

# OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians

Volume 17, Number 1 / February 1989

## Angie Debo: A Study in Inspiration

by Barbara Abrash, Glenna Matthews and Anita R. May

## History's Untapped Opportunity

by Shelley Bookspan

## The Legacy of SNCC

by Michael Honey

## Academic Historians at the Chicago Historical Society

by Susan Page Tillett

## Utilizing Computer-Readable Records

by Bruce I. Ambacher and Margaret O. Adams

## An FOIA Status Report

by Steven Rosswurm

Ballots for OAH Constitutional Revisions      See Page 23



## THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

### Recruiting Minorities

The OAH invites all members to join in efforts to assure that our nation's history remains the history of all its people. Through **The Fund for American History**, the OAH will establish a permanent endowment, the income from which will be used to underwrite a variety of programs, including minority internships and scholarships.

In 1986 the OAH Ad Hoc Committee on Minority Historians, consisting of Darlene Clark Hine, Eric Foner, and Nell Painter as chair, distributed a questionnaire to individual minority historians. Responses to that questionnaire collectively painted a rather bleak portrait of the status of minority historians in the profession. The principal features of the portrait included perceptions of continuing, pervasive racism in the academy, devaluation by colleagues of minority history and the views of minority historians, heavy service burdens borne by minority faculty as members of numerous committees and as mentors and advisers to minority students, and a decline in the number of minority graduate students and faculty.

Two subsequent reports summarized in the AHA's *Perspectives* confirmed several of the OAH committee's findings. One resulted from an ad hoc committee of the American Historical Association which convened in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History in October, 1987. Another analyzed data from the National Research Council's *Summary Report 1986: Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities*.

Clearly, the most recent data indicate that the longstanding problem of the paucity of minority historians is not abating. On the contrary, in 1986 the percentage of history Ph.D. recipients who were black and American Indian was one per cent below the average for the previous eight years while the percentage for Hispanics remained the same. Only Asian Americans showed an improvement. All the groups combined comprised only 11.5 per cent of the doctorates awarded in history in 1986 as compared to 11.8 per cent in 1984, 10.2 per cent in 1982, 9.9 per cent in 1980 and 10.7 per cent in 1978.

Another development over these years, observable especially among black historians, has been a movement in the direction of feminization of the minority historical professoriat. History is undoubtedly represented in the phenomenon reflected in data which indicate that in 1985-86 nearly twice as many black women as black men received doctorates in the humanities. According to studies by the American Council on Education, between 1979 and 1982 the number of black male history faculty decreased by nearly 21 per cent while the number of their female counterparts rose by almost 18 per cent. The growth in the number of black women history faculty from 203 to 239, however, was far too small to offset the drop in the number of black men from 730 to 579.

The generation of black historians who are now tenured include many who were recruited into the profession in the 1960s and early 1970s through vigorous efforts to attract and sustain them by such foundations as Ford, Rockefeller and others and by many colleges and universities as an expression of a commitment to the Civil Rights Movement. In the last decade, many of these programs have suffered erosion or ceased altogether, even though the need for them is as great as ever and the range of minority historians—native Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, as well as African-Americans—is wider than the profession previously appreciated.

In giving attention to this state of affairs, the officers and Executive Board of the OAH assume that the members of the organization share their view that the dearth of minority historians is unhealthy for the profession. In addition to adversely affecting the quality, credibility and vitality of the historical enterprise in the United States, the underrepresentation of minorities in the professoriat lessens the appeal of historical scholarship to substantial elements of the academy and lay publics. Few of us would deny that the sensitivities, perspectives and intellectual priorities that minority students and scholars bring to historical research and analysis have already enriched scholarly discourse and should continue to do so, in fields that traditionally may be regarded as minority history as well as areas that lie outside that domain. Moreover, the recent superficial and derogatory portrayal of certain American minorities by highly placed individuals in other countries suggests the need for more minority scholars to serve as interpreters of the American experience to international audiences, lay as well as academic. Ideally such scholars should be trained not only in the history of their own group and of American society as a whole, but also in the cultures of some of those countries with whom they need to communicate.

Of course, the OAH's interest in increasing the number of minority historians accords integrally with the efforts of the profession to enlarge its constituency. Minorities comprise a large proportion of our public school populations. Individuals and institutions—churches, social clubs, neighborhood groups, government agencies—within the lay community are our prospective clients. The greater the visibility of minorities not only as historical actors (as distinguished from victims of historical forces and developments orchestrated by others) but as leading participants in the intellectual discourses that engage us as teachers, scholars, and public practitioners, the greater will be the appeal of history to these groups. Minority historians are needed, therefore, not only to help staff our colleges and universities but our public schools as well, and to engage in the myriad activities that are encompassed in the category of public history.

Several chairs of departments and minority historians have urged that efforts to bring more minorities into the profession begin long before students consider entering graduate school. Our colleagues in several other disciplines already have programs designed for secondary school as well as college students. Moreover, since a significant proportion of prospective minority students are members of working class families, a recruitment program at these early stages should address parent and student concerns over the choice of a career that requires an extended postponement of remunerative employment after the student finishes college.

Funding is being sought, therefore, to sponsor a pilot project involving the development of model internship programs in collaboration with historical institutions in or near large metropolitan areas that will serve to acquaint high school students with the nature and value of history both as a field of study and as a possible career. **The Fund for American History** will promote this project, under which minority college students who evince an interest in United States history will be identified and encouraged to consider advanced study by awarding them small supplemental college scholarships.

Arnold H. Taylor, Howard University  
OAH Executive Board

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## CONTENTS

Barbara Abrash, Glenna Matthews and Anita R. May <i>Angie Debo: A Study in Inspiration</i>	3
Shelley Bookspan <i>History's Untapped Opportunity</i>	4
Michael Honey <i>The Legacy of SNCC</i>	6
Page Putnam Miller <i>Capitol Commentary</i>	8
Susan Page Tillett <i>Breaking Down the Barriers: Academic Historians at the Chicago Historical Society</i>	10
Bruce I. Ambacher and Margaret O. Adams <i>Utilizing Computer-Readable Records</i>	12
Obituary	14
Steven Rosswurm <i>An FOIA Status Report</i>	16
OAH Business Report	18
Announcements	19
OAH Ballot	23

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

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# Angie Debo:



Charles Banks Wilson, "Angie Debo"

Photo courtesy Council Oaks Books

## A Study in Inspiration

Barbara Abrash, Glenna Matthews and Anita R. May

**F**or some people her name evokes only the question "Who?" For others, Angie Debo is a heroine.

When she died February 21, 1988, she was 98 years old. She had written nine books and collaborated on another, edited three books, written more than twenty reviews for the *New York Times*, more than a hundred other reviews and articles, and had published one short story.

The odyssey by which Angie Debo became a major figure in historical writing about Native Americans was unusual to say the least. Born in Kansas, she moved to Oklahoma Territory with her parents and brother in 1899—in a covered wagon. Because they lived in a frontier area, Debo's educational struggles began with her difficulty in graduating from high school. She did not achieve this goal until she was twenty-three years old: there was no high school in Marshall, Oklahoma, until then. She then alternated attending school and teaching school, graduating from the University of Oklahoma when she was twenty-eight and obtaining a master's degree from the University of Chicago when she was thirty-four. She finally obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Oklahoma in her early forties.

Her first book, *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic* (published in 1934), was a revision of the dissertation she wrote for her doctorate in history, and it won the American Historical Association's John H. Dunning Prize. In her lifetime she was never employed on a university history faculty—not that universities did not need scholars, they just did not want women scholars. In fact, after she earned her doctorate in 1933, she held only one stable job: in 1947, at age 57, she became curator of maps at the Oklahoma A & M (now Oklahoma State University) library.

Just prior to her death, Debo received recognition for her lifetime of scholarly achievement—a citation for scholarly distinction from the American

Historical Association which mentioned her pioneering role in the field of ethnohistory. Debo was one of the very first historians to write about Native American culture as well as about federal Indian policy. It should be mentioned, too, that Debo consistently brought gender-related issues into her accounts. In all this, she was years ahead of her time.

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**With intelligence and courage  
she built her own bridges  
over ignorance and prejudice  
to share truth with others.**

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She lived an inspirational, exemplary life as both scholar and citizen. Still, Angie Debo is not a household name—even in Oklahoma. In October, 1988, the nation had an opportunity to meet her through a special documentary entitled "Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo" which aired on PBS as part of "The American Experience." The film developed out of a 1982 project funded by the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities and conducted by Gloria Valencia-Weber and historian Glenna Matthews.

The story of Angie Debo's life work was so fertile, so fascinating, that by early 1983, Matthews and Weber joined forces with historian Barbara Abrash of the Institute for Research in History and filmmaker Martha Sandlin to plan a documentary. The project was supported by an initial grant from the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, followed by donations from many private, corporate and foundation donors.

From the project's beginning, Foundation director and historian Anita R. May provided encouragement. Debo's was an appropriate subject for a state humanities program because her life and

work demonstrate scholarship's relevance and value to the public understanding. Despite barriers that society erected for women scholars of her time, Debo found freedom and expression in a careful, rigorous devotion to the study of history. With intelligence and courage she built her own bridges over ignorance and prejudice to share truth with others. Her story, then, exemplifies what the state humanities programs exist to promote—public access to the best humanities scholarship.

Angie Debo's professional aspirations as she set out for the University of Chicago in 1924 were extremely familiar to a later generation of women. So were the obstacles she faced and the career path that she carved out for herself. Perhaps even more compelling was the fact that the subjects she chose and the methods she used in the early 1930s were very much in tune with the "new" social history. Debo reconstructed "lost" histories—recording the memories of survivors, observing material culture, and utilizing both official and ephemeral documents in new ways. When someone asked her what inspired her to incorporate ethnology and other techniques into her historical work, she seemed surprised and curtly replied, "Well, after all, Herodotus did it."

Dr. Debo was a uniquely vibrant subject because she was a witness to much of the history she wrote about. But while her own experience was the heart of the film, her life and work had to be put into a larger context, and it was important throughout the course of the film that critical perspectives be maintained. The film drew on the expertise of scholars in Western history, Native American history and women's biography. There were interviews with friends, neighbors, colleagues and members of Indian tribes about which Debo wrote. Archival research turned up correspondence and records that cast light on earlier parts of her life,

See Debo page 22





Photo courtesy Pearl Chase Community Development Collection, University of California, Santa Barbara

California Gas Station, Early 1930s

# History's Untapped Opportunity

Shelley Bookspan

**A** major bank has routinely been denying credit to history majors. Such news makes imperative that historians do some active marketing for their profession—as painful as that may be. As a consulting historian in private practice, I have been concerned that university historians have been cutting themselves, their students and potential students short for want of appreciating opportunities to apply basic historical research skills in business. I have seen articles lately bemoaning the public's view of history as irrelevant. I find this view irritating because historians must tell the public what they can do. I think nothing less than the discipline is at stake.

Fortunately, I am convinced there are vast untapped opportunities for direct application of these basic historical skills. Right now, for example, there is an unusual opportunity to create jobs for historians as *historians* in just about every environmental consulting firm in the country. Federal environmental laws such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), supplemented by many state and local laws, have mandated identification and cleanup of toxic waste sites everywhere. This effort will cost government, industry, developers, lenders and individual landowners billions of dollars by the end of the century.

As a result of this mandate, site assessment is quickly becoming part of all property conveyance transactions. Toxic waste sites are not simply designated dump sites, findable through county sanitation records. They are sites where gas stations operated sixty years ago, or where train wrecks occurred at the turn of the century or where a farmer stored his arsenic-based pesticides in the 1930s.

Under the law, current owners and/or lenders can face tremendous liabilities for the remediation of long-since contaminated sites. Today's property owners will have to pay for the cleanup of sites where, for example, formerly stood 19th-century manufacturing plants, irrigation canals, oil wells or barns. Increasingly, parties involved in property transactions hire environmental consultants to assess a site before purchase. A proper site assessment will both alert them to the possibility of inheriting contamination and, by representing an "appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property" such as SARA requires, help insulate them from future liability.

**There are vast untapped opportunities for direct application of basic historical skills.**

The very first step in every environmental site assessment, then, is an analysis of historical land uses. This ideally involves location of such documentary evidence as building permits, business licenses, city directories, Sanborn fire insurance maps, surveyor's field notes, textual matter, and so on. Assuming the researchers find suspicious land uses—and that includes everything from commercial and industrial use to agriculture and mineral exploration—they then must know how to conduct the bibliographic research necessary to locate historical trade literature revealing industry practices of the pertinent time period. This is pure historical research, interesting and important. The results of the research will not only reveal whether there is likely to be toxic residue on a property, but can

identify what is known as the PRP (potentially responsible party) and can turn up photographs or plans of the site which help pinpoint any areas requiring actual physical sampling. The latter minimizes the cost of sampling as well as potential hazard to the environment from sampling.

The work I have just described is being done by almost every environmental consulting firm in the country, but for the most part, staff engineers and geologists are doing it. Generally, these professionals are oriented toward physical, not documentary, evidence; they usually know of a couple of source materials such as building permits and demolition permits. Often, they stop old timers on the street and ask the whereabouts of old gas stations. They know even less about bibliographic research, and conflicting evidence confounds them. Nonetheless, if the historical profession does not act right away to make it known how well this site assessment work can be done, then substandard work will become the industry standard. If it does act right away, it can create a historian's position in just about every such firm.

PHR Environmental has been very successful in developing sources and methods for site assessment work, and within the last two years especially, we have been very successful marketing our abilities. We have sent out literally hundreds of brochures to environmental engineering firms, developers, lenders, attorneys and government officials. The results have been gratifying. We have several interesting cases involving early business use and toxic wastes, including those requiring our expert witness testimony. We have done numerous site assessments as consultants, and we will continue to get such business from clients who recognize the value of high-

See Bookspan page 23



# 1909 Annual Meeting Was In St. Louis

The second annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians—then called the Mississippi Valley Historical Association—met at St. Louis in June, 1909. Extracts from the secretary's meeting report reveal both differences and similarities with the forthcoming eighty-second annual meeting planned for April 7-9, 1989, also in St. Louis.

The first session of the second annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at the Cabanne Branch Library in St. Louis on Thursday evening, June 17, 1909. The meeting was called to order by Judge Walter B. Douglas, Vice President of the Missouri Historical Society. In the absence of Governor Herbert S. Hadley, Judge Douglas cordially welcomed the members of the Association to the city of St. Louis. He then introduced Mr. Orin G. Libby, Vice President of the Association, who responded with a brief address in which he outlined the plans and purposes of the organization and emphasized especially the great need of cooperation among the various historical agencies of the Mississippi Valley. The principal paper of the evening, which was on *The Conservation of the Natural Resources of the Mississippi*



Valley, was read by Hon. Ernest M. Pollard of Nehawka, Nebraska. . . .

The second session opened on Friday, June 18, at 9 a.m., in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society. Mr. Libby presided. The first topic on the program for this session was *The Mississippi Valley as an Ethnological Field*. . . . Mr. William F. Woerner of St. Louis . . . then . . . read the paper by Mr. Edward A. Ross on *The Study of the Present as an Aid to the Interpretation of the Past*. . . .

The third session, which was held on Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society. . . . Mr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh of The State Historical Society of Iowa was called upon to discuss the subject of *Applied History*. . . . Mr. John Hugh Reynolds of Fayetteville, Arkansas, was next introduced to discuss *Recent Historical Legislation in Arkansas*. . . .

After some informal remarks by the Rev. C. W. Cunningham of St. Louis, the meeting adjourned to permit the members to visit University City as the guests of Mr. E. G. Lewis. Returning from University City, a brief stop was made at the St. Louis University, where, through the courtesy of President John P. Frieden, the members of the Association were permitted to view the famous Kaskaskia Records.

At 6 p.m. the members met for dinner at the Planters Hotel. After dinner Vice President Libby, as toastmaster, introduced Mr. E. M. Pollard, Mr. James Mooney, and others, who spoke happily of various phases of the work of the Association. . . .

[From *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the Year 1908-1908*, II (1910).]

## Annual OAH "Focus on Teaching Day"

The sixth annual OAH *Focus on Teaching Day* for middle and high school history and social studies teachers will take place Saturday, April 8, 1989 at the OAH's annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri. Previously, "Focus on Teaching Day" was called "Professional Day."

The goals of *Focus on Teaching Day* are to improve American history teaching and learning in schools and colleges and to establish communication among teachers at all levels. All teachers are invited to attend. There is no admission or registration fee, but there are fees to attend the luncheon and other regular annual meeting sessions.

Five workshops have been planned, each with participants from secondary and post-secondary levels. Morning sessions are: "Using Local History to Teach American History," "Teaching about Nuclear Issues," and "What Should We Teach about Civil Rights?"

The afternoon workshop, "The Future of History in the Classroom," includes representatives from current commissions and agencies concerned with the improvement and revitalization of history.

As in previous years, a keynote address will be featured at the *Focus on Teaching Day* luncheon. This year, Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa, will discuss "Teaching Toward the Twenty-first Century." Luncheon tickets are \$16, which includes tax and gratuity. Order tickets on the preregistration form in the 1989 OAH Annual Meeting Program. Non-OAH members who wish to preregister and purchase tickets for the luncheon should write to the OAH for a convention packet.

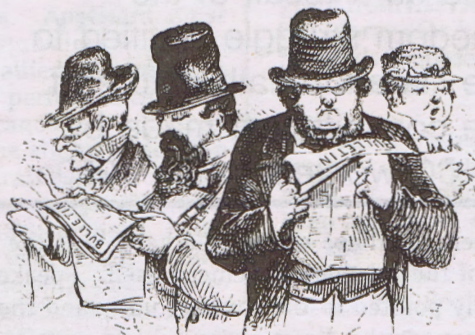
A hospitality suite for teachers attending *Focus on Teaching Day* is scheduled for Saturday, April 8, 1989, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. The location has yet to

be determined. Teachers and participants are invited to visit the suite for informal discussion.

For more information about the 1989 OAH *Focus on Teaching Day*, including preregistration, consult your Program or write the OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; telephone (812) 855-7311. ■

## American Culture/Popular Culture Association Meeting

The American Culture Association/Popular Culture Association will be holding its 19th annual international meeting at the Clarion Hotel, St. Louis, April 5-8, 1989, at the same time the OAH is meeting at the Adam's Mark Hotel. The ACA/PCA will have some 500 sessions, many of which will be of great interest to members of the OAH. Members of the OAH are cordially invited to attend any sessions they like. There will be printed programs available at the registration desk in the Clarion. OAH members should merely identify themselves to make use of these materials. OAH members will be guests of the ACA/PCA. ■



## Exhibition Celebrates St. Louis Founding

Establishing a profitable fur trading center—and enjoying the fruits of their labors—occupied the attentions of the French creole settlers who laid out the streets of St. Louis 225 years ago. These early St. Louisans frequently had to buy food from the Indians or their pioneer neighbors who farmed the surrounding land. The village earned the name "Pain Court," or "short of bread," and that is the title of a new exhibition at the Missouri Historical Society's Lionberger Gallery.

Richly illustrated with artifacts and drawings, "La Ville de Pain Court: St. Louis 1764-1820" tells the story of the beginnings of the city by introducing several individuals who saw the trading post grow into a thriving community. Among these is August Chouteau, who at age 14 headed the work party that began construction of the first buildings on a site chosen by Pierre Laclède. In November, 1763, Laclède had located a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, just below the confluence with the Missouri, that offered protection from flooding but easy access to the waterways that would carry the business of the Maxtent, Laclède and Company. Within the first year, French creoles living east of the Mississippi, frightened by the pending transfer of this land from France to England, moved across the river to Laclède's town.

The exhibition will depict the diversity of cultures and traditions by focusing on the experiences of people who lived and worked in St. Louis between 1764 and 1820. "La Ville de Pain Court" will be on view through December, 1989 during museum hours. The History Museum in Forest Park is open Tuesday through Sunday, 9:30 to 4:45 and there is no admission charge. ■

## Bradley Commission Report Available

At its November meeting the Organization of American Historians' Executive Board endorsed the recently released report of the Bradley Commission on History in Schools.

Entitled *Building a History Curriculum: Guide-*

*lines for Teaching History in Schools*, the report includes major recommendations to state and local policymakers, university departments of history, local school boards and textbook publishers.

A limited number of single copies of the report

are available from the OAH for \$1.00 (check or money order) for postage and handling.

Larger quantities may be ordered from the Educational Excellence Network, 1112 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20036. ■





Photo by Jonathan Lester, Trinity College

Jack Chatfield (left), conference organizer, greets conference participants; Dotty Zellner and Bernard Lafayette embrace.

# The Legacy of SNCC

Michael Honey

Over two hundred scholars and activists gathered at Hartford's Trinity College in April, 1988 for three days of testimony, songs, analysis and sharp debate over the meaning and legacy of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the most militant direct action wing of the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Historian and former SNCC worker Jack Chatfield and several of his colleagues organized this outstanding conference which gained wide sponsorship from departments and organizations at Trinity and funding from the Connecticut Humanities Council. A remarkable array of SNCC activists served as panelists.

Participants made it clear from the outset that they had not come merely to reminisce. June Johnson of Greenwood, victimized along with Fanny Lou Hamer by a vicious 1963 beating in a Mississippi jail, early in the program linked the SNCC experience to the long history of the black freedom struggle and to current movements. She, along with filmmaker Jo Ann Grant and others pointed to their involvement in community struggles and in Jesse Jackson's Presidential campaign as a continuation of the movements they helped initiate during the 1960s. "Where we are now is where we came from," commented Mississippian Lawrence Guyot.

The vocal participation of students embattled in struggles against campus racism—some of whom came from as far away as the University of Michigan to ponder the lessons of the SNCC experience—also emphasized the relevance of the conference to the present. The students held several special meetings with former SNCC leaders to discuss how they might challenge racism in their own era. In addition, conference participants repeatedly called for the renewal of a radical mass movement to

challenge the disastrous and worsening conditions of oppressed minorities and poor people.

Despite some despair voiced about present conditions, the achievements of the small band of SNCC activists and the mass movements they helped to stimulate undercut any tendency toward pessimism. Virtually every speaker reaffirmed the significance of the victories won during the 1960s. They pointed out that these victories included more than the passage of the 1964 and 1965 civil rights acts and abolition of segregation at the state and

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A spontaneous calling out of names of people who had died as a result of the freedom struggle testified to the life-and-death nature of the commitment made by SNCC workers in the 1960s.

