Trustees met to take up the

where Nixon received his law

has worked to broaden participa­

Committee of Duke's Board of

historians have conveyed their

more younger scholars, graduate

women, and minorities. We feel

worked with several goals in

OAH Celebrates

M. Nixon presidential library on

three weeks after it surfaced in

Duke and scholars across the

country have begun to speak out

Concern to

The 1982 OAH Program combines

reflection on the meaning of the

historian's craft with a wide

ranging presentation of the most

recent work of American histori­

ans. The Program Committee has

worked with several goals in

mind. In the interest of en­
couraging vigorous intellectual

exchange, many sessions focus on

central intellectual debates in

the profession such as the

nature of modern historical con­
sciousness or the impact of the

concensus school. We have also

minimized the number of sessions

with paper or multiple

commentators in order to en­
courage greater audience

participation. We hope that

papers will be delivered in­

formally to maximize discussion

and debate.

In addition, the committee

has worked to broaden participa­
tion in the program to include

more younger scholars, graduate

students, public historians,

women, and minorities. We feel

that this too will enrich the

discipline. A grant from the

Ford for the Improvement of

Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE)

had enabled us to generate

several sessions emphasizing the

history of black women and to

encourage the work of black

women graduate students.

The theme for 1982 "Being An

Historian: Life, Politics, Com­
munity, and Scholarship" high­
lights several sessions in each
time slot. These sessions focus

on the nature of the historian's

task and the intersection

between scholarship and the

historical context in which the

historian works. A series of

panels will bring together

historians of different genera­
tions within the same field. In

a different way, the theme in­
forms an innovative series of

workshops designed to enhance

the democratic participation of

members in the ongoing work of

the OAH. These policy workshops

will generate proposals for ways

in which the OAH can respond to

the job crisis or other aspects

of the changing nature of the

profession. Such proposals will

be discussed in a plenary ses­

sion on Friday evening follow­ing

the official business meeting.

The Program Committee, in

cooperation with the Convention

Publicity Committee, has also

encouraged sessions which take

advantage of the convention's

location in Philadelphia. There

will be a play based on the life

of Benjamin Franklin, several

sessions on Philadelphia

history, particularly appropri­

ate in light of the city's

tricentennial celebration, a

workshop on the Philadelphia

Social History Project, and

numerous tours of local museums

and historic sites.

The location furthermore

makes this an opportunity for

members to bring their families,
as there will be a wide variety

of activities available. On the

opening night there will be

play about Franklin and a film,

followed by a cabaret in the

convention hotel where OAH

members and families can meet to

talk or dance, enjoy a drink or

a bite to eat. As we examine

what it means to be historians

in the 1980s in this historic

city, we can also celebrate the

intellectual community which

sustains our work.

William Chafe and Sara Evans

Duke University

University of Minnesota

“Life Cycle” Crisis

Confronts Profession

CHANGING LIFE CYCLES OF THE

HISTORICAL PROFESSION

AND HISTORIANS

Currently the historical

profession (and the humanities

in general) are suffering from

declining undergraduate and

graduate majors, overly speci­

alized and lengthy doctoral

programs, a shrinking academic

market, fragmentation into smal­

Cont. on P. 4

fall classes began. They voted

9-2 to allot land and carry on

negotiations for a library­
museum on the Durham campus,
even though Duke's Academic

Council, the school's re­

presentative faculty senate,
passed a resolution at a special

meeting the previous day recom­

mending to the trustees that

they not proceed with the

project.

At a second special meeting

two days after classes began,
the Academic Council unani­

mously approved a resolution

introduced by History Department Chair Anne

Pilor Scott. It stated that the

Council "categorically rejects

the creation of any museum or

memorial designed to foster the

glorification of the former

Duke University Finds Nixon Library Tricky Issue

Opposition continues to grow
to the idea of putting a Richard

M. Nixon presidential library on

the campus of Duke University,

where Nixon received his law

degree in 1937. Professors at

Duke and scholars across the

country have begun to speak out

on the general question of

presidential libraries, and Duke

historians have conveyed their

concern to OAH President Gerda

Lerner and other academic

leaders about the university’s

decision to negotiate for a

library and the procedures that

have been followed.

On September 4, the Executive

Committee of Duke’s Board of

Trustees met to take up the

Nixon matter for the first time,
three weeks after it surfaced in

the press and four days before

Cont. on P. 8
Capitol Commentary

Beginning with this issue of the Newsletter, a regular column will appear updating developments affecting the vital interest of historians, in particular, and the humanities, in general. If there is a specific issue you would like to see covered, please contact the OAH several weeks before our regular publication deadline.

NHPRC Coalition

Last February, when it was first learned that the Reagan Administration planned to eliminate all funding for the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a group made up of the Committee on Federal Policy of the Association for Documentary Editing and other Washington-area historians, editors, and other interested people met to set a course of action.

An aide to Congressman David Bowen of Mississippi confirmed the group's analysis that a coalition would have a greater chance of success in a year when everyone would be clamoring to save particular programs. So after giving the Coalition a name and formulating two goals for it--reauthorization for the NHPRC and appropriation of $3 million for FY 1982--we began to seek member organizations. Many joined immediately, and by early March we had sent a mailing to over 4,000 historians, archivists, editors, soliciting their participation in a letter-writing campaign to members of Congress.

Individuals and organizations answered to this action call, and by April the reauthorization legislation (2 years at a ceiling of $3 million) had been introduced by Congressman Jack Brooks, (D-TX), in the House and Senator Charles McC. Mathias, (R-MD), had introduced the companion legislation in the Senate. The Coalition was invited to testify at the public hearings on the bill held by the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. While Field Boll of the American Philosophical Society and Gerald George of the American Association for State and Local History represented us at these hearings, Ann Morgan Campbell also spoke in favor of the bill on behalf of the Society of American Archivists.

The Coalition was pleased that the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government chose to hold public hearings on the NHPRC, despite the fact that the Office of Management and Budget had requested zero funding in FY 1982. On 12 May, testimony was given by Carol Henderson of the American Library Association, Thad Tate of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, and Michael L. Ainslie of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Since these hearings, the legislative situation has changed almost daily, and it is impossible to relate in this limited space all that has occurred. Instead we will bring you up to date.

Although the reauthorization legislation passed the Senate on 2 June, it appears that the House will not act on this bill for FY 1982. But there is funding provided for the NHPRC in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations bills in both the House and the Senate. The House ($1 million) and Senate ($3 million) figures will be sent to conference, and we are optimistic that the conference will settle on the $3 million amount.

The appropriation will save the grants program for FY 1982, because there is sufficient authority in the National Archives legislation. But this is only an interim solution, and we must be prepared to continue the fight for the long-term reauthorization of the NHPRC's programs when the House subcommittee holds hearings in late 1981 or early 1982.

As coordinators of the Coalition, we have worked to keep Coalition members and other interested organizations and individuals informed about the status of the NHPRC legislation and have made numerous contacts with members of Congress and their staffs. Some observations that we have made about influencing the machinery of Congress are:

1. Large quantities of well-written letters must reach committee and subcommittee chairs and ranking minority members to educate them on the value and importance of a program. At the same time individual Representatives and Senators should be informed of constituents' interest and actions taken. Mail should focus on one issue at a time.

2. Local or state coalitions such as the Tennessee Cultural Crisis Committee and the Massachusetts Coalition to Save Our Documentary Heritage can be extremely effective. The Tennessee see group was instrumental in obtaining the support of Senator Majority Leader Howard Baker for the NHPRC.

3. Personal contacts with committee staff members and aides in individual member's offices have proven effective and valuable, particularly in the day-to-day monitoring of the legislative process.

In summary, since the Reagan Administration considers all historical programs to be of low priority, the Coalition must continue its work. The broad-based support that the Coalition has secured in its support of the NHPRC can be used effectively for promoting other programs in the field of American history. From preservationists to archivists, editors to librarians, all those involved in the diverse aspects of America's past should now realize that our collective voices must be heard in Washington if the programs in which we have a mutual interest are to survive and flourish.

Charlene N. Bickford

Cont. on p. 17

JAH Keeps File of Book Reviewers

The Journal of American History keeps a file of potential reviewers of books in American history. The editors prefer to make all book review assignments from this file. This policy means that numerous requests to review particular books are turned down, but it is the fairest policy to everyone concerned. The editors would appreciate it if members of the OAH would submit their form found on the back page of this Newsletter to initiate or update their entries in the reviewer file. The highest priority in assigning reviews goes to qualified members of the OAH who have reviewed a book previously in the Journal. Other policies with regard to book reviews will be explained in the News and Comments section of the December 1981 issue of the Journal.
Cincinnati Program For '83 Takes Shape

The Cincinnati program will focus on the theme: "The Reuniting of Historical Explanation: Themes, Concepts, and Agenda." AHA's Committee on Women Historians has sent out a call for proposals for papers and panels that advance this idea: overviews of particular sub-fields, explorations of specific unifying propositions, considerations of particular books. The proposed theme is not meant to be restrictive. The Committee encourages proposals on a wide range of subjects. All proposals for papers, sessions, and workshops should consist of a 1-2 page summary, identifying thesis, methodology, and significance of each presentation and a short, one-half to one page vita of each participant. Three copies of these items should be sent to: Joel H. Silbey, Department of History, 453 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. The deadline for all proposals is March 1, 1982.

Historians Defend FOIA

If you are a member of the OAH and have testified before Congress on any issue relating to the interests of the historical profession, please send us your written and/or oral testimony and we will excerpt it for publication in subsequent issues of the Newsletter. If you are interested in testifying on any issues, send the OAH your name and we will place it in a resource file for future hearings.

The following is the testimony of Harold Fruchtbaym given July 16, 1981 before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. Fruchtbaym represented Historians for Freedom of Information.

AFSC v. Webster, in which I am one of fifty plaintiffs, has been before Judge Harold H. Greene, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, since July 1979. This lawsuit would not have been possible without the existence of the Freedom of Information Act (as amended in 1974). It was in the attempt to obtain records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the provisions of the FOIA that a number of historians, journalists, and political and social activists were informed that files they sought had been destroyed. . . . For example, study of the approximately 150,000 pages files pertaining to the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, who was tried with them, which were released by the FBI as a result of an FOIA lawsuit brought by the Rosenberg's sons and still before the court, demonstrates that the files in Bureau's fifty-nine field offices are primary sources for historical research. The FBI had convinced the National Archives, however, that the field office files were substantially duplicated in the

AHA: Women's Progress Slow

1980 Summary Report

Among professional historians, women have always been a minority, and most of that minority has been white, concentrated in the most insecure jobs, earning proportionately less money than their male colleagues. In spite of significant gains in the position of women in the historical profession during the last decade, that general statement still holds true. So concludes the tenth anniversary report, in 1980, of the AHA's Committee on Women Historians, an update of the well-known Rose report, prepared by the AHA Committee on Women Historians (CHW) in 1970.

In the last ten years, the proportionate gains for women historians have been real, in terms of graduate school, employment, and participation in the AHA itself. The percentage of new history Ph.D.'s who are women, for example, rose from 10 percent in 1968 to 23 percent between 1975 and 1978. Hiring of women historians has kept pace. Women formed barely 10 percent of the historians hired in 1969, compared to 25 percent in 1980. Within the AHA, the report states, "there has been a dramatic increase in the representation of women at all but the very highest administrative levels."

Yet, "these general increases mask glaring inequities in other areas." Women historians are still disproportionately concentrated in nontenure-track, part-time jobs. A full 28 percent of women history Ph.D.'s are in nontenure-track jobs, for example, compared to only 9 percent of male historians. Of all humanities fields, history has the worst record in this regard. Not only does it have the highest proportion of nontenured-track women, it also has the largest percentage

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<th>WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN OAH ANNUAL MEETINGS (See Story P. 10)</th>
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<td>Presided Speakers   Commentators Total</td>
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<td>1975  11           26              13              50</td>
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<td>1980  19           41              28              88</td>
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<td>1975  21%                      20%     16%       19%</td>
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<td>1976  19%                      18%     14%       17%</td>
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<td>1977  18%                      17%     14%       16%</td>
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<td>1978  10%                      21%     14%       16%</td>
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<td>1979  29%                      28%     25%       27%</td>
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<td>1980  22%                      30%     28%       29%</td>
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Chart provided by Carol Bleser who chaired the Women's Committee in 1980.
cont. from P. 1

gerger) and small societies, less
professional (and hence, less
geographic) mobility among those
who teach, and low esteem be­
cause many government and busi­
ness leaders assume that
training in history is not
relevant for solving national
and international problems. In
the November 1980 issue of
Harper's, John Lukacs wrote an
article entitled "Obsolete
Historians," in which he tried
to explain the discrepancy be­
tween the evolution of a
widespread appetite for history
and the simultaneous degenera­
tion of the historical profes­
sion." He described this
apparent contradiction by summing
up the state of the profession
with these words:

The historical profession in
America has become gnarled
and ossified. It has thought­
lessly allowed the virtual
elimination of history from
American public and other
secondary schools, as well as
the elimination of history
requirements from colleges
and universities. . . . This
degeneration has involved
quality as much as quantity.
Together with the monstrous
bureaucratization of the in­
tellectual profession,
chic fashion. Including practices like
quantification, psycho­
history, and the preoccupa­tion
with "life cycle" crisis, the
subjects have not only become
prevalent but also further
reduced the practice and the
concept of professional
history to a social science,
with its initiates taking comfort in the belief that
they are the practitioners of
complex methods and the pos­

Without agreeing completely
with Lukacs, I think that it can
be argued that the last twenty
years of the twentieth century
may, indeed, reflect a "life
cycle" crisis in the profession.
Historians first joined in the
general search for order and
identity through the formation of the American Historical
Association in 1884. Since then,
the profession has evolved along
the same lines as other profes­
sional and political organiza­
tions until today it represents
a combination of highly speci­
alyzed graduates and a prolif­
eration of historical societies
ranging from the 3,000 member
Supreme Court Historical Society
to the 120 member United States
Commission on Military History. Like their profession,
individual historians are also
facing "life cycle" crises. This is true not only of the
"mid-life" historians, but also
of a younger "generation of lost
scholars" who must try to parlay
their specialized training into
nonacademic jobs.

