

OAH Newsletter

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*Eleanor Roosevelt:
A Woman Without Precedent*



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Readers' responses

Responses to issues raised in the Newsletter are welcome. Please confine remarks to 500 words (longer letters will be edited to meet space limitations) and send at least six weeks prior to publication.

ERA

I respond to Professor Berthoff's letter about the necessity of arguing "both sides" of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (OAH Newsletter, November 1983).

O.W. Holmes, Jr., used to say that "we live by symbols." Whatever its legal effect might be, the ERA has become a symbol of equality. The overwhelming majority of OAH members support that symbol. Obviously, not all do. One or two, I suspect, still have their doubts about the XIIIth. Neither the minimal opposition nor anything else should prevent the OAH Newsletter from broadcasting the majority position or Berthoff from exercising his undoubted historical skills in explicating the issue. But his notion that the debate on the ERA has been unintelligible is nonsense. The opposition to equality has been all too intelligible throughout our history however its opponents have attempted to disguise their devotion to whatever status quo happened to prevail.

Roger Daniels, Professor of History, University of Cincinnati

USIA Revisited

I am writing because I am a historian, a member of the OAH, a career officer in USIA, and the present Cultural Affairs Officer in Australia. Richard Curry's article in the November Newsletter about his experience here gives the impression that relations between USIA's Australian post and the academic community, including the Fulbright Commission, are characterized principally by hostility and contempt. I am concerned that publication in November 1983 of statements relating to those events of July and August 1981 might give the impression that they describe the present situation. They do not. I believe that relations between myself, my staff, and the academic community in Australia are excellent.

Last year, this post brought a record number of American speakers to Australia, the majority being academics and speaking at academic venues, the result of arrangements made in close consultation with scholars and university officials here. Some speakers presented strictly Administration viewpoints, but others criticized various aspects of current policies. One has had a long association with Democratic administrations; another was a former Democratic member of Congress.

Regarding relations with the Fulbright program, I am a member of its Board here and am completely, and harmoniously, involved in all of its principal activities. To give just one example of the cooperation between its office and mine, I recently arranged a complete Asian itinerary for an American Fulbrighter here who wanted to speak in other countries under USIA sponsorship.

My office works closely with the Australian and New Zealand American Studies Association (which once expressed its concern in these pages about the Curry affair). For instance, in consultation with that Association, we plan to bring three distinguished American scholars to its conference next August. Meanwhile, the Fulbright Commission will provide two others, for which USIA and I are, of course, in part responsible, one of whom, incidentally, is an officer of the OAH.

I do not say all of this in a spirit of self-congratulation, but simply to make it as clear as possible that relations today between USIA, the Fulbright program, and the academic community in Australia bear no resemblance to the trench warfare described in Dr. Curry's article in the November issue.

Harry B. Ryan, Cultural Affairs Officer, Canberra

COVER ILLUSTRATION: 1984 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Eleanor Roosevelt. The photograph on the cover was taken in 1957 and is from the FDR Library Collection. 1984 also marks the opening of Val-Kill, the first national historic site honoring a First Lady in U.S. history (see Joyce Ghee, "Eleanor Roosevelt: Her Days at Val-Kill" in this issue).

The May issue of the Newsletter will honor Harry Truman (1884-1972) and will feature an article by Professor Robert Ferrell.

Forging the Past

Carol Gruber's criticism of Leonard Rapport's conclusion ("Forging the Past," OAH Newsletter, August 1983) that Samuel N. Harper knowingly participated in a propaganda effort to cast Lenin and Trotsky as German agents, perpetuates a myth rather than debunks it. Gruber writes that "Harper and Jameson. . . believed the documents to be genuine," and blames this lapse in critical judgment on their "intense anti-Bolshevism, which made the idea of a German-Bolshevik conspiracy entirely credible to them."

My own article on the subject, "A Warmth of Soul: Samuel Northrup Harper and the Russians, 1904-43" (*Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol. 14 [1979], 235-51), analyses Harper's role in authenticating the forgeries including the likelihood that he could have considered the content of the letters credible. For example, one letter, purportedly from the German General Staff to Trotsky, ordered him to facilitate the passage by rail of two German submarines from Berlin to Vladivostok. Harper had traveled in Russia, including trips on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and must have known how nonsensical such instructions were. The other letters contained equally absurd passages which German officers who were obviously more familiar with Russian geography than Edgar Sissons would never have written.

Robert Bruce Lockhart, a British diplomat, reported an interview with Trotsky in which the revolutionary shouted, "Look at this!" and threw the original of the forged letters on his desk. They bore the stamp of the German General Staff and had been in the files of the previous government. Lenin and Trotsky regarded themselves as the victims of a hack propaganda effort.

The Sisson documents were not the last chapter in the story. In "A Warmth of Soul" I report that,

In 1924 the *Daily Mail* published a letter purportedly from Zinoviev to the British Communist Party which directed that organization to paralyze the British army. It evolved that the letter had been written by a Russian named Bruzelovsky in the pay of the Polish Secret Service, the agency which inspired many of the forgeries. In 1929, documents were offered for sale showing that pro recognition Senators Norris and Borah had been bribed by the communists. American journalists had less money and less naivete by that time and H.R. Knickerbocker had little trouble proving the letters were forgeries.