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local levels. Perhaps more remarkable was the existence of the freedom movement itself. Speakers repeatedly pointed to the spirit of unity and the willingness to take direct action which energized the southern mass movement, especially in its early years, as its greatest legacy. SNCC believed in the ability of the ordinary person to become a leader, in building movements from the bottom up and in developing ideas based on mass action. Mary King and Tom Hayden both emphasized that SNCC contributed a new vision of democracy which helped inspire the student, anti-war and women's movements of the decade. According to Howard Zinn, SNCC offered both an example of how to organize

among the powerless and "created a model for what social movements can do and be."

SNCC's democratic vision came at the cost of many lives and immense suffering. Nearly every speaker emphasized the necessity of facing death in order to take up the struggle in the South, and their collective memory of the violence experienced by native black southerners and movement organizers touched the conference participants deeply. At an evening banquet, a spontaneous and lengthy calling out of names of people who had died as a result of the freedom struggle testified to the life-and-death nature of the commitment made by SNCC workers in the 1960s. Panels took conference participants through the debates over strategies, campaigns and internal conflicts within SNCC. Diane Nash, active in the Nashville movement, explained how the Gandhian philosophy of nonviolent direct action made it possible to convince individuals to put their lives on the line in sit-ins and freedom rides by "living the truth" in a "redemptive community" aimed at liberating both individuals and society from the evil of hate. Nonviolence provided an aggressive philosophy of action which called on the oppressed to withdraw their participation from the system.

Discussion moved from the early campaigns of nonviolent direct action to the significance of SNCC's turn toward voter registration. James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary from 1960 to 1966, stressed the enormous consequences of this turn, which ultimately empowered hundreds of thousands of Deep South black voters.

One of the most delightful and ever-present elements of the SNCC conference was the continual creation and recreation of songs, first by blues musician Sparky Rucker, then by Bernice Johnson



Reagon, Hollis Watkins and others who used songs much as they did during the 1960s as means of bonding people together in commitment to struggle.

SNCC's direct action campaigns, egalitarian structure (or lack of structure) and redemptive philosophy welcomed and encouraged women to become leaders, according to activist Joyce Ladner. These factors also allowed SNCC to make use of a pre-existing tradition of assertiveness among southern black women, who played a pivotal role in many of the struggles SNCC initiated. Jean Wheeler Smith pointed out that "We were such an egalitarian group that no one had power over anyone else. The models before me were of strong black women functioning to their limits." Some contrasted SNCC's view of each person as a leader to the more patriarchal and hierarchical style of the church-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

In an animated exchange with panel leaders, members of the audience recalled strong black women who organized community struggles, as well as influential SNCC organizers such as Ella Baker and Ruby Doris Robinson. Did the failure of men to share domestic work in freedom houses, or occasional attempts to keep women out of the most dangerous situations, make women second class citizens within SNCC? Casey Hayden recalled that "I don't remember *anyone* cleaning the freedom house," and Ladner suggested that efforts to protect women did not necessarily or always imply male dominance. Male dominance, one person suggested, came not in the early years of SNCC, when people fought a common outside enemy, but after 1965, when SNCC unity fell apart and black Muslim ideology, which emphasized returning black women to the home, took on wider influence. Bernice Johnson Reagon closed an intense discussion between panelists and the audience by suggesting that it is racist thinking to "separate the origins of the women's movement from black organizing in SNCC" or to explain SNCC history in terms familiar to whites but not reflective of the experience of black women.

A panel on Black Power also touched off heated discussion. Cleveland Sellers dramatically recounted events leading to SNCC's adoption of the Black Power slogan. Increased black consciousness in the 1960s plus SNCC's self-determination strategy aimed at moving beyond the southern struggle for civil rights. Courtland Cox and Gloria House pointed out that Black Power, particularly in the context of the Lowndes County, Alabama, effort to launch an independent black political organization, was an overwhelmingly positive slogan for most blacks, "one which could be taken into all arenas of culture and politics," according to Cox. However,

all panelists agreed that the news media inflated the slogan as anti-white and thereby fueled the escalation of massive FBI counter-intelligence programs and local police repression.

These comments raised the question of the limits of black empowerment tolerated by the state, leading panelist Kwame Toure (formerly Stokely Carmichael) into an animated polemical discourse on the necessity for anti-capitalist revolution. His speech brought to life divisions over ideology, goals, tactics and strategy which characterized SNCC's last years. While he received loud applause from the audience, others challenged his rhetoric. Panelist Michael Thelwell made a particularly sharp rebuttal, suggesting that Toure's rhetoric was simplistic and offered no real strategy for change. To continue to engage the masses in community-based movements in the collapsing urban environments of the present, stated Thelwell, "isn't simple at all," and requires a strategy which includes "the black official and organizations at which you sneer."

### "Participants have clearly identified two enemies—sheriffs and historians."

The three days of sharing, criticism and reflections about SNCC raised some questions for radicals about the experience of the 1960s. Gloria House put it succinctly. Through SNCC and other movements, the black community in that decade shook the structure of American society, developed a base for political power and identified the need for a nationalist consciousness and liberation strategy. She called on white radicals to develop an equally powerful challenge to the dominant social order.

Criticisms of historians raised by conference participants were also challenging. Historian Allen Matusow on the closing panel humorously remarked that "participants have clearly identified two enemies—sheriffs and historians." Speakers faulted historians for reading their own agendas and perceptions into the history of the movement, for failing to present people and events as they really were and for downplaying the radicalism of SNCC in favor of the "great leader" theory of history. These criticisms appeared especially formidable after hearing the many first-hand testimonies by SNCC activists. The conference highlighted the difficulty of putting on paper any semblance of the vitality and power of the organizing experience, especially as it has developed in the black community.

In his closing assessment of the conference, Matusow suggested that "the next conference" on SNCC should debate issues which were almost sure

to provoke disunity, if not total chaos. These issues included the possibility that SNCC lacked respect for personal autonomy and had given up too soon on liberals in the federal government; that the "neurotic" sexual response of white women to black men may have been central to the breakdown of SNCC; and that the "third world" and "colonial" analysis once adopted by many SNCC activists was an erroneous outlook which would only lead to therapeutic but suicidal black confrontations with the establishment. While some of these issues might interest historians, it became clear that they could not lead to a positive discussion among any group except academics. Not surprising in a meeting notable for its alienation from historians, Matusow's analysis was hooted down, setting off a great deal of hilarity during the rest of the evening over the "sex life" of SNCC members, male and female.

Clayborne Carson struck an entirely different tone, which may have saved historians from purgatory. The role of the historian, he reminded us, was not neutral. Outside the conference hall registration officials had asked, "Are you a scholar or a participant?" he recalled. "I would not have thought to make such a distinction. I'm a product of the movement, and so is my job." Carson underlined the fallibility of historians, pointing out that "the truth we arrive at is personal to us, limited in time, and by the materials we have to work with." Matusow had declared that history by participants was just as flawed as the work of the academic, but Carson pointed out that people need their own understanding of history in order to move forward. "One reason so few read history," he commented, "is that we don't do the cultural work that creates stories about the past that helps get us to the future." Such stories had been in abundance for three days.

Carson also called attention back to the primary significance of SNCC. "SNCC was, most of all, organizers. In the public image, the movement is one of big protests, but for the people here it's organizing. If we need a message for the students here, it's the importance of community organizing and how to do that." Carson's comments seemed to represent the dominant sentiment of conference participants, many of whom spoke of the need to make the history of SNCC and the people in it known to the next generation of organizers. ■

*Michael Honey, is visiting assistant professor at the University of Puget Sound. For additional information about the conference, see "Old Hands, Young Blood," Southern Exposure, Summer 1988. A different version of this article appeared in Radical Historians Newsletter 55 (May 1988).*

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

### Archival Positions

The Office of the National Archives, NARA, Washington, D.C., seeks qualified applicants for positions in its archival career training program. Duties include arranging, describing, preserving, and declassifying records. Required: 18 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in U.S. history or American political science or government; 12 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in history, government, public administration, American civilization, or economics; and one full year (i.e., 30 semester hours) of graduate education in some related field if the above hours are undergraduate. Salary starts at Federal civil service pay grade GS 7 (currently \$19,494) annually; upon completion of the two-year training program, trainees will be promoted to GS 11 (currently \$28,852). Will interview at OAH convention. For information and necessary application forms, write Mary Rephlo, Office of the National Archives (NN-B), NARA, Washington, D.C. 20408. Telephone inquiries may be directed to Mary Rephlo or Thomas Brown at 202-523-3089.

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# Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

## Report from the User Community to the National Archives.

On December 28 the NCC member organizations, meeting in Cincinnati, endorsed the NCC report "Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report From the User Community to the National Archives." Earlier in November, the Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists, which served as an advisory committee for the report, officially endorsed the report. The NCC member organizations determined over a year ago the need for the report and its preparation has been a major activity of the NCC, involving extensive research and interviews with over two hundred users and archivists. Looking beyond the limitations caused by the sharp budget cuts in 1981 and 1982 and beyond the internal restructuring necessary to facilitate the pending move to Archives II, a new archival facility, this report identifies some specific goals for strengthening the National Archives and conveys the concerns of the NCC about future directions for this important institution. Goals for the future, not past and current constraints, are the focus of the report. It is the hope of the NCC that this report may provide a perspective that can be useful to those who plan archival policy, to those who appropriate funds for the National Archives, and to our joint efforts to strengthen the National Archives. [See box at right for a summary of the report.]

## Office of Personnel Management Revises Qualification Standard for Historians.

Last spring the Office of Personnel Management circulated for comment a draft statement on qualification standards for entry level positions for ninety-five professional occupations including historian. The NCC coordinated responses from the historical associations and from federal historians. Many of these suggestions have been incorporated and the final draft is a marked improvement. In recent years there have been several attempts by historians to get OPM to revise the qualifications for the Historian Series which did not require a college degree for the entry level, GS-5 positions. Thus historians welcomed this opportunity to modify the twenty year old qualification standards, which many considered to be inconsistent with professional practices. The overall goal of OPM in these revisions is to establish a common pattern of education and experience for the ninety-five professions. In summarizing the proposed changes, OPM noted that the historian position had been changed to make it consistent with other professional occupations.

## National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

A few weeks ago it appeared that the search for a new Executive Director of NHPRC was drawing to a close. However, on January 9, Don Wilson, the Archivist, announced that Richard Jacobs, Director of the National Archives' External Affairs Staff, would serve as Interim Executive Director of NHPRC. The reconfiguration of membership on the NHPRC Commission, mandated by recent reauthorization legislation, is a factor in the decision to undertake a new search process.

## House of Representatives Establishes Office of the Historian.

On January 3 the House of Representatives adopted rules changes that established a permanent Office of the Historian. In 1982 the House passed a resolution that created an Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives which was headed by a historian. Since that legislation focused on the 200th anniversary of the House and

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

would expire on September 30, 1989, the House has voted to establish a permanent Office of the Historian. The historical office will ensure that the history and development of the House are given proper attention, and that House historical information is readily available. Representative Lindy Boggs (D-LA) and Representative Martin Frost (D-TX) played key roles in securing passage of the rule to establish a permanent historical office.

## National Archives To Involve Users in Planning for Archives II.

Planning is proceeding on the much needed new archival research facility, Archives II. Located in College Park, Maryland, adjacent to the University of Maryland, Archives II will house more than 1.5 million cubic feet of archival records and will be able to accommodate 150 researchers a day. In responding to the request for the involvement of users in the planning, Don W. Wilson, the U.S. Archivist stated: "I want Archives II to be a people-oriented facility. For that reason, the counsel of our users is pivotal." The first of a series of meetings between users and those working on the architectural design will take place soon. The design of Archives II will be completed early in 1990 and construction is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1993.

During the last five years, the Office of the Bicentennial, now the Office of the Historian, has conducted a national survey to locate the historical papers of former members of the House and has just published their findings in *A Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the House*. This extremely useful research guide is available in the Federal Depository Libraries. If you wish to obtain a copy contact: Office of the Historian, U.S. House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Room 138, Washington, DC 20515.

## Access to Records of the House of Representatives.

The package of rules changes adopted by the House of Representatives on January 3 included not only the establishment of the Office of the Historian but also included provisions regarding access to House records. The House voted to make available House records that are 30 years old, thus replacing the 50-year policy. Records of closed sessions, personnel files, and sensitive investigative files relating to individuals will continue to be subject to the 50-year limit. The Senate has operated under a 20-year rule for almost a decade with no cases of the release of sensitive information. Thus many historians had hoped for a 20-year rule in the House. That did not happen, but the 30-year rule is a definite improvement over the 50-year policy.

## NCC and the National Archives to Jointly Sponsor Discussion Session at the OAH Annual Meeting.

During the OAH Annual meeting Dr. Trudy Peterson, Assistant Archivist, Office of the National Archives, and John Fawcett, Assistant Archivist, Office of Presidential Libraries, will be available to discuss a wide range of National Archives' policies with OAH members. It is our hope that in this informal conversational setting users of the National Archives will have an opportunity to clarify issues and raise questions concerning research services, access to records, relocations of records with the move to Archives II, and plans for the new archival facility. For details concerning the meeting time and place, see the OAH Annual Meeting Pocket Program.

## Summary of Goals and Recommendations Identified in

### Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report from the User Community to the National Archives

- I. Develop the National Archives as a premier institution for research.
  1. Develop a comprehensive plan for becoming a premier institution for research and adopt both short and long term strategies for meeting needs identified in the four categories of quality of holdings, accessibility of holdings, stimulation of intellectual exchange, and capable personnel support.
  2. Establish a visiting peer review committee, a virtual tradition among libraries, museums, scientific laboratories, and universities.
- II. Devote increased attention to users and their needs.
  1. Undertake a comprehensive survey of the diverse categories of users and their needs.
  2. Involve users in the evaluation of reference service, to study the characteristics of quality reference tools and reference interview and letters, and to develop strategies of incorporating these findings into management policies.
  3. As the National Archives moves forward on strategies for making electronic records more accessible to users and for developing computerized finding aids, there is a need to involve users in the planning process.
- III. Encourage and maximize the staffs' knowledge of the records.
  1. Develop career initiatives for enhancing the subject matter knowledge base of the staff of the National Archives.
  2. Expand the mentoring role of senior archivists.
  3. Provide flexibility for staff to move easily between the development of reference tools and reference assistance.
  4. Assign staff to domains—functionally or subject-related record groups—that allow them to build an expert knowledge base.
  5. Involve staff with extensive experience and knowledge in the records in the development of archival policies.
- IV. Document the resources needed for developing the National Archives as a premier institution for research.
  1. Urge Congressional hearings to consider the inadequacy of current funding levels for meeting the National Archives legislated mandates.
  2. Develop a documented proposal, with appropriate projections of costs, for securing the resources necessary for making the National Archives a premier institution.

The report, which will soon be published as a forty-five page booklet, may be obtained from the NCC, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.



# Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations

## from the Revolution through the Civil War

General Editor: Kenneth M. Stampp

The documents in this collection illuminate nearly every aspect of plantation life. There are business records, account books, slave lists, overseers' reports, diaries, private letters exchanged among family members and friends, and even an occasional letter written by a literate slave. They come mostly from the large tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice plantations, but a significant number survive from the more modest estates and smaller slaveholdings. Not only business operations and day-to-day labor routines, but family affairs, the roles of women, racial attitudes, master-slave relations, social and cultural life, and the tensions and anxieties that were inevitable in a slave society—all are revealed with fullness and candor.

Moreover, these records are the best sources of information about the treatment of slaves, about problems in slave labor management, and about forms of slave resistance short of open rebellion.

UPA's project to reproduce important plantation records is designed to assist scholars in the use of these valuable sources by offering for the first time an ample selection of the most valuable plantation materials in a single ongoing

microfilm collection. Now numbering more than 430,000 pages, the collection will ultimately cover each geographical area in which plantations flourished.

These latest offerings of plantation records greatly enhance the collection by broadening its scope geographically to include documentation on the westward expansion of the plantation economy. Planters ambitious to augment their wealth were an important driving force in the development of new territories and states. For the first time the richly detailed records of their lives are being made conveniently available to scholars in the new series H and I.

*The availability of these wonderful records is a dream come true for historians and for everyone who wishes to get an inside view of the Old South. The inspired choice of Kenneth Stampp as General Editor guarantees that the project is proceeding at the highest level.*

—Eugene D. Genovese, Professor of History  
University of Rochester

### Series H: Selections from the Louisiana State Museum and Tulane University

A few of the many highlights of this series are listed below:

- The records of two black planters, Andrew Durnford and Jean Baptiste Meullion, whose papers document the dilemmas facing the upwardly mobile free person of color in the Old South.
- The archives of the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana from 1833 through 1868, formed by planters who mortgaged their slaves and their land to back bonds that were sold to European investors.
- The papers of John McDonough, a planter, merchant, and philanthropist, whose papers document his activities on behalf of the American Colonization Society, which advocated the return of slaves to Africa. The collection contains dozens of letters to McDonough from his former slaves in Liberia.
- The letterbook of Julien Poydras, 1794–1808, a prominent early French planter and owner of more than 1,000 slaves.
- The papers of Robert Ruffin Barrow, a politically influential sugar planter of southern Louisiana.

- A concentration of records from the sugar plantations of St. James Parish.

In addition to the Louisiana collections, *Series H* includes major collections from Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia planters.

- The William N. Mercer collection documents an influential Natchez, Mississippi, planter and complements the larger Mercer collection microfilmed as part of *Series I*.
- The papers of the Hodges family of Tennessee provide rare insight on slaveholders in Jefferson County of that state.
- The Colcock family of South Carolina, a politically prominent Beaufort District family, is the subject of an extensive collection.
- The plantation journals and slave records of the prominent Charles Colcock Jones family of Georgia include a rare multi-generational slave genealogy listing both parents of the slaves born on Jones's plantations. (The Jones family letters, *The Children of Pride*, won the National Book Award in 1972.)

### Series I: Selections from Louisiana State University

#### PART I

#### The Sugar Barons' Regime

These collections document the earliest years of sugar planting at the turn of the nineteenth century and the spectacular growth in productivity and wealth under the slave labor system in the ante-bellum years. Politically, many of the sugar planters were pro-Union, and their papers often illuminate the dilemma of anti-secessionist planters under the confederate government.

#### PART II

#### The Louisiana Cotton Kingdom

The key regions covered by this series are the East and West Feliciana Parishes of Louisiana and Wilkinson County in southwest Mississippi. The largest collection in the group, the papers of Nathaniel Evans, offers a detailed record of his operations from the turn of the nineteenth century to the Civil War.

Evans was a successful planter and merchant in the riverport town of Fort Adams. Because his trading post served as a natural conduit for commercial and

political information, as well as just plain gossip, his journals are filled with information on the entire Mississippi Valley between Natchez and New Orleans.

#### PART III

#### Natchez: The Crowning Glory of the Cotton Economy

In the decade prior to the Civil War, Adams County, Mississippi, of which Natchez was the seat, registered the highest per capita (white) income in America. Natchez was the home of more millionaires than any other city in the nation. The area also held one of the highest concentrations of slaves in America.

The group of plantation records making up this subseries enables researchers to study this extraordinary locale from the vantage point of numerous complementary collections. It also provides the opportunity to study the private records of the most successful cotton plantations in American history. Major collections in this grouping include the papers of William N. Mercer, Lemuel P. Connor, Henry Mandeville, and Alexander K. Farrar.

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# Breaking Down the Barriers:



Photo courtesy Chicago Historical Society

(Left to right) Former OAH President Leon Litwack, Eric Foner and Susan Page Tillett

## Academic Historians at the Chicago Historical Society

Susan Page Tillett

**T**raditional boundaries that have separated academic and public historians are beginning to give way. Historians are investigating alternative forms of communication, such as film and video. Areas such as material-culture studies have expanded the definition of primary source material. Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project. Many academic historians are involved in development of exhibitions and critical reviews of exhibitions now appear in professional journals.

Academic and public historians are familiar with the anxieties that have separated them. Museum professionals are afraid scholars will view an exhibition as a book on the wall, using precious objects only to illustrate points made in long labels. Scholars are afraid museums will sacrifice scholarship to produce the lowest common denominator to appeal to a broad audience. Those who take on public history projects fear that their efforts will not be seriously regarded by their peers and that their time might be better spent on a book. The staff at the Chicago Historical Society has found itself increasingly involved in these issues. What is occurring in Chicago reflects a general trend of increased collaboration between the museum and academic communities.

At the Chicago Historical Society, a partnership with scholars has been an integral part of its identity throughout a 132-year history. The institution was in fact a library for nearly seventy years before it added a museum. The Society has amassed a rich collection of books, manuscripts, newspapers, photographs, pamphlets and scrapbooks over more than a century, creating a rich resource for researchers on Chicago topics. Based on the Society's holdings, scholars have produced a steady stream of articles, dissertations and books on the city's labor, politics and land use.

A logical outgrowth of this ongoing research is the Society's publication program, which produces books, exhibition catalogues and a variety of articles in its quarterly, *Chicago History*. The journal has effectively broadened the scholars' audience and given readers access to new research and interpretation of Chicago topics ranging from dance

bands to prison life. Well-known scholars who have contributed to its pages include Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz, Harold Platt and Richard C. Wade. Scholars speak not only to the Society staff and members but to each other at the Urban History Seminar which meets eight times during the academic year. Michael Ebner, of Lake Forest College, had been active in Kenneth Jackson's original urban history seminar at Columbia University. When he and Kathleen Neils Conzen of the University of Chicago set out to form a similar forum in 1983, they saw value in seeking a non-academic institution as host. The seminar serves as a forum for ongoing research, nurturing young scholars and rejuvenating seasoned ones. But perhaps most important is the opportunity for informal discussion. Members of the museum staff regularly attend sessions to stay in touch with current research, activities and ideas.

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**Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project.**

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All of this activity is relatively safe for the institution. The Society has welcomed academic historians in their traditional roles of researchers, writers and lecturers. Letting them past the library and the lecture hall and into the domain of the curator—into the collections and exhibitions—is a much greater risk, fraught with pitfalls and possibilities.

A museum exhibition is a unique form of expression. It is like a book in that it presents a thesis, developing it section by section. It is unlike a book in that it relies on the visual presentation of artifacts to convey ideas. This can be particularly difficult in a history museum where the story behind the objects may be more compelling than the individual items that survive and are available.

