied to Mellon that he and his colleagues had gained a better understanding of the sentiments expressed by Mellon and the public historians in California, but they had decided to do nothing more about it.

They were sure that even without historians, INFOTEC would carry out its responsibilities well.

The story concludes at this point, at least for the time being, but it contains, no doubt, some lessons for the CCPH and others. By the time the New Melones project is completed, the government will have spent approximately \$5 million altogether in cultural resource mitigation, and will have received more than forty separate reports and studies. Only one is the product of professional historical investigation, a historical survey concluded in 1976. As this example shows, public historians have a great deal to accomplish if they are to establish themselves firmly in this field of cultural resource management. They must become more than critics and gadflies. They must do good work that meets the needs of public administrators, project directors, and resource managers. Beyond that, they

need to organize themselves and their constituencies to gain influence in public policy matters, so historians may become a part of the resource planning and decision-making process at both the state and federal levels. Archeologists have shown the way. And some archeologists are ready to ally with historians, recognizing that effective work with cultural resources requires truly interdisciplinary effort. Historians and archeologists can occupy this common ground.

The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) of the U.S. Army War College seeks an established scholar with a demonstrated list of publications to serve as a visiting research scholar during the 1983-84 academic year. Interest in and knowledge of national security affairs is essential and if selected, security clearance is required. Completed vita and proposal for research project(s) must arrive before 15 May 1982. For more information write Director, Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, ATTN: IPA Search Committee, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

The Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation will sponsor a one-day conference, "The Middle Atlantic Coal Industry: History and Contemporary Perspectives," on Friday, 16 April 1982 at 1 pm. For further information contact William H. Mulligan, Jr., Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, P.O. Box 3630, Greenville, Wilmington, DE 19807.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

A HISTORY

By Arthur S. Link, Stanley Coben, Robert V. Remini,
Douglas Greenberg, and Robert C. McMath, Jr.

Published in January, 1981, **The American People, A History** rapidly has become one of the leading texts for the American history survey course. Those teaching the survey course should consider adopting this fine textbook.

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3110 North Arlington Heights Road,
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Capitol Commentary

ICA Survives Cuts

Becky H. Owens
American Council on
Education

An Administration effort to drastically reduce support for educational and cultural exchanges appears to have been derailed by the Congress for fiscal year 1982. Funding for most federal agencies for the current fiscal year technically expired on 20 November, largely as a result of the Senate's failure to complete action on eleven of thirteen regular appropriation bills. At that time, the House and Senate attempted to pass a stopgap Continuing Resolution to provide temporary funding to the agencies through 15 February. That measure was vetoed by the President, bringing about the historic closing down of the government on 23 November and an even more temporary substitute was enacted to be in effect only through 15 December. Since 30 November House and Senate Republicans have been working to orchestrate a replacement resolution acceptable to the President which would serve in lieu of regular appropriations bills through 31 March 1982.

On 10 December, such a measure, House Joint Continuing Resolution 370, was passed by the House. This bill provides \$488.9 million for the International Communication Agency, and specifically designates \$100 million of that amount for educational and cultural affairs programs. This amount represents a reduction in funding for the agency overall, but a substantial increase for exchanges—funded at \$89.2 in FY 1981. On 11 December, the Continuing Resolution easily passed in the Senate.

At the heart of the controversy surrounding the threatened loss of exchange activity is the International Communication Agency (ICA). In mid-October, ICA sent to Congress an "impact" statement detailing the way in which the agency would absorb an additional twelve percent (\$67 million) funding cut as requested by President Reagan in September. The proposed reduction would trim the ICA

budget downward to \$494 million for fiscal year 1982. The statement revealed that the \$67 million would be taken almost entirely from the agency's educational and cultural affairs programs. Among other items, such a cutback scheme would eliminate support for the two-year-old Humphrey Fellowship Program, would dissolve relationships which exist between ICA and twenty-seven private exchange organizations, would terminate all ICA support services for foreign students, and would cut support for the Fulbright program by fifty-three percent, resulting in the elimination of programs in all but 59 of the 120 countries in which the program presently operates and in the reduction by forty percent of academic grants awarded.

The rationale offered by the agency for its proposal focused on the need to put on hold all programs within its purview which were not felt to have immediate utility for combating an aggressive and burgeoning Soviet propaganda and "disinformation" campaign. Indeed, the ICA has made a commitment to the President to embark on two new programs for this purpose: Project Truth, an effort to collect information and counteract Soviet influence in the European region; and Radio Marti, an analog to Radio Free Europe directed toward Cuba.

News of the agency's plans triggered a strong and immediate response from ICA constituents and from Congressional supporters of the exchange programs. During the House discussion on 29 October of the twelve percent budget cut, even as the House moved to approve lower budget ceilings for ICA, individual members questioned the wisdom of ICA's proposed implementation. For example, eight members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs sent letters to the President and to the Director of ICA and OMB, asking them to reconsider these cuts, "because. . . they. . . effectively wipe out our cultural exchange programs around the world." In addition, a separate letter authored by Rep. Millicent Fenwick, (R-NJ) and signed by forty-six members

was sent to President Reagan, Charles Wick (Director of ICA), and David Stockman, stating, "We feel strongly that one small sector of ICA's activities, the exchange programs, should not be subject to a major portion of the Agency's cuts."

In the Senate, much of the credit for the effort to spare the exchange programs from disproportionately heavy cuts belong to Senators Lowell Weicker (R-CT) and Claiborne Pell (D-RI). Taking his cue from language inserted in the ICA authorizing legislation by Senator Pell—which stated that funding for exchange activities should be increased three-fold over the next four years—Senator Weicker was instrumental in inserting \$101,536,000 for exchanges in the Senate version of ICA's FY 1982 appropriation. This figure, and Senator Weicker's firm adherence to it, has been



the basis for the \$100 million allocation which emerged in the final Continuing Resolution.

Looking forward to the future, it is clear that supporters of the exchange programs are joined in an ongoing struggle with an agency, ICA, which accords academic exchanges a very low priority. A fact which further guarantees a major struggle in the fiscal year 1983 is that the total budget for ICA may not exceed \$482 million, nearly \$7 million below the level contained in the current Continuing Resolution.

Less Money for NARS Unless OAH Acts

The National Archives and Records Service (NARS) has been hit with a surprise sixteen percent budget cut and urges OAH members to act on its behalf. The cut, apparently the result of an "OMB oversight," came on 10 December in a continuing resolution that provided the Archives' temporary spending authority through 31 March. Although the resolution can be superceded at any time by an appropriations bill, observers fear that any permanent appropriation will include the already crippling twelve percent cut imposed by President Reagan in September. The Administrator of General Services has ordered NARS to begin planning to make cuts to achieve the full sixteen percent savings.

Nearly fifty percent of NARS's budget is obligated to mandatory payments, including charges for records storage space (commonly known as Standard Level Users Charges or SLUC). As a result, budget cuts will have a disastrous effect on the agency's ability to identify and protect valuable government records. Cuts may result in firing up to one-quarter of the National Archives staff, extensive furloughs of the

remaining employees, severe curtailment of research room operations, virtual elimination of records declassification and preservation programs and severe limitations in accessioning recent government records.

Unlike other government programs, the National Archives cannot wait for future budget growth to protect current government records, including controversial and classified documents, or to preserve deteriorating older records. Damage caused by cuts may be irreparable. National Archives' budget needs must be separated from housekeeping functions of the General Services Administration to prevent continued severe funding and program restrictions. (See NCC News for more information on NARS independence, p 10.)

Even President Reagan's proposed twelve percent reduction would affect NARS disproportionately because only minimal reductions can be made in space cost without closing down an entire records center or Presidential library; the required reductions can only be achieved by heavier cuts

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Less Money

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for NARS programs. The twelve percent cut would become a nineteen percent cut in operating programs, and a twenty-six percent cut in staffing in a labor-intensive agency that is already having difficulty performing its legally mandated functions because of its understaffed, underfunded condition. There is every indication that NARS will not be able to comply with the 1950 Federal Records Act with an additional twelve percent cut in its budget, let alone sixteen percent.

Clearly the budget cuts facing the National Archives may result not only in permanent damage to the nation's historical record, but also to the physical conditions necessary for historians to conduct their research. Congressional and Executive action in January, 1982 will be critical to the future of NARS.

When this was printed, Congress had not yet assigned members to the Conference Committee. Since the House has already passed its appropriations bill and the Senate bill is out of committee, it is only on the floor of the Senate that effective action can be taken before the Conference Committee meets after the holiday break. Time is of the essence. Write or preferably write any Senator from your state who might be influenced by the above arguments or his personal interest in the preservation of historical documents.

Declassification Held Up

The following excerpts are from a speech of Betty Miller Unterberger, Texas A&M University, made 30 July 1981 at the meeting of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. Unterberger is the chair of the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation (see July 1981 Newsletter, pages 17 and 19, for portions of the committee's 1981 report).

There are a number of important questions that need to be raised in relation to the deposit of the 1950-54 records in the National

NARS Resolution

The National Archives Advisory Council met on 4 December 1981 and passed the following resolution in support of an independent National Archives:

Whereas, there is pending before the Congress Senate Bill 1421 that provides for the establishment of an independent National Archives and Records Administration, And whereas many organizations represented on the National Archives Advisory Council are on record as supporting the objectives of that bill,

And whereas, the present administration has expressed its opposition to the bill, Now therefore, the National Archives Advisory Council goes on record in support of this legislation and respectfully requests that the Administrator of General Services and the Archivist of the United States review their positions and that the Administrator bring the Council's position to the attention of the President, to the end that this administration may support the passage of this legislation.

Council members representing the following organizations voted in favor of the resolution: American Association for State and Local History; American Economic Association; American Historical Association; American Political Science Association, National Genealogical Society, Organization of American Historians, Society of American Archivists, Southern Historical Association; Western Historical Association.

Archives. How close are we to deposit of the 1950-54 files in the National Archives? That question has become an immensely complicated one, not only because of the creation of the Classification/Declassification Center (CDC) and the drafting of country by country guidelines for the accession of State Department records for 1950-54, but also because the budgetary constraints which have arisen seriously jeopardize the capacity of the National Archives both to accept and to access the documents once they are

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OAH Testifies Against FOIA Restrictions

The following excerpts are from the testimony of Anna Nelson, George Washington University. She represented the OAH at hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution (Judiciary Committee) on 12 November 1981. For a complete copy of her testimony write to the Executive Secretary, OAH, 112 N. Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401.

The Organization of American Historians is the principal historical organization devoted to the study of the history of the United States. Its membership of approximately nine thousand includes professors of history at the nation's colleges and universities, government historians, archivists, manuscript curators, high school teachers, those who practice history in the public arena and citizens devoted to studying this nation's past.

We are especially pleased to be testifying today. Since historians and other scholars represent the smallest number of users of the Freedom of Information Act, the importance of accessible evidence for historians is often overlooked. For example, I understand that the OAH is the first learned society to testify at these hearings.

Since our interest in the bills before this committee goes beyond the brief allocation of time given to me today, I would like to concentrate my remarks on two sections of the proposed legislation which could be quite harmful to historians and other scholars.

Our concerns center on two revisions of the FOIA included in the legislation before this committee.

First, we are deeply concerned about the amendments relating to fees for users, (Sec. 2(4) (A)).

Both bills before this committee seek to differentiate between information obtained for commercial use and that obtained for the public interest. The bill introduced by the Chairman of this Subcommittee, Senator Hatch, is more precise in its attempt to safeguard the public inter-

est. Agencies may waive or reduce the fees charged to users of the Act if doing so "meets a substantial public interest." To determine substantial public interest, the bill directs agencies to consider, among other things, the needs of indigent persons and the fact that the information requested might clearly and substantially benefit "public health or safety."

There may be no doubt in the minds of historians that their research will substantially serve the public interest, but there is no assurance that agency administrators will agree with them. Under the best of circumstances, it will be very difficult for historians to prove to agency personnel that their research would substantially serve the public interest.

Whereas a journalist seeks a document for next week's expose or a public interest group for the protection of public health, the historian may be seeking information for a publication which will take two or three years to complete. Therefore, we are very concerned that the amendments proposed here do not protect historians and other scholars, even though they have neither the resources to pay excessive fees nor the intent to commercially profit from their requests. It should be made clear in any legislation distinguishing between users, that the research necessary for understanding this nation's past is definitely in the public interest. Historians should not be subject to the whims of the individual agencies so that one FOIA administrator might decide that one historian's research met that criteria while another's did not. Indeed, we would recommend that a more equitable way to assess fees would be to simply distinguish between commercial users of the Act and other users.

Second, we are very concerned with the amendments relating to the time for agency response for requests (Sec. 6 (a) (A)) in S. 1751--the Administration's bill. Amendments in that

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Nelson's FOIA Testimony

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bill would distinguish between those who demonstrate "a compelling need for expedited access . . . and whose requests . . . will primarily benefit the general public" and others.

In many agencies, FOIA staffs have traditionally been inadequate and historians have often found themselves waiting for months or even years for the groups of documents they need to complete research. With severe budget and personnel cuts in the offing, we can expect FOIA personnel to be cut even further. Under the terms of this amendment, the truncated staffs would clearly be compelled to place the requests of historians and scholars on the back burner while expediting access for journalists and public interest groups. I would like to emphasize today that while historians may be more interested in the recent past than tomorrow's news, they too work on tight schedules. Often they have no more than a few months to complete research on a university sabbatical or to meet a deadline for a publisher or the presentation of a scholarly paper. The inequities of "privileged access" which this amendment promotes could prove to be as detrimental to the understanding of our recent past as the excessive fees facing historians with limited resources.