Harper later assisted a young Assistant Attorney-General named J. Edgar Hoover in deporting the would-be Soviet ambassador to the United States, Ludwig

C.A.K. Martens. Harper assembled documents from the communist press and other sources which illustrated the violent nature of the Russian communist party. Harper next assisted the Overman Committee of the United States Senate in selecting witnesses for its investigation of communist propaganda.

In all these activities Harper cannot be considered a prototypic cold warrior who has lost his objectivity. He was an eyewitness to the massacre of Father Gapon's demonstrators before the Winter Palace in 1904. He had hobnobbed with exiled Russian communists in Finland in 1906. He had investigated rural conditions in Russia in 1913, and by 1916 he was assisting the American ambassador to Russia while trying to keep him out of the clutches of a German woman who was suspected of being a spy. He also worked for the Russian Bureau of the U.S. State Department. In his autobiography, Harper lamely argued that "Jameson and I were ready to state that in the given circumstances, by starting a social revolution in Russia, Lenin was objectively aiding the enemy from a military point of view." In other words, the knowledgeable russophile didn't maintain that he believed the letters were genuine. He asserted that Lenin's actions benefited the German war effort. Using this line of thought, he could have argued with equal vigor that the Kaiser was a communist agent because the war had brought down the Tsar and the provisional government. Rapport's treatment of Harper is consistent with the evidence.

John B. Poster, Chair, Division of Administration, Policy, and Urban Education, Fordham University

A P History

The *Newsletter* did neither OAH nor the cause of history teaching much of a service by publication of an inaccurate and innuendo-laden piece by Marvin E. Gettleman, in the August 1983 issue, attacking the American History Advanced Placement Program, and delaying until a later issue--purely on grounds of editorial convenience--the full and persuasive reply by Paul S. Holbo, current chair of the AP committee.

Gettleman's article would make a fine exemplary document for history students who needed to have a succinct lesson in how to float insinuation and surmise in a polemical cause.

I am myself an interested party, having preceded Professor Holbo as chairperson of the American History AP committee (my service was in the late 1970s). In that capacity, I was impressed by the enterprise of setting AP policies, designing the tests, scoring the essay questions and following through by contact with the teachers who conduct the AP courses in the high schools throughout the nation. I was also impressed by the give-and-take of debate over all these matters, both

among the professionals involved in the process and between them and the Educational Testing Service and College Board officials. Charming as may be the image of conspiracy, incompetence, or "partisanship," all darkly spoken of or hinted at by Professor Gettleman, the image has nothing to do with realities of AP organization or processes.

One owes it to the high school teachers who are maligned in Professor Gettleman's essay to say, too, that they are conducting in their AP courses what I would judge to be the very best history teaching done in the nation's schools. Systematic study of their syllabi by historians on the AP committee, conferences held around the country (at OAH meetings, especially) to bring the teachers into direct contact with the committee, and other data--not least the level of student performance on the examinations--would suggest that we have no reason to malign this academic enterprise as Gettleman seeks to do.

In the last analysis, Professor Gettleman's concerns, as Professor Holbo notes in his reply (finally published in the latest issue of the *Newsletter*), seem to boil down to a simplistic guild-consciousness: we are losing enrollments in college history courses--the only place, he implies, where real thinking goes on!--because our institutions exempt successful AP students from college history courses. The ability of such students "to exercise critical historical intelligence," Gettleman tells us, "is measurably substandard." (The measurement remains, it seems, a trade secret.) Such reasoning demeans what many of us regard as the very best teachers and teaching in the high schools; it slights the efforts of such scholars as Holbo, David Rothman, Alden Vaughan, Robert Bannister, Jessica Krooss, Jackson Turner Main, Henry Drewry, and others who have set aside time from research--but presumably not suspended "critical historical intelligence"--to contribute to the AP committee's work over the years; and it substitutes insinuation and the rhetoric of canned conspiracy thesis for serious analysis of an important issue.

Harry N. Scheiber, Professor of Legal History, University of California, Berkeley

I suppose I ought to be flattered that Professor Paul Holbo (writing in the November 1983 OAH *Newsletter*) thought that my critique of the Advanced Placement program (in the previous August *Newsletter*) was so potentially lethal that even in that four-month interim period the Advanced Placement Program "might have suffered." Is the Program really that vulnerable that the expression of a single academic can threaten its reputation?

Professor Holbo seeks to enlighten me on the relationship between the Educa-

tional Testing Service (ETS) of Princeton, New Jersey and the College Board. I admit that the precise links between these two organizations were not immediately apparent to a rank-and-file academic historian, whose main contacts with ETS are the Advanced Placement essay exams which come across my desk each semester. But apparently I am not the only one puzzled by the ETS-College Board link, since an article in College Board Review (Spring 1983) is entitled: "At Last: A Mystery Unfolded. . . The True Relationship between the College Board and ETS."

The more important issue in Holbo's defense of ETS/College Board/Advanced Placement program (however linked) is the argument that since all these agencies are nonprofit organizations they cannot be financially interested in the promotion of their services, including the million-dollar-a-year AP testing program. Further, he argues that since distinguished academics (Holbo himself is one) are involved in the running of the College Board we need not worry that there is anything less than "sincere commitment to the subject of history and concern for high academic standards at the top levels" of the bureaucracy that administers the programs in question.