It is an art to create a context for an object that allows it to speak eloquently rather than being overwhelmed by a text. A curator who knows each of his objects individually and believes in the integrity of the piece is not always eager to give up these things to a guest curator who views them

from a different perspective. However, that perspective can bring new vitality to a collection. When Alfred Young of Northern Illinois University and Terry Fife reexamined our holdings from the colonial and early national periods, they selected pieces from several separate collections and arranged them to present a story that had not previously been told in our museum. By combining great national documents, such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, with the ordinary things of ordinary men, women and children, the theme of "We the People" came to life. The exhibition can be interpreted on several levels. The basic concepts are understood by school children, but the thoroughness of the scholarship is evident to those who want to explore any section in depth.

When I joined the staff of the Society, "We the People" was essentially complete. It has been my pleasure to work on our second major American history exhibition, "A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln" since its inception. It has been fascinating to watch guest curator Eric Foner, professor of history at Columbia University and a noted scholar, approach the exhibition medium. Having learned from our first experience, we have made the process more workable by pairing him with one of our curators who is familiar with our collections.

After an intense month of considering thousands of possible objects, there were many considerations before ideas and objects were fused into a preliminary script. Perhaps the most interesting stage of the process occurred when more than a dozen NEH consultants and Society staff members sat around a table for two days reviewing the script. Gradually it became clear that the collections did not really support the narrative as it had been originally planned. The approach was modified, and the exhibition was greatly strengthened.

Eric Foner has shown a great interest in the visual presentation of the exhibition. He has returned several times to see the objects laid out section-by-section and to talk to the exhibition de-





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### IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH

In the academic year 1990-91, the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies will be **IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH**.

The Davis Seminar invites applications for fellowships or proposals for papers on any aspect of the theme of imperialism, colonialism and the colonial aftermath. The time frame and geographical range envisaged are wide-ranging, from ancient empires to the twentieth century. The Center hopes to encourage new thinking on the forms and legitimations of empire, colonial domination, neo-colonialism, and resistance to domination; on the character of the encounters between imperial country and colonized region; and on the diverse consequences of imperialism for the dominating country and the subordinate one, including the subsequent relations of ex-colonial populations with the mother country.

Scholars looking at such issues from the perspective of cultural history are urged to apply as well as those focusing on politics, religion, law and medicine; on the conceptualization and relations of lineage groups, class, gender, and race; and on markets and economic organization. Comparative perspectives, both substantive and interpretive, are welcome. Attention will be devoted during the year to the question of historical writing about colonialism: what kinds of history have been given to colonial peoples? what kinds of history can be written about colonies and ex-colonies today?

Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application Forms should be addressed to the Secretary, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08544-1017, U.S.A. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1990-91 is December 1, 1989. Scholars who would like to offer a paper to the Seminar are asked to write to Natalie Z. Davis, Director 1990-94.

## A History All Its Own . . .

The

### Organization of American Historians

From its beginnings as a small regional group, the Organization of American Historians has grown to a large international association of approximately 8,000 members and 3,500 institutional subscribers interested in the full scope of U.S. history. The Organization was founded in 1907 as the Mississippi Valley Historical Association by Clarence S. Paine of Nebraska, and other secretaries of state historical societies of the region. Academic historians became involved in the Association at the first Annual Meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, primarily through the efforts of Clarence W. Alvord.

In the early years the Association specialized in the history of the Mississippi Valley. Gradually, however, influenced by the ideas of Frederick Jackson Turner and through the leadership of such western American specialists as Alvord, Frederic L. Paxson and Solon J. Buck, the Association evolved into the primary organization of specialists in U.S. history. By 1940 many urged that its name be changed to reflect more accurately the membership's breadth of interest, but it was not until 1965 that the MVHA became the OAH.

All members of the Organization of American Historians, both individual and institutional, receive a subscription to the *Journal of American History* as part of their membership. Members also receive the *OAH Newsletter*, a quarterly 24 to 28-page tabloid, and an Annual Meeting Program. The Organization sponsors an annual convention each spring, supports awards in recognition of scholarly achievement, and publishes a range of pamphlets, teaching guides and anthologies. Today, the OAH is the largest, professional society devoted exclusively to the study of the Americas, and is open to anyone interested in the history of the Western Hemisphere.

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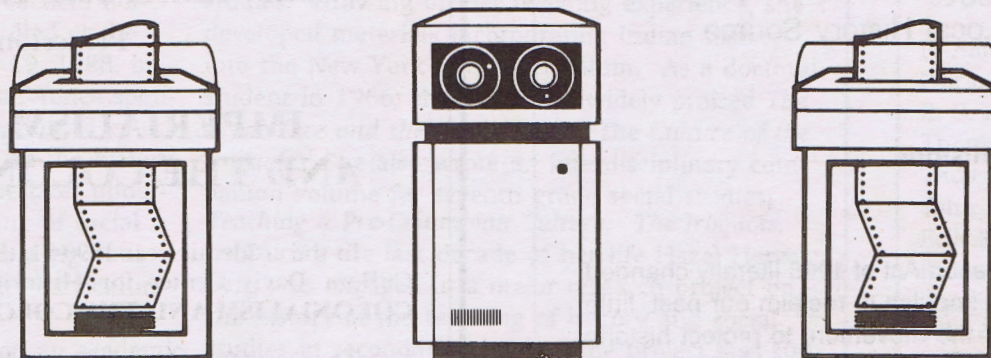
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# Utilizing Computer-Readable Records



Bruce I. Ambacher and Margaret O. Adams

**O**n April 27, 1988, with ceremony and publicity, the National Archives opened to researchers the first segment of paper records from the U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV). Opening this research collection, which will be augmented with other related paper records over the next few years, is a significant first step for traditional researchers who wish to analyze the Vietnam War using primary sources created by the military. However, since 1977 quantitative historians and others trained in using computer records have had access in the National Archives to some computer-readable records resulting from the Vietnam conflict. Yet, to date, these records remain largely underutilized by the historical community, although computer-readable records of Vietnam casualties and situation reports have been heavily used by others.

Increasingly, historians and other scholars are realizing that they cannot continue to rely solely on paper records. The availability of computers for the administration of governmental and other programs has resulted in the creation of thousands of computerized records. Some represent traditional types of records, now automated. Other data have been created or collected primarily because computers made this feasible. In fact, the application of computers to most functions means that paper records may not be created at all. Compounding this is the substantial reduction during the current decade in the publication and distribution of public information by the U.S. government.

In order to exploit fully the available information on a particular topic, researchers must analyze all available records; and since the early 1960s, this frequently includes computer-readable, or electronic, records. Electronic records potentially offer historians a virtually unparalleled opportunity to expand their research horizons, to document both significant policy decisions and the consequences of those decisions better, and to chronicle the activities and attitudes of the public. Computer records, however, also present significant problems for historians as well as those charged with preserving the historical record.

During the last 20 to 30 years, social historians have recognized the unique value of computer technology and have expended a great deal of time, effort and research dollars on the retrospective conversion of the historical record into computerized data bases. Their labors have produced significant advances in historical research methodology and scholarship. Some historians who specialize in analysis of the recent past, along with scholars from many other fields, are utilizing contemporary computer-readable records as basic research material. However, if use of computer-readable records as primary historical source material is to become more widespread, several adaptations are necessary:

(1) *historians need to be adept at utilizing computer technology for analysis as well as for word-pro-*

## Federal Judicial Center

### 2424. Federal Court Cases, 1970-1984: Integrated Data Base

**DESCRIPTION:** This data collection provides an official public record of the functioning of the federal courts. Gathered from 100 court offices throughout the US, these data focus on two points in the life of a case, filing and termination, and are grouped into 3 categories: criminal terminations, appellate terminations, and appellate pending data. The termination data contain information on both filing and termination while the pending data contain only filing information. For the appellate data, the unit of analysis is a single case. The unit of analysis for criminal data is a single defendant.

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:** The data format is LRECL. There are 29 data files: Parts 1-14: Criminal Terminations Files, rectangular file with 39,450 to 62,500 cases per part, 39 variables, 122 character record length with 1 record per case; Parts 15-28: Appellate Terminations Files, rectangular file with 12,480 to 31,200 cases per part, 64 variables, 206 character record length with 1 record per case; Part 29: Appellate Pending File, rectangular file with 22,800 cases, 64 variables, 206 character record length with 1 record per case.

**AVAILABILITY:** The file is available from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, (313) 663-5010. Tape prices vary depending on tape specifications that a user needs.

[Source: William R. Evinger, *Federal Statistical Data Bases: A Comprehensive Catalog of Current Online Files* (Phoenix and New York: Oryx Press, 1988).]

cessing;

(2) *nationwide, institutions responsible for preserving the historical record must receive a substantial infusion of resources in order to identify, accession, preserve and provide reference service for the most valuable of the ever-growing volume of electronic records; and*

(3) *creators of the public record in federal, state and local government agencies must be fully aware of their responsibilities regarding records management from the time records systems are conceived. Only then can there be assurance that the most valuable electronic records will be well-documented and formatted in ways that permit their permanent preservation.*

The increasing interdependence between the computer (hardware) and the operating system, programs and other database management systems (software) required to access and use information stored by or within computers represents additional and significant challenges. Will current documentation be available in the future as a historical source? If so, someone has to assure that it is generically understandable today, and that it will be retained for future use.

Computers and computer languages currently available are generally considered to be the fourth generation. Each generation has meant changes in records creation, maintenance and preservation. Will the fifth or sixth generations cause further changes? We can assume so. Will the costs of converting extant computer records into the format

imposed by those changes be considered worth the price? That remains to be known.

As long as new computer hardware and software products are designed to be compatible with the previous generation, the opportunity to retain existing, highly valuable records generally is present. However, those responsible for the records must ensure conversion to formats compatible with new equipment and software. Resource allocators need to understand that funding for electronic records conversion, as well as for documentation of the conversion process, when necessary to facilitate future access, is part of the cost for the long-term preservation of the historical electronic record.

To borrow a phrase from the Committee on the Records of Government, the question of whether the federal government will "lose its memory" as a result of implementation of computer technology is far from resolved. Many computer specialists believe that a stable, permanent storage medium is on the horizon. They hope this will foster standardization of format and medium and bring an end to the continuing conversion dilemma. New technology, in their view, also will reduce significantly current concerns over the problems related both to retrieving and using current computer records. Nonetheless, experiences to date suggest that while technological innovation has indeed resolved many vexing problems related to information storage, maintenance and use, it also has created a significantly more complex information environment. Some old problems have been solved, but new ones have been created.

The federal government began using mainframe computers in the early 1950s; its experience with Hollerith cards and keypunch card technologies preceded and overlapped this by several decades. Few of the early machine-readable "card" records remain. While the federal government spends millions of dollars annually on the creation, maintenance and improvement of large computer data bases, many valuable records from these data bases also have disappeared. Fortunately, a portion has been retained.

The "national memory" stored in computerized records, fragmented though it is, reflects the richness and variety of contemporary society and government activity. Federal computer records with enduring value, like paper records, are to be preserved at the National Archives. Prior to their transfer to the National Archives, they may be available from agency-based data user services, from information service centers such as the National Technical Information Service and the National Library of Medicine, and from many university-based data service organizations. Collectively, the records maintained by these institutions document the federal government's role in recent history. The records they preserve potentially support traditional historical research, quantitative analyses and "new" history's study of the common man.



William R. Evinger's recently released *Federal Statistical Data Bases: A Comprehensive Catalog of Current Machine-Readable and Online Files* (Oryx Press, 1988) illustrates the variety and richness of the thousands of computer data sets created by the federal government. [See inset on previous page.] The scope of the data reflects the changing use of computers over the past three decades. While computers still are used for large scientific, economic and accounting data systems, they also are used now for a wide variety of policy, program and administrative functions. The use of computers by state and local governments, and by business and society at large, shows much the same phenomena.

An overview of some types of governmental computerized records considered to have enduring value as historical sources will illustrate their potential use.

Few diplomatic historians would attempt to analyze recent American foreign policy without consulting the Department of State Central File. For two decades this essential file has been created and maintained on computers. When the first portion of the file is transferred to the National Archives in the 1990s and the records are processed and made ready for public access, diplomatic historians will have to acquire new skills to find, retrieve, analyze and interpret these records.

Diplomatic historians and other foreign policy analysts also can benefit from a variety of computer records which are not based on earlier paper series records. One group contains hundreds of public opinion surveys conducted around the world since the early 1950s for the United States Information Agency. The data from hundreds of surveys trace the evolution in foreign support for American foreign policy, and provide evidence of the issues about which the USIA sought foreign opinion. Some specific topics are stationing American troops and nuclear weapons in Europe and the relative

strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Nearly every federal agency produces a wide variety of computerized information suitable for integrating the common man into the fabric of contemporary and future interpretation. Computerized records offer historians the means to analyze public policies, social phenomena or trends in political behavior utilizing records not previously available.

The Department of Education, for example, has collected basic civil rights information at the classroom level for more than 90 percent of all students since 1968, has conducted higher education general information surveys of students and faculty since the mid-1970s, and has undertaken scores of assessments of academic achievement by both students and teachers. The Department of the Treasury's Internal Revenue Service has produced statistical samples of individual and corporate income tax returns annually since 1965 and of estate and gift tax returns periodically since 1957. Created so that the IRS can simulate the administrative and revenue impact of any actual or proposed changes in the tax laws, as well as for general statistical information, these statistically-valid microdata, from which all identifying elements have been stripped, are a primary source of information on sample tax-return-filing individuals and corporations that is ripe for historical analysis.

The Department of Health and Human Services collects information on medical services, expenditures and care throughout the nation; vital statistics; income maintenance studies; and work and retirement. Historians, especially labor and social historians, will readily recognize the Social Security Administration's longitudinal Retirement History Study, 1968-79, as a potential source for research. The data can be used to examine a wide variety of issues facing older Americans.

The records produced by temporary boards, committees and commissions appointed by Con-

gress and the president represent another valuable source for historical research. Such groups are appointed to study particular issues and the records they create can include contemporary public opinion polls and historical background studies as well as their final report. These records often are available for research shortly after they are created, since permanent records from temporary groups are transferred to the National Archives when the board, committee or commission completes its work. The recently transferred records of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident include electronic textual records.

Historians and other scholars have recognized the assistance computers, especially word processors, can give them. One hopes they also will understand electronic records as rich, historical resources, as illustrated above, and will not be daunted by the challenges presented by the formats in which these records reside.

Care and maintenance of the heritage represented by electronic records cannot be assumed. Institutions responsible for safeguarding the historical record must be supported and encouraged to seek and preserve electronic data of enduring value, if the records of our "information age" are not to be lost. Most importantly, they must have a significant financial base allowing them the resources necessary to maintain, preserve and make available the electronic heritage. Clear recognition of computer records as historical sources should compel historians to work as hard for the proper care and maintenance of computer records as they have in the past for the paper records. ■

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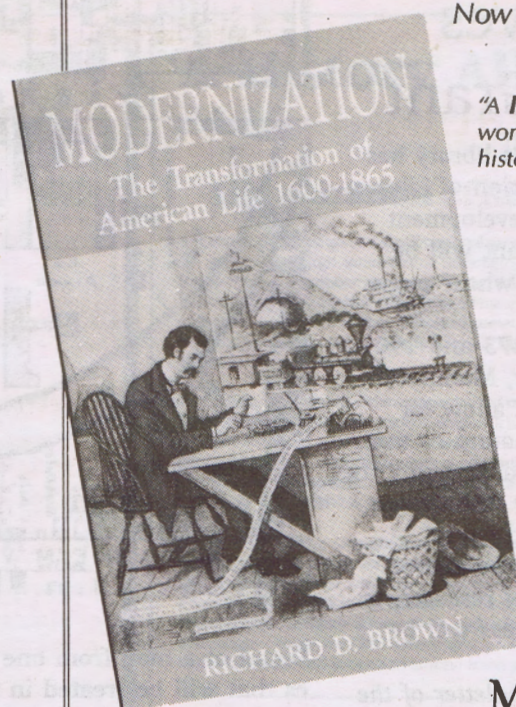
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## Obituary

### Hazel Whitman Hertzberg

**H**azel Whitman Hertzberg, professor of history and education at Teachers College, Columbia University, died at the age of seventy on October 19, 1988, in Rome, where she was attending a conference sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Education. Her scholarly interests focused especially on the history and culture of American Indians. She later undertook a full-scale history of the teaching of social studies. In recent years she has been a vigorous advocate of history's importance in the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools.

Hazel Hertzberg did not embark on an academic career until she was forty. As a young woman she devoted her energy and idealism to socialist and radical causes. In 1939 she left the University of Chicago and ventured into the deep South as an organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. She also became national chairman of the Young People's Socialist League. In the 1940s she and her husband, Sidney, helped organize American support for the independence of India, and she edited the newsletter *India Today*. She was also busy rearing two children.

In 1958 Hertzberg completed the requirements for the B.A. and joined the faculty of Suffern Junior High School in Rockland County, New York. Enrolling at Columbia Teachers College, she earned an M.A. in 1961 and a Ph.D. in 1968. Based on her dissertation, her book *The Search for an American Indian Identity: Modern Pan-Indian Movements* (1971) established Hazel Hertzberg as the leading authority on Pan-Indian movements. Her essay on the subject will appear in a forthcoming volume of the Smithsonian Institution's *Handbook of North*

*American Indians*. Hertzberg was active in Iroquois studies. Drawing on her teaching experience, she developed materials incorporating Indian history into the New York State curriculum. As a doctoral student in 1966, she wrote the widely praised *The Great Tree and the Long House: The Culture of the Iroquois*. She also wrote an interdisciplinary companion volume for seventh grade social studies, *Teaching a Pre-Columbian Culture: The Iroquois*.

During the last decade of her life Hazel Hertzberg was engaged in a major research project on the history of the teaching of history and social studies in secondary schools. The project was supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Woodrow Wilson International Center, and the Guggenheim Foundation. In 1981 she published *Social Studies Reform, 1880-1980*.

From her base at Teachers College, where she joined the faculty in 1963, Hazel Hertzberg became a leader in social studies education. She contributed in a creative and constructive way to the "New Social Studies" of the 1960s, a movement intended to infuse social science concepts into the curriculum. Her guides are noteworthy for a concreteness and vividness that commend them to student and historian alike.

A practitioner of the new social history, Hertzberg was also a powerful advocate of history's central role in secondary school curriculum. In 1983 she wrote a trenchant critique of a proposed revision of the social studies curriculum in New York. Her recent service on the Bradley Commission of History in the Schools came as a fitting climax to her career. ■

Submitted by Trygve R. Tholfsen.

## NJHS Receives Preservation Grant

The New Jersey Historical Society's library has received a Maintenance and Preservation of Library Collections Grant from the Library Development State Aid Program. The \$3,832.00 grant will be used to treat five rare county atlases whose pages are brittle, acidic, and deteriorating.

The atlases, published between 1873 and 1901, cover the counties of Hudson, Mercer, Monmouth, Somerset, and Union. The grant will allow for their conservation. They will be disbound so that conservator Janet Koch can repair and deacidify the pages. The Ocker and Trapp bindery in Emerson, New Jersey, will post bind the treated pages.

This procedure will ensure that these atlases will be saved for future generations of researchers. It is expected that the treatment process will be completed by May 1989. ■

Reprinted from *The Messenger*, newsletter of the New Jersey Historical Society.

## Promoting Alkaline Paper

Nearly 80 million books in North American research libraries are threatened with destruction because they are printed on acidic paper. To encourage the use of alkaline paper by publishers, thereby stopping the problem at its source, the Association of Research Libraries has issued ARL Briefing Package Number 3, *Preserving Knowledge: The Case for Alkaline Paper*.

The package was developed by ARL and produced with the support of the Commission on Preservation and Access and the National Humanities

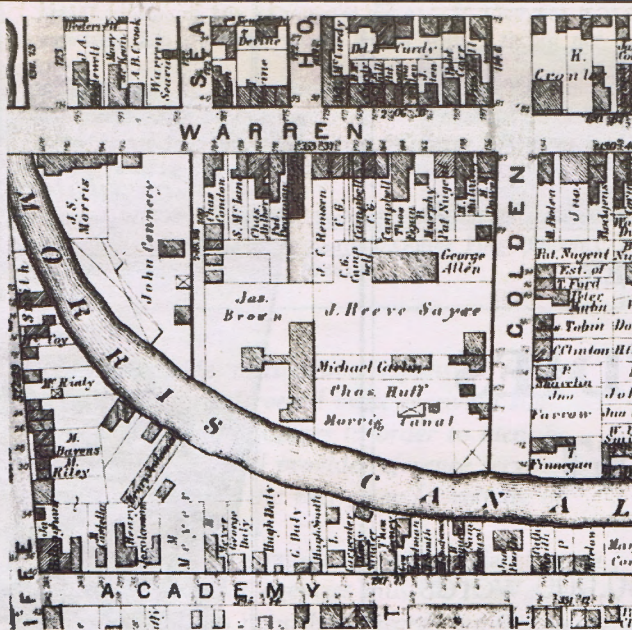


Photo courtesy the NJHS

Detail of a map from one of two Newark, NJ, atlases that will be treated in the newly funded preservation project.

Alliance. The three organizations are distributing the package to key people within the scholarly and library community, the publishing and paper manufacturing industries, and state and federal governments, all of whom have roles to play in promoting the use of alkaline paper for books and journals.

The package highlights recent encouraging developments that suggest a solution to the problem of acidic paper is closer at hand than may be generally perceived. A special effort is being made within the higher education community to increase awareness of the problem and encourage support for solutions. This ARL Briefing Package is available for \$7.00 prepaid from ARL, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. ■

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# An FOIA Status Report

Steven Rosswurm

**T**here are two dramatically different versions of FBI document 98-3129-107. As processed during the Carter administration, serial 107 describes Richard Frankenstein's activities on June 12 and 13, 1941, during a strike at North American Aviation. Apparently derived from a wiretap and a bug, this five-page document represents a significant source of information on internal union politics.

As recently processed during the Reagan administration, the same serial has shrunk to exactly one heavily sanitized page.

That this has become a common example of documents received lately under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) suggests how urgently some evaluation is needed regarding the impact on historians of the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act's FOIA amendments. Recent experiences of many FOIA users suggest that it was what the Fund for Open Information and Accountability called the "First Casualty in the War on Drugs."

In the late 1970s, the amount of sanitizing in material released under President Carter's executive order, especially in the FBI records with which I am most familiar, rightfully dismayed researchers. FOIA exemption "(b)(1)" was only one of many sections that allow withholding of information but the only one directly susceptible to presidential executive order. It permitted classified documents or portions thereof to remain classified in the interest of "national defense or foreign policy." Moreover, the Privacy Act of 1974 was often used to withhold non-public sources of information on third parties.