The FOIA is not a primary tool of research for historians, because the nature of historical evidence is different from that sought by journalists or lawyers. Whereas they often seek the exceptional document or precise report, we seek aggregate groups of data from which we generalize. It is often very difficult for historians to use FOIA. Whereas others often seek information from current files, we are more concerned with the recent past--the events of five to twenty-five years ago. The Act itself and the example it has set for other groups of public records have greatly enhanced our understanding of events around us.

We live in a period of such rapid change that it

becomes increasingly important that we continue to seriously re-examine the recent past. An increasing number of American historians have turned to contemporary history. The access provisions of the FOIA and access to presidential materials which followed has vastly influenced our understanding of our system of government, our national security interests and our role as a world power since World War II. We urge you to withstand the pressure of those agencies who wish to withdraw their documents from the Act, and to limit your amendments to those which ensure its proper administration while establishing equitable rules for all of us.

Duke Approves Nixon Library

The Duke University Academic Council has approved a plan to locate the Richard Nixon Presidential Library on the University. The plan carefully restricts the type of structure and its use. The building must be a library, not a museum, and all material must be available to all researchers, except for material that must be kept secret for reasons of national security. Duke University's President, Terry Sanford, has accepted the plan as the basis for negotiations with Nixon's representatives about locating the Nixon presidential library at Duke.

Tours - Cont. from Page 3

Park trolleys will carry passengers free of charge from the Franklin Plaza Hotel at 9 am, Friday, 2 April, for a look into researching the urban past at the eighteenth-century bakehouse archeological exhibit at the New Market. Barbara Liggett, director of the Division of Archeology at the Atwater Kent Museum, will conduct a workshop there on Philadelphia's archeological collection. The workshop will conclude at 11:30 am and is limited to the first thirty-five who register.

Page Putnam Miller
NCC Project Director

During the past several months the NCC has focused its activities primarily on legislative issues, employment information, and state committee work.

There are two key pieces of legislation before this Congress that deserve the special attention of historians--S. 1421, a bill to establish an independent National Archives Administration, and S. 1730, a revision of the Freedom of Information Act.

There are three basic reasons for supporting the separation of the Archives from the General Services Administration (GSA). First, the Archives and GSA have very different missions. Subordination to GSA handicaps the Archives in fulfilling its responsibilities. The Hoover Commission was correct in saying that both the Archives and GSA provide services to agencies of the government. However, providing intra-governmental services is only a portion of the Archives' mission. The primary purpose of the Archives is to identify, preserve, and make available to the public and to the three branches of government the historically valuable records of the United States. GSA's inappropriate conception of the Archives' role as merely a form of administrative support resembling GSA's role has meant a crippling of the programs to preserve records and to provide reference service.

Secondly, the cost to administer the Archives as an independent agency could be less than the present cost to administer it as a part of GSA. Although GSA's budget system does not break down in dollars the services provided to component units, the current GSA central services charge to the Archives is \$11,288,000. The projected cost of budget and finance, personnel, programming, legal and other services obtained by an independent Archives agency is estimated at \$7,000,000. Thus S. 1421 could well result in a paring down of administrative costs.

Thirdly, there are many precedents in the federal government for smaller independent agencies. Just as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National

NCC NEWS

1730 would create new restrictions on the availability of certain information, particularly in areas of law enforcement, intelligence, and business regulation. Of additional concern is the possibility that historians may be among the group of FOIA users who would be required by this bill to pay fees for the processing of requested documents. Letters on S. 1730 should be sent to Senator Orrin Hatch, Chair, Subcommittee on the Constitution. [Your letters do count. As a result of letters from OAH members in Utah, Senator Hatch included oral testimony by an OAH representative at his last hearing on 12 November 1981. See page 9.]

Three recent studies that deal with the employment of historians are now available. Expanding Faculty Options: Career Development Projects at Colleges and

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Labor Relations Board, and the Federal Communication Commission have focused on their individual and specialized missions, the National Archives could also function successfully as an independent agency and could manage more effectively its own mission of preserving and making available governmental records that are vital to our national well-being.

Historians who wish to express their opinions on S. 1421 should write Senator Ted Stevens, (R-AK), Chair, Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services. [The OAH has already written to all its members in the states represented on this committee asking them to write in favor of NARS independence.] The White House maintains a special phone line to solicit public comments on significant issues. To register your opinion call (202)456-7639.

While most historians are supportive of legislation to establish an independent Archives, there is definite opposition among historians to attempts to weaken, through revisions, the Freedom of Information Act. S.

NCC News

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Universities is a report that features twenty-six case studies of campus-based and system-wide career renewal programs, plus three essays on issues involved in designing career programs. Reduced employment mobility, decreasing number of openings for new faculty, and restricted funds for professional development are some of the issues addressed in the report. Copies may be ordered from the American Association for Higher Education, One Dupont Circle, Suite 780, Washington, DC 20036 for \$4 for AAHE members, \$5.50 for non-members. Orders under \$15 should be prepaid with 15% for postage/handling.

In April, William Bowen, President of Princeton University, published the findings of a major study, "Graduate Education in the Arts and Sciences: Prospects for the Future." Although his predictions for an overall decline of approximately fifteen percent in full-time equivalent enrollments in higher education during the period 1981 to 1996, and thus a dramatic decline in the number of openings for junior faculty, are not encouraging, historians need this information to plan for the future.

The results of the joint survey of public historians conducted by the American Historical Association and the National Council on Public History are now available. Approximately 2,500 historians answered the twelve-page questionnaire in this survey. The information in the summary report on the educational and employment profile of public historians and the analysis of their skills will be most valuable to the profession. Copies of the Survey of the Historical Profession: Public Historians may be ordered for \$5 from the American Historical Association, 400 A St., SE, Washington, DC 20003.

The California and Connecticut state committees

"Public Schools and the First Amendment" will be the focus of a conference 20-21 April 1982 in Indianapolis. Contact Carol Madison, Conference Bureau, IMU L-9, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

held major conferences this fall. In September, the California Committee for the Promotion of History held a statewide conference. The CCPH is organized to coordinate the efforts and activities of the state's public historians, promote a wider appreciation of historians' skills, and to foster the proper management of California's historical resources.

On 14 November, the Connecticut Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History joined the Association for the Study of Connecticut History and the University of Connecticut Program in Public History and Archival Management to sponsor a full-day conference on "The State of Connecticut History." The morning session consisted of four presentations on Connecticut historiography by prominent historians. The afternoon session explored the "public" or "applied" "applied" aspect of the discipline.

The Michigan Committee for the Promotion of History has received word that their proposal for a planning grant titled "The Kalamazoo Community Historical Project" has been funded by the Michigan Council on the Humanities. This project centers on the need to revitalize the study of history in the public schools by providing for the development of new resources and supplemental materials. For information contact the NCC, c/o the AHA.

Films Open Pandora's Box

Elizabeth Fox-Genovese
State University of
New York-Binghamton

This report is part of a continuing series of Newsletter articles dealing with media treatment of subjects from American history. Preparation for this column developed from the work of the OAH Committee on Television, Film, and Radio Media.

Robert Brent Toplin
Series Editor
University of
North Carolina
at Wilmington

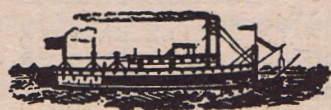
Teaching history through film invites the same order of caution as teaching history through literature. The study and interpretation of film constitutes a discipline in its own right--for the historian a veritable Pandora's box of questions about the nature and function of popular culture, the role of producers and consumers, the problems of authorship and intentionality. Even if a film can be shown to propound one or another view, how do we establish the historical import of the view propounded? How do we appropriately use film as a text? as

historical evidence?

Weighing in against the objections, the attractions of teaching films are considerable. There is student interest, to be sure. But, more important, there is the opportunity to engage not merely student imagination, but student cognition as well. For whatever reasons, it appears increasingly difficult to engage students in the study of the past, including its culture. We can no longer assume that students have read any specific texts or shared the rudiments of a common verbal culture. In contrast, they come to us immersed in the tide of visual images generated by television and film.

If words lack resonance for them, visual images too easily pass into their stream of consciousness. But film, both commercial and documentary, offers a potentially fruitful way to introduce them to a historical and critical attitude that can subsequently be transferred to written texts. Documentary films might be likened to social inquiries: What social problems command attention at what historical moments? How are the problems con-

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OAH LECTURESHIPS



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Movies Project Inconsistent Views of Women

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ceived, represented, and interpreted? If documentary films reflect a reforming mentality, commercial films more closely reflect dominant cultural assumptions.

It should be obvious that if one of the major justifications for teaching film is to foster the critical intelligence of students, it is not possible to teach film as if it were an accurate visual account. It should be obvious, but too frequently is not. To be blunt, historians who wish to teach with films need an introduction to the history and interpretation of film.

The bibliography is large and growing, but a core of readings, as well as broad exposure to films themselves, is essential. James Monaco's, How to Read a Film (1977) is a good starting point. David Thompson's American in the Dark (1977), Stanley Cavell's The World Viewed, enlarged ed. (1979), and Michael Wood's America in the Movies (1975), all offer good examples of the interpretation of film as culture. Robert Sklar's, Movie-Made America (1975) and Lary May's Screening Out the Past: The Birth of Mass Culture and the Motion Picture Industry (1980), provide interesting historical introductions. The Classic American Novel and the Movies (1977), edited by Gerald Peary and Roger Shatzkin, bring together helpful essays on individual films. Leonard Maltin's, ed., TV Movies 1981-82 (1980), is an updated version of a comprehensive guide that Maltin has been producing since 1969. Although it does not list distributors, it provides the best single reference guide to thirteen thousand movies as well as another thirteen hundred movies made for television.

Commercial films, particularly from the heyday of the talking studio period, lend themselves marvelously either to illustrations for courses in America in the twentieth century or the substance of a course in modern American society and culture. They especially help in attempts to integrate women into basic history courses.

Those primarily concerned with demystifying contemporary stereotypes of womanhood understand full well the force of visual images of women. Molly Haskell's From Reverence to Rape (1973) and Marjorie Rosen's Popcorn Venus (1973) stress the exploitation and symbolic annihilation of women in American films and offer long lists of films that support their feminist critiques of American popular culture. Their basic contention is sound: Films have tended to trivialize and degrade women, especially when set against the standards of contemporary feminism. But films also assigned women to the same kinds of roles that the culture as a whole assigned them to.

The Depression forced not merely the social question, but appropriate gender relations upon American consciousness. At the watershed between silent and talking films, films such as Day of Wrath and Camille (1936) can be used effectively to introduce the representation of gender and power relations. Many other films explored the changing social, economic, and emotional relations between women and men and the social implications of their appropriate identities and roles in realistic American settings. Alice Adams (1935) probes the legacy and vicissitudes of the dream of American individualism. Frank Capra's films, Mr. Deeds Goes to Town (1936) and Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (1939) present celebrations of the inspirational power of conventional femininity. Gone With the Wind (1939), beneath its spectacular historical veneer, presents the tensions between female ambition and submission taken to plague the new woman. The film also addresses the problems of economic survival in a period of historical cataclysm.

Many of these themes persisted in the films of the early 1940s. Orson Welles's classics, Citizen Kane

(1941) and The Magnificent Ambersons (1942), set conflicts over individual autonomy, gender role, and economic success respectively in the context of

corporate capitalism and traditional economic independence. In In This Our Life (1942), taken from Ellen Glasgow's novel, the gender/power themes also are set against the backdrop of economic and social change. Other films of the early and mid-1940s, especially those grouped under the genre of film noir, depict even more explicitly the dangers of female independence against a backdrop of the decomposition of traditional roles. Despite their numerous differences, Laura (1944) and Mildred Pierce (1945) both present successful independent women who pay for their success with the chaos of their personal lives and who must ultimately be rescued by the law, which returns them to the arms of appropriate men. Even a female director like Dorothy Arzner does not depart markedly from the general interpretation of the crisis in American society and culture. Arzner's Dance Girl, Dance (1940) permits the triumph of individual ambition and offers a stinging critique of mass audiences' exploitative and voyeuristic attitudes towards women.

Throughout the 1940s, the tendency to portray women with independent careers remained important, but in most of such exercises even the toughest women ended with the discovery of true love, as did Rosalind Russell in His Girl Friday (1940). Adam's Rib (1949), which comes as close as any commercial film of the period to depicting viable female strength, hedges its bets. In their long duel, Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn turn the courtroom itself into a bedroom. The lines of public and private are blurred in a way that undercuts the implications of Hepburn's victory.

Myriad films of the post-war decade depict the gender relations of the new suburban nation and their relation to changing male expectations. From the stunning The Best Years of Our Lives (1946), through The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit (1956); to Strangers When We Meet (1960), Hollywood presented Americans with mirrors of their own conformist domesticity and its pitfalls. Sabrina is a

fairy-tale displacement of the suburban and Cold War realities of the 1950s. Other films, such as Sweet Smell of Success (1957), provide the negative displacement of suburban normality and consensus. The trauma of the Hollywood Ten and subsequent clean-ups cast a long shadow. The rise of television further contributed to the collapse of the studio system as well as the caution of directors and producers. The new current of the late 1950s and the 1960s registered only slowly. Such early probes as Bad Day at Black Rock (1955) and Rebel Without a Cause (1955) remained circumspect in their social criticism and conventional in their depiction of the relations between men and women.