Both these points are open to critical investigation. It is naive in the extreme to assume that nonprofit status ensures that a program is irreproachably benign. One need only cite military programs (few of which are profit-oriented in any capitalist sense), which may adversely encroach on other societal interests. The main point of my August essay was simply to raise the question that the Advanced Placement program may be based upon questionable educational assumptions. The soothing references to academic notables who preside over "the top levels" will be convincing only to those with a pre-prepared deferential attitude to the kinds of persons who reach the summits of American academic life. I am not so inclined.

Professor Holbo cites various studies that purport to show the educational value of AP exams. I have seen some of this literature and am deeply skeptical not only of its conclusions but, more fundamentally, the methodology involved. In the piece by P.C. Chamberlain and others (College and University, Winter 1978) Indiana University freshmen comprised the test sample, but the ascription of superior college work to the group that took the AP exams is marred by the untested assumption that the observed difference is not accountable for by other variables. One can't argue, as many of these studies do, that the AP courses deserve the credit for subsequent superior college work without inquiring whether those who would do such superior work anyway are most inclined to take the AP exams. Also, research laudatory of the Advanced Placement tests that appears in journals such as College Board Review, which are published by the agency that is linked (but no longer mysteriously, thanks to

Professor Holbo and the others who have cleared up this technical point) to the AP program, must be evaluated with the special skepticism that is applied to in-house journals.

What seems clear from Professor Holbo's indignant defense of the AP exams, the College Board, and ETS is that little in the way of independent, critical self-examination can be expected from this powerful complex of interlocking educational agencies. But such examination is long overdue. Stephen Jay Gould, in his pathbreaking Mismeasure of Man (1981), has shown the great harm done by the so-called "intelligence" tests, which are permeated by cultural and class biases. We need similar study of the AP exams, the research that purports to support them, and even the SATs themselves. The lockhold testing agencies have on American secondary and higher education needs to be thrown open to widened inquiry. It will simply not do to assure us that "everything's all right, Jack," that dedicated and competent folk are at the helm, and that we ought not to pry into the institutions that for secondary and college teachers alike shape the conditions of our classroom teaching.

A network of independent evaluators, bringing together the scattered impressions of the actual functioning of the AP (and, later on, similar) programs, broadening out into disciplined methodological critiques, is sorely needed--a kind of ETS Watch. It would be nice if the OAH and similar professional organizations would begin this overdue reappraisal. But, if this proves unfeasible, then we can take initial steps ourselves, sharing data, encouraging further inquiry, engaging in constructive dialogue with college admissions officers, high school guidance counselors, and teachers at all levels. I would be glad to hear from people who would be interested in such a collective inquiry.

Marvin Gettleman, Professor of History, Polytechnic Institute of New York.

The National Museum of American History

Anyone who looks back, curiosity piqued, to my August article on the National Museum of American History in search of a "near hysterical" "assault" upon that institution which is "dripping with emotion" will be puzzled by the disproportion between the description and the object described. [Cf. letters from Gary Kulik, Brooke Hindle, and David L. Nicandri in the November issue.] What my article actually contains is a considerable and admiring salute to that remarkable institution, followed by criticism of one of its policies: its attitude toward, and treatment of, books of history.

The issue I raised was essentially the question: do not books of history and historical museums have potentially an interweaving and mutually supportive

relationship that the National Museum is ignoring, to everyone's cost? I asked whether, in view of this, the Museum should not bring such books into an even closer and more integral relationship to its exhibits, instead of downgrading them, as it is now doing? I pointed out that consigning the bookstore, presently in a highly prominent and choice location, to the basement was hardly an issue of cosmic stature, but given the immense importance of this great central Museum in museum practices nationally, and the fact that millions of Americans (far more than enroll in American history courses) visit it annually, perhaps its symbolic as well as practical significance made the occasion one we should reflect upon.

What I had not anticipated was: (a) being ridiculed by a major Museum administrator [Kulik] for thinking that an event so minor should occasion comment--as if he worked in a small county museum, somewhere, to which no attention is paid nationally; (b) learning from NMAH's Senior Historian that the Museum's purpose is not to teach American history. If it were, Dr. Hindle writes, my views "would not be so far off the mark." I confess to genuine surprise at these statements. And I was certainly taken unaware by the bald openness of Nicandri's categorical rejection of the suggestion that books of history might well be used in connection with museum exhibits to give them depth and added teaching power. "[B]ooks," he writes, "simply do not contribute much. . . ." They "do not fare well in the visual sense," would be "anachronistic," and besides, museums list bibliographies in their exhibit catalogues.

If these blank dismissals were not sufficient cause for rueful reflection upon what happens when one proposes something which might bring the writers of history and the exhibitors of it into a closer partnership, there is an added complication, highlighted by a key element in the charge against me. Early in my August article, I remarked that the Museum had been "reaching out to the academic historical community" (*italics added*), by that usage indicating my awareness that the professoriate is but a component, not the whole, of one profession. Later, at a point when I was thinking primarily of (nonhistorian) Roger Kennedy, the Museum's director, the phrase was used again, but without the word "academic." Two of my critics seized upon that second usage to make scoffing play with it. Nicandri said it was ironic that an exponent of public history (myself) should use language implying that museum historians were not part of the profession.