It took President Reagan's executive order of 1982 to show researchers how relatively free the flow of government information under the Carter order actually had been. Reagan's order drastically tightened the "(b)(1)" exemption and produced files less useful to historians than those released in the late 1970s. Material released then was a veritable gold mine of information on both the FBI's activities and its targets of surveillance—so much so, in fact, that researchers soon longed for the good old days.

In this tale of "declension," familiar to readers of Perry Miller, the worst was yet to come, the amendments contained in the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act. These were of two kinds: the first had to do with access to law-enforcement records; the second with fees charged for processing FOIA mate-

rial.

In the first category, Congress broadened (b)(7)'s scope. This exemption formerly included "investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes." It now includes "records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes." Next came even more critical changes. The law formerly allowed withholding information that *would* "interfere with law enforcement proceedings"; "constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person"; "reveal the identity of a confidential source or reveal confidential information furnished only by the confidential source"; or "endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel." In each of these categories, lawmakers changed "would" to "could reasonably be expected to." Third, Congress expanded the kinds of confidential sources whose identity could be protected. Exemption (b)(7)(d) now includes "State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution" as confidential sources. Fourth, what can legally be withheld is no longer "confidential information" but simply "information."

**The 1986 changes in the FOIA not only have altered dramatically the processing of documents, but also have sharply reduced access to government material.**

The second set of changes overhauled fee structures. Prior to these amendments, only one fee structure existed. Requesters could apply for fee waivers if disclosure of the information would serve the public good and if the requester intended to disseminate it to the public. The 1986 amendments established three categories of requesters with regard to fee waivers: commercial users (who must pay the full expense of search and review time, as well as duplication costs); representatives of the news media and educational and scientific institutions (who pay only duplication costs); and all others (who will pay search time and duplication costs). Those in the second and third categories receive an automatic fee waiver for the first two hours of search and the first 100 pages of duplication costs. A fee waiver for duplication costs

may (or may not) be granted if the "disclosure of information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester."

Supporters and opponents of the FOIA differed substantially over what these amendments meant. Opponents, such as Senators Jeremiah Denton (R-AL) and Orrin Hatch (R-UT), who introduced the amendments, were elated. FOIA supporters, such as Representative Glenn English (D-OK) and Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT), argued that the amendments did not substantially alter the law and that the processing of documents would not be affected.

What should surprise no one is the growing body of evidence that the 1986 changes in the FOIA not only have altered dramatically the processing of documents, but also have sharply reduced access to government material.

First, some government departments have been demanding prohibitive search fees. To qualify for a fee waiver, a person may not profit from his/her request. The Department of State recently resorted to a torturous triple negative in denying one historian a waiver because "it is not at all clear that neither financial nor personal interest will not be the result of your prospective use of the material." In another case, the State Department, after reviewing one published academic's qualifications, decided that "the FOIA statute envisioned a more active dissemination of information than that planned by Dr. [name deleted] for the documents you requested." The law establishing the fee waiver structure for academics referred not to those working in educational and scientific institutions but to those institutions themselves. Some federal agencies are using this wording to undermine access to documents. As a Department of Defense letter stated: "Further requests on behalf of [name deleted] University should indicate such, so that the University's ownership of records provided and possible publication royalties are recognized." The Department of State distributes a one-page handout describing the information required from those requesting fee waivers. Among its many stipulations is the Catch-22 demand for demonstration of the "absence of the requested information from the public domain."

FBI records form another case in point. Prior to the 1986 amendments, the FBI granted me a ten



percent reduction in duplication costs; on appeal, I received a fifty percent reduction. After the new regulations became effective, however, the FBI denied me status as an "educational institution" and denied a waiver of duplication fees since I had not shown "intent and ability to disseminate the records to a large segment of the interested public." In order to appeal effectively, I put together a packet for appeal to the Department of Justice that included a five-page, single-spaced letter plus 16 supporting enclosures (about 150 pages in all). A similar packet went to the FBI. (Note: Some months later, I was placed in the category of "educational institution," and the Bureau began granting partial and varying fee waivers on a case-by-case basis.)

### One well-known scholar has withdrawn all his requests in disgust at the paucity of Reagan-era information.

Nothing better typifies Washington's present attitude toward FOIA-protected access than the phoenix-like Rose Memorandum. Referring to a January 7, 1983 memorandum by Assistant Attorney General Jonathan C. Rose, this document provided "Fee Waiver Policy Guidance." Shortly after its dissemination, Congressman English, who chairs the Subcommittee on Government Information, wrote heads of agencies that the Memorandum's criteria were "so biased" that he was offering his "own views to point out some of its shortcomings and to indicate strong congressional support for a generous fee waiver policy." The *Congressional Record* of October 8, 1987, referred to the "erroneous standards" of the Memorandum. Yet on March 27, 1987, the Office of Management and Budget distributed the Rose Memorandum as part of an information packet meant to aid government agencies in developing "the procedures and standards to be used in making fee waiver determinations."

In short, federal agencies, quite aware that a fee waiver might well mean the difference between a requester's obtaining documents and foregoing them, have been using the language of the 1986 FOIA amendments to erect barriers against use of the FOIA. And they have employed discredited guidelines to interpret that language.

A second but equally daunting issue is the processing of documents under the new language. I am here primarily discussing FBI material. The evidence is contradictory. The ostensible purpose of the amendments was to protect informers and sources of information. Most of the researchers I have talked with who were getting FBI files on individuals have noted a marked change in the informative quality of recent documents. Whenever a third party appeared, or provided information on the subject, or that subject provided information to the FBI, heavy sanitizing resulted. One well-known scholar, who had been using the FOIA since the Carter administration, has withdrawn all his requests in disgust at the paucity of Reagan-era information.

Scholars who have been receiving FBI material that is more policy-oriented and program-oriented have found less dramatic changes. These files often contain less material that relates directly to individuals who were providing information to or receiving information from the Bureau.

Still it is difficult to overestimate the significance of these processing changes. Increasing evidence indicates that the most important role the FBI played in social movements was at the intersection of non-Bureau participants and those organizations. Whether working against the CIO or the Communist Party or the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the FBI received and passed along information that directly influenced those groups' political direction and development. The

1986 amendments hamper, if not destroy, the ability of researchers to detect and document those kinds of links. It is doubtful, for example, whether under the current law we would be able to determine, as Sigmund Diamond has, that James Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer, received FBI help in defeating political opponents in the United Electrical Workers.

Although seemingly unrelated to the 1986 amendments, the FBI's efforts to curtail access to its inoperative index of wiretaps and bugs is another example of decreasing access to significant records. Containing some 13,500 index cards on individuals and organizations, the "symbol number sensitive source index" (now the National Security Electronic Surveillance Card File) is an important source of information on whom the FBI targeted and its surveillance procedures. Although the FBI treats the cards on individuals under the Privacy Act, I have been able to obtain proof of death for many activists and therefore request their cards. I also have been requesting cards on many organizations. During the past few years, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain those cards. At first, I routinely received somewhat sanitized copies as well as the names of those whose cards were being withheld. Then the cards began to arrive almost completely blacked out. Finally, the FBI has totally withheld cards, refusing even to provide names of those whose records are being suppressed. This declining access to the "symbol number sensitive source index" seriously impedes the ability of historians to make precise judgments about how the Bureau was getting information and to whom it was giving it. For example, I have been able to determine that Carey's CIO national office had access to information derived from a bug. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to make that determination now.

In conclusion, it is reasonable to view the 1986 amendments to the FOIA and Washington agencies' implementation of those changes as a wholesale assault on the Freedom of Information Act. Most generally, our rights as citizens are under siege. More particularly, our ability to work responsibly as historians has been severely curtailed. We now know enough about how our government has functioned in the past 50 years to realize that the FOIA is essential to develop a full picture of the past. Without full access to government material, our immediate history looks very different.

### Without full access to government material, our immediate history looks very different.

Given that the stake is very high—the historical record of the past half century—what needs to be done? First, the OAH's Access Committee must again become an activist group in educating historians, monitoring developments in the processing of information and maintaining contacts with allies. Second, the OAH must continue its already firm commitment to the FOIA and continue to work closely with the National Coordination Committee for the Promotion of History, directed by Page Putnam Miller, in pressing for changes in the law that not only will reverse development under the Reagan administration, but go beyond it and the Carter administration in expanding access to government documents. The ultimate goal should be, in the words of the Shattuck and Spence Report, the "free flow of information and ideas" that is so "vital to the fabric of our national life." The time for decisive action is at hand. ■

Steven Rosswurm is associate professor of history at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois.

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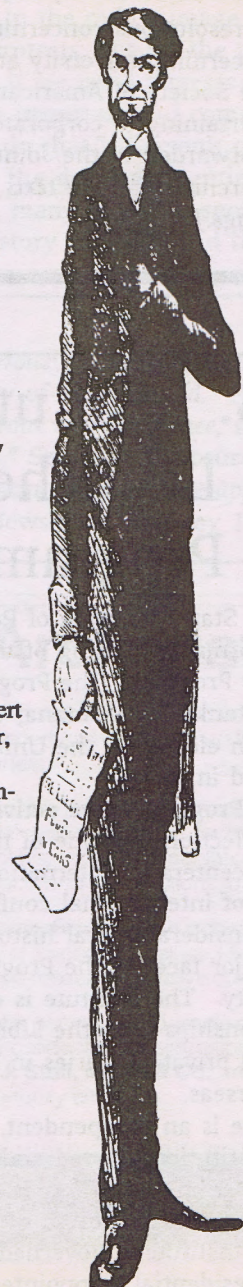
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### Rebuttals

What the University Press Would Not Print. Gabor S. Boritt, editor. Preface by R. V. Bruce. \$3.50, postage paid. Order from Civil War Studies, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325





# OAH Business Report

## Executive Board Meeting

November 1988

**A**t its meeting of November 5, 1988, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians took the following actions:

APPROVED the minutes of the March 1988 meeting of the Executive Board.

APPROVED the 1989 operating budget with the addition of \$14,400 for a half-time copy editor for the *Journal of American History*.

AUTHORIZED the regular review of the *Journal* Editor to be conducted early with the review committee's report to be presented at the November 1989 meeting of the Executive Board.

VOTED to create a standing Budget Review Committee. [See mail ballot, page 23.]

VOTED to amend the OAH Constitution, Article VIII, Section 2. [See mail ballot, page 23.]

DECIDED not to increase the monetary amounts given to recipients of OAH awards and prizes.

APPROVED the addition of the statement "No late submissions will be accepted" to OAH award and prize announcements.

AGREED to continue to accept final page proofs of works submitted for OAH awards and prizes with the added condition that the work must be available in bound form by the time of the annual meeting when the award is to be given.

VOTED TO ENDORSE the Bradley Commission Report *Building a History Curriculum: Guidelines for Teaching History in the Schools* and to seek out ways to help implement its recommendations. [See Bradley Commission announcement on page five for information on how to obtain copies.]

PASSED two resolutions concerning archival records, one concerning university archives to be forwarded to the Society of American Archivists and the other pertaining to corporate and public archives to be forwarded to the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists. [See texts of both resolutions on this page.]

AUTHORIZED sending an OAH representative to a Modern Language Association meeting to be held in the spring of 1989 regarding the creation of one uniform short-title catalog for all "English" books from the beginning of print to 1800.

AGREED to present C. Vann Woodward with the OAH Distinguished Service Award at the 1989 Annual Meeting in St. Louis.

\*\*\*

As is inevitably the case with any membership organization, the OAH is once again approaching a point where annual expenses will outstrip planned revenues. The OAH is one of the few organizations of its size whose operating budget is still primarily (approximately two-thirds) financed by dues. In considering the possibility of a dues increase the Executive Board discussed various options for adjusting the schedule of membership rates, in particular the likely impact of an increase on students and members in the lower income categories. The Board deferred action on a specific dues schedule until its next meeting in St. Louis. Members of the Organization who wish to make their view on this issue known to the Board should address comments to the Executive Secretary at the OAH office.

## Resolutions

*Text of RESOLUTION submitted to the University Archives Section of the Society of American Archivists for their information and consideration:*

The history of higher education has long concentrated on the view of the college or university as seen from the central administration. New concerns in the history of education, originating with the history of primary and secondary schools, are now being brought to bear on higher education. They involve an emphasis on students; the curriculum; the faculty and its work as teachers, researchers and scholars; and the alumni. This requires a more comprehensive view of records retention in

colleges and universities.

We have learned of several aspects of this: difficulties in writing the history of science and its funding on the university level; action proposed by some universities deliberately to discard student records save for official transcripts; frustrated proposals to undertake research on women as students in higher education.

The issue of retention of student records has led to the preparation of a "Guide for Retention and Disposal of Student Records," published by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers in 1987. It states a broad case: "The records manager has a professional responsibility to consider the future historical/research value of student records for historical, genealogical, and other research." We are not aware of similar statements or guides concerning records of faculty or alumni, but the history of higher education requires as much concern for them as well.

Therefore, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians wants to express its concern about the retention of, and access to, all types of college and university records.

*Text of RESOLUTION submitted to the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists for their information and consideration:*

"The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians recently discussed, with some concern, the potential destruction of corporate archives as major limitations on future historical research. This has been of concern for some time, but was recently given new emphasis by an article in *The Wall Street Journal* ["In Wake of Cost Cuts, Many Firms Sweep Their History Out the Door," December 21, 1987, page 23].

Given the new stage of concern about corporate records indicated in *The Wall Street Journal* article, we urge that the Joint Committee take up the problem."

## U.S. Institute of Peace Launches New Program

The United States Institute of Peace has announced the formal beginning of the Jeannette Rankin Library Program. The Program is named for Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who in 1916 was the first woman elected to the United States Congress. She died in 1973.

One of the Program's core activities will be expanding its collection into one of the world's foremost research centers on international peace and the resolution of international conflicts. It will also undertake a considerable oral history project.

Another major facet of the Program will be its outreach activity. The Institute is establishing working relationships with the Library of Congress and public and private libraries in the United States and overseas.

The Institute is an independent, nonpartisan government institution created and wholly funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflicts. The Institute is governed by a bipartisan, 15-member, Presidentially appointed Board of

Directors and is precluded from playing a direct role in foreign policymaking or in mediating international disputes. It fulfills its legislative mandate through a variety of programs in addition to library services, including grantmaking, fellowships, research and studies projects and various public education activities. ■

## Teachers Are Key to Education Reform

Teachers must have the power to decide what they teach, and how they teach it, for school reform to happen, according to *Helping Schools Work*, a national report released by the Rockefeller Foundation. The report tracks the classroom experiences of educators over five years in nine urban school districts and in two rural states.

The teachers are part of a national network, known as CHART, Collaboratives For Arts and Humanities Teaching, which supports high school programs in the humanities and the arts.

Some 5,000 teachers in Atlanta, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis and St. Paul as well as Arkansas and South Carolina participate in the network. They work in local partnership with school admin-

istrators, business and civic leaders, university faculty and cultural agencies. Approximately \$12 million in private and philanthropic funds have been invested in the network's programs since 1983.

While CHART's programs differ from city to city, the focus is always the classroom teacher. Among the network's educational innovations are interdisciplinary team teaching in rural South Carolina, visiting classes with professional writers, journalists and poets in St. Paul, and teacher-led development of new world history curricula in Philadelphia and Seattle. Last fall, the Rockefeller Foundation expanded the network by launching programs in Arkansas and San Francisco. In addition to the Rockefeller Foundation, nearly 100 public and private sector contributors support CHART programs across the country. ■

## Flag Symposium

*Flag Symposium Proceedings* from the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee's 1987 meeting have been published and are now available for sale.

The cost is \$15.00 per copy plus \$3.00 per copy shipping and handling. Orders may be placed by sending a check or money order to: *Flag Symposium Proceedings*, Capitol Preservation Committee, Room 144, Main Capitol, Harrisburg, PA 17120. ■



# Announcements

## Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Charges are \$50 for 100 words or less and \$75 for 101-150 words; announcements over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should not be earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

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

### Brown University

Brown University seeks applicants for the position of Brown University Fellow in the **history of medicine**, a two-year, non-renewable position to be held jointly in the department of history and in the division of biology and medicine. The appointment will begin in July of 1989. A commitment to undergraduate education as well as a high level of scholarship is expected. The fellow will participate in activities of Brown's program in liberal medicine education and teach a half-time load, consisting of one course per term. In the past, this has meant a one-semester survey of the history of medicine supplemented in the other term by topical seminars. The remaining half-time will be devoted to research. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in the history of medicine or closely related fields by June, 1989. Send letter of application and c.v. to Professor Joan L. Richards, Box N, Department of History, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. Application deadline, **February 28, 1989**. AA/EOE.

### Bloomsburg University

Tenure-track position in history department beginning fall, 1989. Instructor to associate rank. Salary dependent upon experience and qualifications. Ph.D. in **American history** preferred. Area of specialization—19th century American history. In addition to 19th century period courses, instructor must be qualified to offer one or more of the following: women's, intellectual/cultural, immigrant, urban and/or family history. Candidates who teach both American and European survey courses preferred. Send inquiries to Dr. James R. Sperry, Chairperson, Search and Screen Committee, Department of History, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. Applications must be received by **March 1, 1989**. AA/EOE.

### Bloomsburg University

Tenure-track position in history department beginning fall, 1989. Instructor to associate rank. Salary dependent upon experience and qualifications. Ph.D. in **European history** preferred. Primary emphasis is upon quality teaching. Instructor must be qualified to offer at least one or more of the following areas: World War II to the present, European social/intellectual, European economic and labor, and/or women's history. Candidates who can teach both European and American survey courses preferred. Send inquiries to Dr. James

R. Sperry, Chairperson, Search and Screen Committee, Department of History, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815. Applications must be received by **March 1, 1989**. AA/EOE.

### National Park Service

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, is hiring graduate students and other professionals in the fields of architectural history, **American history**, history of technology, maritime history and material culture for temporary positions during the summer of 1989 at various sites throughout the country. Applications are due **March 13, 1989**. For information contact: Summer Program Administrator, HABS/HAER Division (429), National Park Service, Washington, DC 20013; telephone (202) 343-9625.

### University of San Francisco

The University of San Francisco invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in 19th century **United States history**. The position begins in the fall 1989, pending budgetary approval. Ph.D. required. One or more of the following fields desirable: Early Republic, Gilded Age, ante-bellum America, social, ethnic, labor, business history, American West. For more information contact Dr. Frank Beach, Chair, Department of History. Send application, c.v. and references to History Search Committee, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 94117. AA/EOE. **(No deadline mentioned.)**

### Wabash College

Selective liberal arts college for men invites applicants for a 1-year sabbatical replacement position in **American history**. In addition to the survey, the most desirable teaching areas are Afro-American, Native American, Latin American and women's history. Ph.D. preferred. A strong commitment to undergraduate teaching is required; research and professional activities will be supported. Send letter of application, vita and three recent letters of recommendation by February 28, 1989 to Peter Frederick, Chair, Division of Social Science, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN 47933. Women and minorities most especially encouraged to apply. AA/EOE

### The Newberry Library

Director, Family and Community History Center. Intellectual and administrative leadership of a center designed to promote the study of family, community and social history, broadly defined, through use of the Newberry Library's extensive collections. Applicant must have a Ph.D. or its equivalent in American history or an allied discipline, a record of scholarly performance in at least one major branch of American social history, and the ability to develop new programs and draft grant proposals for funding. Salary range: \$30,000-\$38,000. Available September 1, 1989. Apply by March 15 with letter, resume and three letters of recommendation to Richard H. Brown, Academic Vice President, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

### Antioch College

Two year appointment. Teaching duties will include responsibility for courses in **20th-century American history**. Competencies in Afro-American history and/or in political history are also desirable. The position requires the flexibility needed to function effectively in an interdisciplinary program housed in an Institute structure that contains several

disciplines. Ph.D. is required and teaching experience at the college level is a prerequisite. Inquiries, nominations and reference letters should be sent to American History Search Committee, Personnel Office, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, OH 45387.

### Mansfield University

Full-time, tenure track-position to teach courses in History, at least one of which per semester will be in **Third World History**. Must be able to teach Africa, the Middle East, East Asia and South East Asia. Must have taken courses in each of the above areas. Doctorate preferred, master's required. Three years of teaching experience required. Rank/salary competitive. Effective date, August 12, 1989. Submit official undergraduate and graduate transcripts, resume, letter of intent, and three current letters of recommendation. All materials must be postmarked on or before March 7, 1989 to Human Resources, Room G-1 Alumni Hall, Mansfield University, Mansfield, PA 16933. Refer to position F-23. AA/EOE

## Activities of Members

Linda K. Kerber, May Brodbeck Professor in the Liberal Arts and professor of history at the University of Iowa, serves as President of the American Studies Association, 1988-89. President-elect of the ASA for 1989-90 is Allen F. Davis, professor of history, Temple University.

Jo Ann Manfra, professor of history and chair of the Humanities Department at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has received a \$60,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to turn a study of the post-Civil War South into a full-length book. Co-recipient is Robert R. Dykstra, professor of history at SUNY-Albany. Their "Serial Marriages and the Origins of the Black Stepfamily: The Rounry Evidence" won the 1985 Binkley-Stephenson Award for the best scholarly article published in *The Journal of American History*.

Peter Boyle of the University of Nottingham, England, has been selected as Wayne Aspinall Lecturer at Mesa College, Colorado. He will deliver a fifteen-lecture series in March and April, 1989 on the History of U.S./Soviet relations.

Rafael Medoff has been awarded a grant from the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library for his research on "Herbert Hoover's Proposal For Settling the Palestine Conflict."

Patrick Bates Nolan, head of the archives and special collections department at Wright State University, has been appointed executive administrator for the Hagley Museum and Library's Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society.

Kevin Starr, professor of American studies and communication arts at the University of San Francisco, will deliver a lecture in the W. P. Whitsett California Lecture Series at Cal. St. Northridge on April 21, 1989.

The following OAH members are among approximately one thousand persons who have been named Fulbright Scholars for 1988-89: Richard M. Bernard (Auburn); Monroe Billington (New Mexico State); Hamilton Cravens (Iowa

State); Roger Daniels (Cincinnati); John P. Diggins (California, Irvine); Melvyn Dubofsky (SUNY, Binghamton); Ronald P. Formisano (Clark); Dwight W. Hoover (Ball State); Ronald M. Johnson (Georgetown); James T. Patterson (Brown); William A. Pencak (Penn State, Reading); Theda Perdue (Kentucky); William B. Pickett (Rose-Hulman Institute); Richard Polenberg (Cornell); Donald J. Proctor (Michigan, Dearborn); Paul R. Spickard (Bethel College); Michael Zuckerman (Pennsylvania).