Not until the early 1970s can we point to a new tone in the representation of women and even then, the commitment to traditional gender roles remains surprisingly strong under the surface. Kluge (1971) and Play It As It Lays (1972) offer marvelous examples of new cultural sensibilities, complete with their persisting ambivalence about women. Both, however, explicitly depict female sexuality and associate it closely with relations of genders, classes, and power.

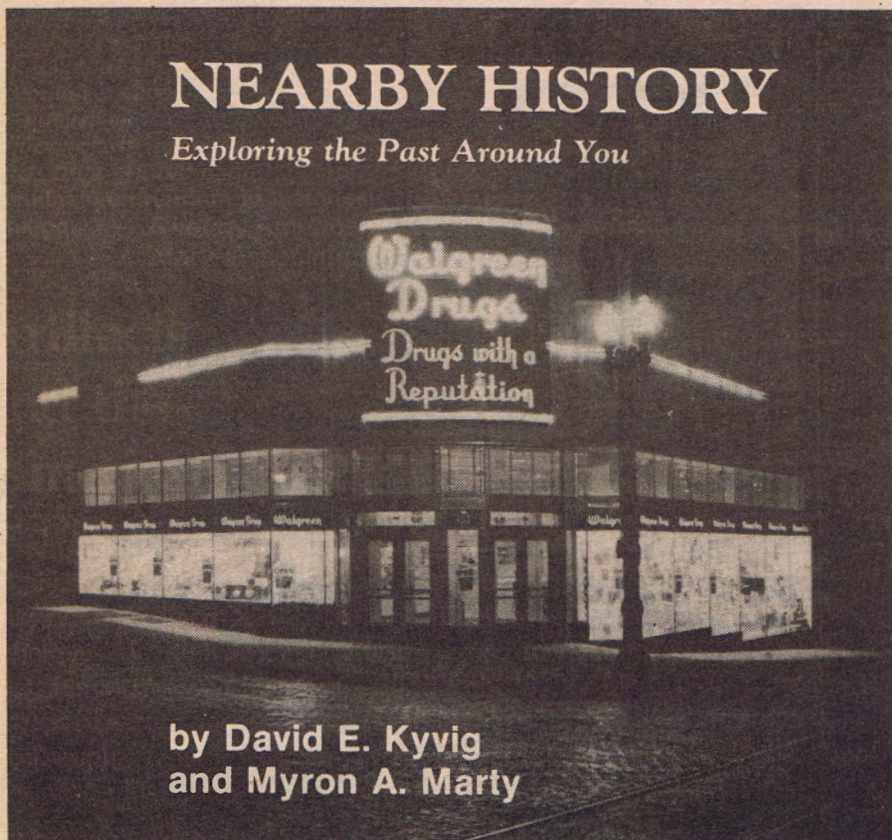
These suggestions afford one way, among the many possible, to use commercial films in the teaching of American history. These films and others can be correlated with a variety of readings for students ranging from Peter Filene's Him/Her/Self (1974) to Warren I. Susman's, ed., Culture and Commitment (1973), as well as standard histories. It is worth the effort to collect the original New York Times reviews of the films used, not merely because they provide evidence of the film's reception, but because they include complete credits. The gap that separates those reviews from our current interpretations of the films underscores the basic point that the films themselves should be taught as interpretations of contemporary experience--indirect, rather than direct

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New For 1982 . . . Spring History Titles

NEARBY HISTORY

Exploring the Past Around You



by David E. Kyvig
and Myron A. Marty

NEARBY HISTORY discusses ways in which people can investigate the past close to them. Rather than identify this past as "local" or "community history," as some have done, and limit it to a concept of place; or call it "family history" and confine it to a consideration of relationships, or talk about material culture and restrict the discussion to objects, the authors have used the term "nearby history" in order to encompass the entire range of connected possibilities within one's immediate environment.

Chapters suggest and discuss many questions which ought to be considered in this kind of investigation:

- 1 Why Nearby History?
- 2 What Can Be Done Nearby?
- 3 Traces and Storytelling — sharpening perceptions
- 4 Published Documents
- 5 Unpublished Documents
- 6 Oral Documents
- 7 Visual Documents
- 8 Artifacts — locating and analyzing
- 9 Landscapes and Buildings
- 10 Preserving Material Traces
- 11 Research, Writing, and Leaving a Record
- 12 Linking the Particular and the Universal

In addition to ideas on how to organize and share the results of personal inquiry, the authors also have included numerous illustrations demonstrating how documents, photographs and objects can be used. Extensive bibliographies at the end of each chapter encourage further exploration, and boxed colorful vignettes reveal how others have gathered and preserved their nearby history.

Co-authors of *Your Family History: A Handbook for Research and Writing*, David E. Kyvig is Associate Professor of History at the University of Akron, and Myron A. Marty is Acting Director, Division of Education, National Endowment for the Humanities.

Clothbound
price not set.
available April, 1982

Using Local History In The Classroom

by Fay D. Metcalf and Matthew T. Downey

Using Local History In The Classroom

is the first comprehensive manual for developing and using local history programs in high school and undergraduate-level college history and social studies programs.

Metcalf and Downey, nationally known experts in social studies education and co-authors of *Teaching Local History: Trends, Tips and Resources*, have combined their experience in this book, which presents practical guidance on preparing courses, activities for students, using resources within the community, assessing student's work, coordinating projects with local historical societies and museums, and applying local history to other courses of study.

Chapters discuss how to improve students' writing, research, analytical and library skills through local history projects; how to relate local and regional history to U.S. and world history. Sample forms for documenting and evaluating interviews, photographs and other data are included.

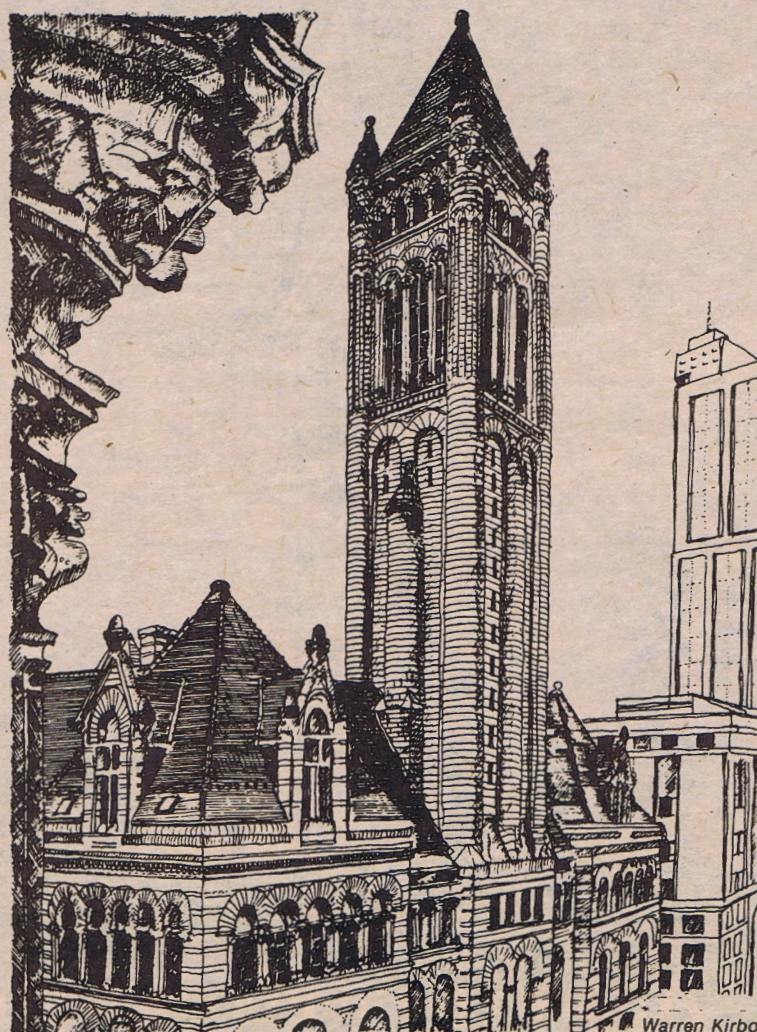
Contents:
Introduction; 1 Methods, Skills and Techniques for Doing Local History; 2 Sources and Resources for Local History; 3 Using Material Culture as Local History Sources;

4 Teaching about Families with Local History Sources; 5 Teaching Economic History with Local History Sources; 6 Teaching Social History with Local History Sources; 7 Teaching Political History with Local History Sources; 8 Setting Up a Local History Course.

Fay Metcalf teaches social studies at Boulder High School, Boulder, Colorado. She is past chair and presently a member of the National Advisory Board of the National Council for the Social Studies. She is author of numerous pieces on local history and curriculum development, and has served as consultant on History education to the American Historical Association.

Matthew Downey is professor of history at the University of Colorado, Boulder, and a member of the Organization of American Historians' Committee on the Status of History in the Schools. Author of over thirty articles, books and scholarly works, Downey serves on the editorial board of *Teaching History: A Journal of Methods* and the National Advisory Board of *The History Teacher*.

Clothbound, about 300 pages
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Available March, 1982

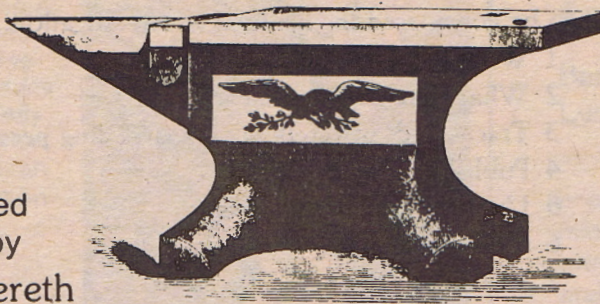


Excellent line drawings in *Using Local History In The Classroom* show how to read and teach local architectural characteristics.

From the American Association for

Material Culture Studies in America

an anthology
Selected, arranged
and introduced by
Thomas J. Schlereth



"IN assembling this reader I have collected previously published (frequently in specialized journals) material culture scholarship that I consider to have the greatest utility for teachers and students in all types of educational programs where artifacts are used as meaningful evidence in cultural studies.

One not so "hidden" agenda behind the making of this anthology was to persuade other historians of the enormous validity, in some cases absolute necessity, of consulting a domain of evidence heretofore largely ignored — objects — to gain numer-

ous and valuable insights into the past. To neglect such data in any modern historical inquiry is to overlook a significant body of research evidence.

Authors included in this volume have taken such a methodological injunction seriously. Taken as a group, their work forms an eclectic reader — that is, a selection of the very best work that is available. I think their essays represent the common core of American material culture scholarship in the past three decades."

Thomas J. Schlereth
Director, Graduate Studies
in American Studies
University of Notre Dame

Hardcover and paperback editions
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Available April, 1982

On Studying the Things They Left Behind, Thomas J. Schlereth
American Studies: Words or Things?, John Kouwenhoven
Material Culture Studies in America 1876-1976, A Historical Perspective, Thomas J. Schlereth
The Challenge of the Artifact, William Hesselstine
Manuscripts and Manufacts, Wilcomb Washburn

The Use of Objects in Historical Research, John T. Schelbecker
Culture, History, and Artifact, Steven M. Beckow
Folk Art, Henry Glassie
Remarks on the Practice and Science of Connoisseurship, Charles Montgomery
Six Requirements for Design, David Pye
Artifact Study, A Proposed Model, E. McClung Fleming
Axioms for Reading the Landscape, Peirce Lewis
Pop Pedagogy, A Look at the Coke Bottle, Craig Gilborn
Death's Head, Cherub, Urn and Willow Trees: Experimental Archaeology in Colonial Cemeteries, James Deetz & Edwin Dethefsen
Meaning in Artifacts: Hall Furnishings in Victorian America, Kenneth L. Ames
The "Industrial Revolution" in the Home: Household Technology and Social Change in the 20th Century, Ruth Schwartz Cowan

Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective, Fred B. Kniffen and Henry Glassie
The Service Station in America: Evolution of a Vernacular Form, Bruce A. Lohof
An Indiana Subsistence Craftsman, Willard B. Moore

Monuments and Myths: Three American Arches, Joseph Trimmer
Chicago Through A Camera Lens: An Essay on Photography as History, Glen Holt
Living Room Styles and Social Attributes: The Patterning of Material Artifacts in a Modern Urban Community, Edward O. Lauman and James S. House

Immaterial Material Culture: The Implications of Experimental Research in Folklife Museums, Jay Anderson
In Praise of Archaeology: Le Project du Garbage, William L. Rathje
Tin-Can Archaeology, Robert Ascher
Material Culture Studies in America: A Bibliographical Essay, Thomas J. Schlereth



Architectural Photography

Architectural Photography

Techniques for Architects, Preservationists, Historians, Photographers, and Urban Planners
by Jeff Dean

How to take superior photos of buildings with
a 35mm single-lens-reflex camera

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY, by Jeff Dean, is the first book ever published that focuses on architectural photography with 35mm equipment rather than large-format view cameras. In twelve personalized and highly readable chapters, the author presents a wealth of information designed to teach you how to equip, train, and inform yourself to take high-quality photographs of modern and historic architectural structures. In addition to a concise presentation of technical information on cameras and accessories and helpful hints on how to make good photos, ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY contains scores of photographs shot by Dean, as well as line drawings and charts.