How great a reservoir of resentment, much of it, unhappily, justified, in this revealing comment betrays itself! Public historians commonly have prickly and unforgiving feelings toward academic historians, who for so long in one unthinking way or another have made them feel like second-class citizens, and have treated their work as something to

be done only if one cannot get a "proper" position on a teaching faculty somewhere. From several decades of professional labors as both an academic and a public historian, reaching back to the 1950s, I sympathize with the feeling which impelled my critics to grasp upon a phrase of mine as revealing once more that the "other side" unconsciously thinks that the term "historical profession" excludes those not in academia. As a simple re-reading of my article demonstrates--quite aside from my other writings and actions on the subject--these sentiments are decidedly not my own, but I cannot blame Hindle and Nicandri for their sensitivity on the point.

The complication lies in this: now we cannot be sure that the peremptory rejection of my original suggestion about the use of history books in

museums arises from the proposal's inherent faults, or because my article was written by someone who teaches at a university. A profession's internal dialogue can be as much shaped by residual angers at prejudice and derogatory images as are the politics of the nation at large. On the other hand, maybe it is simply true that books of history have no place in a historical museum aside from that which they can earn as objects to be sold in the tourist shop. Nonetheless, even if this were the case (which seems to me still open to discussion), we have remaining with us the larger problem of relations between different kinds of historians within our profession. It remains a large agenda item which has as yet not found a place on anyone's program.

Robert Kelley, Professor of History,
University of California, Santa Barbara

Eleanor Roosevelt A Woman Without Precedent

THE CENTENNIAL OF Eleanor Roosevelt's birth (1884-1962) will be celebrated in a variety of ways this year. As part of these activities, the Organization of American Historians and the Institute for Research in History received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to publish a book of essays and mount a traveling exhibit stressing the important aspects of Roosevelt's public policy. The book, Without Precedent: The Life and Career of Eleanor Roosevelt, will be distributed at the OAH Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, where the authors will participate in a special noon session on Thursday, April, 5 to discuss their different points of view.

The essays included in Without Precedent portray Eleanor Roosevelt as a woman who had already embarked upon an independent career before FDR became governor of New York in 1928. From the time when she went to school in London at age fourteen until her death sixty-four years later, many of those experiences occurred as ER functioned, publicly and privately, in a shifting network of women friends with whom she shared intense personal relationships based on a passion for political reform. These kinds of relationships gave women like Roosevelt the confidence and support necessary to participate in professions dominated by men and in the nation's public life. Consequently, when ER moved to the White House she was, by virtue of her previous educational, social, and political experiences, the best-prepared wife of a president since Abigail Adams.

While Eleanor Roosevelt belonged to an older Progressive tradition, she and her circle of friends captured the hearts of Americans to a degree unmatched by later generations of women activists. While they focused their energies primarily on the issues of social welfare and international peace, they

shared a conviction about the potential for human, individual contributions in all walks of life. Their hope, optimism, and unabashed patriotism may seem naive in our more cynical times. Nonetheless, the fact remains that Victorian America produced several generations of the most influential women reformers in our history. In retrospect, their humanitarian goals certainly far exceeded their means for achieving them. Yet in 1984 we might well envy a time when women activists actually believed most foreign and domestic problems would be solved by well-intentioned individuals acting for the common good.

In addition to the events scheduled at the OAH's Annual Meeting, several of the contributors to Without Precedent will also present their research on Eleanor Roosevelt in OAH-sponsored sessions at a Vassar Conference in October. In addition, there will be scholarly panels on her life and work at the American Political Science Association meeting in September and at the AHA in December. Both the New York Public Library and the Smithsonian Institution are planning special exhibits on Roosevelt during the course of 1984.

Other events celebrating the centennial of Roosevelt's birth include the following: the American Women in Radio and Television, Inc. will present awards in her honor at their luncheon on March 30 in New York City; an international "Four Freedoms" award ceremony in her honor will be held in May at Zeeland, the Netherlands, which was the ancestral home of the Roosevelts; an Eleanor Roosevelt Conference is scheduled in Albany in June; a tribute to her will occur in July at Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Canada, where the Roosevelts frequently spent summer vacations; and the U.S. Post office will issue a commemorative stamp on her birthday, October 11, at Hyde Park.

History Over The Years

Harold Hyman

WAR "DOES ACCOMPLISH something, . . . war is better than servitude, . . . war has been an inescapable aspect of the human story," Samuel Eliot Morison, in 1950 the new president of the American Historical Association, advised his audience on the occasion of his installation into that office ("Faith of a Historian," American Historical Review, LVI [1951], 267). Morison, a noted Harvard historian and a U.S. Navy admiral in World War II, was addressing members of a professional association that the war had already greatly affected and that it would continue fundamentally to change.

Since its beginnings as a profession before the turn of this century until the end of World War II, academic historiography and related careers were WASP monopolies almost entirely. But by 1950, the historical profession was becoming swiftly and almost incredibly democratized, at least with respect to the ethnic and religious antecedents of its cardholders. The "GI Bill" plus other veterans' benefits of World War II, and some hangover New Deal legislation, were forcing these happy changes (Keith W. Olson, The G.I. Bill, the Veterans, and the Colleges, [1974]). A substantial proportion of Morison's audience consisted of younger practitioners whose genealogies were of diverse sorts and who, like Morison himself, were military veterans. Others had participated in un-uniformed war--connected service. All had likely been affected both by the war and by the economic Depression that preceded it.

Morison chose to direct his remarks to these "young intellectuals" in manner to criticize other senior scholars with whom he differed substantially about the meaning of war in history, especially America's history. He advised every historian to reconsider this nation's martial story in a usefully skeptical yet positive spirit of "intellectual honesty" and of "responsibility to his public." Dedicated to illuminating the recoverable past, the historian should neither forecast nor force the past toward visionary futures, Morison suggested.