At the moment the OAH serves
three types of historians:

1) ACADEMIC OR TEACHING
HISTORIANS: These formally
trained historians teach at
every level, but those in post­
secondary institutions have
dominated the historical profes­
sion since World War II.

2) INDEPENDENT OR GENERAL
HISTORIANS: Once a powerful
force in the major historical
societies groups, many mem­
bers may or may not have
formal graduate training, has
evertheless been influential and valued by the profession—much to
the loss of the popular and relevant
image of the "historian" to itself. Some
make a living as popular
historical writers; others work
at jobs unrelated to history
while researching and publishing
scholarly material.

3) ADMINISTRATIVE OR
PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS: Com­
posed primarily of formally
trained historians, they are em­
ployed outside the ranks of
colleges, but often in history­
related positions in both the
public and private sectors.

They can be found working as
local, state and federal
archivists, oral historians, historical editors, historic
preservationists, historic site
interpreters or administrators,
historical museologists, agency
or institutional historians, an
agency or institutional
administrators or policy makers.

All three types of historian
share a common characteristic:
various degrees and at
various times they engage in
historical scholarship, histori­
ary editors, historic
preservationists, historic site
interpreters or administrators,
historical museologists, agency
or institutional historians, an
agency or institutional
administrators or policy makers.

The three types of historian
will be able to work inside and outside academia,
thus providing a pool of
potential teachers when needed in
the future while insuring

ELIZABETH Cady Stanton House
Above is a picture of the
Elizabeth Cady Stanton House as
it appeared in about 1890. The
National Park Service has
established the Women's Rights
National Historic Park in Seneca
Falls, but the house is still
not a part of the park. Negoti­
ations for the purchase of the
house continue to be made by the
Elizabeth Cady Stanton Founda­
tion. For more information
about the house and the park,
write to the Elizabeth Cady
Stanton Foundation, Box 227,
Seneca Falls, NY 13148.
New Wine in Old Bottles?

Re-examining the Depression Via Historical Films

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

Robert Brent Toplin  
Series Editor  
University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Documentary and feature films of America's era offer exciting opportunities for history teachers in our media age. Americans suffered deeply during the Thirties, but millions of them still went to the local theatres twice a week to be moved by images larger than--but somehow related to--their lives. While documentaries and "problem films" of the period openly addressed contemporary issues, such movies made strictly for entertainment revealed Depression America's anxieties about the stability of the family, the viability of democratic institutions, and the dream of success. Used intelligently and responsibly--rather than as filler--these historical documents serve the history classroom.

Documentary films of the Thirties reveal much about contending political ideologies. Government sponsored documentaries about institutions, and the dream filler--these historical documents serve the history classroom.

One early attempt to create what we now call "docudrama," Native Land (1942) is a radical critique of the American class struggle. An early attempt to create what we now call "docudrama," Native Land synthesized both the political and aesthetic theories which inspired Frontier Films in the Thirties. Somewhere between these two political poles, March of Time (1935 ff.) churned out a curious photojournalism which has dated quickly. Like works of literature, the speeches from the time, these documentaries and newsreels can serve as classroom texts for analysis, engaging television-oriented students in an enjoyable activity. Why were certain images chosen rather than others? Does the sequence in which they are presented determine our reactions to them? Why one kind of music rather another? These are some of the basic questions to ask of any film in order to explore its historically immersed themes.

Descriptive information about documentary movements of the Thirties can be found in R. M. Barnes, Nonfiction Film (Dutton, 1973), and E. Barnouw, Documentary: The Ideology and Film Rhetoric: Three Documentaries of the New Deal Era (Oxford, 1974). My "Ideology and Film Rhetoric: "Problem Films," many of them made by the Warner Brothers Studio, attempted to directly address major issues of the Thirties. I Am A Fugitive From A Chain Gang (1932) is still a chilling portrait of the trauma we associate with the big crash. Black Fury (1935) attempted to examine the union movement, while Black Legion (1937) dramatized how a typical American worker--played by Humphrey Bogart--could be led astray by Fascism. Wild Boys of the Road (1933) followed teenagers as they wandered across the country after being thrown out of school.

Cont. on p. 16

Upward Mobility Redefined For Queens' Immigrants

This is a report on a community history project deeply tied to family records. The Metropolitan Transit Authority has placed posters illustrating the documents used in the project throughout the New York subway system (see picture). Graffiti has not plagued the poster as is common to advertisements.

Hidden People and Hidden Documents  
Three Families in Queens County, New York City

Almost twenty years ago Samuel Hays wrote, "Observing specific people in specific contexts one can get at the root of social processes which more generalized accounts often obscure or distort. He emphasized that local history can illuminate broad processes of social change by adding "...a dimension unobtainable through an emphasis on top level nationwide personalities and events." Hays' ideas were reinforced by the work of Herbert Gutman, Gerda Lerner, Stephan Thernstrom and other historians. During the 1960s and 1970s the profession turned toward studying history from the bottom up; this interest acquired the label of the "New Social History." Graduate students and senior historians searched for material to reconstruct the lives of specific people in specific contexts.

As project directors in a community history program, we faced the same difficulty: How could we find the records of people engaging in their daily routines? After four years experience uncovering social history material, we have... Cont. on P. 7

1 A larger version of this paper was read at the Columbia University Seminar in the City. For more information about the Community History Project, write the authors at LaGuardia Community College.
With much current congressional activity affecting the historical profession, the National Coordinating Committee through periodic reports to constituent institutions and to state committees has served as a clearinghouse on legislative information. (See reports beginning on page 2.)

Many of the twenty state coordinating committees reported that major projects are underway for the fall. The Illinois Association for the Advancement of History will be cosponsoring a number of regional conferences for secondary and college teachers. The purpose of the meetings will be to provide an opportunity for high school and college professionals to meet, discuss issues of mutual concern, and establish contacts for future cooperation and discourse. The Missouri Coordinating Committee has received, for the third year, a grant from the Missouri Committee for the Humanities to sponsor a Missouri History Day program. Both the California and the Connecticut committees are planning major fall meetings to bring together historians from all facets of the historical profession to address the current problems facing historians in their respective states.

Sessions on the work of state committees will be held at two regional conferences in October. The Duquesne History Day, to be held in Pittsburgh, is featuring a session on October 15 titled "Promoting History Through State Associations." Page Putnam Miller, NCC Project Director, will speak, as will W. Benjamin Kennedy of the Georgia Association of Historians and Raymond G. Herbert, past president of the Kentucky Association of Teachers of History.

Of the four major sessions planned for the New England Historical Association meeting in New Haven on October 24 is "Organizing the History Profession at the State Level." Bruce Frase and Robert Mennel, the respective chairs of the Connecticut and New Hampshire coordinating committees, along with Page Putnam Miller will discuss the significant contributions that state committees can make to the historical profession. Hopefully, these sessions will be instrumental in encouraging the formation of new committees and in building a stronger network of state organizations to enable historians to take advantage of previously untapped resources and opportunities for the promotion of history.

The NCC will be sponsoring five sessions at the American Historical Association’s meeting in Los Angeles in December on the employment of historians outside academia. All five of the NCC sessions will be held in the Bonaventure Hotel in La Cienega Room, which will be conveniently located near the registration center. On Monday, December 28, there will be a three-part series of hour-long conversations with three historians who have been using their historical skills in quite different ways. James B. Bukowski, executive with Johnson and Higgins, will talk about his work as an account executive. A recent recipient of an AHA Congressional Fellowship, Rosalie Schwartz will describe her experiences as a former aide to Representative Lee Hamilton, (D-IN), and will discuss the possibilities for historians in the legislative arena. Finally, Anne Millbrooke, historian and archivist with United Technologies Corporation, will speak on the role of the historian in the corporate world.

On Tuesday, December 29, there will be an NCC-sponsored panel on "Public Historians and the Energy Crisis." Sumner Benson will focus on the international dimension talking about OPEC oil and Soviet oil. The chief historian at the Department of Energy, Jack Holl, will address issues involved in writing the history of federal energy policy. Local aspects of the energy crisis will be examined by Gregory Graves, who will speak on energy/environmental trade-offs in southern California.

On the afternoon of December 29 there will be a workshop for historical consultants on client development. Miller, who has recently compiled the NCC’s Directory of Historical Consultants and David Cressy, a historical consultant, will direct the workshop.

A NCC resource center will be open in La Cienega Room of the Bonaventure Hotel on Monday, December 28, from 3:30 to 5:30 pm. At that time, persons will have the opportunity to confer with the NCC Project Director and to examine NCC publications, reports, and grants proposals of model programs, material on the work of state committees and career information.

Page Putnam Miller
NCC Project Director

Murray Surveys
Presidential Performance

A funded study of comparative presidential performance is currently being conducted under the overall direction of Professor Robert K. Murray of the Pennsylvania State University. Designed to do more than merely update the Schlesinger polls of 1948 and 1962, this project is intended to discover the attitudes of American historians toward specific presidential actions, both past and present, combined with an attempt to construct a profile of what historically has constituted a satisfactory presidential performance.

Throughout the study, the assumption will be put to the test that American historians, as custodians of the nation’s past and as teachers of subsequent generations of voters and policy-makers, have an analytical function which is valuable in supplying guidelines for the general evaluation of public service. Providing there is wide cooperation by American historians in this study, concrete criteria should emerge which will prove useful both in assessing presidential candidates and in judging presidential effectiveness.

The project sample will be all Ph.D.’s in American history holding the rank of assistant professor or above and teaching fulltime in history departments in American institutions listed in the AHA’s Guide to Departments of History, 1979-1980, and 1980-1981. Approximately 125 selected non-historians are also involved in the study. Each person (about 2200) will receive a carefully constructed and extensively field-tested survey instrument sometime in November. A number of follow-up interviews will then be held during the spring of 1982. The findings will be published and will contain the most in-depth and reliable information we have on the thinking of Ph.D.-trained American historians on the qualities and performance expected of a president.

Survey instrument recipients are urged to cooperate in this project.

Robert K. Murray
Pennsylvania State University
Village Network Revealed in Queens

Cont. from P. 5.

developed a method to resolve some of the problems of inadequate information. The efforts involved the trust of the community, developing a network of senior citizens, enlisting neighborhood organizational support and expanding our personal outreach. As a result, the Community History Program, a public program funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, has collected documents recording everyday life in Queens from 1880 to the present.

Over the past two years, we have worked with community residents' personal archives to create exhibits and seminars about their lives. New and interesting themes are emerging from studying this data. Analysis and selection from particular families emphasizes the complex relationships of work, family, and community. Study of the material, so far, suggests that the people of Queens were active agents of change. The changing nature of the family, the community, and the work experience reflects that behavior. Typically, in Queens, members of the same ethnic group and social class worked together (usually in the same department at the factory) and lived on the same block (settling sometimes by their Old World villages).

The records collected indicate specific trends. Upward social mobility for the people of Queens County was not out of the neighborhood or working class but into the neighborhood and into the middle class. The family collections we have found, such as those of the Geiplies, the Bonner-Cannon-Aaron or the Manyokys, do not define achievements as a "Protestant ethic" mobility scale based on job title. The values of the German, black, and Hungarian communities provided the significant scales for mobility. The community, a place where Old World lifestyles were recreated to provide security in the New World, gave the people of Queens their evidence of positive or negative growth.

The data discovered suggests that the people recreated in late 19th century Old World village network systems. The following examples provide a brief introduction.

Louisa Willamina Geipel and August Frederick Geipel emigrated to Astoria, Queens, in the 1870s. Louisa worked as a midwife from 1874 to 1904, and August was initially brewmaster for the George Ehret Brewery. In 1880, he opened his own saloon on Newton Road in Astoria. Through the lives of the Geiplies, we begin to understand the Old World in which midwives like Mrs. Geipel provided a social center for the German community living in the surrounding neighborhood. The Geiplies were part of a self help support system of the German community.

The Bonner-Cannon-Aaron family supports the thesis that the apparently aimless wanderings of disrupted southern black families in the late nineteenth century were in reality often movements of stable families with predetermined destinations. James and Nancy Bonner and their daughter, Eleanor, came to Long Island City, Queens, in 1879 and shunned their Old World background. "Nowhere in Virginia," Mrs. Bonner stated, "had we been a sharecropper in the South and came to join an exciting, settled black community. Through the records of this family, we can reconstruct not only the migration north, but the existence of a black community in Queens that went unrecorded in the Federal census of 1880, 1900, and the New York census of 1905, 1915, and 1925. The boxes of data included evidence of 19th- and 20th-century women's work (waitressing, dressmaking, domestic work, and factory work); and men's work (restaurant owner, bricklayer, cook, meat packer, soldier and handyman). These documents suggest that in many instances, the black family in this period was stable, secure, and functional for its members. The family sought and created jobs for its members at the same time that it battled the daily urban problems. Joining other blacks in western Queens, the family formed a non-spatial black community. Organized by the church, this community met every Sunday in different members' homes. The families gave strength to the members, helped them to cope with the new urban industrial society of the North, and with their participation.