Simple, yet authoritative, this book is destined to become an indispensable reference guide for serving amateur and professional photographers. It will be of special value for those working in professional architecture, historic preservation, urban regional planning,

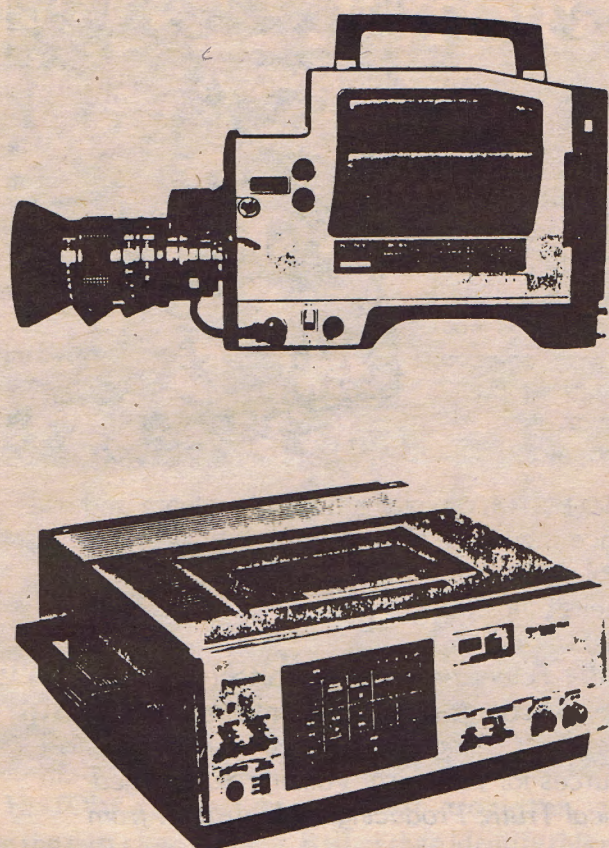
architectural history, and magazine and newspaper photography — in other words, anyone who needs to take good photographs of buildings.

In the preface to the book, Dean writes: "There is no big secret to taking good architectural photos — anyone with some visual sensitivity and a sense of care about photographic details can take them. Planning is the most important ingredient in getting a needed photograph, and this book should help you do that."

An architect by education, award-winning writer, photographer, and the Director of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Division, Dean effectively relates his techniques and experience to the needs of preservationists, architects, urban and regional planners, historians, and photographers for whom the book was written.

LC 0-910050-54-6
144 pages / clothbound / 127 illustrations
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available January, 1982

State and Local History — AASLH



Videotaping Local History *by Brad Jolly*

"When Matthew Brady took his stark photographs of Civil War soldiers, he preserved some images of the period that were more vivid than any written account could be. Though Brady probably didn't think of himself as a historian, he was using recording equipment to capture a record of his time." — Introduction, *Videotaping Local History*.

New recording equipment is available today, and this new book from the AASLH, *VIDEOTAPING LOCAL HISTORY*, explores the uses of video technology in documenting and interpreting historical data for future generations. Intended for use by historians, historical agencies and museums, the book offers basic instruction in the use of video equipment, and suggests many applications for video in the work of local history.

Chapter 1 — *Video Technology*. Explains in lay terms how video works, differences between film and video, how small format video makes the medium accessible by anyone. Chapter 2 — *Video Hardware*. Explains the relative merits of

different brands, kinds of equipment, and what to use in various kinds of projects. Chapter 3 — *Using Video Equipment*. How to do it, start to finish, including operating the camera, blocking, lighting, editing. Includes checklists for location shooting, tips on producing successful tapes. Chapter 4 — *Expanding Interpretation With Video*, and Chapter 5 — *Extending Access With Video* offer possibilities for museums and historical agencies in the use of video to augment exhibits and make collections more accessible to the disabled. Chapter VI — *Video and Oral History*, tells how video can be used in oral history programs and gives specific advice on conducting interviews on camera. Chapter VII — *Video For Training and Information*, and Chapter VIII — *The Video Archive*, explain how to use the medium for information exchange, and how to establish a responsible and accessible videotape collection. A glossary of video terminology completes the work.

paperback / about 140 pages / illustrated
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100	Old Movies: A Source of Local History Programs
115	Local History Manuscripts: Sources, Uses, and Preservation
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"This collection of essays should be read, then read again, by every serious student of American history and culture, especially those who have never considered expanding their scholarly inquiries beyond the words on a printed page. . . . Truly a seminal contribution to historical thinking." — **Choice**, American Library Association

Artifacts and the American Past

by Thomas J. Schlereth



Historians, educators, and people at work in museums will find in *Artifacts and the American Past* several new techniques for the teaching and learning of American history. Focusing on the use of cultural artifacts, the book's ten essays discuss excellent sources for historical inquiry—historical photographs, mail-order catalogs, cartography, historic house museums, museum villages, the 1876 Centennial, historic landscapes and vegetation, regional studies, above-ground archaeology—and the common problems of collecting ideas and artifacts.

Author Thomas J. Schlereth is Director of Graduate Studies in American Studies at the University of Notre Dame, and a leading proponent of teaching history "on location," using the built environment and other artifacts as primary source material.

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296 pages/illustrated/indexed/appendices

From Memory to History

Barbara Allen
Lynwood Montell

"... dramatically expands upon previous manuals that describe methods of setting up oral history programs, conducting interviews, and processing recorded materials. Answers the questions, how can we interpret the information, and can we validate its historicity?"

— Texas Association of Museums Quarterly



FROM MEMORY TO HISTORY explains how to evaluate and use oral materials once they have been gathered, thus presenting a better methodology in oral history than the simplistic interview-and-publish-the-answers system which has too long dominated the field.

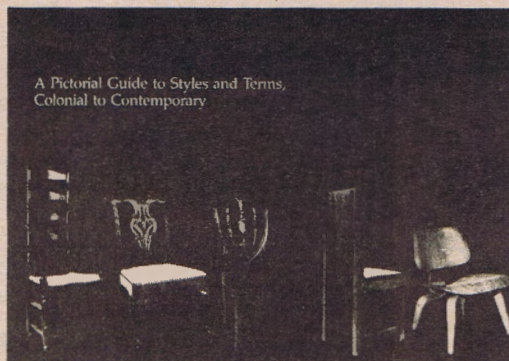
Chapters include: *Toward a Fuller Historical Record; Characteristics and Settings of Orally Communicated History; Identifying and Using Orally Communicated History; Testing Oral Sources for Historical Validity; Submerged Forms of Historical Truth; Producing a Manuscript from Oral Sources.*

About the authors: **W. Lynwood Montell** is Professor of History and Folklore and Head of the Department of Folk and Intercultural Studies at Western Kentucky University. **Barbara Allen** is Assistant Professor in American Studies at the University of Notre Dame.

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"What? Another furniture style book! — Yes, and a surprisingly inventive and extremely helpful one at that . . . if we were to suggest a single book for introduction to the world of American furniture, this would certainly be the book."

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Colonial to Contemporary

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This elegantly fashioned, uniquely perceptive guidebook surveys four centuries of American domestic furniture styles, providing graphic answers to the questions, "What style is that?" and, "How do you know?" The author, **Curator of American Art at the Museum of the Art Institute of Chicago**, has gathered an impressive photographic portfolio from several U.S. collections, to present key elements and influences of American furniture design and manufacture. Concise, knowledgeable commentary; fast, efficient reference for historians, students of American decorative arts, and connoisseurs of American furniture.

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The American Association for State and Local History serves historians involved in the study of specific places in the American past and those interested in how this specificity has affected the development of our national history, and our national character. Now, with historiographies reflecting The New Social History and its emphasis on the daily activities of ordinary people, interest in the history of local places has never been higher. Whatever your interest in local history, AASLH can serve you through its monthly magazine, *History News*, books and technical leaflets, and a variety of education programs. Write for membership information to the American Association for State and Local History, 708 Berry Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37204.

Movies Project

Cont. from Page 12

records of historical process.

FILMOGRAPHY

Most of the films are available through Films, Inc. except: In This Our Lives, Mildred Pierce, and Sweet Smell of Success (United Artists), Best Years of Our Lives and Rebel Without a Cause (MacMillan), Klute (Warner Brothers), Play It As It Lays (Universal), and Strangers When We Meet (Institutional Cinema Service).

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will sponsor a symposium entitled "Images of George Washington," on 6 February 1982. A luncheon and reception are included in the registration fee of \$20. Advanced registration is required. For more information write the Daughters of the American Revolution, Office of the Historian General, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

The Laboratory Schools of the University of Chicago will sponsor a workshop on alternative approaches for curriculum in American history for teachers of grades nine through twelve, Friday, 21 May 1982. It will evaluate and compare assignments used in the classrooms for a complete school year in three outstanding high schools. For more information contact Earl Bell, University of Chicago, Laboratory Schools, 1362 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Overnight accommodations are available through the school.

Wanted, in connection with research into World War I civil liberties issues, information regarding the location of the papers of Leon R. Whipple, University of Virginia journalism professor, American Civil Liberties Union staff member, and author. Contact E. Scott Royce, 1236 S. Taylor St., #A, Arlington, VA 22204.

OAH Committee Reports

New Public History Committee Begins Work

James K. Huhta
Middle Tennessee State
University

The Committee on Historic Preservation, now the Committee on Public History, met at the 1980 annual meeting in Detroit. The out-going chair, Larry E. Tise, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, reviewed the report of the Executive Board's subcommittee which recommended broadening the scope of the Historic Preservation Committee to encompass all aspects of the public history field and changing its name. After discussing the subcommittee's report, the committee endorsed the recommended changes. It

then prepared a resolution calling for the restoration of the National Historic Preservation Fund. The OAH business meeting passed this resolution and the membership recently approved of the by written ballot (see page 2).

The reconstituted Committee on Public History is preparing a series of informational pamphlets for the profession to promote understanding of public history training and employment opportunities in the public and private sector. The committee hopes to have a brochure on historic preservation ready for release at the 1982 annual meeting in Philadelphia. A

second brochure, planned for 1983, will deal with the employment of historians in the business world.

During this past summer, the present committee chair, James Huhta, Middle Tennessee State University, met in Washington with representatives of almost every member of the House Appropriations and Senate Budget Committees on behalf of the committee and the National Council for Preservation Education to urge support for the National Historic Preservation Fund. While in Washington, he also established closer contact between the committee and the National Council for Public History.

Sexual Harassment Poses Subtle Problem

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession asks the members of the OAH to join with us in addressing the problem of sexual harassment. We raise the issue at this time for two reasons. First, it has become apparent that sexual harassment is a major obstacle in the careers of women students, staff, and faculty. Second, this is an area of discrimination that faculty and administrators can remedy by immediate voluntary action.

"Sexual harassment" is a term that covers a considerable range of behavior. In its most blatant forms it involves actual physical assault or the threat of punishment—a negative tenure vote, a failing grade—if the victim refuses sexual advances. Sexual harassment also takes a number of subtler forms, including sexual joking and sexist remarks. As historians frequently discover in their research, subtle forms of intimidation or coercion can be extremely damaging. Therefore, while there is often room for disagreement on the meaning of a particular encounter (when does a touch or a comment become harassment?), it nevertheless makes sense to insist on an inclusive definition of sexual harassment. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-

sion (EEOC) includes in its 1980 definition of sexual harassment "verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature . . . [which] has the purpose or effect of unreasonable interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment." The National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs proposes an even more inclusive definition: "Academic sexual harassment is the use of authority to emphasize the sexuality or sexual identity of a student in a manner which prevents or impairs that student's full enjoyment of educational benefits, climate, or opportunities."

In recent years the courts and federal agencies have begun to develop remedies for victims of sexual harassment. This is a rapidly changing area of law and policy. Generally speaking, options are clearer and more numerous for employees than for students. EEOC, for example, has declared sexual harassment an unlawful employment practice under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; this applies to faculty and staff.

Meanwhile, there is no substitute for local, preventive action, and we are asking historians to help on two fronts. First

is cooperation in the establishment of effective grievance procedures. Second is to take personal responsibility for keeping sexual harassment out of day-to-day interactions with students, secretaries and other staff, and colleagues. This means developing far greater sensitivity to the mechanisms and consequences of sexual harassment; studies consistently show that behavior that men define as friendly, innocent, or trivial is often experienced by women as demeaning, threatening, and serious. It also means refusing complicity in a boys-will-be-boys attitude.

Those who wish to learn more can begin by consulting the bibliography that appeared in the August 1981 issue of *Ms.* magazine.

Sexual harassment in the academic world has yet to be thoroughly studied; most studies thus far have centered on business. In order to expand our knowledge of the workings of academic sexual harassment, the Committee on the Status of Women seeks commentary, accounts from personal experience, and suggestions for remedies from readers. Information concerning behavior at professional meetings would be particularly to the point. Letters should be addressed to the committee, in care of the OAH office.