The recently-deceased Charles Beard among other prominent historians had sinned in this manner, Morison charged, especially with respect to aspirations for a warless future. Anchoring Beard's

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half-century of significant publications were his An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution (1913) on the left, and The Enduring Federalist (1948) and President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War (1948) on the right--the left and right labels are Morison's. "Beard always detested war," Morison stated: "Hence his [Beard's] writings were slanted to show that the military side of history was insignificant or a mere reflection of economic forces." Beard led a procession of front-rank "revisionists" of the Civil War and Reconstruction and of constitutional history, including Avery Craven, Merle Curti, William B. Hesseltine, and James G. Randall. Such scholars, continued Morison, ". . . caught in the disillusion that followed World War I, ignored wars, belittled wars, taught that no war was necessary and no war did any good, even to the victor." Morison did not doubt the sincerity of antiwar historians. But he suggested that "their zeal against war" neither preserved peace nor provided the youth of 1940 to defend historically-verifiable beliefs about the worth of American institutions.

Rather than emotional prejudgements garnished with footnotes, historical scholarship about America's wars wanted realistic comparatives, Morison suggested. He implied, perhaps with slave-owners' excesses of a century earlier or more recent Nazi atrocities in mind, that overweening evils existed. Morison hoped that the historians he was addressing, having lived through World War II, would study America's wars more, and respectfully this time (Morison, 266-67; cf. The Radical Republicans and Reconstruction, 1861-1870, ed. H.M. Hyman [1967], vxii-lxviii).

A third of a century has passed since Admiral Morison's essentially optimistic navigation between the rocks of America's wars and the shoals of historians' attitudes toward those wars. Now it appears that his perception of 1950 was both accurate and flawed.

On the accuracy side, since 1950 many historians, as though responding to Morison's appeal to restudy wars like other significant social phenomena, as relatively "good" or "evil," reevaluated many aspects of the American past including its wars. They did so during decades when no Great Depression returned, as had been prophesied, to thwart the heightening material expectations of the postwar generation. A second Red Scare did develop. But resistance to McCarthyism proved to be far more effective after World War II than was true of McCarthy's predecessors of the 1920s and '30s. Academics led or participated in many impressive efforts toward race equality that helped both to lead toward and to build on the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education decision by the Supreme Court, efforts that made the decades since the mid-1950s deserve the proud label of a Second Reconstruction.

In the decades since 1950, some historians exhibited Morison-like perceptions of improvement during and after

war as facts of history. For example, reconsiderations of the Civil War and Reconstruction came into print that attended to the many positive advances built upon reunion and emancipation, advances that included race equality under law, heightened practices of civil rights and liberties and political rights, civilians' controls over military policy and institutions, and congressional checks on executive war powers culminating in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Questions of blacks' and women's rights and/or of constitutional limitations on congressional investigating committees in the 1950-80 decades inspired research on antecedent or parallel issues of the 1860s-80s. Few if any of the authors of these reconsiderations were, it appears, naive about the existence of selfishness or knavery. But on the whole, these authors have not returned economic factors to the primary place that Beard and other revisionists allowed.

Flaws in Morison's vision are also manifest. Many scholars, especially those who were busily and constructively refashioning diplomatic and legal-constitutional history, fields intimately connected with wars, restated deeply suspicious, economic-motivation assumptions about wars that marked the revisionists Morison criticized in 1950 (Scheiber, "Federalism and Legal Process: Historical and Contemporary Analysis of the American System," Law and Society Review, XIV [1980], 663). Both "sides" in this ongoing argument about war and (or in) history carry heavy weights of attitude--weights usefully labelled "presentism" or, in certain instances, "ideology"--to the scholars' tasks.

After surveying the influence of presentism and ideology on historians' attitudes toward the causes of American twentieth-century wars, Jeffrey Kimball suggested that presentism, an imprecise scale of attitudes or values, is both "a condition [of], and an approach [to] history." As a condition, "presentism inescapably makes one a product of and a participant in . . . [his/her own] times, thus shaping one's outlook; and as an approach presentism consists . . . [of] an instrumentalist use of history to serve one's present concerns" (Jeffrey Kimball, "Historiography and the Causes of American Twentieth-Century Wars: The Influence of Ideology on Interpretive Disagreement," unpublished paper, 1983 OAH meeting, p. 4 [used with permission of the author]).

Historians' claims to reasonable objectivity do not appear to be invalidated by presentist predispositions. The ongoing controversy over constitutional limits on a president's "war" powers, for example, is fueled by presentist--and, sometimes, by ideological--interpreters. Presentists include academic historians who testify to congressional committees, and justices of the nation's Supreme Court (Wilcomb E. Washburn, "The Supreme Court's Use and Abuse of History," OAH Newsletter, Vol. 11, No. 3 [August 1983], 7). Persons of this bent can and do take use-

fully differing positions as they extrapolate from the often-tantalizing evidence tendered to us by the Framers of 1787, to Vietnam, or to the legislative veto provisions of the 1973 War Powers Act, provisions the Supreme Court decided recently were unconstitutional (W.T. Reveley III, War Powers of the President and Congress: Who Holds the Olive Branch? (1981); Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha et al., 43 CCH S. Ct. Bull. P. [1983]).