A third major data source we discovered was the Manyoky collection. This collection, filled with photographs, work records, journals, and piano makers tools, documents the story of an Hungarian family of skilled woodworkers. Emory Manyoky came from Hungary with his family to work at the Steinway and Sons Piano Company in 1901. Twenty years later his son, Jess, joined him in the company.

The record of the years of the Manyoky's employment also highlight a period of important change in the relations between workers and management. During the Manyoky years, there was a shift from a paternalistic system where employers treated workers as part of a family to a relationship where workers were represented by a union. All together, the Manyokys spent over 50 years in Jackson Heights.

In the final analysis, the data on the history of the American family are in the homes of the people. If our experience in Queens is typical, then the historian can use public programs to unearth these documents. To preserve the people's trust, historians must scrupulously monitor the activities and the personnel involved in this exploration. The community is sensitive about having their heritage "ripped off" and there must be a well developed climate of mutual respect if we intend to pursue this path. The private collections are rich and well protected. It is only through working with the community and developing a trust partnership, that the historian will gain access to these private papers. Once the buried documents are brought out of the attic, basement, closet or from under the bed, the complex story of "... the numbers who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs," can be told.

Richard K. Lieberman
Janet E. Lieberman
Linda Ocasio
La Guardia Community College

Angela Dexter and Margret Versteeg, two English graduate researchers, offer to assist scholars needing to do research in Britain. They have access to leading collections such as the British Museum and the Public Records Office. Cost varies according to the work. Their address is 'Wiltones', London End, Beaconsfield, Bucks. United Kingdom.
president as part of a Nixon presidential library on or adjacent to the Duke campus." The Council also voted overwhelmingly to set up a select committee to investigate circumstances surrounding the proposal to put the library at Duke.

On September 14, students organized the first large teach-in on Duke's campus in a decade to discuss the issue. The undergraduate newspaper had opposed a Nixon Library at the school, while most regional papers have favored the idea and ridiculed those who question it.

The trustee's decision to locate the Nixon Library on Duke's main quadrangle more than a year ago, but nothing came of the idea and it was never made public. This summer, Duke's President Terry Sanford (a former Democratic governor of North Carolina) met privately with Mr. Nixon in New York on July 28 to discuss the matter. A Nixon lawyer then made several quick visits to the campus, where he was shown a wooded tract beside the law school and business school within view of the famous Chapel Tower. Nixon's representatives prepared a draft agreement for Duke officials.

Responding to Scott's published remarks, Professor C. Vann Woodward of Yale called them "eloquently" cited and "right on target." He urged Scott and her colleagues at Duke "not to give an inch. You are right. You speak for the guild. Stick to it."
Grants, Fellowships, And Awards

Fulbright Fellowships for university teaching and advanced research are available in over 100 countries. An announcement booklet, Fulbright Teaching and Research Abroad 1982-83, includes description of positions, terms of awards, and selection criteria. It is available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle, N.W., Ntherto un-tapped treasure of information about the role women in building communities and working in every aspect of the state's economy and culture. Available documentation, however, is richer than anyone had suspected and the exhibit represents, in the project director's words, just an outline of what women have done. Now installed at the Institute of Texan Culture, San Antonio, the exhibit will tour the state for a year. For an illustrated catalog and for further information, write to the Texas Foundation for Women's Resources, P.O. Box 4800, Austin, TX 78765.

The University of Maryland-College Park graciously hosted two thousand students, teachers, parents, judges, and program coordinators at the second annual National History Day event on June 11-13. Secondary school participants from twenty-seven of twenty-nine History Day states arrived on the spacious campus with historical papers, displays, and performance props. Most students had already competed at local and state levels, and they reached the Washington area via automobile, chartered bus, family van and plane for the national contest. One student, representing Chicago Metro Fair, arrived after traumatic disruption by train.

National History Day continues to encourage students to engage in research and present their efforts for judging by professional historians. University faculty, secondary school teachers, and government historians volunteered to evaluate entries in five categories and two age divisions relating to the 1981 theme, "Work and Leisure in History.

Participants ranged from Arizona and Iowa to New Jersey and Georgia, and their entries were just as varied. An eighth grader from Connecticut won first prize in the junior paper category with a description of "Life Aboard a Yankee Whaling Ship." The winning paper in the senior division was written by a New York student who researched early twentieth-century immigrants in the labor force in "Sweated Labor." A group of students from Billings, Missouri, traced changing leisure interests in "Games People Play" while another group from Houston, Texas, demonstrated the relationship between work and play with a display titled, "Negro Slaves: Labor and Leisure." Both entries were winners in the senior group project category.

Performances also ran the historical gamut. "Teaching School in the Early 1900s" was presented by youngsters from Tennessee. Trends among American comics was the subject of a young Indiana student's presentation, "Send in the Clowns," while another student was a prize winner with a dramatization, "Jane Addams: One Chicago Woman's Fight to End Child Labor.

Entries concerned with slavery and child labor were judged the best from a number dealing with the same general topic. The subjects of circuses and quilting were also popular, while chronologically, the Depression era captured the imagination of a number of students. And an interesting intersection occurred when a project from Connecticut demonstrating "War and Play: The Effects of Vietnam on American Toys and Games" was located near a display called "Change," enumera tive of the four students from Texas who contrasted leisure-time activities in their old and new homes.

In addition to first, second, and third place prizes, several special awards were presented. Washington Workshops presented a seminar scholarship to an entry by Thomas Jefferson; the AFL-CIO awarded the best entry in labor history; and the Department of the Interior, Haymarket Riot; and the Greek government rewarded five Missouri students who traced "Our Inheritance from Greece in Work and Leisure with a two-week trip to Greece.

Before the ambassador of Greece made his exciting announcement, Carole Huxley of the National Endowment for the Humanities delivered eloquent remarks that placed the program and culminating events in proper perspective. All those who had engaged in activities relating to National History Day were winners, according to Huxley, for they had all received invisible prizes--tools and techniques learned, talents displayed, and knowledge acquired--prizes that would last the young people a life time.

The success of National History Day in making these invisible prizes available was recognized with the announcement of a one-year NEH grant to continue the program during the coming year. The staff also conducts fund raising activities to help additional states join the twenty-nine which now conduct programs. For more information write to Dr. Lois Scharf, Executive Director, National History Day, Inc., 11201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106.

The Minnesota Historical Society is seeking to identify those repositories having correspondence and other papers pertaining to John Ireland (1838-1918), first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and influential leader of the American Catholic hierarchy.
AHA Summary

Cont. from P. 3

tenured men.

Similar differences appear in the area of part-time work. Only 5 percent of male history Ph.D.'s worked part-time versus 19 percent of women. This situation did not occur because large numbers of women chose to work part-time, since proportionately more women than men in part-time positions were actively seeking full-time employment.

Even among historians employed full-time in tenure track positions, clear inequities continue to exist. Women receive tenure proportionately less than do men. Women also earn less than do men, in all but the lowest rank, even considering length of experience. For historians with 11-15 years of experience, for example, men earned $22,000 more than did women.

There is no evidence in these figures to confirm the myth that women are squeezing men out of the academic job market. This report includes this report, "but there is evidence to support the notion that women are disproportionately experiencing a revolving door in employment hired as assistant professors, but not promoted to tenure status."

Why should this situation continue to exist, even after a decade of work toward equal treatment? The AHA report offers some possible explanations:

1. Standard salaries are higher for women than men.
2. Women historians spend more time in service tasks.
3. Women historians tend to be marginalized socially.
4. Many women are involved in writing and/or teaching women's history, which has yet to gain full recognition.
5. A far narrower personality type is tolerated for women than for men.

What can we do to help eliminate these structural inequalities? As a follow-up to this report, the AHA Committee on Women Historians has prepared Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia (see below). These Guidelines focus on hiring women in tenure track positions, giving women tenure, and creating a critical mass of minority women.

For its next report, the AHA Committee on Women Historians will focus on minority women historians and women who are public historians. Copies of the full 1980 report are available from the AHA office.

Judith Wellman
OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession

Report Card:

OAH & Women

One way of judging the status of women in the historical profession is to look at the number of women involved in professional organizations. The AHA, according to the Committee on Women Historians' 1980 Summary Report, has done very well, with women forming 16.2 percent of participants in the AHA annual meeting in 1979, about 30 percent of the elected AHA officers in 1980, about 30 percent of new members in 1980, and about 31 percent of the AHA's standing committees, excluding the Committee on Women Historians itself. Since women now make up only about 15 percent of all academically employed historians, the AHA has done very well to include so many women in its professional activities.

How does the OAH compare? In some ways we have done better, in others worse. In terms of women's participation in the OAH annual meeting, for example, we have consistently had a relatively high proportion of women involved as chairs, speakers, and contributors, and we have had a steady rise in this proportion, from 19 percent in 1975 to 29 percent in 1980.

By other measures, however, we did less well than the AHA. In terms of executive board membership, women made up about 23 percent of the executive board in 1980-81, compared to the AHA's 30 percent. Women formed only 25 percent of new members of the OAH in 1980, compared to the AHA's 30 percent. And women made up about 23 percent of the OAH's standing committees, compared to 31 percent for the AHA.

See Chart on Page 3

AHA Guidelines

The American Historical Association's Guidelines on Hiring Women Historians in Academia has been prepared by the Committee on Women Historians (CWH) in consultation with the Professional Division, endorsed by the Council, and is designed to provide information to which history departments may measure their progress in providing equity for women historians.

1. Tenure-line positions

In 1979, according to the National Research Council (NRC), American universities produced 830 new history Ph.D.'s. Of these, 215, or 26%, were women. They closely resembled their male counterparts in such things as age and even marital status (both sexes were about 33 years old at the time of degree). Most importantly, perhaps, 90% of the women, versus 80% of the men, sought full-time employment. But the NRC reported one key difference—the 1979 women Ph.D.'s in history were significantly less likely to report definite employment for 1980; only 43.7% of them, compared to 51.1% of the men, knew where they were going after completing their doctorates.

Moreover, even if they do find work, such women are much less likely to make it full-time employment. In 1979, the NRC counted about 2,500 women Ph.D.'s in history in the U.S.; among them, close to 19% were working part-time, compared to only 10% of the men. Nearly half of the women historians working part-time were actively seeking full-time employment. (By way of comparison, only 13% of the much larger pool of women Ph.D.'s in English in 1979 were working part-time– and the new women Ph.D.'s in English in 1979 reported a 50-50 chance of definite employment in 1980, just like their male counterparts in history).

PRIORITY #1, therefore, is TO EQUALIZE WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR FULL-TIME ACADEMIC WORK.

SINCE WOMEN ARE OVER 25% OF CURRENT HISTORY PH.D.'S—they have complained of all history Ph.D.'s since 1974—AT LEAST EVERY FOURTH FULL-TIME TENURE TRACK HISTORY APPOINTMENT IN U.S. COLLEGES SHOULD GO TO A WOMAN. (The NRC survey showed that women comprised over 25% of all 1975-76 history Ph.D.'s holding the rank of assistant professor in 1979, but many of those women held non tenure line positions.) This goal seeks to increase by 25% the proportion

Professor Michael Kammen
Department of History, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, is deeply interested in John Hulinga's "Aims and Achievements of American society and culture, published in 1918 and 1928. He is eager to learn the reactions of teachers and historians to the publication in 1972 of Johan Huizinga, America: A Dutch Historian's Vision, from Afar and Near, translated and edited by Professor Herbert H. Rowen.

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On Hiring Women Historians

of tenure line positions held by women.

2. Tenure Appointments
   Even those women who do win a

full-time tenure track appointment are not promoted as rapidly as men. Women formed 13% of all history Ph.D.'s granted between 1960 and 1974, but they com-

prized only 6.2% of all full professors among this group in 1979. (Women formed almost a fourth of the assistant professors, and over a third of the instructors among this group in

1979.)

More women earned history Ph.D.'s between 1975 and 1978 than during the entire decade 1960-69, but these newer Ph.D.'s were also having a difficult time obtaining tenure. For every woman in the 1975-78 cohort who had reached the rank of associate professor by 1979, seven of her male peers had already arrived there—and this with a 25% female talent pool and affirmative action laws! Almost half of the 1975-78 history Ph.D.'s who were

marooned at the rank of instructor or research associate were women; the pretenure rank, were about one-fourth women, like the pool itself.

PRIORITY #1, therefore, is to more rapidly promote women in tenure line positions. Success will require more effort of departments that lack women in the tenure pipeline, however. Moreover, since many departments consist almost entirely of tenured members, and few will add large numbers of new members to their tenured ranks in the next decade, it is even more important for departments to take special efforts to identify and recruit women candidates for the few tenured positions that become available in the 1980s.

PRIORITY #2, therefore, is more rapid promotion and tenure for women historians. Over the next five years at least every fourth grant of tenure by History Departments should go to a woman. Even this would produce a very modest increase to about one-eighth women among all tenured historians by 1986.

PRIORITY #3, therefore, is to create a critical mass of minority women holding history Ph.D.'s. By 1986, at least 10% of new women history Ph.D.'s or 3% of all new history Ph.D.'s should be minority women. Given these statistics, it is reasonable to expect history departments, through imaginatively designed (for example, in recruitment or graduate) programs, to increase the number of minority women studying for a Ph.D. in history. At present, minority women are lost in the statistical cracks between women historians and minority historians; they and their needs should become more visible.