"Berks" Rethinks "Creational-Oppressional" History

Alison Bernstein

Sangamon State University

The next Berkshire Conference will be held at Smith College in June 1984. Co-chairs of the program are Carol Groneman, John Jay College, and Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University. The following is an analysis of last year's "Berks" at Vassar College.

In the last decade...women's history has come into its own. With the contemporary women's movement as their catalyst, and support from organizations like the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians which began holding these national women's history meetings in 1972, historians all over the country are currently producing a virtual flood tide of new scholarship about and analyses of women, while at the same time unearthing the lost records of countless women throughout the ages. The significance of this new scholarly work is difficult to grasp as a seamless piece of history, although patterns are emerging. The research seems like a mosaic of newly discovered events, perspectives, and behaviors. The Berkshire Conferences on Women's History provide the best possible guide to this emerging tableau. . . .

There was no lack of material to fill up the three-day conference period, and when the program committee finally completed its work, nearly five hundred individuals had been selected to make presentations. Attendees could choose from among seventeen

different sessions at any given hour. One might hear papers analyzing the state's role in regulating marriage in nineteenth-century England or ancient Rome, or catch a panel discussing the relation of women to crime in early America. Several sessions spread evenly throughout the conference dealt with the nature of changing sexual mores, the history of sexuality, and male attitudes toward women's physiology. Ethnic, working class, lesbian, and third-world women also proved to be subjects of broad interest. . . .

I was pleased to see historians paying more attention to the impact of technology and industrial development on women's lives than in previous Berks conferences. A half-dozen sessions focused on topics such as "Rural Women and Technological Change," "Capitalist Transitions and Women Workers," and "Women, Peonage, and Industrialization in Argentina." The familiar themes of women's suffrage and family history, and the continuing controversies over how to place women in nonsexist historical context, received appropriate attention. There were sessions which attempted to use Marxist theory to explain the subjugation of women, and panels which tried to answer questions such as why some women have accepted the subordinate role while others have rejected it. In all, the panels ran the gamut from a highly specialized study like "Southern Women and Probate Records: The Transfer of Property in

Southside Virginia, 1735-1775" to the most comprehensive synthesis, such as "Women and Thought: A General Theory on Women in History," boldly presented by Dr. Gerda Lerner, current OAH president and one of the pioneers in the field of women's history. In several respects, the Lerner session, which packed Avery Hall to capacity, served as

computerized analysis also led to a reexamination of the broader contours of women's lives in any given historical period. These historians quickly learned that what was true for groups of men did not necessarily obtain for women. For example, when historians of women looked at the Jacksonian "Age of Democracy," an era which had been tradi-



Conferees on steps in front of Vassar College main building

Photo Courtesy of Teddie Burnett

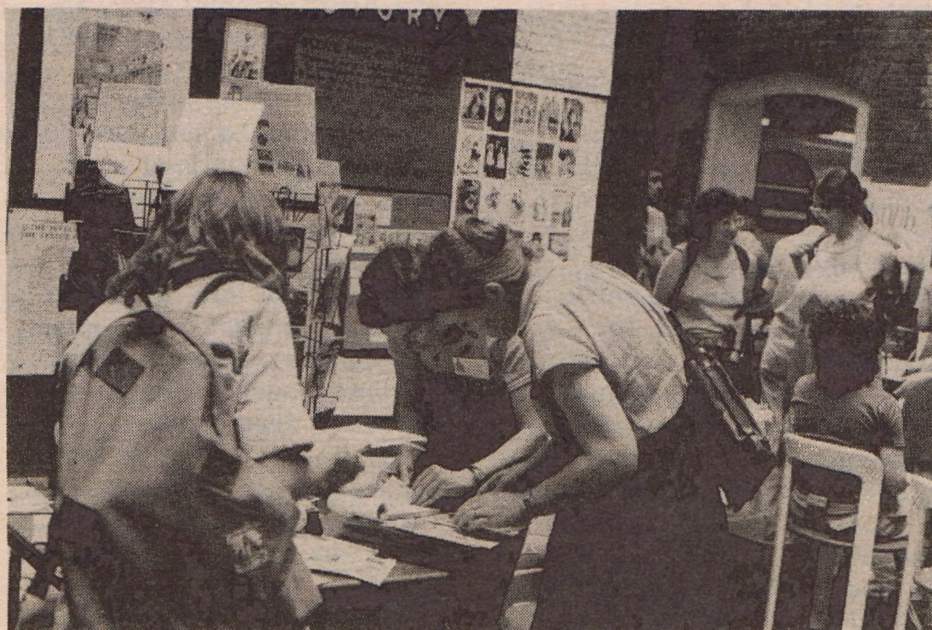
a benchmark denoting the progress historians of women have made toward understanding the concept of women's history.

A short time ago, women's history consisted of nothing more than the idea that the contribution of notable women to a culture or society had to be recorded. Abigail Adams's now widely known admonition to John, "Remember the ladies," received new currency in historical circles. Textbooks, general histories, and survey courses which heretofore did not carry the names of prominent women began to include statements about them and even a few pictures and photographs to compensate for this benign neglect. Some historians of women have dubbed this early stage "compensatory."

Soon, new historiographical techniques which led social historians in general to census data and

tionally characterized as a time of improvement for the common man, they discovered that common women did not fare as well as their male counterparts. In fact, some historians have even suggested that women actually lost political and economic ground following the American Revolution up through the Civil War. This notion of looking closely at the impact on women of certain legislative or economic changes brought women's history to a new plane of sophistication. It was not enough to talk and write about the notables, because the status of women of all classes deserved fresh examination. This focus on the differential impacts of change with respect to men and women significantly altered traditional interpretations of historical periods here and abroad.

Cont. on Page 19



Women at Berkshire Conference peruse literature at display table

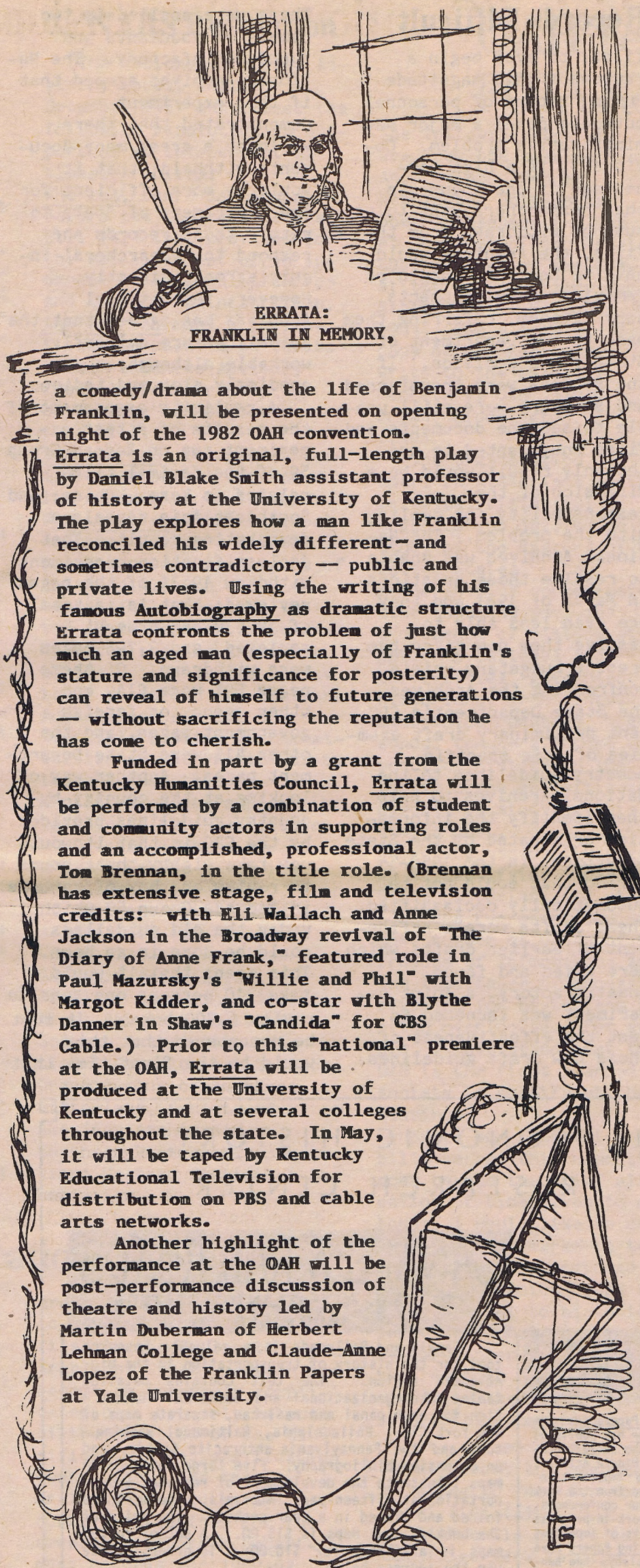
Photo Courtesy of Teddie Burnett

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Suddenly, questions such as whether the Renaissance was a renaissance for women as well as for men took on real meaning. Not surprisingly, there were three sessions on this topic alone at the [1981] Vassar Berks.

Finally, this kind of reexamination ineluctably led to the search for new theories of history, or at least for approaches which take women into account—not merely as contributors to or victims of patriarchal civilization, but rather as creators of culture and civilization in their own right. Women's history had been moving in this revolutionary direction all along. Even before the first Berkshire conference, historians such as Mary Beard hypothesized in the 1940s that women should be seen as forces in history and not simply as persons upon whom male culture has acted. One might categorize this debate according to whether the historian writes "oppression" history, that is, the recording of women's oppression through the centuries, or whether one writes "creational" history. The latter records the evidence of women's achievements and creation of culture over time. One can find staunch advocates of both schools of historical interpretations within the women's history movement, and this debate explicitly or implicitly underscored every presentation at the Vassar Berks.

If anything, this last Berks was unusual in that "creational" historians appeared to outnumber those who focused on women's oppression. Of course, this dichotomy is not simply delineated, especially when one acknowledges that oppression often leads to the creation of cultures of resistance or noncompliance. The historian who is trying to interpret the histories of women in oppressed subcultures certainly runs into difficulty. Nevertheless, the Vassar Berks had more than its share of panels which focused on the need for and subsequent creation of women's networks to preserve female identity. In her opening remarks, Joan Scott urged her audience of professional women to use their newly formed networks to resist the conservative economic and social trends



**ERRATA:
FRANKLIN IN MEMORY,**

a comedy/drama about the life of Benjamin Franklin, will be presented on opening night of the 1982 OAH convention. Errata is an original, full-length play by Daniel Blake Smith assistant professor of history at the University of Kentucky. The play explores how a man like Franklin reconciled his widely different—and sometimes contradictory—public and private lives. Using the writing of his famous Autobiography as dramatic structure Errata confronts the problem of just how much an aged man (especially of Franklin's stature and significance for posterity) can reveal of himself to future generations—without sacrificing the reputation he has come to cherish.

Funded in part by a grant from the Kentucky Humanities Council, Errata will be performed by a combination of student and community actors in supporting roles and an accomplished, professional actor, Tom Brennan, in the title role. (Brennan has extensive stage, film and television credits: with Eli Wallach and Anne Jackson in the Broadway revival of "The Diary of Anne Frank," featured role in Paul Mazursky's "Willie and Phil" with Margot Kidder, and co-star with Blythe Danner in Shaw's "Candida" for CBS Cable.) Prior to this "national" premiere at the OAH, Errata will be produced at the University of Kentucky and at several colleges throughout the state. In May, it will be taped by Kentucky Educational Television for distribution on PBS and cable arts networks.

Another highlight of the performance at the OAH will be post-performance discussion of theatre and history led by Martin Duberman of Herbert Lehman College and Claude-Anne Lopez of the Franklin Papers at Yale University.

which are threatening to wipe away the gains in the recent struggle for women's rights. In a revealing piece of self-criticism, Bettina Aptheker, a histori-

an and noted leftist activist in the 1960s, concluded that women in the civil rights and antiwar movements failed to form networks and thus had dif-

ficulty validating their experiences apart from those of men. She sadly observed that women's participation in the radical movements of the 1960s is all but lost to us as a result. Catherine Stimpson, the former editor-in-chief of Signs, a widely respected scholarly journal on women, may have said it best. In her search for an explanation of the persistence of women's culture despite male domination, Stimpson hypothesized that "in female interdependence is female independence." Each of these speakers emphasized the importance of women's cultural networks in understanding women's history. Instead of focusing on men's denial of women's rights, they imply that historians ought to ask questions which will enable them to find the various means by which women have survived and even produced culture under the most stultifying conditions.

Elise Boulding, a futurist and long-time pacifist, ably articulated this position in her response to Gerda Lerner in the major theoretical session of the conference. Lerner... reiterated that the oppression of women is the origin of all subsequent subjugation of peoples... Boulding insisted that women have been the principal source of systems of noncompliance throughout history. She further noted that militarism and male dominance have created a "thin culture" with little substantive content. According to Boulding, content, in any time period, comes from "learning spaces"—usually created by women. Interestingly enough, Lerner and Boulding agreed at a luncheon session following their formal presentations that male culture is both thin and destructive. But the question remains: As women react to patriarchal society, are they more accurately oppressed victims or creative forces?