Paul H. Smith has received from the Association of Documentary Editors the 1988 Lyman H. Butterfield Award for editing *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*. Volume 16 of the *Letters*, a Library of Congress edition of the congressional correspondence of the American Revolution projected for 25 volumes, will appear later this year.

## Calls for Papers

Notices submitted for "Activities of Members," "Calls for Papers," "Grants, Fellowships and Awards," and "Meetings and Conferences" should be no more than 75 words and typed in double space. Please include only information basic to the announcement's purpose. Send to the Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines are: December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

The Winterthur Museum solicits papers for a conference, "The Material Culture of Gender/The Gender of Material Culture," November 10-11, 1989. Contributions from any discipline are welcome. Papers will be published. Send proposals by **March 1, 1989** to Kenneth Ames, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735.

Florida College Teachers of History invites proposals in history and related fields for presentation at its annual conference in Ft. Myers, Florida, April 13-15, 1989. Send proposals to Irv Solomon, Edison Community College, Ft. Myers, FL 33907 by **March 1, 1989**; telephone (813) 489-9281.

Abstracts of papers, workshops and symposium presentations are invited for the "Built Form and Culture Research: Intercultural Processes" conference to be held November 9-12, 1989 at Arizona State University in Tempe. The conference will cover the roles of architecture and design in culture. Abstracts should be 250-500 words; workshop and symposium abstracts should also specify participants and topics in less than 1000 words. Include c.v. and send by **March 15, 1989** to Edward E. Scannell, Director, University Conference Services, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; telephone (602) 965-5757.

The theme for the National Historic Communal Societies Association conference at Yankton, South Dakota will be "Communal Living on Frontiers: Land, Thought, Reform." The conference will be held in conjunction with several Hutterite colonies, October 5-8, 1989. Send brief resume and a hundred-word abstract by **March 15, 1989** to Orlando J. Goering, 1140 Ridgcrest Dr., Vermillion, SD 57069; telephone (605) 624-6708.



The History Division of the Association of Education in Journalism and Mass Communications seeks unpublished papers for its meeting in Washington, DC August 10-13, 1989. Send two abstracts (75 and 150 words), four copies of the paper with the title on the first text page and names of authors and institutions only on the title page and a SAS postcard to Betty H. Winfield, AEJMC History Division Research Chair, Gannett Center for Media Studies, Columbia University, 2950 Broadway, New York, NY 10027 before **April 1, 1989**.

The Society for the History of Technology Program Committee seeks paper and session proposals in all areas of technology history for its annual meeting to be held October 12-15, 1989 in Sacramento, California. Proposers of papers must provide a 150-word abstract and a one-page c.v. Session proposals must provide the theme of the session, an abstract of each paper, and a c.v. for each participant. Send four copies to Thomas J. Misa, Department of Humanities, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL 60616; telephone (312) 567-3465. Deadline is **April 1, 1989**.

The *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations* is planning a special issue on the post-World War II period in America exploring all areas of society changed by the war experience, especially topics concerning veterans. Manuscripts from all disciplines may be submitted until **April 14, 1989** for the Fall/Winter 1988-89 issue. For information contact Rod Sievers, Special Issue Editor, *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, Department of History, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521.

Proposals for papers and sessions are solicited for the meeting of The History of Education Society in conjunction with the American Educational Studies Association October 27-29, 1989 in Chicago. Proposals should include a 1-3 page summary and c.v. Send four copies to Maxine S. Seller, Department of Educational Organization, Administration and Policy, SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260 by **April 15, 1989**.

The National Park Service and Vincennes University seek proposals for papers on any aspect of the frontier from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River for the George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference October 7, 1989. Papers should be approximately 12-15 double-spaced pages and should not exceed 20 minutes. Submit a 300-word summary along with a short resume to the Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 401 S. Second St., Vincennes, IN 47591 by **April 15, 1989**.

The Lowell Conference on Industrial History, "After Hours: Life Outside of the Work Place," to be held October 26-28, 1989 at Lowell, MA, solicits papers, whole sessions and media presentations which address the theme of leisure time away from the work place in industrial society. Workshops and sessions highlighting educational issues will receive special consideration and assistance from the Tsongas Industrial History Center. Proposals should be sent by **April 30, 1989** to Edward Jay Pershey, Tsongas Industrial History Center, Boott Mill #8, Foot of John St., Lowell, MA 01852; telephone (508) 459-2237.

The Society for American City and Regional Planning History and the School of Planning, University of Cincinnati, invite session and paper abstracts (400 words, and 40-word c.v.) on topics

related to planned community and regional development in America for the National Conference on American Planning History, November 30-December 2, 1989. Send abstracts by **May 1, 1989** to Laurence C. Gerckens, Executive Secretary, SACRPH, 3655 Darbyshire Drive, Hilliard, OH 43026; telephone (614) 876-2170.

The Pacific Coast Chapter of the National Historic Communal Societies Association will be **May 12-13, 1989** in Eugene, Oregon. Those interested in organizing a session or making a presentation should contact Joseph V. Peterson, 4880 Donald St., Eugene, OR 97405; telephone (503) 344-1155.

The History of Education Society will award the Henry Barnard Prize this year for the best graduate student essay in the history of education. The winner will be invited to deliver the paper at the fall 1989 meeting of the Society and to publish it in the *History of Education Quarterly*. Students should submit five copies of the essay to be considered to Lynn D. Gordon, 428 Lattimore Hall, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627 no later than **June 1, 1989**.

The Society for Utopian Studies invites papers and panels for its annual meeting in Pacific Grove, California, November 13-16, 1989. Contact Lyman Sargent, Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis, MO 63121 by **June 30, 1989**.

The Library History Seminar VIII, "Reading and Libraries", will be held May 9-11, 1990 in Bloomington, Indiana. The conference will explore the role and significance of collections of recorded knowledge in society. A prospectus of no more than 500 words and a c.v. should be sent before **July 1, 1989** to Donald G. Davis, Jr., LHS VIII Coordinator, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

The North American Labor History Conference program committee plans sessions reflecting recent scholarship in diverse geographical and topical areas of labor history for its meeting October 19-21, 1989. Send suggestions for papers, sessions, special events and featured speakers to Philip Mason, Director, Walter P. Reuther Library, 5401 Cass, Detroit, MI 48202 by **June 1, 1989**.

The International Congress of Historical Sciences will present two four-hour roundtable discussions about "Methodological and Technical Information Transfer in the Historical Sciences," in Madrid, Spain, August, 1990. For information about both roundtables contact Lawrence J. McCrank, FSU Library and Instructional Services, Big Rapids, MI 49307; telephone (616) 592-3727. (No deadline mentioned.)

The New York State Labor History Association solicits papers for its new Occasional Papers Series. Papers should contribute to the understanding of labor, particularly as it relates to New York State history. For information contact Gregory Mantsios, Chair, OPS Advisory Board, LEAP, Queens College, Flushing, NY 11367. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Society of Dance History Scholars is accepting submissions for its annual journal. Manuscripts (between 90 and 150 pages) can be a single essay or collection of short articles by one or more authors and should treat one topic. Include a one-page abstract and samples of illustrations. Send two double-spaced copies to Barbara Palfy, 85

Ford Ave., Fords, NJ 08863. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation and the University of Illinois Press invite manuscripts treating aspects of the history of immigration for the SoFl/El Centennial Series. Submit manuscripts to the University of Illinois Press. (No deadline mentioned.)

## Grants, Fellowships and Awards

Radcliffe College offers grants and appointments for research in the Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America: Honorary Visiting Scholars, Research Support Grants (up to \$1,500) and Dissertation Grants (for \$1,500). Deadline for all awards is **February 15, 1989**. For information contact the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone (617) 495-8647.

The Public Works Historical Society presents the Abel Wolman Award of \$1,000 to the author of the best new book published in 1988 on public works history. Authors or publishers may submit a book by **February 15, 1989**. Submit four copies and a cover letter to the Wolman Award Committee, c/o Public Works Historical Society, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation is accepting applications for awards from the Corrine Guntzel Memorial Fund. Any project in women's history research or education may be submitted; affiliation with an academic institution is not required. Awards will range from \$250 to \$500. Proposals should be submitted in the form of a brief letter describing the project. Those receiving grants will be expected to submit a one-page report at the end of the project. Proposals may be sent to Harlene Gilbert, c/o the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, Box 603, Seneca Falls, NY 13148. Deadline is **February 15, 1989**.

The Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will sponsor a competition for research on poverty-related topics from July 1989 to June 1990. Several grants of up to \$12,500 each are available for work during the summer of 1990 and do not require residence in Madison; several smaller grants of up to \$25,000 each are available for visitors in residence for up to 4½ months at either Madison or the Department of Health and Human Services during the 1989-90 academic year. For information contact Elizabeth Evanson, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Deadline is **February 17, 1989**.

The History of Pharmacy program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison offers grants ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 to professional and non-professional historians through the Sonnedeker residency program. Send c.v., a 1-2 page description of the project, its length and sources of funding including the amount being sought to John Scarborough, History of Pharmacy, University Pharmacy Bldg., Madison, WI 53706. Deadline is **March 1, 1989**.

The National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminars for College Teachers are offered to teachers, professionals at cultural organizations and independent scholars. Applicants must have completed their professional training by March 1, 1989. Participants in Summer Seminars in 1987 or 1988

are not eligible. Stipends are \$3,500 for eight-week seminars and \$2,750 for six-week seminars. Deadline for applications is **March 1, 1989**. For information write to Summer Seminars for College Teachers, Room 316-MR, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society announces the 1988 awards for historical research and writing on the period of the Confederate States of America, the Jefferson Davis Award for book-length narrative history, and the Founders Award for editing of primary source materials. Deadline is **March 1, 1989**. For information contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 E. Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219; telephone (804) 649-1861.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will make seven awards for independent scholars, advanced graduate students and Ph.D. scholars for research on any topic for which MHS holdings are relevant. Candidates living more than fifty miles from Boston will receive preference. Submit a c.v. and project description (plus faculty letter for graduate students) by **March 1, 1989**. For information or to apply, write to the Editor of Publications, MHS, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication seeks essays, articles or book chapters in edited collections published in 1988 for the Covert Award in Mass Communication History. Nominations, including one copy of the entry, should be sent by **March 3, 1989** to James L. Baughman, Chair, Covert Award Committee, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 821 University Ave., Room 5115, Madison, WI 53706.

The North Caroliniana Society offers Archie K. Davis Fellowships for research in North Carolina's documentary resources. For information contact H.G. Jones, North Caroliniana Society, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930. Deadline is **March 15, 1989**.

Historic Lexington Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce graduate fellowships for three months of summer work study in American history, museum studies, material culture and architectural history at Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington, VA, available to graduate and doctoral students who have completed two semesters of course work. For information contact: Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 E. Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450; telephone (703) 463-2552. Deadline is **March 15, 1989**.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation awards grants of up to \$2,000 to cover travel and other expenses for use of the Gerald R. Ford Library's archival collections. For information contact David Horrocks, Supervisory Archivist, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109; telephone (313) 668-2218. Deadline is **March 15, 1989**.

The Joan Burmeister Romine Memorial Scholarship Fund offers awards of up to \$1,000 to undergraduate or graduate students in fields related to historic preservation. For information contact Southhold Restorations, Inc., 502 W. Washington, South Bend, IN 46601. Deadline is **March 15, 1989**.

The Indiana Historical Society offers two \$4,000 graduate fellowships to doctoral candidates in the fields of Indiana



history, the Old Northwest and Midwest. Students must have completed all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. Applications are due by **March 15, 1989**. For information contact Peter T. Harstad, Executive Director, Indiana Historical Society, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46202.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture offers a fellowship for master's degree candidates researching colonial Virginia before 1700. Stipend is \$1,000. A resume, proposal, writing sample and three letters of reference must be sent to the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Jamestown Society Fellowship, P.O. Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187 before **April 1, 1989**.

Six fellowships are available for doctoral and post-doctoral students for one or two months at the American Jewish Archives. Stipends range from \$1000 to \$4000. Deadline for applications is **April 1, 1989**. For information contact the Administrative Director of the American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45220.

The Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention offers grants to researchers in the Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives. Applications should be submitted before **April 1, 1989** to the Historical Commission, SBC, 901 Commerce St., Suite 400, Nashville, TN 37203; telephone (615) 244-0344.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism invites applications for its Research Fellowship Program, for research in the libraries and archives at the University of Notre Dame on any aspect of American Catholicism. For information contact the Cushwa Center, 614 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Deadline is **April 15, 1989**.

The National Endowment for the Humanities accepts applications for the NEH/Reader's Digest Teacher-Scholar Program, which supports sabbaticals for teachers for one year. Stipends of up to \$27,500 are provided. For application forms contact the NEH Reader's Digest Teacher-Scholar Program, Division of Education Programs, Room 302-MR, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; telephone (202) 786-0377. Deadline is **May 1, 1989**.

The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California Historical Society seeks entries on any aspect of the history of the court for its essay contest. The prize will be \$1,000. Entries should not exceed 7,500 words and should be submitted by **June 30, 1989** to the Society at P.O. Box 36112, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone (415) 556-3488.

The Conference on Faith and History announces an annual prize competition for book-length historical studies of religion's role in modern cultures (post-1500) and they need not be limited to western cultures or Christianity. The prize will consist of publication at the Mercer University Press. Deadline for receipt of submissions is **July 1, 1989**. For information, write Administrator, Latourette Prize Competition, Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187; telephone (312) 260-5437.

The Media Studies Project of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars seeks original unpublished analytical essays on "American Journalistic Performance at Home or Abroad,

Past or Present" for its first annual essay competition. For information contact Phillip Cook, Media Studies Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, Suite 704, Washington, DC 20024. Deadline is **September 1, 1989**.

The National Endowment for the Humanities invites proposals for research on topics related to the Columbian Quincentenary in 1992. For information contact the Public Affairs Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, Room 409, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; telephone (202) 786-0438. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Newberry Library invites applications for long- and short-term fellowships in the humanities. Established post-doctoral scholars in residence receive up to \$40,000; NEH Fellowships are up to \$27,000. Short-term fellowships of one to three months are also available. The Newberry also provides fellowships in several of its research centers, and offers six months' support for work in residence by a post-doctoral woman scholar through the Monticello College Foundation. For information contact the Awards Committee, Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610; telephone (312) 943-9090, ext. 478. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation will award the annual \$1000 Bryant Spann Memorial Prize for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For further details, write to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. Include SASE. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Early American Industries Association offers grants of up to \$1,000 for research or publication projects relating to early American industries in homes, shops, farms or on the sea. For information contact Charles F. Hummel, c/o Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars awards Fulbright Grants to U.S. faculty in the field of American history. For information contact CIES, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 939-5401. Indicate countries of interest with inquiry. (No deadline mentioned.)

Historical articles about forestry-related issues carried in newspapers and magazines are eligible for the John M. Collier Award in Forest History Journalism from the Forest History Society. Readers are asked to clip articles, noting publisher and date, and send them to the Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Ave., Durham, NC 27701; telephone (919) 682-9319. (No deadline mentioned.)

## Meetings and Conferences

The American Political Science Association invites college faculty to participate in short seminars on "The Bill of Rights and Civil Rights" offered in conjunction with the association's annual meeting August 27-September 3, 1989. Seminars will cover judicial interpretation, rights as limits on government, social change and philosophical roots of the Bill of Rights. To apply, send c.v. and a letter indicating two choices of

seminar, expectations of benefits from participation, and description of how participation might be used in revising curriculum to "Civil Rights in America," American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 483-2512 by **February 15, 1989**.

The Conference on Washington, DC, Historical Studies will be **March 3-4, 1989**. Topics include Transportation Terminals, Small Family-Owned Businesses, the Southwest Community and University Archives as Resources for Washington History. Admission to daytime sessions is free; no pre-registration is required. To receive the conference program call the Columbia Historical Society at (202) 785-2068.

George Fox College hosts its Herbert Hoover symposium **March 11, 1989** on "The Versatility of Lou Henry Hoover." For information contact Lee Nash, Academic Vice President, George Fox College, Newberg, OR 97132.

The annual Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures will be held on **March 16, 1989** at the University of Texas at Arlington. The topic will be "Sport History and Sport Mythology." For information contact Stephen Maizlish, Chair, Webb Lectures Committee, Department of History, Arlington, TX 76019.

The Annual Georgia Archives Institute, "An Introduction to Archival Administration," will be June 12-23, 1989 in Atlanta, Georgia. The program is designed for beginning archivists, librarians and manuscript curators. Tuition is \$375. For applications contact A. V. Lawson, School of Library and Information Studies, Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314. Deadline is **April 1, 1989**.

The Sonneck Society for American Music holds its annual meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, **April 5-9, 1989**. For information contact Paul F. Wells, Center For Popular Music, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

The First Fort Hill Conference on Southern Culture will be held **April 9-12, 1989** at Clemson University, Clemson, S.C. The topic will be "Women, Family and Marriage in the Victorian South, 1830-1900." For information contact Carol Bleser, Fort Hill Conference on Southern Culture, 103 Hardin Hall, Clemson, SC 29634; telephone (803) 656-5362.

The University of Maryland will host a conference, "Cultivation and Culture: Labor and the Shaping of Slave Life in the Americas," **April 12-14, 1989**. For information contact Ira Berlin, Department of History, College Park, MD 20742.

The New River Symposium, a multidisciplinary conference open to those with interest in the New River Gorge National River, will be held **April 20-22, 1989**. For information contact the Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 1189, Oak Hill, WV 25901; telephone (304) 465-0508.

Saint Anselm College is sponsoring a symposium entitled "Faith Seeking Understanding: Learning and the Catholic Tradition" **April 20-23, 1989**. For further information on the program and housing, contact the Symposium Committee, Saint Anselm College, 87 Saint Anselm Drive #2278, Manchester, NH 03102-1310.

The Community History Project of Shenandoah College, the Virginia Com-

mission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, and the Papers of George Washington will hold a conference entitled "George Washington and the Virginia Backcountry," **April 21-22, 1989** at Shenandoah College, Virginia. For information contact Warren Hofstra, Shenandoah College and Conservatory, Winchester, VA 22601; telephone (703) 665-4587.

The Society for History in the Federal Government will hold its spring meeting on **April 25, 1989** at the Library of Congress's Coolidge Auditorium in the Jefferson Building.

Old Sturbridge Village will hold its Summer Field School in Architectural History from June 26 to August 11, 1989. The program will focus on buildings of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in rural Central Massachusetts and will feature instruction in architectural documentation techniques. Applications are due **May 1, 1989**; enrollment is limited to twenty students. For information contact Myron O. Stachiw, Research Department, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; telephone (508) 347-3362.

The Midwest Archives Conference will be held **May 4-6, 1989** in Chicago. Anyone with an interest in the preservation and use of historical materials invited to attend. For information contact Shirley J. Burton, NARA-Chicago Branch, 7358 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629; telephone (312) 581-7816.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission will hold a Conference on Black History in Pennsylvania **May 5-6, 1989** in Altoona, PA. For information contact Kristin S. Bailey, Associate Historian, PHMC, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; telephone (717) 783-5376.

The Columbus Museum announces "Lost and Found Traditions: A Symposium" to be held **May 19-20, 1989**. The program will focus on contemporary cultures in the Southeastern United States. For information contact Anne King, The Columbus Museum, P.O. Box 1617, Columbus, GA 31902; telephone (404) 322-0400.

"Going to the Source: An Introduction to Research in Archives," the National Archives' four-day course in the research uses of primary sources, will be given **May 23-26, 1989**, at the National Archives in Washington, DC. Enrollment is limited to 30 persons; the cost is \$85. To register or for information, write Elsie Freeman, Chief, Education Branch, Washington, DC 20408; telephone (202) 523-3298.

The Memphis State University Center for Research on Women will hold a Workshop on Integrating Gender and Race into the College Curriculum for college level faculty at Memphis State **May 24-26, 1989**. For information contact JoAnn Ammons, Center for Research on Women, Clement Hall, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152; telephone (901) 678-2770.

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works will meet **June 1-4, 1989**, in Cincinnati, OH. The meeting will include papers of interest to the general profession as well as individual specialties. For information, contact Sarah Z. Rosenberg, Executive Director, AIC, 1400 16th St., N.W., Suite 340, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 232-6636.

The Rocky Mountain Region World History Association will sponsor a con-



ference, "Modern Political Revolutions: Liberal, Marxist and Contemporary," **June 9-11, 1989** in Aspen, Colorado. For information contact David McComb, Department of History, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

The Association for Gravestone Studies conference and meeting will be held **June 22-25, 1989** at Governor Dummer Academy, Byfield, Massachusetts. Workshops, demonstrations, lectures and tours of Essex County, MA's early burying grounds will be featured. For information contact Michael Cornish, Conference Chair, 199 Boston St., Dorchester, MA 02125; telephone (617) 282-3853.

The History of Women Religious Network and the Cushwa Center will sponsor a Working Conference on the History of Women Religious in St. Paul, Minnesota, **June 25-28, 1989**. For information contact Karen Kennelly, CSJ, 1884 Randolph Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will sponsor the International Conference on Civil Engineering History and Heritage **August 1-5, 1989** at the University of Maryland. For information contact Herb Hands, Manager, Historical Activities, American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 E. 47th St., New York,

NY 10017; telephone (212) 705-7671.

The Institute of Demography (Louvain-la-Neuve) and the Société de Démographie Historique (Paris) will present the 1989 "Chaire Quetlet" Seminar in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium during three yet-to-be-selected days between **October 16 and 20, 1989**. The topic will be "Revolution and Population: Demographic Aspects of Main Political Revolutions." Papers dealing with political revolutions which have brought about radical social changes are solicited. The languages of the seminar are French and English. For information write Chaire Quetlet 1989, Institut de Démographie UCL, 1 Place Montesquieu, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will offer 14 training sessions in 13 cities during 1989. The 3-day course Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law is designed to teach federal, state, local and tribal officials and contractors the basics of the project review process. Registration cost is \$210. For a course brochure write to Peggy Sheelor, GSA Training Center, P.O. Box 15608, Arlington, VA 22215.

## Interactive Videodisc

The first interactive videodisc has been published by ABC News Interactive and Optical Data Corporation. It provides instructors with key elements of the 1988 Presidential campaign. The 12-inch disc features announcement and withdrawal statements of the candidates; highlights of both political conventions; selections from the Presidential and Vice Presidential debates; the two candidates' speeches; their television commercials; and, election night coverage. Peter Jennings provides an editorial framework for each section and political editor Hal Bruno provides optional analysis on a second audio track. ■

## NAGARA Issues Guide

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) and the Council of State Governments have issued *State Government Records and the Public Interest*.