Disagreements about war powers history are inevitable, and will likely generate derivative questions if only because the sources are sparse and wars are among people's most profound experiences. Significant questions are preferable to over-precise, trivial answers. No wonder scholars re-chew endlessly questions of the causes, conduct, aims, and results of armed conflicts. This factor is reinforced by our happily idiosyncratic habits of work. With notable exceptions, historians have resisted methodological lures that have attracted more policy-oriented, norm-seeking, model-building social scientists and doctrine-creating academic lawyers. Stubbornly proud of our lonely archival quests and non-predictive analyses of the recoverable past, most historians who study America's wars do so, it appears, within acceptable, tenaciously indefinite boundaries of presentism (A.M. Schlesinger, jr., "The Causes of the Civil War: A Note on Historical Sentimentalism," Partisan Review, XVI [1949], 969; John Higham, History [1965], pp. 117-31; Bert Loewenberg, American History in American Thought [1972], pp. 348-49).

Ideology, critics suggest, is a kind of runaway presentism. So considered, the label ideologue is derogatory. Kimball's recent survey offers definitions of ideology in history, definitions derived largely from critics of the approach:

1. A political persuasion or creed, often consisting of dogmatic, and thus unpragmatic, principles and beliefs.

2. A false, illusory interpretation of reality, reflecting class or group consciousness, interest, myopia, or self-deception.

3. An explicit, conscious system of ideas that explains socio-political-economic life, reflects aspirations, and calls for action.

4. A set of underlying, unanalyzed, unsubstantiated, perhaps subconscious beliefs, assumptions, preconceptions, and ideas that guide behavior and thought--as distinguished from formal theories based on observation, experimentation, and fact. (Kimball, "Historiography," pp. 5, 22).

As noted earlier, diplomatic and legal-constitutional history are intimately related to the general topic of war. Both specializations are heavily affected by presentism and ideology. Since the 1960s, some diplomatic historians, long seen as diligent moles who mined distant archives for forgotten documents, became participants in debates about Cold War diplomatic alternatives. But coming out of archival closets incurred costs. Diplomatic historians tended to divide not only about the wisdom of modern policies but also about research itself.

Champions of traditional archival research techniques continued to dig in both foreign and American depositories for insight into the causes of American wars and international relations generally. But other specialists in the history of this nation's foreign relations discovered the roots of American Cold War policies, as example, to be largely if not wholly domestic and economic. They found at the vital centers of policy not accountable officials but hidden manipulators including xenophobic or even psychopathic powerbrokers of a "military-industrial complex." Archives, in short, gave way to rostrums, and, in some instances, critics charged, facts to nostrums (R. Dallek, The American Style in Foreign Policy: Cultural Politics and Foreign Affairs [1983]; rev. by Gaddis Smith, New York Times Book Review, March 27, 1983, p. 9).

So, at least, suggested traditional, externally-focused diplomatic specialists. One of the most prominent of these practitioners, Robert Ferrell, speaking recently of the work of William Appleman Williams, concluded: "This strikes me as ideology: they [ideologues] get a theory; they then produce enough footnotes to give the impression of truth and then pass it up and down American history. . . . So far as I know, he [Williams] has done almost no archival research" (In Kimball, "Historiography," p. 6).

Analogous strains exist in legal-constitutional history. Mergers of legal with constitutional history, however incomplete, are involving law-trained scholars with historical research, and, as never before, historians are immersing themselves in technical law. These interactions are welcome and useful. Traditional legal education aimed (and aims) too narrowly at preparing professional practitioners for adversary encounters. Relatively few of its products exhibit any interest in history. When this happy interest does appear, it often exhibits winner-take-all, eschatological qualities comparable to those claimed for ideologues among "straight" historians. Some campus-bound legal theoreticians, the prime movers of the self-styled Critical Legal Studies Movement, criticize not only legal education but legal history--indeed, most history and the institutions of law and government born of that history. These would-be reformers and revolutionizers are ideologues, by the foregoing definitions. They are also,

like "straight" lawyers, less than modest about their capacities to comprehend vast meanings from often sparse sources. As legal historian Stanely Katz suggested in the New York Times (May 3, 1983): "Lawyers are arrogant, and think they can do anything, including write history." Katz disagreed.

Of course, legal historians have also "used" the past, as in aiding to amass evidence leading the Supreme Court to the Brown v. Board decision. Such presentism worried even historians who celebrated the results of the litigation. Equally worrisome is the accumulating evidence that over-precise judgments about "hot" constitutional issues and public policy alternatives including abortions, gun controls, the death penalty, the verifiable effects of opiates, and the outreach of the 14th Amendment, are built on sandy foundations (Cf. Alfred H. Kelly, "Clio and the Court: An Illicit Love Affair," Supreme Court Review [1965], 119; David A.J. Richards, "Constitutional Interpretation, History, and the Death Penalty," California Law Review [1983], 1372).