Clearly, the definitive answer to this central question was not to be found at the Vassar Berks, despite the lively debates. Future historians of women and future Berks conferences will try to settle this issue.

(Reprinted from the Fall 1981 Vassar Quarterly with permission of author.)

Access to 1950-1954 Records Difficult

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ready for deposit, even now that they have agreed that the guidelines are workable and acceptable.

Historians' main complaint to date is that records of the State Department for the 1950-54 period have not yet been transferred to the National Archives. Currently, researchers who wish to use these records must make specific requests under the Freedom of Information Act to the State Department. The Foreign Affairs Information Management Center must then retrieve the documents and copy them, and the CDC must approve them for release. The procedure is time-consuming, and most scholars consider it to be a generally unsatisfactory way of performing historical research. They believe that if the records were in the National Archives, entire files and not merely those documents specifically requested would be more widely open for scholarly research.

Transferring these records to the National Archives now, however, may not be the best solution. Before the Archives could make the records available for research, they must review them, often page by page, to determine which documents cannot be declassified and released. There are over six million pages of documents in the 1950-54

files; to even begin a review of this magnitude during a time of personnel cutbacks poses a major administrative problem. Obviously, if a high percentage of the documents that researchers want to use must be withdrawn from the files, the Archives would have to bear the burden of removing these documents, copying them, referring them back to the Department of State for a decision. If the records were transferred and scholars were still unable to see the documents and files they wanted to use, the only result would be a diffusion of the responsibility for dealing with the problem. The National Archives was unable to resolve those questions in March of 1981 and they are even less able to resolve them now given the present budgetary crisis confronting the Archives. The State Department's CDC sent preliminary draft examples of some specific country guidelines to the National Archives to help them identify the information originated by the State Department in the 1950-54 period that could not be automatically declassified. These drafts were a refinement of earlier drafts which were tried and found unsatisfactory. A joint experiment was launched to test the effectiveness of these new draft guidelines.

These were applied to two blocks of documents and found satisfactory. The National Archives agreed that if that experiment demonstrated that there would be a great many documents withheld, that it would be more efficient for the Department of State to retain those records and respond to researchers' inquiries more directly. However, the National Archives has agreed that the guidelines are eminently workable although exceedingly slow and tedious.

A realistic assessment of the results of a test experiment run on Record Group 59 of the decimal files related to Korea, China, and Southeast Asia reveals a devastating result. That declassification experiment withdrew 19.3% of the pages reviewed; that is, a total of 19,630 pages were reviewed, and 3,798 pages were withdrawn. Of these pages 59% were CIA, and other agency or foreign government pages, and the other 41% were State Department pages. Another way of looking at the country-by-country guidelines provided by the CDC is that it would now take eighty-three hours to review one box of records in Records Group 59 which under the old guidelines could be done in an hour. This means that it would take 310 persons one year to review 6,700 boxes. It must be remembered that this would be the first time that

the National Archives would receive so immense a deposit of documents from the State Department—that is, in a five-year block period, and that each reviewer must become acquainted with two or three hundred pages of guidelines. At best, accessioning and declassification does not have a high priority in the National Archives where other matters must take priority, such as preservation of historical documents, working with researchers there, etc. Moreover, it must be remembered that notwithstanding the projected cuts in the NARS budget, the fact is that in 1981 twenty-five were dropped from the declassification staff. It is highly likely that in 1982 no matter what happens, ten more will be dropped, and it is quite possible that there will be an additional ten more dropped in 1983. Given the fact therefore that the current budgetary crisis will probably have reduced the declassification staff of the National Archives from its formerly budgeted complement of approximately 100 to a staff of 20, the prognosis for future access to the 1950-54 documents looks absolutely appalling. It means, in effect, that if the 20 persons were to devote full-time to a review the 6,700 boxes; it would take them a full year to complete only 432.2 boxes or review 1,080,500 pages; and fifteen years to review the 6,700 boxes under the new CDC guidelines. Given this rate of review, it is highly unlikely that the National Archives can accept the State Department's records, given the cutbacks in staff already sustained, the projected cutbacks in the present budget, and whole question of efficient use of diminishing resources.

There is no question but that scholars are suffering tremendous frustration about the transfer of the 1950-54 files. Until recently, the United States had the most liberal policy in the world with respect to making available its foreign policy records for historical research. It is a tragedy that the American government has fallen further behind the other western democracies in the release of such records.

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Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Brown University Press is establishing First Book Prize Awards. These awards are intended to draw attention to manuscripts of exceptionally able men and women who have not previously published book-length works. Andrew Mellon Foundation's support for scholarship in the humanities will also enable Brown University to offer an opportunity for certain prize winners to spend two years in teaching and scholarship at Brown. For more information write to Brown University Press, Box 1881, Providence, RI 02912.

The Newberry Library offers six different fellowship programs of interest to senior and junior scholars, minority and women Ph.D. recipients, and unfiliated scholars. Deadlines and terms vary. For more information write to the Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610.

More than 150 Fulbright scholars from all regions of the world now teaching and doing research in colleges and universities in the United States are available for occasional lectures, seminars, and special programs. The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has limited funds available to facilitate travel to interested institutions. The Council has a brochure describing the Occasional Lecturer Program which lists, by discipline, Fulbright scholars who welcome short-term invitations. The brochure is available from Mary W. Ernst, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Cir-

cle, N.W., Department N, Washington, DC 20036; (202)833-4979.

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has published grant application deadlines for 1982-83 in a comprehensive description of programs. "An Overview of Endowment Programs for 1982-83" explains how NEH grants are awarded, describes principal grant-making programs, and details eligibility requirements for grant applications. Deadlines are also listed by program. For a free copy of "NEH Overview" write to Public Affairs Office, NEH, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202)724-0386.

The Salvation Army Archives and Research Center announces that it is sponsoring a historical writing award for works on the Salvation Army topics written or published between 1 July 1981 and 30 June 1982. Awards will be given in three categories: local church history, histories of Salvation Army Social Service Agencies and general history. Each winner will receive a monetary prize. For further details write to the Archivist/Administrator, 145 West 15th Street, New York, NY 10011.

Competition for the best book on American labor history published in 1981 is now open. The size of the prize for the Philip Taft Labor History Award will be at least \$500. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor James O. Morris, NYSSILR, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

The Berkshire Conference of Women Historians will award its annual prizes for the best book and the best article in any field of history written by a woman and published during 1981. Submissions for the book award should be sent to Jean Christie, 34 Bellingham Lane, Great Neck, NY 11023, and for the article award to Asuncion Lavrin, Department of History, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059. Two copies of the book or article are required, and the deadline is 1 February 1982.

The American Antiquarian Society will award a number of short- and long-term Visiting Research Fellowships. Four categories of

awards will be made; the deadline for each is 1 February 1982. For more information and an application form write to John B. Hench, Research and Publications Officer, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609; (617)755-5221.

Historic Deerfield, Inc. will conduct a Summer Fellowship Program in Early American History 14 June 1982 to 13 August 1982. Fellowships are open to undergraduate students who are interested in careers in museums and related professions. Application deadline is 4 February 1982. For more information write to Historic Deerfield, 1982 Fellowship Program, Deerfield, MA 01342.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission announces the 1981-82 competition for fellowships in historical editing. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. or should have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Applications are available from the NHPRC, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408. The deadline is 15 February 1982.

The New Jersey Historical Commission announces the Governor Alfred E. Driscoll Publication Prize to assist in the publication of a doctoral dissertation on any aspect of New Jersey history. The award is \$3,000: \$500 to the author as a prize, and \$2,500 to assist in publication. Deadline for submission is 1 March 1982. Write to the Research Director, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625; (609)292-6062.

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society announces the 1981 competition for historical research and writing on the period of the Confederate States of America. The award consists of a citation, and only works published in 1981 will be considered. The Jefferson Davis award is for book-length narrative history, and the Founders award is for work in the area of research or editing of primary sources. Deadline for entries is 1 March 1982. For further information write to The

Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 E. Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219.

The History of Psychology Foundation grants stipends of up to \$750 to aid scholars wishing to utilize the primary resources of the Archives of the History of American Psychology, Bierce Library, University of Akron. Candidates should submit a prospectus of the work planned, a vita, and two letters of recommendation. It is important that the Archives be the most suitable place for undertaking research. Applications are due by 1 March 1982 and should be sent to John V. Miller, Jr., Director of Archival Services, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325.

The Indiana Historical Society offers two graduate fellowships to doctoral candidates whose dissertations are in the fields of Indiana history or of Indiana and the regions of the Old Northwest and Midwest. Applicants must have completed all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. Applications are due by 15 March 1982. For more information and application forms write to Gayle Thornbrough, Executive Director, Indiana Historical Society, 315 Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The Early American Industries Association announces five grants of up to \$1,000 to individuals or institutions engaged in research projects related to early American industries in homes, ships, farms, or on the sea. Applications will

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The Champlain Society announces that a few memberships have become available and that application can be made to the Executive Secretary at the Society's offices in the Royal York Hotel, 100 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 1E3. Annual membership is \$25. The Society regularly publishes collections of edited documents, with extensive introductions, on many phases of Canadian society, exploration, politics, business, and ethnology.

Recent Deaths

Christine L. Anderson, 3 September 1981, Mt. Sterling, Illinois.

Lester J. Cappon, Distinguished Emerson Research Fellow, Newberry Library, 81.

Richard M. Clutter, Indianapolis, Indiana.

W. Stull Holt, 13 October 1981, Professor Emeritus, University of Washington, 85.

Robert L. Scribner, 26 September 1981, Ashland, Virginia, 69.

Grants

Cont. from Page 21

be accepted until 15 March 1982. For additional information and application forms write to Charles F. Hummel, Grants-in-Aid Committee, c/o Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735.

University College Dublin seeks applications for the Mary Ball Washington Professorship of American History. This one-year appointment is for a well-established historian who can teach the history of American foreign relations and history of the Presidency. Further information should be obtained from Mr. J. P. MacHale, Secretary and Bursar, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland. Applications are due 31 March 1982.

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation is accepting entries for its Bryant Spann Memorial Prize. Given for the best essay which is clearly identified with the theme of social protest or social justice in the Debs tradition, the prize has a \$750 cash award. Deadline for entries is 30 April 1982. For further information send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o History Department, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

The University of Delaware Press announces a \$2,500 prize for the best manuscript on early American culture to 1840. The prize is open to any author, and manuscripts must represent the results of original research. In addition to the cash award, the University of Delaware Press will publish the winning manuscript and the author will receive royalties on the sale of the book. Besides the winning manuscript, the Press may select other entries for publication. Deadline for submission of manuscripts is 30 June 1982. For more information write to Elizabeth B. Reynolds, University of Delaware Press, 326 Hullihen Hall, Newark DE 19711.

The Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press are sponsoring a competition to select for publication the best manuscript in American

Upcoming Meetings

The American Culture Program of the University of Michigan will sponsor a conference on the Puritan imagination in 19th-century America on 12-13 February 1982. For further information contact James McIntosh, American Culture Program, 364 Lorch Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; (313)763-1460.

Pan American University will host a conference on the teaching of history on the secondary level 2 February 1982. For more information contact James L. Gormly, Department of History, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. will deliver the Ena H. Thompson Lectures 22-25 February 1982. For more information contact Richard A. Harrison, History Department, Pomona College, Claremont, CA 91711.

The West Coast Journalism History Conference will be held 27-28 February 1982 in San Francisco. For more information write Professor Jerilyn McIntyre, Communication Department, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

The Newberry Library Summer Institute in Quantitative Methods for Historians will be held 23 June-23 July 1982 at the Newberry Library in Chicago. The program will focus on the use of statistical and computer analysis in the teaching and writing of history. Application deadline is 1 March 1982. For further information and application forms write to Jan Reiff,

Catholic studies. Manuscripts from both the historical and social studies disciplines will be considered; unrevised dissertations normally will not be considered. The author of the award-winning manuscript will receive \$500 and the award-winning book will be published by the University of Notre Dame Press. Scholars interested in entering the competition should send two copies of the manuscript by 1 September 1982 to the Director, Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa, Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Family and Community History Center, Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610; (312)943-9090, ext. 216.

The Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures will be held 11 March 1982 at the University of Texas at Arlington. Four speakers will present papers on the family and historical change. For details contact the Webb Lectures Committee, History Department, Box 19529, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019.

The Missouri Valley History Conference will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, 11-13 March 1982. Papers and sessions are presented on a wide variety of topics in history. For further details write to Professor Bruce M. Garver, History Department, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

The United States Capitol History Society and the Institute of Early American History and Culture along with the U.S. Congress will sponsor a symposium on the southern backcountry during the American Revolution. The meeting will be held 18-19 March 1982 in the Senate Caucus Room, #318, Russell Senate Office Building. Further information is available from Professor Ronald Hoffman, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln will host a symposium on the Canadian and American Great Plains, 18-20 March 1982. For more information write to Dr. Fran Kaye, Center for Great Plains Studies, 1214 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588.

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences will meet at the Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky, 23-27 March 1982. For registration material write to Dr. Robert Culbertson, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

The IUPUI Center for American Studies is sponsoring a conference on the past and present American family 25-27 March 1982. For details write to Warren French, Indiana University-

Purdue University at Indianapolis, 925 West Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The Center for the Study of Southern Culture announces the Barnard-Millington Symposium on Southern Science and Medicine. The symposium will be held on the Oxford campus of the University of Mississippi 25-27 March 1982 and papers will be circulated in advance. For further information contact Dr. Ann J. Abadie, Center for the Study of Southern Culture, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677; (601)232-5993.