Mindful that the high degree of unemployment and underemployment in our profession affects both men and women, the Committee on Women Historians has in the past and will continue in the future to suggest ways to alleviate the impact of these conditions on the professional life of all historians. In addition, CWH is aware of the issues that affect minority historians, both men and women. The committee is now studying professional employment patterns among both men and women minority historians, and it will bring specific recommendations on this topic to the Professional Division next year.

### Women as proportion of PhD cohorts in history, 1936-1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ph.D Cohort</th>
<th>Percent Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930-1960</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1973</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-1980</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Women as proportion of tenure-line and tenured members of departments that have attained equity in 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Percent Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate professor</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant professor</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Guidelines for tenure appointments of women in history departments, 1981-1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of women at tenured level</th>
<th>Suggested proportion of tenured appointments that should go to women to achieve equity in the 1980s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 or less</td>
<td>1 in every 2 appointments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>1 in every 3 appointments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>1 in every 4 appointments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Information

- The information embodied in these guidelines is presented to departments of history as a resource for use in their efforts to achieve equity in hiring women by 1986.
- Minority women are still scandalously scarce among women history Ph.D.'s. As recently as 1977, the NRC could find only 36 black women, 38 Asian women, and 11 Hispanic women among some 1,600 women with history Ph.D.'s then working in American colleges and universities. (None of the Hispanic women Ph.D.'s held a rank above assistant professor.) In 1979, a different NRC study located about 200 minority women among 13,600 full-time history faculty members. Only 58% of these women were tenure, compared with 82.6% of the 10,851 non-minority men— or 72% of the 725 minority men.

- PRIORITY #3, therefore, is to create a critical mass of minority women holding history Ph.D.'s. By 1986, at least 10% of new women history Ph.D.'s or 3% of all new history Ph.D.'s should be minority women. Given these statistics, it is reasonable to expect history departments, through imaginatively designed (for example, in recruitment or graduate) programs, to increase the number of minority women studying for a Ph.D. in history. At present, minority women are lost in the statistical cracks between women historians and minority historians; they and their needs should become more visible.

- Mindful that the high degree of unemployment and underemployment in our profession affects both men and women, the Committee on Women Historians has in the past and will continue in the future to suggest ways to alleviate the impact of these conditions on the professional life of all historians. In addition, CWH is aware of the issues that affect minority historians, both men and women. The committee is now studying professional employment patterns among both men and women minority historians, and it will bring specific recommendations on this topic to the Professional Division next year.
Profession in Crisis

Cont. from P. 4
continued humanitarian input into public and private decision making
1. Shorten length of time required to obtain a Ph.D.
2. Encourage regional research projects for dissertations
3. Sensibly incorporate curriculum changes designed to teach specific skills such as reading, writing, word processing, computer research, quantitative analysis, oral history training, archival techniques and problem solving based on case study methods not by simply diluting traditional history courses with a scatter-shot approach
4. Organize regional teams and informal competition between history departments to adopt the above changes in curriculum on the basis of recommendations from these groups of traveling experts
5. Encourage history departments to take the lead in nonsexist general education reform
6. Recommend that history departments use sabbaticals and leave policies for public service employment

II. Congressional and Federal Agency Advocacy

A. Purpose: to address serious national problems of budget reductions in the humanities in general and access to historical documents in particular
1. OAH should continue to work with the informal "alliance" formed on March 11, 1981 to resist proposed reductions in the level of support for NEH, NARS, and the NHPRC
2. Circulate to testify against further exemptions for agencies like the CIA from FOI requests and to distinguish the legitimate research needs of historians using the FOIA from others
3. Support the Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation in its effort to prevent the State Department's Classification/Declassification Center (CDC) from delaying publication of the latest volumes of the Foreign Relations series
4. Testify at hearings on education bills affecting the teaching of history to prevent the further erosion of history requirements
5. Work to obtain federal and state support for historically oriented constitutional projects in 1987 that would be distinct from Project '87 and the American Enterprise Institute III. General and Specific Outreach Programs

A. Purpose: to meet the needs of academic, independent, and administrative historians, as well as the general public
1. Organize (or act as a clearinghouse for) teaching and research prizes to compensate for the lack of job mobility
2. Facilitate summer institutes on writing popular history and other subjects of interest to independent and administrative historians
3. Promote truly collaborative projects between historians and local museums and state historical societies which reflect mutual respect for each other's functions and expertise
4. Cooperate with other professional societies on sessions when one or more are meeting in the same city and organize special summer projects with them on topics of mutual interest in the humanities
5. Consider (once again) holding the annual meeting on campuses during the summer as an economy measure and as a means of creating more collegiality among all types of historians
6. Establish an annual non-monetary award for the best popular history book
7. Continue to operate as fiscal agent for those individuals needing institutional affiliation to apply for grants
8. Make more effective use of our membership and teaching committees to form state and regional networks to promote historiography and the hiring of historical consultants for appropriate media, preservation and private sector projects.

The basic question for this decade is whether the OAH should remain a learned society or become a professional organization largely devoted to public policy advocacy. I think that these suggestions allow us to cope with contemporary problems within the profession while retaining our humanistic, scholarly characteristics. The temptation in this time of economic crisis is to panic and move too quickly and completely into the public realm at the expense of our professional functions. Too much public advocacy in the 1980s will be no better for us than much specialization was in the 1970s.

Joan Hoff-Wilson
Executive Secretary

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To be published in January:

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Edited by Paul A. Steinhorn and Michael J. Birkner

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Lectureship

Cont. from P. 5
Hofkin University; (not available in 1981-82); Andrea Hindin, University of Minnesota; Joan Hoff-Wilson, Indiana University; Bloomington; Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University; Francis Jennings, The Newberry Library; Stanley I. Huggins, Indiana University; Robert Kelley, University of California, Santa Barbara; Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University; Richard M. Levy, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Jane Dehart Mathews, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State University; Irene Neu, Indiana University, Bloomington; Lewis Perry, Indiana University, Bloomington; Keith Ian Polakoff, California State University, Long Beach; Francis Paul Prucha, S.J., Marquette University; Martin Ridge, The Huntington Library; Anne Farrow Scott, Duke University; Kenneth M. Stampp, University of California, Berkeley; George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Edgar A. Toppin, Virginia State University; Josephine Wall, Grinnell College; Robert Niebe, Northwestern University; William Appleman Williams, Oregon State University.

To arrange an OAH Lecture with one of these scholars, write to the Secretary.

All funds raised by the Lectureship will go to enhancing the OAH's service to historians by enabling the Organization to publish additional features of the Newsletter, increase the Executive Secretary's representation of the profession in Washington, and enlarge the administrative staff.
Cont. from P. 3

records at Bureau headquarters in Washington. Since 1946, the FBI had standing permission from the National Archives to destroy field office files of closed investigations. These files, with some exceptions, were not duplicated, although many were stripped.

In 1976, two years after the FOIA was strengthened by amendment, the FBI requested and received permission from the National Archives and Records Service in 1976 to destroy the files in the field offices ten years after a case was closed or when administrative needs had been met, again on the strength of the unsupported claim that the records at headquarters contained the substance of the information from the field. NARS approved in 1977 an FBI request for permission to destroy field office files in criminal investigations fifteen years after being closed. Early in 1979, the FBI obtained approval from NARS to destroy files on closed cases in field offices that had a supporting role in the investigations six months after their end or when administrative needs had been met.

Remarkable about all this is the fact that NARS approved these records destruction policies without having had the opportunity to carefully study the FBI’s claim that the field office files were largely duplicated at the Bureau’s headquarters and without insisting on and being assured of the opportunity to actually appraise the records in question or an adequate and representative sampling of them with the exception of reviewing two to three dozen files in 1976 and seventy-six more in 1978. The FBI then sought from NARS in May 1977 permission to destroy what the Bureau said were unneeded files in the central records system at headquarters. Although the FBI offered five criteria for selecting records for permanent retention, these allowed the Bureau significant latitude. NARS gave tentative approval to the plan, again without study of the relevant records, but recognizing Congress’ interest at that time in intelligence and investigative agencies, NARS asked for Congressional review of FBI’s proposal. The review was fully implemented.

This 35-year history violated the letter and spirit of several Federal statutes and regulations including the Archival Administration Act, the Records Management Act, the Disposal of Records Act, and the Property Management Regulations Affecting Records Disposition. Further, the destruction of records not duplicated elsewhere but having significant legal, historical, or informational value is a circumvention of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. As a historian who frequently researches at the National Archives and who benefits from the assistance and knowledge of its professional staff, NARS failure to protect so important a source of historical material as the investigative files of the FBI came as an unpleasant surprise.

Clearly, legal action was needed. [Seven months after we filed AFSC v. Webster] Judge Greene issued his opinion on January 10, 1980 with a temporary injunction restraining the Government from destroying or otherwise disposing of or approving the destruction or disposition of any Federal Bureau of Investigation files until such time as the defendants have developed and submitted to this Court detailed records retention plans and schedules, encompassing both headquarters and field office files, based on inspection of FBI files by archivists and historians and formulated in accordance with the standards outlined in the Opinion.

Referring to the thirty years following 1946, when the National Archives approved a standing FBI records disposal request, Judge Greene wrote, “During that entire period, neither in connection with the approval of the various plans and schedules nor during the interim years did a single employee of the Archives see a single FBI file.” Judge Greene concluded, “It is thus clear that the Archivist never discharged his statutory responsibility to make independent judgments concerning the records retention and destruction practices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This neglect, without more, fatally flaws the legality of any further destruction of records by the FBI.”

Like the lawsuit itself, Judge Greene’s ruling is unprecedented, for it requires the creation and implementation of new schedules for investigative files in keeping with present-day standards of records and archives management, something difficult to impose on law enforcement agencies with their tight control of access to their files.

The Association for the Bibliography of History mailed questionnaires in September to 336 history departments to determine the nature and extent of bibliographic instruction in undergraduate and graduate programs. The Association urges departments to cooperate with the survey.
Testimony

the history of the National Archives and the FBI will have far-reaching consequences. The records retention plans and disposition schedules that are to be developed and implemented will suggest to archivists and appraisers to FBI records will be a significant precedent. Moreover, to evaluate the enormous volume of records, NARS is using a sampling technique never before attempted on such a scale.

by archivists. This could be of major importance in public archives administration. The undertaking could eventually mean real cost savings in the management of the FBI's records. It may even encourage the Department of Justice and the FBI to establish offices for historical and social science research, which from the evidence I am familiar with, they sorely need. Finally, the Freedom of Information Act, which made this litigation possible, and the public's right to know will be well served.

These are excerpts from the statement submitted by Athan Theoharis on behalf of the OAH to the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. John Roth, who also testified before the committee on July 16, 1981. Copies of his testimony can be received by writing to the OAH.

Perhaps the greatest value of the present FOIA for the historian of historical intelligence agencies is the Act's mandatory search and disclosure provisions. This is so because the FBI and the CIA, at least, had in the past created separate filing systems to keep information classified even after the agencies' central files. As a result, all agencies' records are not retrievable through research into these agencies' central files. These separate filing procedures necessarily complicate historical research--for the decision not to include specially-sensitive documents within the two agencies' central files (even with other classified documents) means that declassification of central files, when and if they are deposited at the National Archives, will not ensure that the scholar will have access to the final record of these agencies' past practices. What are some of these record-keeping practices?

Thanks to the FOIA and recent congressional hearings we know about a number of the FBI's filing procedures. Thus, FBI officials devised: (1) in 1942 the "Do Not File" procedure for "clearly illegal" break-in records and authorization documents; (2) in 1949-1951 the "June mail" procedure for "sources illegal in nature"; and (3) in 1949 the "Admin- istrative page" procedure for "Facts and information which...would cause embarrassment to..." 1940-1944 the "Administrative Matter" procedure for documents which could disclose some FBI leads to "friendly" reporters and congressmen as well as "sensitive..." politically sensitive activities. Under these procedures, such sensitive FBI documents were not to be filed in the Bureau's central record system but were kept in former FBI Assistant Director J. Edgar Hoover's "Official and Confidential file maintained in the office of Assistant Director Louis Nichols, the "Confidential File" maintained in the office.

'OAH changing times, 2nd Ed.
Combined Volume
Charles M. Dollar, General Editor. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

January 1982

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From Wiley

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The American Indian: Past and Present
of former FBI Associate Director W. Mark Felt, as the closely-held 66 file, or "in a limited access area referred to as the special file room."

Similarly, the CIA has a "system of compartmented records" and "soft files. In 1977 compartmented filing systems, Acting CIA Director John Blake characterized the "soft files" as "files of convenience or working files" which were "not official records and thus are not indexed as such." Further describing CIA filing procedures to the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Blake observed that "Within the Agency there is no single centralized records system. For reasons of security and need to know, there are a number of records systems designed to accomplish the information needs of the various Agency components and the Agency's clients."

While our principal argument is that FOIA is an essential tool for historical research, we are now going to introduce a case of interests to academic historians. Instead, we challenge the premise basic to the proposed exemptive legislation that the Congress alone can properly provide oversight to insure against the recurrence of the recently disclosed abuses of power by the intelligence agencies. This position is consistent with the legislative history of the FOIA and the arguments of proponents of FOIA legislation that Congress could not fulfill its oversight responsibilities without ensuring the public's "right to know." A case in point is the FBI's misleading response to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities into the so-called FBI "black bag jobs."