This brochure provides an important message concerning the valuable nature of state government records as both an information and a cultural resource. It also addresses the various uses of these records and the need for effective management to ensure efficiency, economy and overall good government. In addition, this publication identifies the fundamental requirements for coherent management of state government records including statuto-

ry authority, the necessity for both a sound records management program and archival administration program, the active support of government leaders, adequate resources for operation, and secure physical facilities for public storage.

Brochures are available for \$1.00 per copy. Contact Mary Alice Sosby at The Council of State Governments, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578; telephone (606) 252-2291. ■

## Centennial of Letter Carriers

The National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL-CIO, a labor union of over 300,000 members, will celebrate its centennial in its founding city of Mil-

waukee, Wisconsin during August 1989. The celebration will include a major historical exhibition illustrating the history, development and special role of letter carriers in America. The NALC is presently seeking sources of memorabilia and research materials related to city delivery letter carriers as well as the union itself. Items of interest include manuscripts of all types, oral histories, photographs, artwork and artifacts. Contact Candace Main Rush, NALC 100 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001; telephone (202) 393-4695 if you have or know of relevant materials. ■

## Federal Government Historians

The Society for History in the Federal Government held its ninth annual dinner meeting in Washington, DC, on September 22, 1988. Heather Huyck, a professional staff member of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, delivered the Richard G. Hewlett Address. Dr. Huyck was formerly with the National Park Service.

Stressing the importance of history in a democracy, where failures as well as success may be studied, she outlined ways in which historians can contribute to the understanding of our national heritage. Both academic historians and preservationists, she asserted, have much to gain from working more closely with one another. Historians can learn from tangible resources as well as documents, while preservationists need to know more about the history and context of the buildings they save. ■

## Angie Debo: A Study in Inspiration

From Debo page 3

including her struggles to find academic employment and efforts to block or censor her books.

Angie Debo's professional aspirations as she set out for the University of Chicago in 1924 were extremely familiar to a later generation of women.

A naturally reticent woman, Debo believed the story lay in her work rather than in herself as a personality. And she was most reluctant to talk about her personal battles. But as research for the film revealed more and more about the forces ranged against her, Debo began to see the importance of "getting the facts straight." She became a partner in the research effort, delving

back into long-forgotten records to answer questions.

Debo said she remembered how she wished, while writing her biography of Geronimo, that he had been available to fill in the gaps in the record. She would do her best to be that kind of speaking subject.

Despite her involvement in the film, Debo had no proprietary feelings about how her life would be represented. That, she said, was the filmmaker's problem. She never asked to see any footage and never tried to control the subject matter in any way. A videocassette was sent to her in February, 1988, nearly five years after the film was begun. Debo died on the day she was to view the film.

Perhaps the most important long-range legacy of this project for scholars has been the placement of more than 30 hours of oral history interviews with Debo in the newly established archive

for Angie Debo's papers at Oklahoma State University. Thanks to this, subsequent scholars working on Debo will benefit from a true gold mine of information about her experience and scholarship.

**She was never employed on a university history faculty—not that universities did not need scholars, they just did not want women scholars.**

With scholars and public alike, the film has stimulated interest in Debo's books just in the weeks immediately following its national broadcast. Bookstores in Oklahoma, at least, experienced a "run" on her books. The University of Oklahoma Press, current publisher of most of her books, has also experienced an increased demand na-

tionally.

Both the making of this film and the public response to it demonstrates in one more vivid case study the success of state humanities councils in encouraging and enabling historians to do their best and most creative research for a public as well as a scholarly audience. It confirms Angie Debo's faith that good, solid historical scholarship is inherently interesting and valuable to the public and worth a lifetime's dedication. ■

Barbara Abrash is a lecturer in media and history in the New York University Graduate Program in Public History. Glenna Matthews is visiting associate professor at the University of California, Berkeley. And, Anita R. May is executive director of the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities.

Copies of the film are available for purchase by educational institutions and libraries through PBS Video, 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314.





# History's Untapped Opportunity

From Bookspan page 4

quality work. But, if I were an unemployed historian right now, knowing what I know, I would walk into the nearest large environmental consulting firm, tell them exactly what I could do for them, and get a good, secure, high-paying job as a staff historian and probably oversee my own research staff as well.

I believe that university historians have a responsibility to help their students find such jobs. Moreover, I think it is well past time that historians cease to compartmentalize themselves by the jobs they do and work together to promote the profession. What I propose is that the OAH form a committee to conduct the outreach necessary to create the niche I have described. Through outreach and marketing, historians can help define "appropriate inquiry" as one professional historians perform and, thereby, help to create the demand for historians that will keep the profession alive within and without the academy. Simultaneously, through curriculum development and recruiting in the universities, historians can attract good students who want both to participate in environmental remediation and be historians. There is little time for delibera-

tion on the matter, however. The need for site assessment standards is immediate. If professional historians do not insist on setting those standards, non-historians will necessarily do so. This happened when archaeologists responded to the cultural resource requirements of NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act of 1970), but historians did not. Both the nation's resources and historians have continued to suffer from that oversight.

It simply will not do to blame the public for failure to appreciate historians. Handwringing is no substitute for handshaking. I believe the OAH should not only immediately establish a marketing committee, but that it should be permanent. Opportunities for historians exist in other industries, such as insurance. The opportunity in the environmental field is tangible, however, and will provide an excellent start for a profession long overdue for self-promotion. ■

*Shelley Bookspan, who holds a doctorate in history from the University of California, Santa Barbara, is a founding partner of PHR Environmental Consultants, and a consulting editor for The Public Historian.*

# Breaking Down the Barriers

From Tillett page 10

signer at critical points in the development of the plans. He has even agreed to limit dramatically the label copy, recognizing that the visitor should not be expected to read the equivalent of a catalogue while walking through the gallery.

This project is still in progress, but the successful working relationships which developed have encouraged the Society to take on another major project, which will involve an extended partnership with academic historians.

In 1987, a committee of senior staff and two consulting historians wrestled with the question of how the institution could make a significant contribution to public understanding of Chicago's history and ramifications of the past for the present and future. The result was the initiation of a series of biennial exhibitions which will begin in 1990 and run through the decade. Each of the five biennials will look at a different aspect of the city's history, each will take a

different approach.

The committee wanted to push out the traditional boundaries of classification, presentation and interpretation--to break new ground and take some risks. We concluded that the best way to do this was to conduct a national search to find bright, trained historians from outside the institution to examine our collections, see new patterns and suggest new approaches.

It is our sense that much important research and analysis of twentieth-century urban history is just beginning. Because Chicago's history is so compressed and the Society's collections are so rich, we are very interested in serving as a center for the active inquiry of those issues and making the results of those inquiries accessible to a wide public. ■

*Susan Page Tillett is Director of Curatorial Affairs at the Chicago Historical Society.*

# Smithsonian Advertising History Center

The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History has announced the creation of an advisory board to assist the museum's newly established Center for Advertising History. The Center has been set up to collect and preserve commercial advertising materials that reflect the changing social and cultural character of American life.

Administered by the museum's Archives Center, the advertising history center attempts to document the history of the advertising business, with an emphasis on significant issues and people.

The center has recorded hundreds of

oral history interviews with people responsible for the creation and production of individual campaigns. The collection also includes television commercials, storyboards, tearsheets and business records from a wide range of campaigns.

As part of its educational outreach, the center plans to sponsor scholarly symposia, publications, exhibitions and workshops as well as conduct a survey of source materials available in other archives and museums. Support for the center's activities will come in large measure from private sources. ■

## BALLOTS

Only Individual OAH Members are Eligible to Vote

### BALLOT 1

**EXPLANATION:** At its November 5, 1988 meeting in Chicago, the Executive Board approved the following amendment to the constitution. The purpose of this rather complicated amendment is to simplify the operations of the Organization so that minor changes to the Bylaws approved by the Business Meeting and the Executive Board can be implemented without expensive and time-consuming mail ballots. Note that Amendments to the Constitution will continue to be submitted to the membership by mail ballot and requires a two-thirds favorable majority of the returned votes for ratification. The areas of text affected are in bold-face type.

#### Article VIII - Amendments, Bylaws, and Business Resolutions

##### Section 2. - Present Wording:

"The Organization must adopt bylaws to specify any added conditions of membership, procedures for holding annual meetings, duties or terms of officers, and requirements for fiscal responsibility, to constitute and empower permanent or recurring committees, and to make other changes in operational procedures as necessary.

New bylaws, or amendments to existing bylaws, may be proposed by the Executive Board, by the annual Business Meeting through a motion adopted by a simple majority, or by a petition signed by 100 members and submitted to the Executive Secretary.

Such proposed bylaws or amendments to bylaws must be submitted to the membership through a mail ballot, and for adoption each require a favorable majority of those voting.

At its discretion, the Executive Board may add to such mail ballots clarifying information or pro and con arguments."

##### Section 2. - Proposed Wording:

"The Organization must adopt bylaws to specify any added conditions of membership, procedure for holding annual meetings, duties or terms of officers, and requirements for fiscal responsibility, to constitute and empower permanent or recurring committees, and to make other changes in operational procedures as necessary, so long as they remain consistent with the objectives of this Organization as stated in Article II."

New bylaws, or amendments to existing bylaws, may be proposed by the Executive Board, by the annual Business Meeting through a motion adopted by a simple majority, or by a petition signed by 100 members and submitted to the Executive Secretary.

However originated, such bylaw proposals shall be voted on at the next annual Business Meeting.

If approved by a majority of the members present and voting, and then agreed to by the Executive Board, the bylaw changes take immediate effect.

If the Executive Board does not concur at this stage, it must submit the proposed changes to a mail ballot in the OAH Newsletter within four months, and for adoption requires a favorable majority of those voting.

If the Business Meeting does not concur with a bylaw proposed by the Executive Board, then the Executive Board may, at its discretion, submit the issue to mail ballot, and for adoption requires a favorable majority of the returned votes.

At its discretion, the Executive Board may add to such mail ballots clarifying information or pro and con arguments.

The national headquarters office shall count the ballots."

#### 1 OAH Constitution: ARTICLE II-Object

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

YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

### BALLOT 2

**EXPLANATION:** At its November 5, 1988 meeting, the OAH Executive Board, in order to improve communication and the exchange of information between the Executive Board and the Officers of the Organization, approved establishment of a standing Budget Review Committee. The Committee will meet in Bloomington each fall and will serve as a sounding board on questions of policy related to specific allocations in the budget. In consultation with the Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Editor it will be responsible for reviewing and approving the proposed budget for each year prior to its adoption by the Executive Board. The Committee will also help project long-range needs and probable constraints--budgetary and otherwise--with regard to future years.

This funded committee will consist of the incumbent OAH President, President-Elect and one previous past President, to be chosen by the incumbent President from the three past Presidents sitting on the Executive Board.

In order to add the standing committee to the OAH Constitution and Bylaws, the membership must approve it by mail ballot.

**Bylaw 4b2. Budget Review Committee.** This committee shall consist of the incumbent President, President-Elect, and one previous past President, to be chosen by the incumbent President from the three past Presidents sitting on the Executive Board. The Committee will meet in Bloomington each fall and will serve as a sounding board on questions of policy related to specific allocations in the budget. In consultation with the Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Editor it will be responsible for reviewing and approving the proposed budget for each year prior to its adoption by the Executive Board. The Committee will also help project long-range needs and probable constraints--budgetary and otherwise--with regard to future years.

YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

All ballots are due in the OAH office no later than April 15, 1989. Please mail completed ballots to:

Ballots  
Organization of American Historians  
112 N. Bryan St.  
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

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## New from Indiana

# JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HISTORY

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# JAMES A. RAWLEY PRIZE

The James A. Rawley Prize will be given for the first time at the 1990 OAH Annual Meeting for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. This prize is given in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Happold Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner of this prize will receive \$750.00 and a certificate. The publisher will receive a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. The deadline for submission is **October 1, 1989.**

For more information regarding the James A. Rawley Prize or any other OAH awards and prizes, please contact:

**Committee Coordinator**  
**Organization of American Historians**  
112 N. Bryan St.  
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199



**Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary**  
**Organization of American Historians**  
112 North Bryan Street  
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# OAH NEWSLETTER

Organization of American Historians



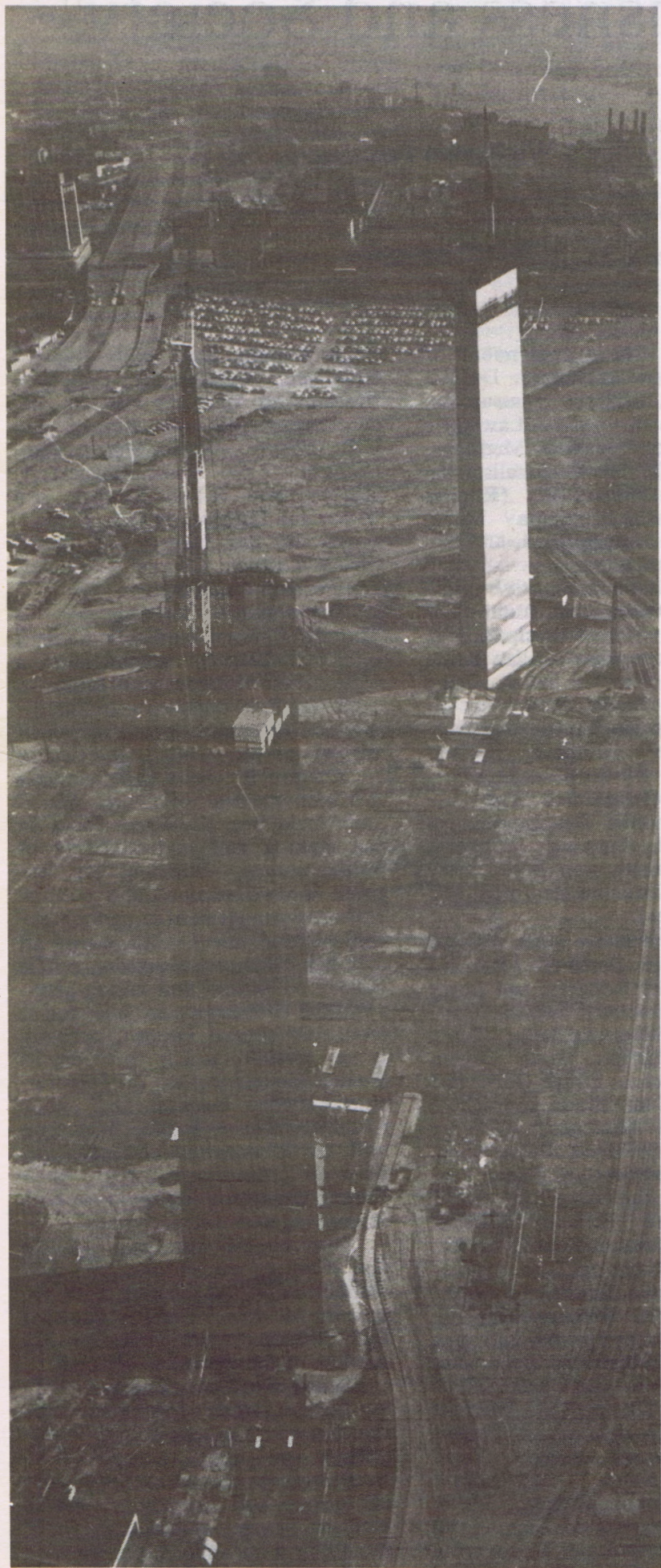
# CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT

OAH/NCPH  
ANNUAL MEETING  
APRIL 6-9, 1989  
ST. LOUIS, MO

OAH Newsletter

February 1989

## Meet Us in St. Louis!

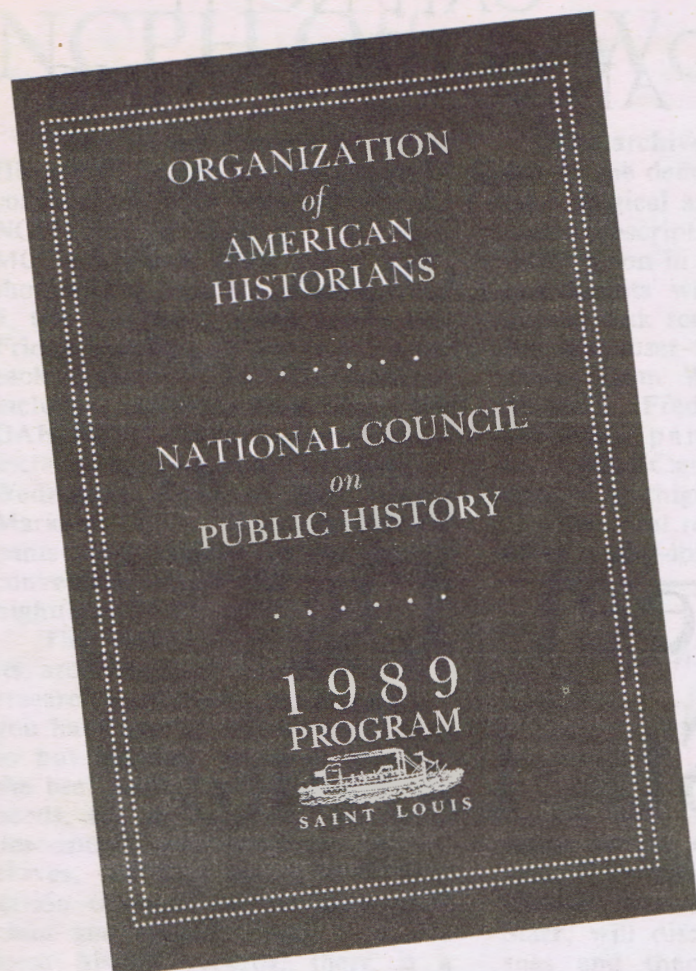


*Photos Courtesy Western Historical Collection, University of Missouri-St. Louis (above); Missouri Historical Society (right).*

**The Gateway Arch under construction, 1964. Art Witman Collection (above); Crowd waiting at St. Louis Levee for Lindbergh to fly over, 1927 (right).**







# St. Louis Program to Emphasize "Consciousness and Society"

Richard Wightman Fox

The 1989 OAH Annual Meeting will be held Thursday, April 6 to Sunday, April 9, 1989, at the Adam's Mark Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. This year we will be meeting jointly with the National Council on Public History. Some NCPH workshops begin April 5. The OAH Program Committee has worked hard to assemble a provocative set of sessions, panels, workshops, and films in keeping with our overall theme of "consciousness and society." My thanks to Edward Ayers, Evelyn Brooks, David Hollinger, Michael McGerr, Joan Shelley Rubin, and Sean Wilentz for their labor and their imagination.

The November 1988 *Newsletter* gave details on many major sessions in social, cultural, and intellectual history; five panels on key texts in American historiography, with responses by their authors John Hope Franklin, Edmund Morgan, Robert Wiebe, and Henry May; and several sessions on 20th century wars, including the Thursday night (April 6) plenary panel on "History and Memory: The Living and Reliving of World War II" with senior historians David Brion Davis, Carl Degler, John Hope Franklin, Mikiso Hane, Bradford Perkins and Anne Firor Scott.

David Brion Davis's Friday evening Presidential Address, "American Equality and Foreign Revolution," promises to be a highlight of the convention, as does Barbara J. Howe's NCPH Chair address, "Reflections on an Idea: NCPH's First Decade," also Friday evening.

There is much more. Ninety-two events are on the OAH program schedule, not counting the Focus on Teaching Day events, committee meetings, informal sessions, and meal functions. NCPH has put together its own sessions, workshops, and tours; they will be inter-listed in the *Program*. The OAH program is exceptionally rich in southern, black, labor, and

women's history. At least one session in each field is scheduled for each meeting time, which includes Thursday afternoon. Some examples:

In southern history, Winthrop Jordan, Armstead Robinson, Thomas Davis, and Peter Kolchin will discuss "Slave Revolt and the Civil War South," Paul Clemens, Steven Hahn, Jack Kirby, Barbara Fields, and Gavin Wright will cover "Capitalism and Southern History" from the 17th century to the 20th, and Joan Cashin, Mary Stovall, Michael Johnson, Don Doyle, and Jan Lewis will look at "Planter Families and Kinship Networks in the Old Southwest."

In black history, in addition to the panel on John Hope Franklin's *From Slavery to Freedom*, sessions will include "Black Churches and the Great Migration" (Allan Ballard, Milton Sernett, Robert Gregg, Evelyn Brooks, and Randall Burkett), "Race and Religion in the Old Southwest" (Randy Sparks, Harriet Amos, David Bailey, Charles Wilson, and Clarence Mohr), and "Race and Class in a New South City" (Thomas Hanchett, Janette Greenwood, David Goldfield, Stuart Blumin, Howard Rabinowitz).

In labor history, we will offer, among several others, "Gender and Labor History" (Ardis Cameron, Nancy Hewitt, Elizabeth Faue, David Roediger, and Susan Porter Benson), "Workers and Politics in the New Deal" (Bruce Nelson, Nelson Lichtenstein, Staughton Lynd, and Daniel Nelson), and "Labor Organization and Employer Resistance in the New South" (Clifford Kuhn, Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, Gary Fink, and Robert McMath).

Among the many women's history sessions, we have in addition to a panel on Eleanor Flexner's *Century of Struggle*, "Feminism, Ideology, and Culture in Antebellum America" (Charles Capper, Jean Matthews, Daniel Walker Howe, and Mary Kelley), "Blaming Wom-

en's History: Recent Indictments of the Profession" (Thomas Dublin, Ann Lane, Valerie Matsumoto, Bonnie Smith, and Lawrence Levine), and "Gender, Medicine, and Scientific Professionalism in America, 1880-1930" (Regina Morantz-Sanchez, Ellen More, Thomas Cole, James Reed, and Susan Reverby).

In the colonial and early republican fields there are a number of sessions, including "Participation in Early American Wars" (Allan Kulikoff, John Resch, Sylvia Frey, Thomas Purvis, and John Murrin), "Native American Women and Culture Change" (Kathryn Holland Braund, Jane Dysart, Glenda Riley, and Theda Perdue), and "The Culture of Economic Development in British North America" (Margaret Newell, Elizabeth Van Beek, Mary Schweitzer, Christine Heyrman, and Stephen Foster).