The spring D.C. Historian's luncheon will be held 26 March 1982 at the George Washington University Club, Marvin Center, 21st and H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 1:00 pm. Reservations must be prepaid and are \$9.25 per person. For further information write to Dr. William Lloyd Fox, 7905 Takoma Avenue, Silver Springs, MD 20910; (301)585-0928.

A conference on the history of Massachusetts will be held 27 March 1982 at Westfield State College. For more information contact John W. Ifkovic, History Department, Box 182, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086.

Prof. William H. McNeill will give the Charles Edmondson Historical Lectures Series at Baylor University 31 March-1 April, 1982. For further information contact Rufus B. Spain, History Department, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798.

The Institute for Research in History and the New York Resources Center will sponsor a summer institute for college and university history professors interested in community history and public programming. The institute will be held at Cornell University. Obtain application forms and further information from Dr. Marjorie Lightman, Institute for Research in History, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. Deadline for applications is 31 March 1982.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet will host a conference on Catholic and feminist sisterhoods at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, 3 April 1982. For additional in-

And Conferences

formation contact Mary E. Kraft, CSJ, St. Joseph Administration Center, 1884 Randolph Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105; (612)690-2481.

The Popular Culture Association will meet in Louisville, Kentucky, 14-18 April 1982. For details write to Professor Harris Elder, Department of English, North Adams State College, North Adams, MA 01247.

The Ohio Academy of History will meet at the Ohio Historical Society Center in Columbus, 16-17 April 1982. Address inquiries to Professor Marcela Barton, Liberal Arts Department, Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, OH 45674; (614)245-5353.

The United States Office of Personnel Management and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are sponsoring two-day training conferences on federal projects and historic preservation law. A conference will be held 19-20 April 1982 in Chicago, 7-8 June in Denver, 19-20 July in Washington, D.C., and again in Washington, D.C., 13-14 September. For more information write to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street, N.W., #430, Washington, DC 20005.

The United States Military Academy will sponsor a symposium entitled "The Theory and Practice of American National Security, 1945-1960" at West Point, New York, 21-23 April 1982. For more information contact Captain Robert W. Ash, Department of History, USMA, West Point, NY 10996.

The National Council on Public History will meet in Chicago 22-24 April 1982. For more information contact either Ted Karamanski, Department of History, Loyola University, 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 or Suellen Hoy, Assistant Director, Division of Archives and History, State of North Carolina, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

The Midwest Journalism History Conference will be held 23-24 April 1982 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. For more information contact Stephen L. Vaughn, James L. Baughman, or Mary Ann Yodelis Smith, School of Communication, 821

University Avenue, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Women Historians of the Midwest will hold a conference at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, 30 April-2 May 1982. For more information write to the Conference on the History of Women, The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, MN 55105.

The Southeastern Nineteenth-Century Studies Association will meet in Tampa, Florida 7-8 May 1982. For more information write to Sara Putzell, English Department, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332.

The United States Air Force Academy will sponsor a conference on teaching world history on the college and secondary school levels 12-14 May 1982. For information and registration material write to Captain Joe Dixon, History Department, USAF Academy, CO 80840.

The New River Gorge National River of the National Park Service and the West Virginia Department of Culture and History are sponsoring a symposium on the New River 6-8 May 1982. For more information contact Ken Sullivan, West Virginia Department of Culture and History, The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305; (304)348-0220.

"Economic Realities of the Greater Pacific Northwest" is the theme of the Pacific Northwest History Conference which will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, 25-27 June 1982. Conference information may be obtained by writing to the Alaska Historical Commission, ATTN: Pacific Northwest History Conference, Suite 207, Old City Hall, Anchorage, AK 99501.

The U.S. Commission on Military History will hold a conference on the soldier-statesmen of the age of the Enlightenment. The conference will be held on 25-30 July 1982 at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. For further information contact Charles von Luttichau, U.S. Commission on Military History, c/o U.S. Army Center of Military History, 20 Mas-

sachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20314.

The Social Science History Association will meet at Indiana University in Bloomington, 4-6 November 1982. For more information contact Professor Elyce

Rotella, Economics Department, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 or Professor Ray Shortridge, Political Science Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

Calls for Papers

A call for papers is being issued by the Department of Afro-American Studies, San Diego State University. The Department will host a conference on 16-18 April 1982. Persons in any discipline wishing to present papers on any aspect of Afro-American Studies are invited to send proposals including the title and a short abstract to Dr. Theodore Kornweibel, Jr., Department of Afro-American Studies, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182 by 1 February 1982.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation will sponsor a conference on interpreting women in community history 16-18 July 1982. Paper proposals should be

received by 1 February 1982. Send proposals to the National Women's Hall of Fame, Fall Street, Seneca Falls, NY 13148.

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic will meet at Memphis State University 23-24 July 1982. The program committee welcomes proposals for papers or entire sessions on all aspects of American or comparative history during the period 1789-1848. Proposals should be sent to Professor Carl E. Prince, History Department, New York University, New York, NY 10003, no later than 1 February 1982.

The Society for Historians of American Foreign

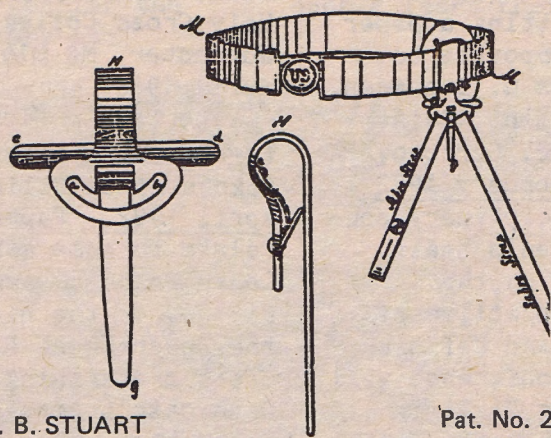
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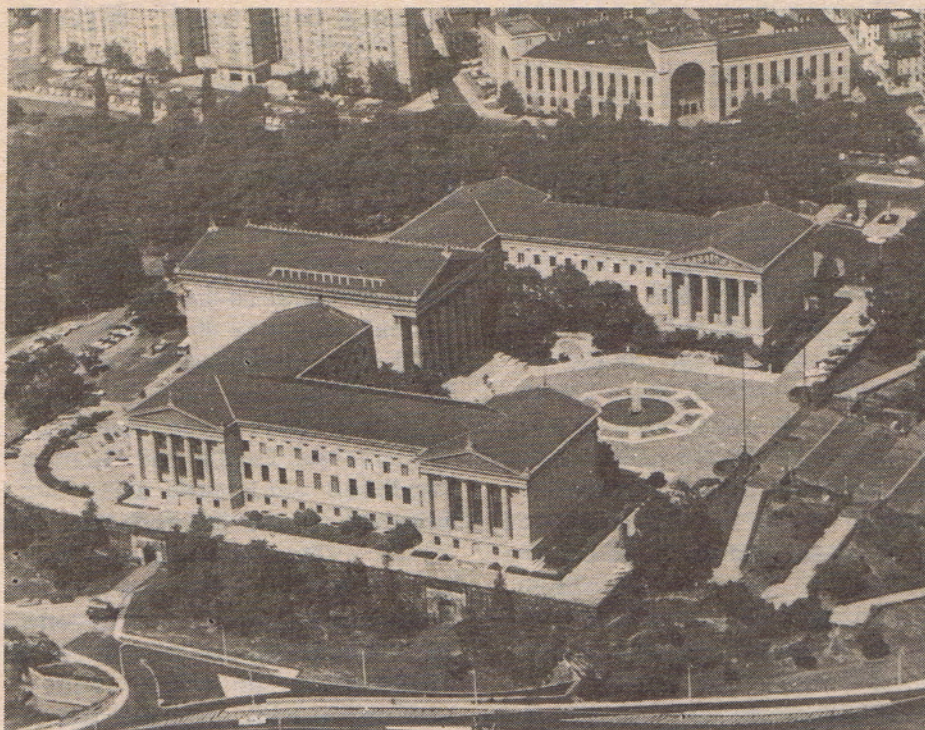
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Calls for Papers

Cont. from Page 23

Relations will meet at Boston University 5-7 August 1982. The Program committee welcomes proposals for papers and sessions. Send proposals to Professor Lloyd E. Ambrosius, History Department, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588 by 1 February 1982.

St. Francis College will hold an undergraduate history forum 16-17 April 1982. Undergraduates interested in submitting a paper should send proposals to Professor James G. Buchanan, History Department, Saint Francis College, Loretto, PA 15940 by 20 February 1982.

An interdisciplinary conference on women's health invites papers on the historical perspective of understanding and defining health. The conference will be held at West Virginia University, Morgantown on 30 September-2 October 1982. Send abstracts or requests for further information to Judith Stitzel, Women's Studies Program, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; (304)293-2339. Proposals are due by 1 March 1982.

The Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism will hold a conference on American Catholicism 19-20 November 1982. The conference will be held at the University of Notre Dame and papers on a variety of perspectives of American Catholicism are invited. Deadline for

proposals is 1 March 1982. Submit proposals to Jeffrey M. Burns, Cushwa Center, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The American Society for Aesthetics issues a call for papers for its meeting in Banff, Alberta, Canada, 27-30 October 1982. Send three copies of proposals of papers or sessions to Hilde Hein, Philosophy Department, Holy Cross College, Worcester, MA 01610 by 1 April 1982.

The Dakota History Conference will be held at Dakota State College 2-3 April 1982. Papers should relate to some aspect of South Dakota, Dakota Territory, or the history of the Upper Great Plains. There are writing awards with cash prizes in several categories. For more information about the conference write to H. W. Blakely, History Department, Dakota State College, Madison, SD 57042.

The French Colonial Historical Society will meet at the Norris Center of Northwestern University 15-17 April 1982. The Society calls for papers/panels in history and other areas of French colonial life. Send proposals to Dr. Charles Balesi, 9407 Ewing Ave., Evanston, IL 60623; (312)674-9707.

Boston University, School of Nursing, will host a conference on the history of nursing in America on 16

April 1982. Persons interested in presenting a paper should submit an abstract to Dr. Nancy Noel, Curator of the Nursing Archives, Mugar Memorial Library, Boston University, 635 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215.

A conference on the humanities and technology will be hosted by the History and English Department of the Southern Technical Institute 21-22 October 1982. One-page abstracts of papers, to be reproduced for conference participants, should include the author's name, affiliation, and the title of the paper. Send abstracts to Carol M. Barnum or William S. Pfeiffer, Department of English and History, Southern Technical Institute, Marietta, GA 30060; (404)424-7202. Deadline for submissions is 1 May 1982.

A conference on the history of women in the Episcopal Church will be presented at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas, 1-2 June 1982. Proposals for papers or sessions are invited and should be sent to Mary S. Donovan, 5920 North Grandview, Little Rock, AR 72207. For further information and registration forms write to the Episcopal Women's History Project, General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Ave., New York, NY 10011.

The Conference on New York State History will meet 4-5 June 1982 in Buffalo to help the city commemorate its 150th anniversary. Proposals for papers and panels on all aspects of New York history and methodology are welcome. Write to Stefan Bielinski, Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association will meet at Mills College, Oakland, California, 18-21 August 1982. The program committee invites proposals for papers, panels, and other professional contributions. Interested persons should direct their inquiries and/or proposals to the program chair, Professor Joseph E. Illick, Department of History, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Com-

mission is planning a symposium on "Ethnicity and Labor in the Anthracite Region" to be held at the Anthracite Museum of Scranton in the fall of 1982. Suggestions for topics or papers are requested. Write to the Director, Anthracite Museum Complex, R.D. #1, Bald Mountain Road, Scranton, PA 18504.

The Oral History Association will meet in San Antonio, Texas, 8-10 October 1982. The Program Committee invites proposals for papers, thematic sessions and media presentations. Send an abstract with a brief vita to John J. Fox, History Department, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970.

The North American Labor History Conference will meet 14-16 October 1982 in Detroit. Session proposals should be sent to Robert H. Zieger, History Department, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The 1983 Southern Historical Association meeting will be held 9-12 November 1983. The program committee invites proposals for papers and sessions. Prospective participants should direct their proposals and inquiries to the program chair, Professor Betty Brandon, History Department, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688 by 1 September 1982.

The Center for Historical Population Studies of the University of Utah is sponsoring a conference on the relocation of Japanese-Americans and the redress movement 27-29 March 1983. Proposals for papers should be sent to Dr. Sandra Taylor, History Department, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

A centennial Mohonk conference will be held at Lake Mohonk Lodge, New Paltz, New York, 30 October-1 November 1983. The subject of the conference is the history of reform in American Indian policy.

Last call for papers for 1983 OAH Cincinnati Program. Send to Joel Silbey, History Department, Cornell University by March 1.



Activities of Members

Lectureships

Michael L. Benedict, Ohio State University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Hokkaido University and Hokusei Gakuen University in Japan.

John W. Chambers, Columbia University, has received a renewal of a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the University of Rome, Italy.