On September 22, 1975, John Elliff (the head of the domestic agency task force of the Senate Select Committee and a staff member of this Committee) requested from the FBI a list of the targets and number of break-ins involving FBI agents against domestic organizations. Responding on September 23, 1975, the FBI claimed that accurate statistics could not be provided because there was no "central index file or document" listing break-ins. Drawing upon the "reCollections" of FBI agents, however, the FBI admitted to "at least" 242 break-ins against "at least" 18 targets and provided a list of the "specific targets." The FBI further claimed that, pursuant to FBI Director Hoover's July 1966 order, "domestic security" break-ins had been terminated that month.

The FBI's response to the Senate Select Committee was misleading in several ways. First, the "specific target" list did not include the Weather Underground and further the FBI had understated the number of break-ins conducted against the Socialists Workers Party (SWP)--claiming to have broken in 23 times--and confirmed by documents released during March 1976 to a federal district court, the number of such break-ins should have been at least 94. Second, not only did the FBI's September 1975 response to the Senate Select Committee underestimate the number of break-ins conducted against the SWP but the figures of 242 break-ins involving 18 targets mentioned in a settlement concluded in response to two class action suits filed in Chicago against the FBI, CIA, and the local police, the Department of Justice admitted that between 1966 and 1976 the FBI had committed "at least 500" break-ins directed at "approximately fifty targets" in the Chicago area alone [emphasis in original]. The Department conceded, however, that even these statistics might have understated the number of FBI break-ins in Chicago since they were based on "documentation which still exists. There may be 'backbag jobs, the documentation of which has been destroyed or cannot be located."

With this statement the Department of Justice had in fact admitted that the figures given to the Senate Select Committee in 1975 were low but also that, again contradicting both of Carlucci's assurances. Nor was the FBI's September 1975 response that typical. As FBI Director Webster conceded in his February 1980 Report, the FBI had also misled the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights in February 1980 in support of legislation exempting "the intelligence agencies from the FOIA. Deputy CIA Director Carlucci insisted that this would not immunize the agencies from external accountability. Intelligence agency officials were not so constrained by integrity, he averred; besides, there was congressional oversight. The FBI's misleading responses to the Senate Select Committee in September 1975 sharply contradicted both of Carlucci's assurances.

Having been briefed about the FBI's separate filing and records destruction procedures--the "Do Not File" and "Administrative Matters" procedures--subcommittee members and staff queried these FBI officials about where Do Not File documents had been filed. In their responses, Felt, McDermott, Mohr, and Gandy expressed ignorance as to where such documents were filed. None described the "June mail" procedure to isolate break-in documents from individual case files in the "special file room. Although personally maintaining a "Confidential file" in his office, Felt did not cite this file or other similar confidential files maintained by FBI officials in their offices. From the "Official and Confidential" file which FBI Assistant Director Louis Nichols maintained in his office and which has been released under the FOIA, we have learned how these "special" documents were handled, contradicting the expressed ignorance of these officials.

Athan G. Theoharis
Marquette University
Congress Approves History Week

A resolution proclaiming the week beginning March 7, 1982 as National Women’s History Week was passed by the United States House of Representatives on July 15, the Senate on July 24, and signed by President Reagan. HR 162 salutes “American women of race, class, and ethnic background” who helped found the Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways and notes that “the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in the body of American history.” The successful campaign for national recognition of the vast, valuable, and varied contributions of women to the history of the United States was coordinated by the Congressional Union (an organization of feminist historians and activists) and the National Women’s History Project (a part of the Sonoma County, California Women’s Support Network).

The celebration of Women’s History Week began in 1978 in Sonoma County, California. In July, 1978, four women’s organizations meeting in New York for the Sarah Lawrence College Summer Institute in Women’s History adopted a resolution calling for the creation of National Women’s History Week, to be celebrated during the week including International Women’s Day—March 8th. In 1980, through the efforts of the Summer Institute participants, Women’s History Week was proclaimed by Congress, and in 1981, it was named Official Women’s History Week in the White House.

Movies Depict Depression Life

Movies depicting the Depression are often approached with the expectation that they will elude or disguise them in the same way the era eluded or disguised them in their own day. The Depression set the stage for many of our modern problems and structured psychology depressions. It reached a record high—six hours a day in the Thirties; a star vehicle, Will Rogers’ David Harum (1934) at the movies; a slapstick Marx Brothers frolic, but not very far below a mere—problems; but then they eluded or disguised them in much the same way it eluded or disguised problems of our recalcitrant reality.

Movies such as Charles Chaplin (City Lights [1931]), Modern Times [1936], The Great Dictator [1940]), Frank Capra (Mr. Smith Goes to Washington [1939], Meet John Doe [1941], and Orson Welles (Citizen Kane [1941], The Magnificent Ambersons [1942]) gave him the opportunity to explore in depth the philosophies underlying some of the most important films of the period. Chaplin, Ford, Capra, and Welles were artists with social visions; as a result, every film listed above will trigger lively classroom discussions. American History/American Film (eds. John O’Connor and Martin Jackson [Ungar, 1979]) contains three essays on the films of the Thirties: Public Enemy (1931), a James Cagney gangster genre film; a star vehicle, Will Rogers’ Steamboat Round the Bend (1935); and an auteur masterpiece, Dorothy Arzner’s Drum within the Mohawk (1939) are placed in historical and Hollywood contexts by essays which are models of their kind. Useful information about distributors and bibliography conclude the volume.

Early this summer, the New York Times announced that the average number of viewing hours in homes with television had reached a record high—six hours and thirty-five minutes a day. This is an alarming statistic which teachers in the humanities should not ignore. At Oklahoma State University, we have found that teaching critical viewing skills can help break the trance of TV: in other words, using films need not be synonymous with capitulation to mass media. By employing films of the 1930s as texts, teachers of courses which examine the Depression can catch the attention of visually oriented students, and--through critical analysis of the film, readings and lectures--teach young people to perceive the symbiosis of art, reality, and interpretation--the very stuff of historical studies. New作物 of supple will help to discover that they are dealing with new wine in old bottles!

Peter Rollins

Oklahoma State University

FILMOGRAPHY

The Flaw That Broke the Plains and The River are available from most university audiovisual centers and from the National Audiovisual Center (GSA Div. of the National Archives and Records Service, Washington DC 20409). Native Land is available from Film Institute (1182 W. 60 St., NYC, 10023). March of Time newsreels are rented by Kit Parker Films (Box 227, Carmel Valley, CA 93924) and by MOMA (Film Dept., 11 W. 53rd St., NYC 10019).

Gabriel Over the White House (1933) is rented by Films, Inc. (733 Green Bay Road, Wilmette, IL 60091). All of the other “problem” films mentioned in this section are rented by United Artists 16 (729 7th Ave, NYC 10019).

Films, Inc. (see above) carries a large selection of films by Will Rodgers, the Marx Brothers, and such directors as Chaplin, Capra, Welles, and Ford. A special “archive” catalog is available on request.
Connecticut Studies Women from the Past

A project entitled "The Political Activities of the First Generation of Fully-Enfranchised Connecticut Women," was funded by the Connecticut Humanities Council for the period 1 April 1981. Under the auspices of the University of Connecticut, the project's historians Joyce Pendery and Carole Nichols have collected twenty oral history interviews; transcripts will be placed at the Connecticut State Library, the University of Connecticut Library and Oral History Archives, and the Connecticut Humanities and Council Resource Center.

During March and April 1981 Connecticut Public Radio broadcast five documentaries which included historical narrative, excerpts from interviews, music of the period, and dramatic readings of historical documents relevant to each topic. The subjects of the programs were: Connecticut Suffragists; the League of Women Voters; Office Holders; and, Connecticut Women. Tapes of the programs are available through the Connecticut Humanities Council Resource Center, Bulley Library, Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, CT 06515.

The Connecticut women who have been interviewed for the project have been involved in a variety of organizations and community work, and they represent a wide range of interests and political views. Among the interviewees were: a Hartford suffragist, LWV leader, lobbyist for many social causes of the 1920s and 1930s; the founder of the first Girl Scout troop for black children in the United States and New Haven's first minority alderman; a leader of the Greenwich Garden Club and League of Women Voters who was elected to the State Legislature and was instrumental in the decision to outlaw billboards from the Merritt Parkway and other state highways; a social worker who headed the state's relief program during the Depression; the physician attending women patients at Hartford's illegal birth control clinic during the 1930s; early state legislators and others.

The study has generated interest among Connecticut women's organizations and political activists who would like to know more about the lives and experiences of their foremothers. Scholarly papers and presentations to Connecticut women's groups are being scheduled for 1981-1982. For information on the project, write to Carole Nichols, 23 Windy Ridge, Wilton, CT 06897, or Joyce Pendery, 49 Millbrook Road West, Stamford, CT 06902.

Meetings and Conferences

The Northern Great Plains History Conference will be held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 8-10 October 1981. For more information write to James E. Spaulding, Department of History, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069.

The Association for Documentary Editing will hold its annual meeting 8-9 October 1981, in Madison, Wisconsin. For further information contact Raymond W. Smock, History Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

"The Female Sphere: The Dynamics of Women Together in Nineteenth-Century America," is the topic of a conference to be held in New Harmony, Indiana, 8-10 October 1981. For more information contact Kathryn Caras or Robyn Wiegman, Office of Women's Affairs, Memorial Hall East, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Union College in Schenectady, New York, and Patroni Scholastici are sponsoring a symposium on New York history in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, 15-16 October 1981. For more information write Professor Robert V. Wells, Department of History, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308.

The Duquesne University History Forum will be held on 12-14 October 1981 at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For more information contact Professor Steven B. Vardy, Department of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

The Confederate Historical Institute will hold its annual meeting 25-27 March 1982 at Manassas, Virginia. Persons interested in participating in the program should contact Jerry L. Russell, P.O. Box 7388, Little Rock, AR 72217 by 15 October 1981.

The Society for the History of Technology will meet in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 14-17 October 1981. For particulars, contact Program Chair Judith A. McGaw, Department of History and Cont. on P. 24

Capitol Commentary

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Humanities Alliance

The opening of this year's budget cycle held promise that during 1981 federal support for the humanities could become a thing of the past. The Administration asked that the budget of the National Endowment for the Humanities be slashed by 50%. Administration documents described support for the humanities as a low priority, best taken over by the private sector. When the House Task Force on the Arts and Humanities was formed, it was widely assumed that it would be the instrument of the demise of both NEH and NEA.

Now, six months after the President's budget was announced, the agency's future no longer seems to be in danger. Its budget will be reduced, but not as substantially as the Administration has said. The optimism is premature, it does appear that NEH will, for the foreseeable future, continue to exist in a form very close to its present one. This upswing in fortune is due in large part to the commitment to the humanities of key members of Congress, reinforced by concern among their constituents.

Decisions in Congress regarding legislation for NEH have been made through two procedures--reconciliation and appropriations. Reconciliation has been the Administration's chief instrument for reducing the size of the federal budget. Through this process, the congressional committees responsible for authorizing the existence of the agency were forced to recommend reductions in the authorization level of appropriation. In the past these levels had always been high, leaving authority for setting each year's budget with the appropriations committees. This year the Administration attempted to have these levels greatly reduced, putting a cap on the appropriations process. The authorizing committees had no choice but to make some cuts, but the Administration's attempts to have the spending ceiling placed at $85 million. The figure eventually settled upon, $113.7 million, is a substantial reduction from previous years, but represents a kind of victory emerging from this particular year.

While the authorizing committees were being forced to consider reconciliation with all due speed, the appropriations committees in both Houses have been proceeding with their work
Humanities

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at a more deliberate pace. The dramatic reductions resulting from reconciliation did not absolve appropriators committees of their responsibility for considering the Administration’s formal budget request, this one’s being for an NEH budget of $85 million, 50% below what the Carter Administration had requested. Neither the House nor the Senate has gone along with this request. The full House approved an appropriation of $144.1 million for 1982; the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended in July a budget of $113.7 million. However, President Reagan’s concern about the size of the federal deficit has recently led him to threaten veto action on appropriation bills that he finds excessive.

The Senate, in which NEH is included, is one of these, Senate leadership agreed in mid-September to have the Appropriations Committee rework the bill and make further reductions. The $113.7 million recommendation is therefore likely to be reduced during this new round of cuts. Passage of the bill by the full Senate, once anticipated in early September, now will be delayed until October. A conference committee will then be assembled to iron out the differences between the House and Senate bills.

The members and staff of the White House Task Force have been working through the summer and are now close to completing their report to the President. They have considered possibilities such as combining the two Endowments or creating a new Corporation for the Arts and Humanities, but it now has come to the conclusion that both Endowments should be maintained in their present form. The Task Force has also resolved that the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities should be expanded and given new responsibilities, and that the current peer review system at NEH is “effective and fair.”

This year it has been demonstrated that members of the public and the Congress recognize the importance of the humanities and will oppose efforts aimed at minimizing this support. We can be certain that the Administration has noted the effectiveness of its opposition on the House floor; it is much too early to assume that the battle has been won. As long as there are problems with the federal deficit, discretionary programs such as the humanities will be vulnerable. It is more than likely that the Administration will move to rescind some of the funds to be appropriated for 1982. The 1983 budget may reduce small appropriations. And a new chair will come to the agency, bringing an as yet unknown set of priorities.