Among the many other sessions of note: Iver Bernstein, Richard Velely, Daniel Rodgers, and Barry Karl on "Democracy, Popular Control and the American State," Karen Halttunen, Patricia Cline Cohen, Roberta Senecal, Elliott Gorn, and Robert Lane on "New Approaches to American Violence," Gregory Nobles, Neal Salisbury, Peter Wood, and John Faragher on "New Perspectives on the American Frontier," Richard Etulain, Michael Malone, Patricia Nelson Limerick, and Martin Ridge on "The Historiography of the American West," John Ashworth, William Gienapp, Eric Foner, James Huston, and Sean Wilentz on "Politics and Economics Before the Civil War," Helen Manning Hunter, Daniel Raff, Michael Bernstein, Charles Kindleberger, and John Garraty on "Sixty Years Since the Crash," and Mark Kornbluh, John Hansen, Brian Balogh, Michael McGerr, and Stephen Skowronek on "Uncovering the Structure of Modern American Politics."

There are many noon workshops to choose from including "Teaching the History of the Modern Civil Rights Movement" (David Garrow, Cheryl Greenberg, Martha Norman, and Peter Levy), "Teaching the History of Sexuality" (Estelle Freedom and John d'Emilio), "NATO After Forty Years" (Law-

rence Kaplan, Scott Bills, Richard Grimmett, and Walter LaFeber), "Rethinking American History: Incorporating Minority History into U.S. History" (Waldo Martin, Gail Nomura, Vicki Ruiz, Herbert T. Hoover, and Sylvia Jacobs), and "American Baseball at 150: Explorations in the History of Sport" (Bruce Kuklick, Charles Alexander, and Barbara Tischler).

Sessions put together by the National Council on Public History offer conference participants a wide array of issues and topics to explore. Four sessions examine either the collection, presentation, or analysis of war-related materials in an attempt to help commemorate the anniversaries of World War I and World War II. Three focus on the making and understanding of public policy. Museums are featured in two sessions and cultural resource management is under scrutiny in four others. Sessions on art and historical consciousness, public history collection, and taking history to the community are included as well. Of special interest, perhaps, is a session which provides a French perspective on the relationship between business and public history. Three French historians will participate and the exchange between Americans and their French counterparts should be both interesting and instructive.

The NCPH also will sponsor five (four all-day and one half-day) workshops in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. There is a fee for each workshop which varies according to the workshop selected.

Space does not permit me to offer further samples from such additional areas as urban, ethnic, immigration, legal, religious and local St. Louis history, as well as the history of science and technology, not to mention several videos and films, including a Saturday night showing of *Meet Me in St. Louis*, which will be followed by a panel discussion. Meet us in St. Louis from April 6 to 9 for an extraordinary intellectual feast. □

*Richard Wightman Fox is associate professor of history at Reed College, Portland, Oregon and chair of the 1989 OAH Program Committee.*



# Convention Information

## REGISTRATION

All persons attending the 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting (including program participants) are required to register. We encourage preregistration using the form in the 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting Program. This will save you money and allow you to avoid long lines at the convention.

The preregistration deadline is March 21. Preregistration forms postmarked March 22 and later will be held at the preregistration counter at the Adam's Mark-St. Louis; you will be charged the difference between the preregistration and registration fee in the appropriate category.

Preregistration fees:	
OAH/NCPH Member	\$35
Nonmember	\$45
Student	\$15
Unemployed Historian	\$15
Spouse of Registrant	\$15

Registration fees after March 22:	
OAH/NCPH Member	\$45
Nonmember	\$55
Student	\$20
Unemployed Historian	\$20
Spouse of Registrant	\$20

All registrants will receive at the convention a badge and a copy of the *Pocket Program*, which lists the locations of all sessions and functions. Pre-registrants may pick up badges, meal tickets, and *Pocket*

*Programs* during the hours that the convention registration counters are open. Convention materials will not be mailed.

The 1989 OAH/NCPH *Program* was sent to all OAH and NCPH members in January. New members' copies will be mailed from the OAH office until March 15. Nonmembers may purchase *Programs* for \$4.50 first-class mail, \$3.50 third-class, \$5 airmail to Canada, and \$6 airmail overseas by contacting the OAH.

## HOTEL

The Adam's Mark-St. Louis, (Fourth and Chestnut, St. Louis, Missouri 63102; 314-241-7400 or 800-231-5858), will serve as OAH and NCPH convention headquarters and will house convention registration, book exhibits, the OAH Job Registry, and all program sessions.

The hotel, which is located directly across the street from the Gateway Arch and the Mississippi River, features six restaurants and lounges, a health club, and indoor and outdoor pools, among other facilities. Enclosed parking is \$8 per day. Valet parking is also available.

Guest rooms are available at a special convention rate of \$77 single, \$89 double. Rooms at these rates will be held for the OAH and NCPH until March 6, 1989. After this date, reservation requests received at the Adam's Mark-St. Louis will be confirmed subject to

availability and current hotel rack rates. The convention rates are in effect April 3-April 12, 1989. Use the hotel reservation card and envelope inserted in your 1989 *Program* to reserve your room at the Adam's Mark-St. Louis.

An additional block of rooms is being held for the OAH and NCPH at the Holiday Inn Riverfront (200 North Fourth Street; 314-621-8200), located directly across the street from the Adam's Mark-St. Louis. Room rates are \$65 single; \$75 double. Call the Holiday Inn directly to place your reservation.

## TRAVEL/RENTAL CARS

Discounted airfares for the April 6-9 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting in St. Louis are available through the OAH's official travel agency--Roselyn Moss Travel Consultants, Inc. (RMTC). This year RMTC has negotiated special discounts with Trans World Airlines (TWA) for convention attendees traveling to St. Louis between April 3 and April 12, 1989. These fares are not available to the general public and some restrictions may apply.

RMTC's Convention Specialists will assist you in securing the lowest fares and most convenient flights available. You may pay by credit card or invoice. RMTC will mail your tickets to you. Booking through RMTC will help the OAH earn credits that reduce part of the

cost of the Annual Meeting.

RMTC has also negotiated special convention rates with Alamo Rent A Car for those who wish to have a rental car during the convention. Alamo has a wide selection of vehicles from economy (\$21 daily/\$59 weekly) to luxury (\$31 daily/\$179 weekly). These rates are for two-door models and include unlimited free mileage, automatic transmission, air conditioning, radio, and \$3,000 collision deductible.

To make your airline and/or rental car reservations, call RMTC toll free at 800-645-3437 (in New York state 516-536-3076); or use the form provided in your 1989 OAH/NCPH *Program*. RMTC is open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST.

## JOB REGISTRY

The OAH will provide a professional placement service April 6-8, 1989 at the 1989 Annual Meeting. There is no charge for use of the service for either employers or applicants. To register a position vacancy, or to register as a applicant, please use the form in your 1989 *Program* to request the appropriate registration forms.

The OAH welcomes the listing of position vacancies in universities and colleges, community colleges, secondary schools, historical agencies, publishing houses, and government. Interviewing space is provided.

## MEET US IN ST. LOUIS



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### OAH Convention Booth # 8

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# Experience St. Louis

For those who want to explore St. Louis, the following guide describes some prominent places of interest, along with restaurants and nightspots. For information regarding walking tours, public transportation, and cab fares stop at the information table of the National Council on Public History.

## RIVERFRONT/ LACLEDE'S LANDING

In the 1760s, Madame Marie Terese Chouteau, one of St. Louis's most formidable early residents, stored her grain on the edge of town. Her barn stood on the site of what is now the Adam's Mark Hotel. For the first fifty years, most St. Louisans lived and did business between that point and the river. The original village is now gone. What the 1849 fire did not destroy or eager entrepreneurs replace was cleared away, beginning in the 1930s, to make room for redevelopment and what became the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial with the magnificent Saarinen Arch. The Arch is now St. Louis's biggest tourist attraction, but the historically-minded visitor can look about with care and gain a sense of St. Louis's riverfront past.

Along the riverfront the current collection of steamboats of varying authenticity do little to evoke the image of St. Louis as a nineteenth century river city. But a stroll along the rebuilt riverfront is pleasant and dining on the ersatz riverboat, *Lt. Robert E. Lee*, is an enjoyable tourist experience. The riverboat *Huck Finn* offers narrated cruises up and down a stretch of the river.

A walk onto the historic Eads Bridge (pedestrian traffic is permitted) and a look back at the city reveals late twentieth century St. Louis to the left and a patch of late nineteenth century St. Louis to the right. The Eads bridge, in fact, served as a kind of barrier saving from demolition a three block area to its north. Here are fine examples of the cast-iron front commercial buildings that once lined the entire riverfront. Many now house bars and restaurants.

### RESTAURANTS/TAVERNS

There are many adequate and reasonably priced restaurants and entertainment establishments on Laclede's Landing, located between the Eads and King bridges. *Mississippi Nights* (914 N. 1st, 421-3853) usually has the best and most varied local and nationally known groups (rick, reggae, and new wave). Also on the Landing, the *Blarney Stone* (716 N. 1st, 231-8171) offers Irish folk music, and *Muddy Waters* (724 N. 1st, 421-5335) features blues. Among the restaurants: *2nd Street Diner* (721 N. 2nd, 436-2222) features seafood and steak in a 1930s art-deco atmosphere; *Hannegan's* (719 N. 2nd, 241-8877), decorated in the leathery green and burnished

mahogany of a 1930s Senate caucus room, specializes in stuffed double-rib pork chops and Irish stew; the *Old Spaghetti Factory* (727 N. 1st, 621-0276), a family restaurant featuring antiques, stained glass and an authentic "trolley car" dining area; and *Uncle Sam's Plankhouse* (710 N. 2nd, 421-0000) which offers custom-cut aged steaks cooked over charcoal.

## CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

The Adam's Mark Hotel fronts on 4th Street, which in colonial days marked the outer limits of St. Louis. Beyond 4th Street lay the village common fields. Fort San Carlos, hastily built by the Spanish in 1798 to repel an attack by Indian allies of the British, stood one block southwest on the present site of the Marriott Pavilion Hotel.

During the 19th century, St. Louis expanded up the slope from the river and on to the rolling prairie beyond. The central business district moved west to 4th Street after the Great Fire of 1849. A new, neoclassic county courthouse (1839-1862), now called the *Old Courthouse*, completed this downtown nexus of political and economic power. Its rotunda, capped by a cast iron dome (a daring engineering feat in 1859) is well worth a visit. Louis Sullivan's glorious *Wainwright Building* (1892), now a state office complex, is only a few blocks north (7th-8th, Chestnut-Pine).

When railroads supplanted the river in the city's economic life after the 1870s, St. Louisans turned the axis of downtown ninety degrees away from the river to parallel the rail yards immediately south of Market Street. *Union Station* (1820 Market Street), designed by Theodore Link, opened in 1894. It was at one time the busiest passenger terminal in the nation. Declining rapidly in the mid-twentieth century, Amtrak abandoned the derelict station in 1978. In 1985, *Union Station* was brought back to life as a marketplace, hotel, and entertainment complex.

### RESTAURANTS/TAVERNS

Downtown offers a variety of restaurants and nightspots. The *Cafe de France* (410 Olive St., 231-2204) offers excellent classic-oriented haute cuisine. Very expensive, and worth it. *Richard Perry* (3265 N. Jefferson, 771-4100), a small, elegant restaurant, features a broad menu that varies seasonally. Mesquite and cajun cooking is offered at *Walter's* (St. Louis Centre, 515 N. 6th, 421-4222). The *Missouri Bar and Grill* (701 N. Tucker, 231-2234) caters to local journalists and stays open until 3 a.m. *La Sala* (513 Olive, 231-5620) is a stylish Mexican restaurant with an intimate courtyard setting, and *Miss Hullin's Cafeteria* (1103 Locust, 436-0840) offers good fare, moder-

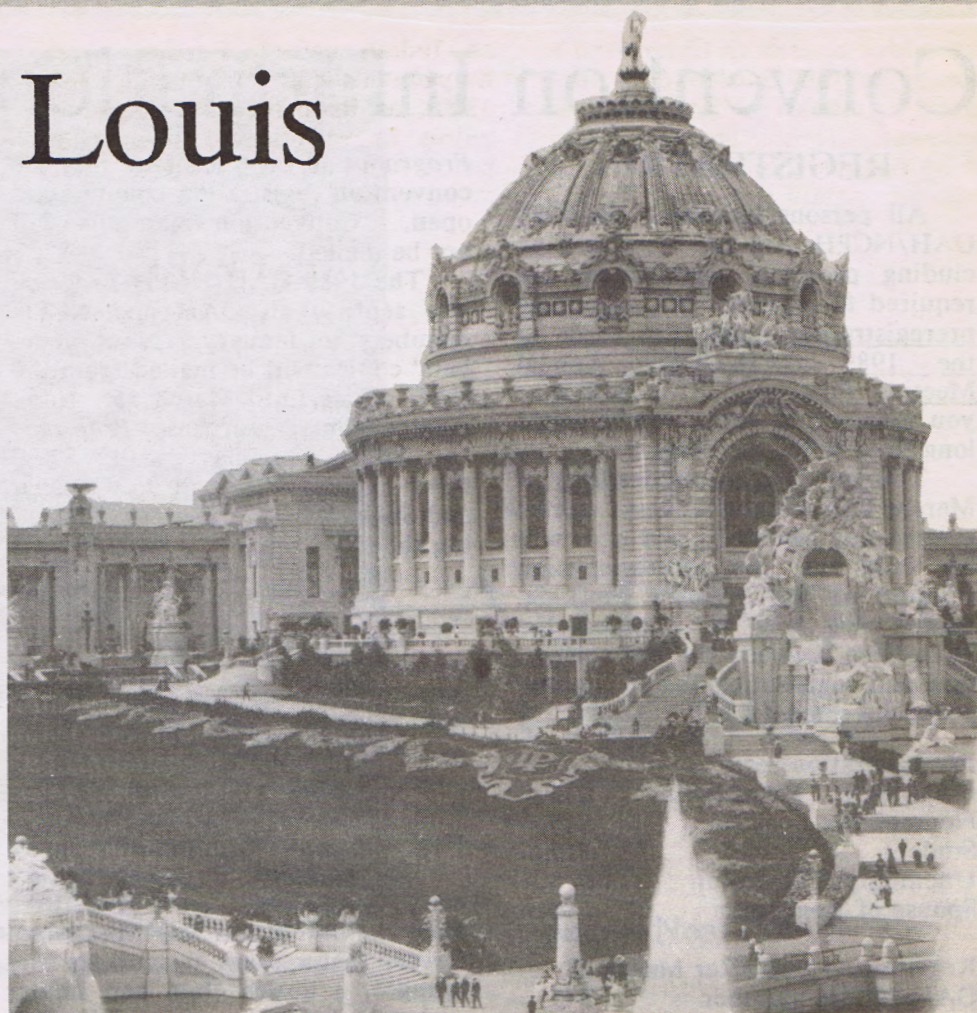


Photo Courtesy Missouri Historical Society.

**Festival Hall and Cascades from Northeast, 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition.**

ately priced. *Tony's* (826 N. Broadway, 231-7007) is very elegant and expensive, but worth it.

## SOULARD MARKET/ HISTORIC DISTRICT

Immediately south of downtown, the Soulard area perpetuates the name of Antoine Soulard, an eighteenth century French landowner. Although the area is now delineated principally by interstate highway placement, public housing projects, and urban renewal politics, it preserves the city's best example of a nineteenth century working-class neighborhood.

Development in Soulard began after the city of St. Louis annexed the area in 1841. Emigre brewmeisters congregated in the district in order to store their beer in the region's cool limestone caverns. First generation Soulard residents, largely immigrant Germans and Bohemians, worked in the nearby breweries and factories. When their descendants moved to the suburbs in the mid-twentieth century, poor rural white migrants took their place. Much of the area, particularly around the market, has been rehabilitated for office space and luxury apartments.

*Soulard Market* (Carroll and Lafayette; 7th and 9th) is the focal point of the northern end of the Historic District. The last functioning public market in the city, Soulard's central shops and produce stalls are open daily. South of the market, streets are lined with working-class row houses some dating from the 1850s.

At the southern end of the Historic District are the *Anheuser Busch* brewery and the old *Federal Arsenal*. The *Anheuser Busch Brewhouse* (1892) and the round *Clydesdale Stable* (1885) are architectural gems. The old Arsenal,

once the main military supply depot for the trans-Mississippi West, is now the top-secret Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. Although closed to the public, several of its original 1830s limestone buildings are visible from Lyon Park. Antique hunters will find 27 shops clustered along six blocks of Cherokee west of Lemp street.

### RESTAURANTS/TAVERNS

Dining and entertainment establishments in the Soulard area are many and varied. The *Broadway Oyster Bar* (736 S. Broadway, 621-9606) features cajun dishes and blues and jazz music; *John D. McGurk's Irish Pub* (12th and Russell, 776-8309) provides good bar food and superb traditional Irish music. *Soulard's Restaurant* (1731 S. 7th, 241-7956) offers nouvelle cuisine; *Adolfo's New Mexico Kitchen* (2101 Menard, 771-8641) features Latino borderlands dishes.

## MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN/TOWER GROVE PARK

West of the Soulard District are *Tower Grove Park* and the adjoining *Missouri Botanical Garden*. In 1819, a nineteen year old Englishman named Henry Shaw came to St. Louis to sell hardware. In less than two decades he became quite wealthy. Resolving to turn a portion of his new fortune to the public's benefit, he created the Botanical Garden in 1859 and *Tower Grove Park* in 1873. His *Tower Grove House*, situated on the Garden's grounds, is open to the public.

Shaw's inspiration for the Missouri Botanical Garden, popularly known as Shaw's Garden, derived from his admiration for the English Royal Gardens at Kew. With guidance from Dr. George Engelmann, a noted physician and taxonomist,



Shaw added a research library and a museum to the Garden and purchased extensive horticultural specimens. Today, Shaw's Garden and its famous Climatron, a geodesic dome, contain the largest variety of plants in the Western Hemisphere. Sculptures by Alexander Calder and Henry Moore grace the landscape.

Henry Shaw originally conceived of Tower Grove Park as a Victorian walking park. With the help of James Gurney, formerly of Kew Gardens, he succeeded. The park, now 225 acres, contains over twenty thousand trees of great variety, many quite rare.

#### RESTAURANTS

Several distinctive restaurants are located near Tower Grove Park. The **Olive Tree Cafe** (3131 S. Grand) is Middle Eastern in character; **Pearl and Ray's** (3141 S. Grand, 773-9653) is solidly Middle Western. The **Manila Cafe** (3161 S. Grand, 421-4966) offers Filipino dishes, and the **King and I** (3226 S. Grand, 771-1777) is a Thai restaurant.

#### MID-TOWN/ CENTRAL WEST END

North of the Grand Boulevard entrance to Tower Grove Park is the region known as Mid-Town. The area is dominated by St. Louis University although it is also the location of the **Fox Theater** and **Powell Symphony Hall**. Built in the 1920s as a movie palace, the Fox is now beautifully restored. Powell is home to the **St. Louis Symphony Orchestra**.

Directly west of Mid-Town is the city's Central West End, a blend of elegant turn-of-the-century private streets and modern high rise apartments and condominiums. A walk along Euclid from Olive St. to Forest Park Blvd. reveals most of the area's character and distinctiveness.

A visit to the Central West End should also include a stroll through some of the area's private places. Pedestrians can enter **Pershing** and **Hortense Place** off Euclid Avenue. By far the grandest places, **Portland** and **Westmorland**, can be entered on foot from Kings highway. The carefully crafted insularity of these private places did not entirely protect them from the flight to the suburbs, but their survival undeniably provided the base upon which much of the renewed confidence in city life now rests.

#### RESTAURANTS/TAVERNS

Eating and drinking establishments abound in the Central West End. **Balaban's** (405 N. Euclid, 361-8085) offers a pleasant view from its sidewalk cafe to go along with its continental dishes. Nearby are the **Silk Road** (510 N. Euclid, 367-9370), an oriental restaurant, and **Llywelyn's Pub** (4747 McPherson, 361-3003), which features a comfortable Welsh-style pub atmosphere. **Duff's** restaurant (392 N. Euclid, 361-0522) offers a pleasing intellectual ambience. Next to Duff's is **Kopperman's** cozy delicatessen. The **Bar Italia** (4656 Maryland, 361-7010) successfully recreates the style and substance of

an Italian cafe. Further south, **Empanada's** (32 N. Euclid, 367-8300), as its name suggests, specializes in varieties of meat filled pastries and offers a creative dinner menu as well.

#### FOREST PARK

Forest Park, the nation's third largest city park, officially opened on July 25, 1876. As befits its name, the park's planners left the nearly 1,400 hundred acres in a largely virginal state. Only a fragment of the park, Kennedy Forest, is still in this original condition. In 1904 the park served as the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis's World's Fair.

The present-day look of Forest Park, and the major cultural institutions in it, date from the fair. After the exposition closed, landscape architect George Kessler redesigned the park. Only the Palace of Fine Arts, specifically designed for subsequent service as the city's art museum, remains of the original exhibition buildings. In 1907, with voter approval of tax support, the **St. Louis Art Museum** expanded, gradually assembling a notable collection of world art. Americanists will find its large pre-Columbian and later Indian collections impressive, along with important works by George Caleb Bingham and Carl Wimar.

The **St. Louis Zoo** is another of the exposition's legacies. For the fair, the Smithsonian Institution created a walk-through flight cage, still a zoo highlight. Another fruit of the exposition is the **Jefferson Memorial Building**, which houses the Missouri Historical Society. Remarkably enough, the fair ended in the black.

#### THE HILL

South of Forest Park is "The Hill," St. Louis's traditional Italian neighborhood. Known for its colorful atmosphere, the neighborhood is noted for fire hydrants painted in the colors of the Italian flag, bocce courts, groceries—including **Digregorio's** (5200 Daggett) and **Viviano's** (5139 Shaw)—and above all, its excellent restaurants.

#### RESTAURANTS

**Cunetto's House of Pasta** (5453 Magnolia, 781-1135), offers excellent family-style dining; **Giovanni's** (5201 Shaw, 772-5958), is elegant and refined.

*Most of the material for the Convention Supplement was solicited and edited by Louis Gerteis, Professor of History, University of Missouri-St. Louis, and Chair, 1989 OAH Publicity Committee. Committee members and contributors include: Katherine Corbett, Missouri Historical Society; William Maltby, University of Missouri-St. Louis; Howard Miller, University of Missouri-St. Louis; James Neal Primm, University of Missouri-St. Louis; Kenneth Winn, Washington University; and John Works, University of Missouri-St. Louis. They deserve many thanks for their hard work and effort to enlighten us about St. Louis and its engaging history.*

## St. Louis Attractions

#### WALKING DISTANCE FROM ADAM'S MARK

##### Gateway Arch

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Park Service, 425-4465. The 630-foot Gateway Arch is the nation's tallest memorial. Designed by noted architect, Eero Saarinen, it commemorates the role St. Louis played in our nation's westward expansion. A passenger tram carries visitors to an observation room at the top. Tram hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Admission: \$2.50 adults, 50 cents children. Visit early in the day as tickets are often sold out before the end of the day.