To return Clio to Mars, I suggest that this quality of over-certainty characterizes much of the scholarship as well as the public-policy discourse on war powers in America during the past decade. On this tender subject, the division appears not to be between J.D.s and Ph.D.s or champions of contending philosophical or doctrinal abstractions. Instead, the essential difference appears to be the particular scholar's position on war, and about one war in particular--Vietnam. It encouraged a division especially among diplomatic and legal-constitutional historians that grew wide enough to undercut Morison's perceptions of 1950. This division is one in which younger historians, especially, have discovered Critical Legal Studies or rediscovered Beard-like ideology, a rediscovery, wrote Harry N. Scheiber, that was "forced upon the profession by real-world events and expedited by the Vietnam disaster." Practitioners of this view are, in the main, the younger scholars of "a radical-critical orientation," Scheiber suggested. Legal specialists among them "view constitutional and statutory principles as mere 'rule formalism and proceduralism' that attempt to mask but cannot really hide an exploitative system's machinations" (Scheiber, "Federalism and Legal Process," 663).

In numerous obvious ways we have returned to assumptions against which Morison pleaded in 1950. His "young intellectuals" of that year, greyed now, are at least thinking of retiring. Eric Foner noted that many members of the current younger generation of scholars again describe the Civil War and Reconstruction as "some ghastly misunderstanding" (New York Times Book Review, May 23, 1983, p. 7). Kimball suggested that among diplomatic specialists, those born after 1932 support Williams's techniques and assumptions rather than Ferrell's (Kimball, "Historiography," App. A, p. 1). Which,

with Scheiber's insights, suggest that a C.P. Snow-like division afflicts the theory class, a division that Vietnam greatly widened and that differing attitudes toward war in history keeps open.

Will it be a matter of professional pride long after this essay appears in 1984 (what will we do once Orwell's year is behind us?) to exhume the sometimes over-confident footnoted claims about America's wars and war-powers constitutionalism made in the 1950-83 third of a century? Or will we discover during our Constitution's bicentennial commemorations that the pattern of Clio's and Mars's cohabitations deserves still further careful study?

Harold M. Hyman is the William P. Hobby Professor of History at Rice University. His most recent book is Equal Justice Under the Law (co-authored with William Wiecek).

Executive Committee meets in Bloomington

A WORKING SESSION of the OAH's Executive Committee was held in Bloomington, Indiana on Saturday, November 19, 1983. Topics discussed included financial planning; committee activities; future convention sites; grants awarded and in process; publication policies and procedures; and the 1984 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles.

The full Board is scheduled to meet on Wednesday and Saturday of convention week (April 4-7) to consider Executive Committee recommendations. Saturday's session will be devoted specifically to the consideration of all other committee reports. Chairs are, therefore, asked to plan their schedules to permit no earlier than a Saturday-afternoon departure.

Those chairs who have not as yet communicated with the OAH office regarding agenda items and committee budgets are asked to do so immediately. The chairs of award committees are reminded of the relative urgency of sending names(s) of honoree(s) to the Bloomington office.

Members with questions or concerns are encouraged to contact the office in Bloomington (112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401).

"Restoring Women to History: Materials for U.S. History II" is ready to be mailed. Total price is \$10 for 4th class mailing, \$11 for first. If you previously paid for a packet, please remit additional monies to cover the cost of postage.

The Lincoln image, Abraham Lincoln, and the popular print

Gettysburg College exhibit looks at Lincoln in a way we've hardly looked at him since the 19th century

Harold Holzer, Gabor Boritt, & Mark E. Neely, Jr.

The President last night had a dream.

He was in a party of plain people and as it became known who he was they began to comment on his appearance. One of them said, "He is a very common-looking man." The President replied, "Common looking people are the best in the world: that is the reason the Lord makes so many of them."

Waking, he remembered it, and told it as rather a neat thing.

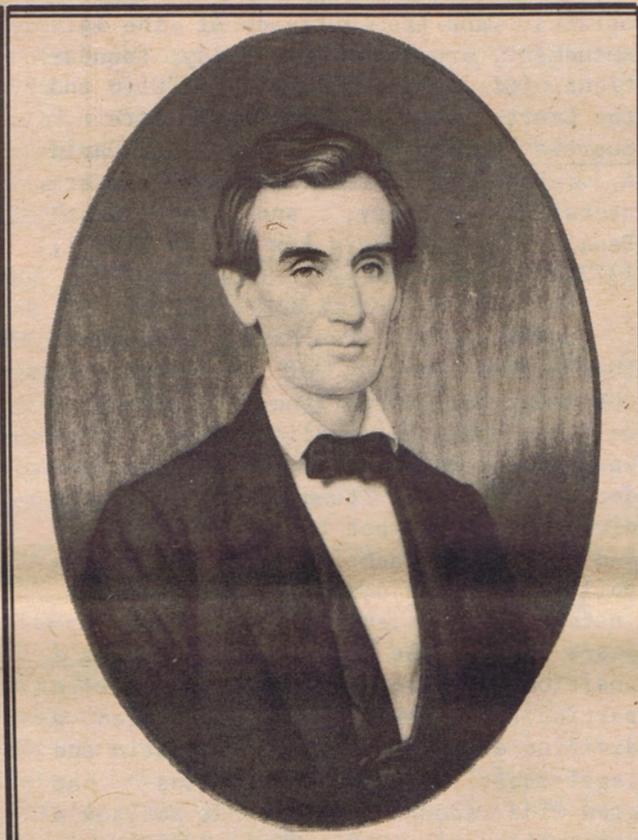
Diary entry by John Hay,
December 24, 1863.