The National Humanities Alliance is a coalition of national membership organizations formed last spring in recognition of the need for coordination among groups concerned about federal funding for the humanities. The Alliance encourages individuals who support the work of NEH to let their Senators and Representatives know their opinions. Although scholars have communicated their views to the Congress this year in unprecedented numbers, the victories won to date were largely the work of a few Senators and Representatives with personal commitment to this area. If NEH is to continue to receive adequate federal support, it is essential that historians and other scholars take responsibility for educating their own Senators and Representatives about the significance of research, teaching, and learning in the humanities. A broad base of support in the Congress will go a long way towards assuring that the humanities receive funding commensurate with their importance in the life of the country.

Moira Egan
National Humanities Alliance

FOIA Changed

While supporters of the Freedom of Information Act have been concentrating their attention on congressional oversight hearings and the Reagan Administration’s promised package of proposed FOIA amendments, a number of “back-door” amendments that would greatly restrict public access to broad categories of government records under the Act have moved quietly toward passage as “riders” of appropriation authorization bills and other unsuspected legislative vehicles.

The importance of the Freedom of Information Act as a tool for historical research was emphasized repeatedly by scholarly witnesses at July hearings before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Rights and the Administration of Justice, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. Representatives from the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, and Historians for Freedom of Information provided the following examples from experience as they carefully explained how FOIA helps overcome obstacles such as classification and other restrictions on access to government records. The task force urged committee members to reject pending proposals that would substantively eliminate public access to records of the FBI, the CIA, and other federal law enforcement and intelligence—records which, they stressed, are of greatest importance to historians.

The most objectionable FOIA bills—introduced by Senators Hatch (S. 567), D’Amato (S. 1297), and Goldwater (S. 1273)—have remained in committee more in anticipation of the imminent introduction of similar proposals by the Administration than in response to critical testimony by FOIA supporters. But the maintenance of a status quo on the surface of the legislative arena has only served to deflect attention from the immediate threats to FOIA which run outside normal legislative channels.

Under present jurisdictional prescriptions, any bill which would directly (emphasis in original) amend FOIA must be referred to the Senate Judiciary and House Government Operations subcommittees mentioned above. It is possible, however, to amend FOIA indirectly by passage of a statutory amendment which specifically authorizes withholding of certain information and can be invoked as a “(b) (3) statute” pursuant to FOIA’s third exemption category. Such legislation is generally referred to the committees that have jurisdiction over the agency involved, rather than to the FOIA oversight committees. Thus, when the CIA courts controversy by seeking a virtual exemption from FOIA, it presents its amendment to the National Security Act of 1947 or the Central Intelligence Act of 1949, rather than to FOIA itself. Such legislation is then referred to the Select Com-

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FOIA forces seeking to narrow agency-wide remedial effort by obviously tied to a specific the Administration and the
agency and thus have not yet Congress, the Federal Trade Com­
legislation. There may have
advantages of this route to capitalize on the practical ad­
agency that has attempted to
CIA
sympathy for national security
favorable reception for the
less familiarity with actual im­
of all documents, in cluding let ters

For an edition of the papers of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, send information on the location of all documents, including letters addressed to them by others and newspapers accounts of their speeches. Send material to Dr. Patricia Holland, 303 New Africa House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

FBI Appraisal

Responding to a Federal court order issued by Judge Harold H. Greene, the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) formed a task force of 17 archivists to review the headquarters and field office records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The court order came out of litigation initiated by the American Friends Service Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and other organiza­tions, and individual historians and political activists to stop the destruction of FBI records, Judge Greene enjoined the Bureau from destroying any records until the National Archives had formulated an approved retention plan and disposition schedule for FBI records.

The FBI has more than 24 mil­lion extant case files, and the National Archives has developed an appraisal plan based on a statistical sampling methodology to establish profiles of all 214 classes of FBI records. (The classes cor­respond to specific laws that the FBI is responsible for in­vestigating.) The plan was described in a March 23, 1980 NARS affidavit submitted to Judge Greene. In the spring and summer of this year nearly 18,000 case files were in­dividually examined by the archivists in the FBI head­quarters building and 7 field

offices. Data collection sheets were filled out for each case file, and the documentation from the sheets was entered into com­puters to produce profiles of FBI records.

The first task of the appra­aisal staff was to go through the "00" files of each class. Those files contain the policy documentation on the character and scope of investigations, in­structions to field offices, and records disposition. The synop­ses of the "00" file included a historical statement for each class and reference tool during the decision process after the case file review.

The review of all the FBI records done done to determine the informational and evidential value of the totality of FBI records and catch classes of records that might not at­tract great FBI or historical interest, but of research interest to social historians, sociologists, and criminologists. The data sheets included data on information origins, size of the file, the case history, classification, and the research potential of the file.

The specific case files selected for examination were determined by NARS, and NARS archivists assumed custody of the files from the moment they were "pulled." FBI staff, ex­amining the files under NARS archivists' oversight, masked the names of "informants" in the narrow sense and covered IRS tax return information, grand jury documents, and court­ordered wire-tap materials. On July 1, 1981 in making his in­junction permanent, Judge Greene ordered that the names of "in­formants" and certain in­formation be uncovered.

The Department of Justice has filed a notice of appeal of the Court's order. The specific bases of appeal have not yet been fully determined, but they will very likely include the matter of the identities of "in­formants". They may also in­clude the issue of the plaintiff's standing in light of the Supreme Court's decision in the Kissinger Papers Case.

Another part of the NARS study has involved collecting

Cont. on p. 20

Archon Books is interested in book-length MSS in all areas of historical material. MSS must contain an initial letter of inquiry, accompanied by any brief material (outline, related article, sample chapter) that would provide a grasp of the larger work. All inquiries will receive prompt replies. Address correspondence to Archon books, P.O. Box 4327, 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, CT 06514.
FBI Appraisal

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the names of "exceptional cases" in the history of the FBI that would be permanently retained. The NARS staff is in study and appraisal listed several thousand cases. NARS also asked historians through the OAH and other organizations to provide suggestions of exceptional cases. They received over a hundred responses from historians. Such cases will be preserved without regard to the originating class and will save highly valued case files that might be lost. An example is the class for stolen motor vehicles which contains little documentation or permanent information, but does contain the files for Bonnie and Clyde and John Dillinger. A tentative conclusion by the staff might be that only a representative sample of case files in that class would be retained; with the exceptional case list, however, those two case files would be preserved.

The NARS staff is now incorporating the historical synopsis of "00" files, the statistical profiles, and tentative staff recommendations on each class to make a final disposition schedule for the FBI records. The retention plan and accompanying documentation will be reviewed by the FBI, certain other NARS staff members, and a team of outside consultants. A subcommittee of the National Archives Advisory Council made up of Arvarh Strickland (Missouri), Richard Leopold (Northwestern), Clement Vose (Wesleyan), Sally Kuhlstedt (Syracuse), and Hal Winskrogh, have been advising the NARS team. NARS will revise the retention schedule as necessary, and the FBI is required by the court to submit a final records disposition schedule to NARS; if that means NARS approval, the retention plan and disposition schedule will be submitted to the court on or before 9 November 1981 as required by the court.

James O'Neill
National Archives
and Records Service

COSSA Against Cuts

Among the Reagan Administration budget proposals in February 1981 were major reductions in the budgets of four agencies that fund research in the social and behavioral sciences, including historical research. Although most federal budgets were reduced, social science research was singled out for especially severe cuts. In the National Science Foundation (NSF), for example, the administration proposed increases in funding for basic research in the physical sciences and engineering; at the same time, research in the social and behavioral sciences, including the History and Philosophy of Science Program, was slated for budget cuts of up to 75 percent. Prior to this time, the social science community had engaged in little activity on behalf of research budgets.

Although organized in the late 1960s COSSA had principally served as a forum for the executive officers of its associations to discuss common problems and concerns. However, because of the threat to social science posed by the Reagan budget proposals, COSSA decided in April 1981 to establish a legislative office with a full-time professional staff. It was decided initially that COSSA's legislative office should focus its attention on the budgets of four agencies: the National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institute of Education, and National Institute of Mental Health. In practice, COSSA gave greatest attention to the National Science Foundation. This emphasis was important both symbolically and practically. NSF is a major funder of basic research in all the social science disciplines, and it is the only federal agency charged with responsibility for the health and vitality of the social and behavioral sciences. Moreover, the budget cuts requested for the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS) were the most severe of all social science research cuts.

As part of its activities, COSSA prepared testimony on the NSF budget for presentation before the Natcher subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee and the Garn subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. A grass roots mailing was sent to 300 social scientists in districts of conservative Democrats prior to the Memorial Day congressional recess and an additional 350 social scientists prior to the Fourth of July congressional recess. In all, social scientists in over 50 congressional districts were contacted. These grass root contacts were provided with fact sheets on the upcoming floor votes, suggestions for effective political activities in support of social science research. In July, follow-up calls were made to all recipients of the mailings to urge their help in upcoming floor votes. COSSA staff also held training sessions for small groups of social scientists in Washington and arranged congressional visits for them. To reinforce letters and phone calls from congressional districts, COSSA staff maintained a detailed schedule of visits to members of Congress and their staffs.

COSSA's effort was helped immeasurably by timely and supportive newspaper articles and by the work of the many social scientists who volunteered to help. Some of these volunteers came to COSSA through the disciplinary associations; others came because COSSA provided a source of information and coordination in a confusing and unfamiliar political process. At times, COSSA served as a source of information on Congressional social science budget activities not only for historians and other social scientists, but also for members of scholarly associations outside COSSA, NSF staff, journalists, and Congressional staff members.

A key event for COSSA was the vote in the House Appropriations Committee on the NSF appropriation in the House. The amendment would have reduced the House appropriation for NSF by $70 million, bringing it back down to the level requested for the administration. This vote was important not only because of the research funds involved (all of which were to be distributed at the discretion of the Foundation and none of which were earmarked for social and behavioral science research), but also, and more importantly, because the vote and the debate which preceded it afforded Congress a public opportunity to support the social sciences.

COSSA worked through its grass roots network and through congressional visits to defeat the amendment. A memo was sent to 4,000 social scientists by their disciplinary associations urging them to contact their Representative and ask that they oppose the Winn Amendment. In addition, a letter was sent to each member of the House asking that they support Appropriations Committee's bill and not the Winn Amendment. COSSA stimulated the preparation of letters from Representatives to their colleagues, urging that they vote against the amendment, and also prepared speeches for a number of Representatives to

Profs. Michael Peterman, Carl Balk, and Margaretta Schuyler Hopkins are collecting the letters of the Canadian writers Catherine Parr Traill (1802-1899) and Susanna Moodie (1803-1885). Direct all correspondence to Sheena Lee Powsey, Lady Eaton College, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8.
deliver during the debate. Prior to the vote, COSSA worked with both majority and minority staffs of the Appropriations Committee to identify and bolster possible opponents of the amendment. And finally, COSSA arranged for both Republican and Democratic Representatives to stand at the doors of the House andthouse their colleagues as they came to vote.

In the end, the amendment was defeated by 264 to 152 votes. In the opposition to the amendment were sixty-nine Republicans and more Democrats than voted with the House Democratic leadership on social security funding immediately before the NSF vote. A New York Times article that appeared several days later said that social scientists have "begun to change the way Washington views them," and Representative Margaret Heckler, (R-Mass), subsequently wrote, "The facts are undeniable. They made their feelings known was undoubtedly the deciding factor in the defeat of the Win Amendment. This is one case where constituent views unquestionably changed the outcome of a vote." -- Roberta Balstad Miller, COSSA

To advance, encourage, and support the study of the State of Maine and its people; to educate the public in an appreciation of the usefulness of Maine's past; to promote knowledge and understanding of the region. These are the purposes of the Maine Consortium, founded in February 1981. It addresses one central problem: how can the public use the past to serve the present? The Consortium's role is to act as a catalyst at the local level. It wins into its membership historical associations and societies, libraries, museums, preservation groups, churches, educational institutions, businesses, state and local government agencies, and individuals concerned with the use of Maine's past. The founding directors are Donald E. Ayers, Financial Development Consultant; Philip L. Cantelo, History Associates Incorporated; C. Richard K. Lunt, Maine

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Cont. from P. 9

Fellowships that are part of the Newberry's programs in the history of cartographers and the history of cartography. For more information about programs and deadlines, write to the Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma offers the Muriel H. Wright Award to the author of the best article published in the journal during the previous year. The award has a $300 prize. For more information contact Dr. Bob L. Blackburn, Editor, Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, Oklahoma City, OK 73105.

The Fund for the Improvement of Post-secondary Education supports significant improvements in education beyond high school. For a description of current Fund projects and application materials write to the Fund for Post-secondary Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 3123, Washington, DC or call (202)245-8091. Most deadlines are 1 December 1981, but the Mina Shaughnessy Program, which makes grants to individuals to reflect and analyze their experiences in improving post-secondary education, has a deadline of 27 October 1981.

The Mississippi Historical Society has established two awards. The R. A. McLemore Prize has a stipend of $700 and honors a distinguished scholar working on a topic in Mississippi history or biography. The Franklin L. Riley Prize has a stipend of $300 and honors an outstanding doctoral dissertation on a topic in Mississippi history or biography. Three copies of each entry must be submitted to Elbert R. Hilliard, Secretary-Treasurer, Mississippi Historical Society, Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205 by 1 November 1981.