##### Gateway Riverboat Cruises

St. Louis Levee, Below Gateway Arch, 621-4040. One hour cruises are offered daily April 1 through December 1 aboard a replica of a 19th century steamboat. Frequent departures 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission: \$6 adults, \$3 children 12 and under.

##### Fostaire Heliport

400 L. K. Sullivan Blvd., 421-5440. Helicopter rides are available for those who want a "birds eye" view of St. Louis. The heliport is moored on the St. Louis levee. Flights daily from 10:00 a.m. until dusk. All flights subject to proper flying weather.

**Soldiers' Memorial Military Museum** 1315 Chestnut, 622-4550. Exhibits include uniforms, photographs, weaponry, war souvenirs and regalia. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. Admission free.

**American Institute of Architects** The Lammert Building, 911 Washington Avenue, Suite 225, 621-3484. Everything you would like to know about architecture in St. Louis can be found here. Special exhibits are featured throughout the year. Open 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. Admission free.

##### Campbell House Museum

1508 Locust St., 421-0325. A mid-Victorian townhouse which contains all of its original furnishings. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday; noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission: \$2 adults, 50 cents children.

##### Atrium Gallery

815 Olive, Old Post Office Building. 621-1066. A commercial art gallery representing contemporary artists who are active regionally and nationally. Atrium features monthly one-person shows in a large exhibition gallery, plus smaller group shows of gallery artists in adjacent areas. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday; noon to 5 p.m. Saturday.

**Eugene Field House & Toy Museum** 634 S. Broadway, 421-4689. What child or adult has never heard the poem "Little Boy Blue" written by Eugene Field. His home, as a child, is now a children's museum with extensive collections of antique toys and dolls. It is registered by the Department of Interior, National Park Service, as a historic landmark. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday; noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission: \$1.50 adults, 50 cents children 12 and under.

##### First Street Forum (arts center)

555 Washington Avenue, 421-3791. A multi-purpose center for the arts which offers six to seven art exhibitions each year. Exhibits feature contemporary, historic, and civic themes through paintings, sculpture, photography, video, and fine crafts made by internationally known artists. The Forum also has a museum shop and resource library. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission free.

##### Laclede Landing

Nestled between the Eads and King Bridges on the St. Louis Riverfront just north of the Gateway Arch, 241-5860. Cobblestone streets and cast iron streetlamps surround dozens of century-old buildings housing offices, small shops and boutiques, unusual restaurants and a collection of nightspots that make this one of St. Louis' premiere entertainment districts. This revitalized 19th-century warehouse neighborhood is situated on the last remaining example of the original street pattern laid out when St. Louis was founded as a French trading village in 1764.

##### Old Courthouse

11 North 4th St., 425-4465. One of the oldest historic buildings still standing in downtown St. Louis. The nationally significant Dred Scott case began here. Five museum galleries on St. Louis history; two restored courtrooms; files, guided tours, and a museum sales area are available. Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. Admission free.

##### St. Louis Union Station

1820 Market St., 421-6655. A National Historic Landmark. First opened in 1894, Union Station has been restored and redeveloped as a festive marketplace with over 100 specialty shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues, as well as a major hotel.

**Museum of Westward Expansion** Underground beneath the Gateway Arch, 425-4465. Exhibits depict the hardships of the westward trek of pioneers. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Admission free.

See St. Louis Attractions, page 7





Photo Courtesy Western Historical Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

The March on Washington Committee protesting job discrimination at Carter Carburetor, a World War II defense contractor. August, 1942. Art Witman Collection

At this place Mr. Leclef (Laclede) the principal Indian trader resides, who takes so good Measures, that the whole Trade of the Missouri that of the Mississippi Northwards, and that of the Nations near La Baye, Lake Michigan, and St. Josephs, by the Illinois River, is brought to him.

Captain Harry Gordon,  
British Detachment,  
Fort de Chartres,  
August 1766

For more than two centuries, St. Louisans have stressed their geographical advantages. Missouri's first Senator, Thomas Hart Benton saw his city astride the passage to India in 1820 and at the entrance to the garden of the world in 1850. During the post Civil War decades, Logan U. Reavis's *St. Louis: The Future Great City of the World* thrilled local hearts, though the vision faded after a western attempt to relocate the national capital in St. Louis failed. The "Future Great" became a local joke, but the belief in locational advantage was confirmed often enough to keep it current. According to James McDonnell, he chose St. Louis for his aircraft company in 1939 because the city lay "smack in the middle" of the country. Local publicists in the 1980s seldom fail to note that the national center of population is nearby.

A gateway for western traders and settlers from the beginning of the nineteenth century, St. Louis by 1850 was a hustling city of 77,000 --a first market for western furs and skins, Minnesota lumber, Missouri and Illinois grain and livestock, and Galena-Dubuque and Missouri minerals. From its station at the highest point on the Mississippi River below which there are no rapids, St. Louis had become a transportation breakpoint. Large steamboats from the Ohio River and New Orleans discharged their north- and west-bound cargoes for

transfer to smaller vessels, and the exchange was reversed on the downstream trip. In 1857, steamboat arrivals at St. Louis outnumbered arrivals at New Orleans or Cincinnati by 25 percent and the city led the nation in steamboat ownership and in manufacturing steamboat engines.

As the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad crept toward St. Louis from Cincinnati in 1855, the need for a Mississippi River bridge was obvious, but a wooden bridge such as those on the river to the north would not have survived the fierce currents and ice-jams of the narrow channel at St. Louis. Early hopes for the construction of an iron bridge faded with the failure of a local banking house, and St. Louis entered the Civil War dependent on

railroad system, second nationally to Chicago in traffic volume. The city doubled in population in the next twenty-five years, to 575,000 in 1900, and became legitimately the nation's fourth city, having become fourth overall in industrial production while retaining its role as an agricultural market and distributing center. In 1904, the St. Louis's Fair (the Louisiana Purchase Exposition) was an artistic and financial success, surpassing Chicago's Columbian Exposition's attendance record, a result devoutly desired by Mayor Rolla Wells, who did the counting. St. Louis retained its fourth-city rank in 1910 with a 20 percent increase in population, to 687,000. Manufacturing was up by 79 percent and employment by 31 percent. There were two major-

*Despite obsessive local comparisons with Chicago, however, St. Louis pulsed with energy during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.*

ferry boats for transportation to the Illinois shore. Despite the Union army's huge appetite for supplies at its western headquarters, the Civil War was disastrous for the St. Louis economy. With commerce crippled by war nearly half of the city's wholesale and commission houses went out of business. Trade picked up in 1864, but Chicago drummers had captured the upper Midwest markets. Although German and Irish immigration swelled the city's population to 161,000 by 1860, immigration was slow during the rest of the decade, and only imaginative census-taking kept St. Louis ahead of Chicago in 1870.

Despite obsessive local comparisons with Chicago, however, St. Louis pulsed with energy during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The completion of the great Eads Bridge in 1874 made St. Louis the hub of the southwestern

league baseball teams, a one-million population club, and a small army of progressive reformers promoting the "City Beautiful."

Beneath the surface of optimism, bitterness and distrust divided the city. New immigrants and blacks remained relatively voiceless, but the German, Bohemian, and Irish middle- and working-classes resented and resisted the big banks and the transportation monopoly which controlled the city. These discontented groups made common cause with social-justice progressives to successfully challenge the Terminal Railroad Association's control of travel and trade across the Eads toll bridge by passing bond issues for the construction of a Municipal Free Bridge, which opened in 1917. Another progressive goal, charter reform, passed by a narrow margin in 1914 despite the opposition of ethnic leaders who

## St. Louis: A Historical Overview

James Neal Primm

denounced the changes as another "Big Cinch" (big business and bankers) scheme. Indeed, charter reform did nothing to reduce elite control. In addition, the new charter (which had been supported by blacks) promptly became an instrument of a reactionary racial policy. New black arrivals from the Lower Mississippi Valley and the example of new race laws in Baltimore and elsewhere stimulated a widening segregationist movement in St. Louis. After a federal injunction nullified an initiative petition which segregated housing, churches, and dance halls, restrictive covenants emerged as the principal means of maintaining segregation. James T. Bush, Sr., a leading Negro real estate broker in St. Louis, led the fight against the racially discriminatory restrictive covenants and laid the groundwork for *Shelley v. Kraemer* (1948), a landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision which declared such covenants unenforceable.

St. Louis boosters had banner years in 1926 and 1927. After a quarter of a century without a pennant for either the Browns or the Cardinals, the Cardinals won the National League pennant in 1926 and went on to defeat the powerful Yankees of Ruth and Gehrig in the World Series. Less than a year later, Charles Lindbergh backed financially by St. Louis businessmen, immortalized the city's booster slogan when he and his *Spirit of St. Louis* completed the first solo, nonstop, transatlantic flight. The Depression years took a heavy toll, however. Despite its diversified economy, which included major chemical, electrical manufacturing, and automobile assembly plants as well as the older shoe and clothing manufacturing and wholesale firms, St. Louis' share of national manufacturing output dropped to less than two percent in the 1930s for the first time in more than a half-century. By 1939, only 70 percent of its pre-depression output had



been recovered, less than either Detroit or Pittsburgh. Only the resumption of brewing in 1933 and the growth in electrical manufacturing prevented a steeper decline. In 1940, for the first time since it became a city, St. Louis recorded a loss in population. In the previous five years 80 percent of new construction in the metropolitan area had been outside of the city. A new era had begun.

Although St. Louis reached its all-time high in population in 1950, at 856,796 (double its 1988 population), its share of the metropolitan area's total population dropped from 57 to 51 percent. Blacks had increased in number by 47 percent since 1940, to 18 percent of the city's population. By 1951, five federally-funded public housing projects were under construction in the city. On the northwestern downtown fringe, the Pruitt-Igoe complex opened with much fanfare in 1954 and 1955. Composed of 33 eleven-story buildings, Pruitt-Igoe experienced trouble from the start. There was little recreational space for thousands of children, no nearby shopping areas or health services, inadequate public transportation, and few close-in job opportunities. Crime and vandalism soon overwhelmed the high-rise structures and by 1971, 16 of the Pruitt-Igoe buildings were empty and only 600 families continued to live in the complex's 3,000 units. The entire project was demolished in 1975.

Although Pruitt-Igoe would become the most visible symbol of a national failure in public housing and related urban renewal programs, St. Louisans in the 1950s and 1960s remained optimistic about a wide range of revitalization projects. "Civic Progress, Inc.," an elite band of business leaders, brought somewhat greater focus to the traditional turn-of-the-century "Big Cinch." Following Civic Progress's leadership, voters approved a

developers and big business while shifting the tax burden to homeowners and small businesses and reducing school tax revenues in the process. On the positive side, despite the abatements, tax revenues rose and investors insisted that they could not afford to build in the city without the inducements offered by the Missouri law. East of the downtown expressway, the site of the original village of St. Louis became a national park. The Gateway

broke up and manufacturers chose suburban sites for their plants. In the 1970s, St. Louis moved rapidly from a manufacturing toward a primarily service-based economy. At the urging of Civil Progress, city voters approved a \$25 million bond issue in 1972 for the construction of a downtown convention center. In 1977, the Convention Center opened for business and a new cycle of downtown urban renewal began fueled by out-of-town real estate investment and highly favorable federal tax laws. The famous Wainwright building, designed by Louis Sullivan, survived this phase of redevelopment but less renowned examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century urban architecture came down to make room for a new mall (stretching west from the Old Court House to the Civil Courts building) and for new glass towers and hotels. Preservation efforts had greater appeal outside of the downtown area as the redevelopment of Laclede's Landing, Union Station, Soular Market, Tower Grove Park, and the Central West End succeeded in large measure because of historic architecture. The legacy of St. Louis' past continues to reside substantially in its distinctive neighborhoods. □

*James Neal Primm is professor of history at University of Missouri-St. Louis, and member of the 1989 OAH Convention Publicity Committee.*

## *Hundreds of middle-class houses were razed in the path of the expressways that converged at the central river front.*

variety of renewal projects in 1955 by margins averaging six to one. Slum clearance, freeway construction, and library and zoo expansion headed the list of popular projects. The centerpiece of St. Louis redevelopment in the 1960s was Civic Center, the heart of which is Busch Stadium. As with Civic Center, most of the downtown area's redevelopment was energized by creative use of Missouri's Urban Development Corporation Act which extended to private corporations the power of eminent domain in areas declared "blighted" by the city government, and authorized 25 year tax abatements to encourage rehabilitation and new construction. Critics argued that this procedure enriched

Arch, the city's major symbol for visitors, was completed in 1965 as the capstone of the National Park Service's river front renewal effort.

Since 1950, St. Louis suffered a 50 percent loss of population. Two-thirds of the population growth of St. Louis County and other surrounding counties came from people leaving the city. The civic improvements of the 1950s contributed to the early stages of the general exodus. Hundreds of middle-class houses were razed in the path of the expressways that converged at the central river front. Their displaced residents and a lot of their neighbors headed for the suburbs. With new highways, industrial concentrations in St. Louis

## St. Louis Attractions

*From page 5*

### **St. Louis Mercantile Library Association**

510 Locust, 621-0670. Founded in 1846, it is the oldest circulating library west of the Mississippi River. In addition to a large collection of rare books, specializing in general Americana, the American West, railroading, and river transportation, the Library holds a large photo to print collection of national significance. Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday.

### **St. Louis Public Library, Central Library**

1301 Olive, 241-2288. Holds circulating and reference collections numbering 3.9 million items. Special collections include St. Louis history, genealogy, federal documents, U.S. patents, art, and the Julia Davis Afro-American history collection. The 1912 Italianate building also houses an art gallery and the Steedman Architectural Library. Hours: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday through Friday; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday.

### **National Bowling Hall of Fame and Museum**

8th & Walnut Sts., 231-6340. State-of-the-art sports facility salutes bowling's history from ancient Egypt to the present. Exhibits include visitor-activated computers and functioning old-time alleys. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday; noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission: \$3 adults, \$2

seniors, \$1.50 children 12 and under.

### **Golden Showboat**

700 L. K. Sullivan Blvd., 621-3311. Features cabaret theatre performances throughout the year. Broadway musicals such as Fats Waller's "Ain't Misbehavin'" and the musical comedy "Nunsense" are the type of entertainment you can expect. Buffet dinner available. Call for current acts.

### **The Admiral**

Riverfront, foot of Washington, 436-SHIP. A one-of-a-kind art deco entertainment center which features dining, music, and shows, as well as an array of boutiques.

## **TRANSPORTATION NECESSARY**

### **National Museum of Transport**

3015 Barrett Station Rd., 965-7998. Sixty vintage locomotives are featured, along with many other vehicles. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Admission: \$2 adults, \$1 children 12 and under.

### **Laumeier Sculpture Park**

Geyer & Rott Roads, 821-1209. One of two contemporary sculpture parks in the United States. Has nature trails as well as a gallery which features exhibitions in contemporary art. Hours: 8 a.m. to 1/2 hour past sunset. Gallery hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday through Saturday; noon to 5 p.m. Sunday.

### **Anheuser-Busch Brewery**

13th & Lynch, 577-2626. Complimentary hour-long tours take visitors to the World Famous Clydesdale stables, Historic Brewhouse, Bevo Bottling Plant, and the Hospitality Room where complimentary samples of Anheuser-Busch products are offered. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Closed Sundays.

### **The Fabulous Fox Theatre**

527 North Grand, 534-1678. Opened in 1929 as one of the most beautiful movie palaces in the country. Restored in 1982, the theatre now features Broadway shows, Las Vegas entertainers, and rock and jazz concerts. Call for current acts. Tours are available Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10:30 a.m.; \$2 per person. Advance reservations required.

### **St. Louis Art Museum**

Forest Park, 721-0067. The museum was the Fine Arts Palace of the 1904 World's Fair, and is today considered among the top ten art museums in the country. Hours: 1:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Tuesday; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday through Sunday.

### **Missouri Historical Society**

Jefferson Memorial Building, Lindell Blvd. & DeBaliviere (in Forest Park), 361-1424. Features exhibits on the history of St. Louis, the state of Missouri, and the American West. Also has extensive collection of firearms, period costumes, and Lindbergh memorabilia. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday. Admission free.

### **Bardenheir Wine Cellars**

1019 Skinker Pkwy., 862-1400. Sample Missouri premium wines and natural juices at Missouri's largest winery, founded in 1873. Complimentary tours are available by appointment only.

### **Missouri Botanical Garden**

4344 Shaw, 577-5100. One of the most beautiful and unique botanical gardens in the United States. It was founded in 1859 by Henry Shaw, and is now a National Historic Landmark. Features the Climatron, the world's first geodesic domed greenhouse, the largest traditional Japanese Garden in North America, and the historical Tower Grove House (1849). Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Admission: \$1 adults, free for children 12 and under. Wednesday and Saturday free until noon.

### **St. Louis Science Center — Forest Park**

5100 Clayton Avenue (in Forest Park), 289-4400. The Center is the first phase of a major science center in St. Louis, and one of the city's most popular new attractions. Features the McDonnell Star Theatre with computerized planetarium projection, hands-on science exhibits, the Discovery Room, Science Showplace, and Science Park, a pioneering new concept in outdoors science exhibits. Exhibits, Science Showplace and parking are free. There are nominal charges for admission to the Star Theatre and the Discovery Room. Open daily year-round. Call 289-4444 for information on hours, show times, and prices.



# NCPH Offers Workshops at Convention

The National Council on Public History will offer five workshops in conjunction with the 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting in St. Louis, MO, April 6-9, 1989. One workshop will be held Wednesday, April 5, two Thursday, April 6, and two Friday, April 7. There is a fee for each workshop. This fee does not include preregistration for the OAH/NCPH convention nor does it include lodging on Tuesday or Wednesday night at the Adam's Mark-St. Louis. Workshop participants may register at the hotel's convention rates for the extra night(s).

The workshops focus on exhibits, archives, local records, litigation research, and media production. If you have ever wondered about how to put together effective exhibits, the best media production for your needs, the mysteries of automated description and retrieval in archives, the how and why of litigation research, or the most efficient and effective way to utilize local history records, there is a NCPH workshop for you.

"Exhibitions From Start to Finish" will feature Felice Lamden from Lynch Museum Services and the curatorial staff of the Missouri Historical Society. Lamden and the MHS staff will answer all your questions about planning an exhibit and working effectively with both academic and design consultants.

The archives workshop will focus on the demonstration of current technological applications for automated description and retrieval of information in archives. Workshop participants will learn about laser optical disk scanning technology in the Anheuser-Busch corporate archives from William Vollmar and his staff. Frederick L. Honart will inform participants about MicroMARC:amc software developed at Michigan State University.

The local records workshop will offer a day-long examination of a

of local records by historians.

The litigation support workshop will focus on what litigation support is, what steps it involves, when attorneys might request historians to assist in it, and the differences between it and traditional historical research. The instructors will be Shelly Bookspan and Rebecca Conard of PHR Associates and Karen Smith of the Salt River Project.

Finally, the media production workshop examines the "do's and don'ts" of the production of videos, films, and slides. Dan Sipe, a his-

one is included in the OAH/NCPH conference program. Send in your registration forms early. You do not want to miss out on these opportunities. For more information, contact Patricia Mooney-Melvin, Department of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204; telephone 501-569-3235. □

## Legal and Litigation Support Workshop

Wed., April 5, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.  
Fee: \$125 NCPH members/\$150 nonmembers

## Automated Description and Information Retrieval in Archives

Thurs., April 6, 1:00-4:00 p.m.  
Fee: \$50.00  
Enrollment limited to 20

## Exhibitions From Start to Finish

Thurs., April 6, 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.  
Fee: \$75.00  
Enrollment limited to 25

## Local History, Sources, and Audiences

Friday, April 7, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.  
Fee: \$75.00  
Enrollment limited to 25

## The Do's and Don'ts of Presenting History on Video, Film, and Slides

Friday, April 7, 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.  
Fee: \$75.00

*The workshops focus on exhibits, archives, local records, litigation research, and media production.*

range of use and management issues. Two local history experts, Carole Kammen and Raymond Starr, will discuss local history issues and themes, including what contemporary historians mean by local history, communicating local history research, and creatively using courthouse and city hall records. In addition, archivists who have been involved in surveys of state records sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission will discuss a number of issues relating to the use

of local records by historians. The litigation support workshop will focus on what litigation support is, what steps it involves, when attorneys might request historians to assist in it, and the differences between it and traditional historical research. The instructors will be Shelly Bookspan and Rebecca Conard of PHR Associates and Karen Smith of the Salt River Project. Finally, the media production workshop examines the "do's and don'ts" of the production of videos, films, and slides. Dan Sipe, a his-

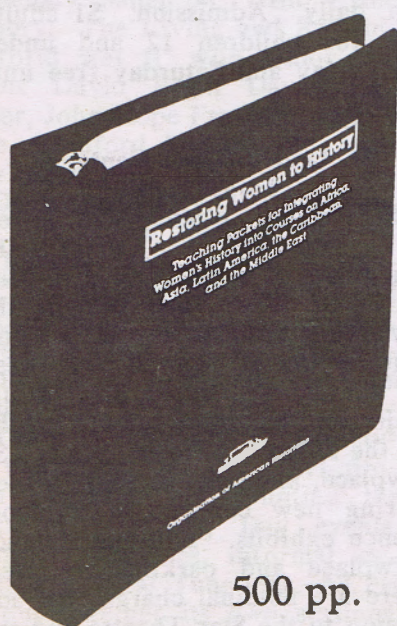
torian at the Moore College of Art in Philadelphia with a specialty in the presentation of history through film, will discuss the range of budget, technical, and creative options available for presenting and creating the past on film and video. Workshop participants will also have the opportunity to learn about, view and evaluate a number of case studies.

Workshop costs, times, and enrollment limitations are listed below. Registration forms can be obtained from the NCPH office, and

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As a *Special Introductory Offer*, the OAH is making the complete set available at a special reduced price—\$13.50. Regional sections (includes thematic introduction) are available for \$6.75 each. To order, please use the order form below. Prepayment is required. Postage and handling charges are included. The *Special Introductory Offer* expires April 1, 1989.

The project was initiated by the Women's Studies Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the OAH, with a pilot grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and completed under a three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

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