Richard O. Curry, University of Connecticut, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Frank B. Freidel, Jr., Harvard University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Andhra University, Jadavpur University, and Jawaharlal Nehru University, India.

William B. Hutchinson, Harvard University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture in various cities in India.

Harold M. Hyman, Rice University, has accepted the Meyer Visiting Distinguished Professorship at New York University School of Law, 1982-83.

David T. Konig, Washington University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture in Italy.

Alan M. Kraut, American University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Jane De Hart Mathews, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the University of Helsinki, Finland.

James M. McCutcheon, University of Hawaii at Monoa, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute, Peoples Republic of China.

Herbert H. Rosenthal, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Tamkang University, National Central University, Taiwan.

David J. Rothman, Columbia University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India.

Ronald A. Schlundt, University of Maryland-College Park, has received a

Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the University of Tokyo and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Foreign Service Institute.

Thomas D. Schoonover, University of Southwestern Louisiana, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the University of Bielefeld, West Germany.

E. B. Smith, University of Maryland-College Park, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Moscow State University.

Homer E. Socolofsky, Kansas State University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Panjab University, Chandigarh and Kurekshetra University, India.

John G. Sproat, University of South Carolina, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the University of Munich, West Germany.

Wilfred B. Yearns, Wake Forest University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at Jadavpur University, Calcutta, India.

Norman R. Yetman, University of Kansas-Lawrence, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to lecture at the University of Copenhagen and the University of Odense, Denmark.

Affiliations

James M. Banner, Jr., American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Jane A. Benson has become a program associate at the Council on Library Resources, Inc. in Washington, D.C.

John P. Bloom has been appointed editor of *The Pacific Historian* and will also serve as curator of special collections and archivist at the University of the Pacific Library.

Philip L. Cantelon has been appointed Executive Director of the National Council on Public History.

Richard S. Dunn, University of Pennsylvania, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Robert R. Dykstra has become Professor of History at the State University of New York-Albany.

Alfred E. Eckes, Jr. has been confirmed by the U.S. Senate to serve on the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Gerald N. Grob, Rutgers University, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Viginus C. Hall, Virginia Historical Society, has been appointed Associate Director for Library and Collections.

Herman Hattaway, University of Missouri-Kansas City, has been promoted to full professor.

Manfred Jonas, Union College, has been named Washington Irving Professor in Modern Literary and Historical Studies.

Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Fay D. Metcalf, History Teacher/Coordinator at Boulder High School, has

been appointed a member of the History Advisory Committee of the College Board.

Roger Parks has been appointed editor by the Committee for a New England Bibliography.

Edward Pessen, City University of New York, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Donald B. Schewe, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, has been named director of the Jimmy Carter presidential materials project in Atlanta.

Fredrika J. Teute, Virginia Historical Society, has been appointed editor.

Robert M. Warner, Archivist of the United States, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Alfred F. Young, Northern Illinois University, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

... And Then



Betsy Ross House flying a replica of the original Stars and Stripes. One of the many historic sites of the American Revolution in Philadelphia.

Research of Members

Peter H. Buckingham, Southwest Texas State University, has been named a Hoover Scholar by the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association. Hoover Scholars receive travel and per diem grants to conduct research at the Hoover Presidential Library.

Kendrick A. Clements, University of South Carolina, has received a Perrine Fellowship to conduct research at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.

Stanley Coben, University of California-Los Angeles, has been named a Hoover Scholar to conduct research at the Hoover Presidential Library.

Jeffrey J. Crow, General Publications Branch of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, wrote the best article published in 1980 in the William and Mary Quarterly as judged by the journal. His article, "Slave Rebelliousness and Social Conflict in North Carolina, 1775 to 1802" appeared in the January 1980 issue.

Vincent DeSantis, University of Notre Dame, has received a Radcliffe Research Support grant to study American women in the Gilded Age.

Ellen Carol DuBois, State University of New York-Buffalo, has received a Radcliffe Research Support grant to study Harriot Stanton Blatch and the effect of the women's vote on political feminism.

Eugene M. Emme, Clio Research Associates, received the Tsiolkovsky History Award at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

John Lewis Gaddis, Ohio University, has received a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to research the U.S. and the escalation of the Cold War, 1947-1953.

John M. Gates, Wooster College, has won the Harold L. Peterson Award given by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association for his article, "The Alleged Isolation of U.S. Army Officers in the Late 19th

Century." His article appeared in the September 1980 issue of Parameters.

Michael D. Green, Dartmouth College, has received a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to research government and society in the Creek Nation, 1836-1861.

Carl J. Guarneri, St. Mary's College of California, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to research Fourierist socialism in 19th-century America.

Steven B. Hahn, University of Delaware, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to research Southern yeoman farmers and the roots of Populism, 1850-1890.

Lawrence C. Kelly, North Texas State University, has been named a Hoover Scholar to conduct research at the Hoover Presidential Library.

Jack Temple Kirby, Miami University, has received a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to research Southern country people, 1920-1970.

A. Cash Koeniger, Mississippi State University, has been named a Hoover Scholar to conduct research at the Hoover Presidential Library.

August Meier, Kent State University, has received a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to research the NAACP and organized labor, 1909-1970.

Carolyn Moseley, has received a grant-in-aid from the American Philosophical Society to research images of women in 19th-century American popular song.

Richard Oestreicher, University of Pittsburgh, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to research class-consciousness among workers in late 19th-century Detroit.

Jane M. Pederson, Columbia University Ph.D. candidate, has received the Alice E. Smith Fellowship given by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Pederson is studying the family and community in rural Wisconsin, 1880-1960.

Gary W. Reichard, Ohio State University, has received a grant from the Everett Dirksen Congressional Leadership Center to study "Senate Leaders and the Civil Rights Revolu-

Persons with information or material about the American artist da Loria Norman (1872-1935) are asked to contact Cynthia Norman, 214 "S" Street, Washington, DC 20001. Da Loria Norman illustrated rare books and did mystical paintings in the 1910s and 1920s. Her work was done in the greater New York area, Boston, and Grand Rapids, Michigan.

tion."

Elliot A. Rosen, Rutgers University, has received a Perrine Fellowship to conduct research at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.

Elliott Rudwick, Kent State University, has received a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to research the NAACP and organized labor, 1909-1970.

Barbara Sinclair, University of California-Riverside, has received a grant from the Everett Dirksen Congressional Leadership Center to study "Majority Party Leadership in the Post-Reform House of Representatives."

Marcia G. Synnott, University of South Carolina, has received a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies to research the desegregation of Deep South state universities, 1945-1980.

Patricia J. Tracy, Williams College, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to research the social geography of the Great Awakening.

William O. Walker, III, Ohio University, has been named a Hoover Scholar to conduct research at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.

Richard White, Michigan State University, has won the Forest History Society's Theodore C. Blegen Award, which is given to the author of an outstanding article in the field of forest and conservation history. His article, "Poor Men on Poor Lands," appeared in the February 1980 issue of the Pacific Historical Review.

Daniel J. Wilson, Muhlenberg College, has received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to research philosophy, science, and professionalization in modern America.

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Publications of Interest

The Journal of the Early Republic is a new journal devoted to covering historical scholarship in the period from 1789 to approximately 1850. It features scholarly articles, book reviews and notices, and lists of other publications relating to the period--particularly articles in scholarly periodicals and dissertations in history and related disciplines. Institutional or library subscriptions, which include membership in the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic, are \$20 a year; individual membership-subscriptions \$10 a year. To subscribe write to Ralph D. Gray, Journal of the Early Republic, History Department, Indiana University, 925 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

IA, the journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology, is an annual publication devoted to interdisciplinary investigation of the industrial past. It publishes original articles about surviving industrial communities, sites, and structures that combine insights of field work and historical research, and is also concerned with conservation, adaptive re-use, museology, instructional techniques, and methodology. Prospective articles and book reviews should be sent to Dianne Newell, Editor, IA, History Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5.

The Maryland Historical Society announces the publication of Guide to the Research Collections of the Maryland Historical Society: Historical and Genealogical Manuscripts and Oral History Interviews, edited by

Richard J. Cox and Larry E. Sullivan. The Guide is a companion volume to Manuscript Collections of the Maryland Historical Society, published in 1968. The price of the new guide is \$22 plus \$2 postage and handling. It may be ordered from the Museum Shop and Bookstore, Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has issued its

Annual Report for 1980. The 41-page Annual Report details fiscal year activities of the publication program, NHPRC educational activities, NHPRC scholarly services, and lists all NHPRC grants recommended during the year. It provides a five-year statistical evaluation of its records grant program. The Report also discusses recent archival planning conferences, the establishment of new archival programs, and cost-effective efforts to preserve records and images. Copies of the report are available free of charge from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408.

Mennonite Family History is a new journal featuring the genealogy and family history of persons with Mennonite, Amish, and Brethren origins in Europe. For more information write to Mennonite Family History, P.O. Box 171, Elverson, PA 19520.

The Association for Education in Journalism-History Division encourages historians with an interest in mass communication to join and participate in AEJ activities. Its journal, Journalism Quarterly, solicits manuscripts relating to the history of mass communication, advertising, and public relations. To join AEJ-History, write AEJ, School of Journalism, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Also Journalism History seeks manuscripts from historians of mass communications. For information write to Journalism History, Journalism Department, Darby Annex 103, California State University, Northridge, CA 91330.

Slovenes in the United States and Canada: A Bibliography, compiled and edited by Joseph D. Dwyer, is Volume 3 in the Immigration History Research Center's Ethnic Bibliography Series. It contains nearly 2,500 entries, arranged by subject, complete with an index to names of authors, editors, and subjects of biographies. It costs \$7 a copy plus \$2 for postage and

handling. Order from Publications, Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114.

American University and the Capitol Historical Society will jointly publish Congress and the Presidency, which will replace the Society's Congressional Studies. All articles and research notes will be refereed by outside scholars and experts as well as by the editors. Subscription rates for 1981-82 are \$10 for individuals, \$12 for institutions. To submit an article or to subscribe write to Professors Jeff Fishel and Susan Webb Hammond, Editors, Congress and the Presidency, Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies, School of Government and Public Administration, The American University, Washington, DC 20016.

The International Studies Association announces publication of its 1981-82 Grants and Fellowships Guide which contains an indexed listing of support available to undergraduate and graduate students, doctoral candidates, scholars, professionals, universities and colleges, non-profit organizations and research institutes in the broadly defined field of international studies from over sixty-five sources. Copies are \$7.50 plus \$.50 for postage and handling and may be ordered by writing to Grants and Fellowships Guide, International Studies Association, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

Two Hundred Years of Flight in America: A Bicentennial Survey, a collection of papers given at the 1976 American Astronautical Society annual meeting, edited by E.M. Emme, is available from Univelt, Inc., P.O. Box 28130, San Diego, CA 92128. Hard cover price is \$35 and soft cover \$25. There is also a special price for classroom use.

Winterthur Portfolio: A Journal of American Material Culture is a scholarly journal publishing articles that foster knowledge of the arts in America and the broader cultural context within which they develop.

Institutional subscriptions are \$30 and \$20 individuals. Both prices are special introductory rates. Send requests to the University of Chicago Press, 11030 Langley Avenue, Chicago, IL 60628.

The Office of Museum Programs of the Smithsonian Institution has produced a booklet describing its audiovisual loan program. Copies of the booklet are available for \$1 from the Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, 2235 Arts and Industries Building, Washington, DC 20560; (202)357-3101.

The Association for Preservation Technology announces the first American printing of The Builder's Dictionary. This definitive 18th-century architectural dictionary is now available as a reference on the theory of architecture and the practice of building in England and its colonies. The two-volume dictionary can be ordered from the Foundation for Preservation Technology, 1511 K Street, N.W., Suite 1005, Washington, DC 20005 at \$40 per set postpaid.

New Programs

The Master of Studies in Law program (M.S.L.) is a one-year program for people whose central professional interests are non-legal but would be better realized with a formal introduction to legal education. The course of study very closely tracks the first year of the J.D. program, although the second term is entirely elective. For more information about this program write to Dean James W. Zirkle, Yale Law School, Box 401-A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Applications are due by 1 February 1982.

Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts, is offering an interdisciplinary program in Law, Policy, and Society leading to the doctor of philosophy degree. The program is primarily designed to help provide an interdisciplinary foundation in legal and social issues for individuals interested in social policy careers. Applicants must have earned a master's degree in a social

New Programs

Cont. from Page 27

science or a related field or possess a J.D. degree. For further information write to Professor Daryl Hellman, Law, Policy, and Society Program, College of Arts and Sciences, 403 Meserve Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617)437-3980.

The College of William and Mary announces a program of study leading to the degree of Master of Arts in American Studies. Offered in cooperation with Colonial Williamsburg, the program will afford students interested in early American life ample research opportunities, although the program is not focused on a single period. For further information and application forms write to the Director, Program in American Studies, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

The University of Connecticut History Department announces a program in Public History and Archival Management. The program will normally take two years to complete and will lead to a Masters degree in History and a Certificate in Public

History and Archival Management. In addition to regular academic work in history, students will be expected to enroll in skills courses, complete a practicum in archival arrangement and description, and serve as an intern in a

public agency or business firm for approximately fifteen weeks. For further information and application forms write to Chair, Graduate Admissions Committee, History Department, U-103, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

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