The Columbia Society of Fellows in the Humanities, with grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the William R. Kenan Trust, will appoint a number of postdoctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic year 1982-83. Fellows must have received the Ph.D. between 1 January 1980 and 1 July 1982. Stipend of $17,500, one-half for independent research and one-half for teaching in the undergraduate program in general education. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Heyman Humanities Center, Columbia University, 70-74 Morningside Drive, New York, NY 10027. Deadline for receipt of completed forms is 1 November 1981.

Harvard University announces the Andrew Mellon Faculty Fellowships for new-tenured, experienced junior scholars who have completed at least two years postdoctoral teaching as college or university faculty in the humanities. The Ph.D. should have been received prior to June 30, 1980. The deadline is 2 November 1981. Write to Richard Hunt, Harvard University Mellon Faculty Fellowships, Lamont Library 202, Cambridge, MA 02138.


The Gilbert Chinard awards are made jointly by the Institut Fransais de Washington and the Society for French Historical Studies for distinguished scholarly books or manuscripts in the history of Franco-American relations by Canadian or American authors. The Gil

Consortium Looks at Maine's Past

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History asks that scholars in all academic disciplines related to the African-American experience submit to a three-by-five card the following information: name, institutional affiliation and address, office telephone number, two most recent or significant publications, areas of specialization and consultant competency. This information should be addressed to Dr. Sammy Miller, Black Scholars Reference File, ASLH, 1401 14th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

Grants

Cont. from p. 21

bert Chinard Prize of $1,000 is awarded annually for a book or manuscript, generally by a younger scholar. The deadline is 1 December 1981, and five copies of each entry should be sent to Prof. John McC. Haight, Jr., Committee, Dept. of History, Maginnes #9, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism announces a new program for minority scholars. Research grants ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 will be made to scholars engaged in projects which are related to the study of American Catholicism. Applications are being received at the Rockefeller Archive Center in a submission of applications. Preference will be given to those topics relating to American political, military, literature, philosophy and other fields of the humanities. All interested scholars may obtain further information and an application form, write to Edward Dolan, Director, Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The American Society of Church History announces a competition for a book-length manuscript in church history. The $2,000 award will subsidize the author in the publication of the manuscript. If competing essays are otherwise of equal quality, preference will be given to those topics relating to the history of Congregationalism. Complete manuscripts in final form must be received by William B. Miller, Secretary, American Society of Church History, 305 East Country Club Lane, Wallingford, PA 19086, by 15 December 1981. The Rockefeller Archive Center offers grants of not more than $1,000 to graduate students or advanced scholars engaged in projects based substantially on the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center. Applications are due by 31 December 1981. Inquiries about the program and requests for applications should be addressed to a Fellowships Program, Rockefeller Archive Center, Po­cantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

The American Jewish Archives announces the availability of four fellowship programs for 1982-83. The deadline for three of the fellowships is 31 December 1981 and the other, 1 April 1982. For more information, write to the Director, the American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45220.

Applications are being received for the T. Wistar Brown Fellowship at Haverford College for the academic year 1982-83. Fellows spend nine months at Haverford College doing research in its Quaker Collection. The stipend is $2,000, and the deadline is 31 December 1981. Write to the Office of Provost, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19401.

The US Army Military History Institute offers research fellowships in military history. Individuals selected receive a $500 grant to cover expenses while conducting research and writing at the Institute. Deadline for submission of applications is 1 January 1982. Request an application from Benjamin Franklin Cooling, US Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

The Rockefeller Archive Center is a new initiative for advanced study in history, literature, philosophy and other fields of the humanities. It is designed to foster individual research and intellectual exchange within a variety of scholars. Fellowships are available for: 1) young scholars; 2) senior fellows; and 3) special seminars. The deadline for 1982-83 applications is 1 January 1982. Two copies of the book or article are required and the deadline is 1 February 1982.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission announces the 1981-82 competition for fellowships in historical editing. Candidates should hold a Ph.D. or should have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Proposals are due by 15 January 1982. For more information write to Chair, Fellowship and Grant Committee, Rockefeller Archive Association, Inc., P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52356.

The Heritage Hoover Presidential Library Association offers fellowships and grants for original research on Herbert Hoover or the period 1921-33. Applications deadline is 31 January 1982. Write to the Chair, Fellowship and Grant Committee, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc., P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52356.

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

The American Antiquarian Society will award a number of short-and-long term Visiting Research Fellowships. Four categories of awards will be made: the deadline for each is 1 February 1982. For more information write to John B. Hench, Research and Publication Officer, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609, or call (617)755-5221.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission announces the 1981-82 competition for fellowships in historical editing. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. or should have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Applications are due by 15 January 1982. For more information write to Chair, Fellowship and Grant Committee, Rockefeller Archive Association, Inc., P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52356. The deadline is 15 February 1982.

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

The New Jersey Historical Commission announces the Governor Alfred E. Driscoll Publication Grant for the 1982-1983 year in the publication of a doctoral dissertation on an aspect of New Jersey history. The award is $3,000: $500 to the author as a prize, and $2,500 to assist in publication. Deadline for application is 1 March 1982. Write to the Research Director, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625; (609)292-6062.

The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association offers fellowships and grants for original research on Herbert Hoover or the period 1921-33. Applications deadline is 31 January 1982. Write to the Chair, Fellowship and Grant Committee, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association, Inc., P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52356.
Publications

The Women's History Research Center has microfilmed the contents of the now dispersed Women's History Library. Founded by Laura X. the Library collected and organized more than a million documents relating to women. The collection is available in three series: Women & Health, Mental Health (14 reels); Women and Law (40 reels); Herstory (women's periodicals, 90 reels). All three are available with guides for $5852 or $44 per reel. For more information send a stamped return envelope to the Women's History Research Center, 2325 Oak Street, Berkeley, CA 94708.

The Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, announces the availability of a microfilm edition of Papers of the Women's Trade Union League and Its Principal Leaders. It includes the records of the National WTUL at the Library of Congress, a smaller collection at the Schlesinger Library, and the records of the New York WTUL, together with the papers of Margaret Dreier Robins, Rose Schneiderman, Leonora O'Reilly, Agnes Nesto and Mary Anderson and the photography of Mary Kenney O'Sullivan. The edition also contains a composite set of WTUL serial publications, both national and local. A printed guide, available with the microfilm or separately, provides detailed descriptions of the contents of each reel and considerable reference material; scholarly essays on the League as a whole, on its New York branch, and on each of the size individuals whose papers are included, and a comprehensive annotated bibliography of the WTUL -- all thoroughly indexed. The Library of Congress collection (25 reels) may be ordered from its Photoduplication Service. All other microfilms (131 reels) and the guide are distributed by Research Publications, Inc., 12 Lunar Drive, Woodbridge, CT 06525. The 131-reel set is $2,950; individual collections may also be ordered separately.

The American Association for the History of Medicine has recently issued a new compilation of World War I Records in the John Muir Papers Project in the history of medicine and related fields (i.e. List No. 5 -- 1981). Interested scholars may obtain copies of this publication for $5. Write the Secretary of the Association, Robert P. Hudson, M.D., History of Medicine Department, University of Kansas Medical School, Kansas City, KS 66103.

Environmental Review, the journal of the American Society for Environmental History, solicits manuscripts. Manuscripts should be sent to John Opie, Editor, College Hall, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282. Subscriptions or other inquiries can be sent to Roderick S. French, Managing Editor, Development Programs, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. Subscription rates are: individual $16; institutional $20; student $10; international $26.

Kent State University's Center for Native American Studies offers for sale its "Distinguished Scholar Lecture Series." Now available is William St. Hagen's "Photographs of the Native Americans: the Late Nineteenth Century." For a copy send $1.75 to Philip Weeks, Director, Center for Native American Studies, Box 90 Student Life, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

The Journal of Thought, a quarterly publication devoted to an interdisciplinary investigation of the humanities, is seeking articles from interested contributors. Prospective articles and book reviews should be sent to the Editor, Journal of Thought, Collings Hall 204, 820 Oval, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

The International Reading Association's History of Reading Special Interest Group is publishing a newsletter, History of Reading News. Those interested in receiving the newsletter and/or joining the History of Reading Special Interest Group should send $3 to Dr. Janet Miller, Secretary-Treasurer, Education Department, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076.

Brooklyn Rediscovery announces the publication of A Guide to Manuscripts in the Long Island Historical Society. The Guide makes accessible nearly 600 manuscript collections at the Long Island Historical Society, the primary repository of historical material on Brooklyn. Copies of the Guide and general program information may be obtained from Brooklyn Rediscovery, 57 Wlloughby Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201. The cost of the Guide is $5.00 plus $.60 postage and handling.

Standards for Historical Agency Training Programs in colleges and universities are now available from the American Association for State and Local History. For copies of the guidelines or for information about the listing of colleges and universities, write or call Gerald Roberson, Director, AASLH, 1408 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203; (615)242-5583.

The "Report on a Study to Examine the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Processing and Records Commission for Historical Records in the Mid-Atlantic Section" by Nicholas Olsberg has been copied and is available to interested persons. Funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, it can be obtained from the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Copies are $5 and checks should be payable to the library. Address orders to the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, P.O. Box 3630, Greenville, Wilmington, DE 19807.

The most recent issue of the Clearinghouse for Civil Rights Research, "The Presence of the Past: History and 'Against' Minorities," summarizes the data on the effects of multicultural education material on students, the effects of TV programs such as "Roots" and 'Holocaust,' as well as reviews of relevant books. The issue is available from the Center for National Policy Review for $2. Subscriptions are available to $8 per year. Write to Diana Editor, Clearinghouse for Civil Rights Research, Center for National Policy Review, Catholic University of Law, Washington, D.C. 20064.

The Potomac Review, a graduate student journal of the social sciences and history, solicits manuscripts from graduate students. Manuscripts should be twenty to thirty pages long and should be submitted in duplicate. Send manuscripts to Jacqueline Goggin, Potomac Review, 430 Marvin Center, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

The John Muir Microfilm Project is a non-profit undertaking funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. It will make available a microfilm edition of extant correspondence, journals, sketches, photographs, and writings of John Muir (1838-1914). The projects seeks the assistance of institutions and individual libraries that may hold original Muir material. All those interested in assisting this project should direct inquiries to R.H. Limbaugh, John Muir Papers Project, Holt-Atherton Pacific Center for Western Studies, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211.
Meetings

Cont. from P. 17

Sociology of Science D-6,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, PA 19104. The
theme of the meeting will be
technology and economic develop-
ment.

A conference on New Deal
culture will be held in Washing-
ton, DC, and Fairfax, Virginia,
spending October 16-18, 1981 on
the Federal Theatre Project and
New Deal Culture at George Mason
University in cooperation with the
National Archives and Re-
cords Service on 15-17 October
1981. For information, contact
Dr. Lorraine Brown,
Center for Government, Society,
and the Arts, George Mason
University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

The National Historic Com-
munity Association will meet at
the Ephrata Cloister in
Ephrata, Pennsylvania, 15-17
October 1981. For more in-
formation contact Mr. John Kraft,
Curator, Ephrata Cloister,
Ephrata, PA 17522.

The Salem Conference will be
held 16-17 October 1981 at Salem
State College, the Peabody
Museum, and the Essex Institute.
The conference theme is "Mas-
sachusetts and the Sea: Cultural
and Historical Exploitation.
Interested persons should con-
tact Joseph Filbert, English
Department, Salem State College,
Salem MA 01970.

The American Association for
State and Local History will
conduct a seminar on publica-
tions for historical agencies.
The conference will be hosted by
the Utah State Historical
Society and be held in Salt Lake
City. The seminar will be held
6-11 December 1981, and the
deadline for applications is 20
October 1981. For more in-
formation write Patricia A. Hall,
Seminar Coordinator, American
Association for State and Local
History, 708 Berry Road, Nash-
ville, TN 37204.

The North American Section of
the Society for the Bibliography
of Natural History will hold its
first conference in Philadelphia
21-23 October 1981 at the
Academy of Natural Sciences
of Philadelphia. The conference
theme is North American natural
history bibliography. For more
information contact Nina J.
Root, Chair, Department of
Library Services, American
Museum of Natural History, C.P.
West at 79th Street, New York,
NY 10023 or (212) 873-1300, ext.
381.

Lake Forest College and the
newly organized Illinois As-
soociation for the Advancement of
History will co-sponsor a
conference for second-
sary school historians on 23
October 1981 at Lake Forest
College. For further information
write to Professor Thomas
Midway, Chair, Department of
History, Lake Forest College,
Lake Forest, IL 60045; (312) 234-
3100, ext. 430.

A conference on "Charles
Wilson Peale: An Inter-
disciplinary Study of His Work,"
will be held 22-24 April
under the co-sponsorship of
the National Portrait Gallery,
Smithsonian Institution, the
Winterthur Museum and Gardens,
at the National Portrait Galley,
Washington, DC 20560.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional
Archives Conference will meet in
New York City on 23-24 October
1981. The conference will have
sessions on introductory and ad-
vanced archival techniques as
well as sessions concerning
collation and bibliography.
For registration information
write to Robert Sink, Senior
Archivist, Brooklyn
Rediscovery, 57 Willoughby St.,
Brooklyn, NY 11201.

The Beinecke Library
Congressional Leadership
Research Center is sponsoring a
conference on the continuity and
change of congressional
leadership in 1982. Two-page
abstracts of proposals should be
submitted by 1 November 1981.
Send proposals to Dr. Frank
Mackaman, The Dirksen Center,
Broadway and Fourth St., Pekin,
IL 61554.

Mass Media and the Unex-
pected: Perceptions of Cultural
Tension Between the Wars,
1918-1941 will be the topic of
a symposium 30-31 October 1981
at the Bentley Historical
Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
For more information write to
John R. Stevens, Department of
Communication, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The Association for the Study
of Afro-American Life and
History will hold its annual
meeting November 1-3, 1981 in
Philadelphia. For more in-
formation write to J. Rupert
Pickett, Executive
Director, The Association for
the Study of Afro-American Life
and History, 2012 Fourteenth
Street, N.W., Washington, DC
20005 or phone (202) 667-2222.

The American Italian
Historical Association will meet
on 30-31 October, 1981 in St.
Paul with the sponsorship of
the Immigration Research Center
of the University of Minnesota.
The theme of the conference will
be "Italian Immigrants in Small
Town and Rural America." For
more information, contact
Rudolph J. Vecoli, Immigration
History Research Center,
University of Minnesota, 826
Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114.

The American Association for
the Advancement of the
Humanities will hold its annual
meeting at the Capital Hilton
Hotel in Washington, DC, on 30
October-1 November 1981. The
theme of the meeting is "The
Responsibilities of the
Humanities." For further in-
formation or to suggest
materials, write to AAAH--Annual
Meeting, 918 16th St., N.W.
(Suite 601), Washington, DC
20006.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Foundation will sponsor a
conference on New Deal
projects. For more information
write to Dr. Pamela Judy,
Professor of History, Rutgers
University, New Brunswick, New
Jersey 08903.

The National Council on
Public History's annual meeting
will be held 22-24 April 1982.
Proposals for short, informal
presentations on the history and/or
practice of public history should be
submitted by 1 November 1981.
Send proposals to:
Lillian B. Moodie, Chair, Department of
History, Lake Forest College,
Lake Forest, IL 60045.
Meetings

System and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point will be held 13-14 November 1981 at the UW-Stevens Point campus. Theme of the conference is "Writing and Use of College and High School History Textbooks." For further information, contact James J. Lawrence, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Marathon County, 518 S. 7th Ave., WI 54401, or Justus Paul, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

Pan American University will host a conference on the teaching of history on the secondary level. Suggestions for sessions and papers should be submitted by 15 November 1981. Contact James L. Gormly, Department of History, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539.

The Ohio Academy of History will meet at the Ohio Historical Society Center in Columbus, 16-17 April 1982. Papers and session proposals are invited. The deadline for proposals is 16 November 1981. Address inquiries to Professor Marcella Barton, Liberal Arts Department, Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, OH 45674, or call (614) 245-5353.

The National Archives will give a four-day course on the use of primary sources, "An Introduction to Research in Archives," in Washington, DC, 17-20 November 1981. Enrollment is limited to twenty-five and the cost is $75. To register, write Elsie Freivogel, Education Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408.

C. Vann Woodward will deliver the Fortenbaugh Lecture at Gettysburg College 19 November 1981. Contact Gabor Boritt, Weidnersall Hall, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325 for more information.

"The Pre-Columbian Synthesis," a conference on the roles and inter-relationships of art, religion and medicine in pre-Columbian culture, will be held in San Antonio, TX, 20-21 November 1981. For more information contact Dr. David Kronick, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78224; (512) 341-6271.

The New River Gorge National River of the National Park Service and the West Virginia Department of Culture and History are sponsoring the New River Adventure scheduled for May 1982. Proposals for papers, panels, or sessions on any aspect of the New River Valley are due by 1 December 1981. They should be addressed to Ken Sullivan, West Virginia Department of Culture and History, The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305; (304) 348-0220.

A call for papers is being issued for a conference on the history of Massachusetts to be held at Westfield State College, Westfield Center, March 27, 1982. Persons wishing to participate are invited to send copies of proposed papers by 1 December 1981 to John W. Ifkovic, Department of History, Box 182, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA 01086. Papers chosen will be published.

An interdisciplinary conference, "Generations--The Family in American Life: A Dialogue with the Community," which will assess current knowledge about the American family in the past and present, is being sponsored by the IUPUI Center for American Studies, 25-27 March 1982. Persons interested in presenting papers should send proposals to Warren French, Conference Chair for Program, Center for American Studies, Indiana-Purdue University at Indianapolis, 1217 No. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46202, as soon as possible. A preliminary version of the paper will be expected by 1 December 1981.

The New Jersey Historical Commission will host a conference on the history of women in New Jersey, 2 December 1981. For information contact Howard L. Green, Action Director of the Historical Commission, 113 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625; (609) 292-6082.

The 1981 meeting of the History of Science Society will be held in San Antonio, Texas, 17-20 November 1981. For further information write Elsie Freivogel, Education Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408.

Activities of Members

W. Andrew Achenbaum, Carnegie-Mellon University, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

J. Leonard Bates, University of Illinois-Urbana, has received a Fulbright grant to lecture on American politics and the presidency at Azerbaijan State University, USSR. He will study the origins of American liberalism, 1780-1920. Margo A. Cook, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Rev. Thomas E. Blantz, C.S.C., won the 1980 competition for the best manuscript in American Catholic studies for his manuscript "A Priest in Public Service: Francis J. Haas and the New Deal."
Members

Cont. from P. 25


Nancy F. Cott, Yale University has been appointed a Radcliffe Research Fellow. Her research topic is "After the Vote: American Women and Feminism in the 20th Century.”

Thomas R. Cox, San Diego State University, has received a Humanities Grant from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to study "The Navajo Frontier." He is also the recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship to study political science in France.

Walter Muir Whitehill Prize for American Women and Feminism in Culture, has been awarded the David H. Culbert, Louisiana State University, for his article "Sexual and Family Violence in the 19th Century.”

Joe B. Frantz, Paterson College of New Jersey, has been awarded the Edward N. Saxton, UCLA, for his dissertation "Public Use of an Agrarian Advocate." He has also become a professor of history.

Linda Gordon, University of Massachusetts-Boston, has received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to study sexual and family violence in Boston since 1890.

Carol S. Gruber, William Paterson College of New Jersey, has been awarded a research grant by the Ford Foundation to study science, government, and universities in World War II.

David D. Hall has received a NEH Fellowship to study popular culture in colonial New England at the American Antiquarian Society.

Thomas H. Hartig has become the Director of the Iowa Humanities Board.

Jurgen Herbst, University of Wisconsin-Madison, is lecturing on American history and the history of education at the University of Hanover, West Germany.

Michael P. Johnson, University of California-Irvine, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Daniel J. Kevles, California Institute of Technology, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

John O. King, III, University of Michigan, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Bruce Kuniholm, Duke University, was recently awarded the Bernath Book Prize by the Institute of Historical Research for his book, "After the War in the Near East: Great Power Conflict in Iran, Turkey, and Greece.”

George A. Lepson has become a professor of African/Afro-American Studies at the University of New York-Albany.

Kenneth M. Ludmerer, Washington University, has been named a Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Faculty Scholar in General Internal Medicine. He will conduct research in the history of American medicine and science.

Calvin Martin, Rutgers University, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Irvin M. Key, Jr., Texas A&M, was cited by the Texas State Historical Association as author of the best book on Texas history published last year. His book is "Marvin Jones: The Public Life of an Agrarian Advocate.”

Donald R. McCoy, University of Kansas, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Teresa J. McDonald, University of Michigan, has been appointed a Huntington Library Fellow to study the political cultures of San Francisco and Los Angeles, 1860-1920.

Regina A. Morantz, University of Kansas, has been awarded a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Caroline Moseley has received an American Council of Learned Societies grant-in-aid to study images of women in 19th century American printmaking.

Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Charles F. O'Connell, Jr., Ohio State University, has been selected a US Army Center of Military History Visiting Research Fellow to continue work on his dissertation. His topic is "The U.S. Army and the Origins of Modern Corporate Management, 1820-1860.”

Marline Pitre, Texas Southern University, has received an NEH Fellowship for independent Study and Research.

Robert A. Rosestone, California Institute of Technology, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Randolph Roth, Grinnell College, has received a Fulbright Scholarship to study religion and reform in antebellum Vermont at the American Antiquarian Society.

John D. Rusk, Ph.D. candidate at Indiana University, received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Pat M. Ryan, Greensboro, N.C., has been appointed Associate Professor in American Civilization, University of Vermont, for his dissertation "All the World's a Fair: America's International Exposition, 1876-1916.”

Edward N. Saveth, SUNY-Purchase, has received a Fulbright Fellowship to study American and cultural history in Hebrew University, Israel.

Alexander P. Saxton, UCLA, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Donald M. Scott, North Carolina State University, has received a NEH Fellowship to study the "Public Lecture and the Formation of American Culture, 1830-70,” at the American Antiquarian Society.


Howard P. Segal, University of Michigan, has received a grant to develop new courses in the history of Agriculture in conjunction with the Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village in Dearborn.

Alice Almond Shrock, Earlham College, has been awarded a Lilly Endowment Faculty Fellowship to conduct research on the social movement as it relates to women.

Kathryn Sklar, UCLA, has been awarded a Radcliffe Research Fellowship. She will conduct research on the social movement as it relates to women.
grant to study Florence Kelley. Joseph M. Siracusa, University of Queensland, Australia, has become a Reader in American Diplomatic History.

Jeffrey K. Stine, University of California-Santa Barbara, doctoral candidate, has been selected for the University of Military History Visiting Research Fellow to study, "The US Army Corps of Engineers Abroad, 1898-1916."

Mary K. B. Tachauer, University of Louisville, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Larry Edward Tise has been appointed Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Eugene P. Trani, University of Missouri-Kansas City, will lecture on the development of political parties during the 20th century and Woodrow Wilson and Russian Foreign Policy. He was a awarded a Fulbright Fellowship.

Richard Hume Werking, University of Mississippi, has been serving as Acting Director of Libraries. Richard White, Michigan State University, has been awarded the Forest History Society's Biennial Book Award for his book Land Use, Environment, and Social Change.

Mary C. Williams, University of Cincinnati, has become an associate professor and been a visiting professor at the American Indian Studies Center, UCLA.

Allan M. Winkler, University of Oregon, has received a NEH Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Gordon S. Wood, Brown University, has been awarded the Kerr Fellowship for Independent Study and Research.

Conrad E. Wright has been appointed to the Department of History, the College of William and Mary.

Geor e C. Wright, University of Texas, has received the 1980 Richard H. Collins Award for his article, "The NAC and Residential Segregation in Louisville, Kentucky, 1914-1917," which appeared in the Winter 1980 issue of the Register of Kentucky Historical Society.

Meetings

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January 1982. For more information write Stephen L. Vaughn, James L. Baughman, or MaryAnn Yodelis Smith, School of Journalism and Mass Communications, 821 University Ave., University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

The Social Science History Association will meet at Indiana University in Bloomington, 4-6 November 1982. Persons interested in presenting a paper, organizing a panel, or suggesting a session should contact Professor Elyce Rotella, Economics Department, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 or Professor Ray Shortridge, Political Science Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Proposal must be received by February 1982.

The Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism announces a call for papers for a conference on "Perspectives on American Catholicism." The conference, to be held 19-20 November 1982 at the University of Notre Dame, will focus on the comparative study of the American Catholic community. Papers examining this theme from any one of a variety of perspectives are welcomed. Deadline for proposals is 1 March 1982. Submit proposals to Dr. Jeffery M. Burns, Cushwa Center, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The Center for the Study of Southern Culture announces the Barnard-Millington Symposium on Southern Women in Medicine. It will be held on the Oxford campus of the University of Mississippi 25-27 March 1982. Papers will be circulated in advance. For further information contact Dr. Jackie P. Alford, Associate Director, Center for the Study of Southern Culture, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677; (601)232-5993.

Boston University, School of Nursing, will host a conference on the history of nursing in the United States on 16 April 1982. Persons interested in presenting a paper should submit an abstract to Dr. Nancy Noel, Curator of the Nursing Archives, Mugar Memorial Library, Boston University, 635 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215.


A conference on the history of women in the Episcopal Church will be presented at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the South, Austin, Texas, 1-2 June 1982. Proposals for papers or sessions are invited and should be sent to Mary S. Donovan, 5920 North Grandview, Little Rock, AR 72207. For information write Dr. Charles Collins, 2600 Park Avenue, Little Rock, AR 72207.

Recent Deaths


Thomas A. Bryson, 49, West Georgia College; June 10, 1980

E. Merton Coulter, 90, Regents Professor Emeritus, University of Georgia; July 5, 1981

Clarence K. Gregory, Baltimore, Maryland

Quentin B. Keen, 62, Professor, Eastern Kentucky University, May 24, 1980


Norman M. Willey, 49, University of Florida, July 26, 1981

OAH Newsletter

The OAH Newsletter is published in January, July and October by the Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. Material for publication should be submitted to the editor no later than the first day of the month preceding each issue. Copy should be double spaced and typed on a separate sheet. The Newsletter disclaims responsibility for statements by contributors, and the editor will condense items whenever possible and reject items when necessary because of size.

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

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

With this issue the Newsletter has dramatically changed its format. In the interest of serving the profession, we will continue for several issues to experiment with layout and content. Your suggestions are welcome.
Meetings

Cont. from P. 27

further information and registration form write to the Episcopal Women's History Project, General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Ave., New York, NY 10011.

The 1982 annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, will be held at Mills College, Oakland, California, 18-21 August 1982. The program committee invites proposals for papers, panels, and other professional contributions. Interested persons should direct their inquiries and/or proposals to the program chair, Professor Joseph E. Illick, Department of History, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94112.

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