Anniversaries can provide a valuable tool for scholars who hope to reach a general audience with their work. Ample evidence indicates that the public--including young people, among them the historians of the future--respond with interest to these special occasions. 1984 marks the 175th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Gettysburg College's exhibit, "The Lincoln Image: Abraham Lincoln and the Popular Print," commemorates that event, and in the process permits us to see Lincoln in a way that historians have hardly looked at him before, though it is the chief way his contemporaries saw him--that is, physically--with all the complex connotations of physical looks.

Perhaps even for historians it is a little difficult to imagine the place political prints held in Lincoln's time. In our day, visual images, instead of being precious, are all too common. We are inundated with film, television, video machines, illustrated magazines, newspapers, xerox copies, products of our own cameras, and more, and more, and more. Though we are nearly saturated with these images, we would consider it quite peculiar to find a framed picture of President Ronald Reagan or candidate Walter Mondale above the mantle in a neighbor's home, indeed, anywhere save at the post office or party headquarters. And not many of us go to party headquarters anymore.

Not so in Lincoln's day with its political culture so different from ours. Political prints then were important because politics was more important. It touched the daily lives of most Americans. It even carried an element of the religious experience. Beyond that, with only a most rudimentary entertainment industry and practically no organized sports, politics, with its hours of dazzling oratory, campaign songs, torchlight parades, fireworks, banners, posters,

and most intimately, prints in the home, offered an America, much of it locked in rural isolation, spectacle, ritual, and time-filling amusements. Politics was football and choosing leaders all at once.



Lincoln. Published by James Irwin, Philadelphia (1860). Mezzotint engraving, 4 x 5 1/2 in. The political managers of 1860 left it to the printmakers, who wanted to sell prints, to beautify the Republican presidential candidate. In the crucial swing state of Pennsylvania, however, state Supreme Court Judge John Meredith Read turned out to be one of the exceptions. He hired renowned miniaturist, John Henry Brown, to make a "good looking" painting of Lincoln "whether the original justified it or not." When the handsome portrait was done, wife Mary, secretary John G. Nicolay, and humble Mr. Lincoln himself pronounced the likeness perfect. Judge Read then engaged one of America's premier printmakers, Samuel Sartain of Philadelphia, to create a mezzotint from the painting for wide distribution. Working with the finest talent when the purpose was political had its drawbacks, however. Between Sartain's slowness and Brown's artistic objections, and notwithstanding patron Read's "nervous condition," the print missed Pennsylvania's early election in October, 1860. By that time Lincoln's victory there was assured.

In this atmosphere, the common people's desire to know what their leaders looked like--a desire that is not to be confused with what is often little more than curiosity in our day--led to the commercial publication and distribution of political lithographs and engravings. As it happened, Lincoln and the printmakers came of age together, and the development of the technical processes of engraving, lithography, and photography created for them a fruitful, and perhaps fateful, joint adventure. The prints played a notable part in the creation of the Lincoln image and, thus,

a part in the history of the nation. The Gettysburg College exhibit attempts to show this, to bring viewers back to a time when politics loomed so very large for Americans.

The exhibit follows the changing face of the Lincoln print through several stages. It first introduces "Honest Abe, the Railsplitter of the West," the darkhorse backwoods candidate, the common man of the American Dream, at the time of his advancement to the Presidency. His homely face was beautified to encourage people to buy his picture and, incidentally, to vote for him. Interestingly, though Lincoln was obliging enough to sit for many artists, neither he nor his managers made substantial efforts to manipulate in any systematic fashion the printmakers' products. The demands of the marketplace determined, above all, the nature of these products, including the viciously anti-Lincoln prints. To the modern viewer, the most jarring among these latter are the many works that took advantage of the aggressively racist common denominator of American opinion and pictured Lincoln as a "nigger lover."

The next stage suggests how the smooth-shaven candidate elected in 1860 helped along the process of his elevation into a statesman by following eleven-year-old Grace Bedell's advice that he grow whiskers. Printmakers, caught off guard, followed at a breakneck pace with the bearding of the president--sometimes with ingenuity and sometimes with money-saving deception, slopping inaccurate and even grotesque beards onto beardless Lincoln portraits before Lincoln's own familiar appearance took its final form.

Little of note occurred for the printmakers until the coming of the Great Emancipator--and its negative counterimage for those who did not care for black freedom. The exhibition shows both, helps to put the emancipation movement into perspective, and recaptures its real grandeur by returning the often skeptical and at times cynical twentieth-century viewer to an era when emancipation seemed fresh and truly liberating.

The commander-in-chief clearly remained the quintessential civilian both in reality and in the public's view. Though a war president, printmakers only rarely pictured Lincoln in military company. This did not change for the 1864 election when prints frequently showed Lincoln with his southern running mate Andrew Jackson as well as

with symbols of liberty and prosperity.

Lincoln's martyrdom on Good Friday, at the moment of the triumph for the Union cause, made an immediate and lasting impression in the nation. Printmakers reflected and shaped this impression in various ways. Images of the event at Ford's Theatre and those

Washington, "the Father of the Country," and Lincoln, "the Saviour of the Country," were often pictured in them, together with the Holy Spirit of Liberty glowing in the background. The goddess of Liberty, America itself by 1865 in the eyes of the American people, also often appeared to add her classical blessings. Thus, the focus of the last

must be used with care. They were no more "accurate" than stump speeches, newspaper editorials, or party platforms, but they have some of the same ability as those more familiar sources to reveal the hopes and fears of Americans in the nineteenth century. As political image-shapers, printed pictures complemented the printed word. Historians of the Lincoln era have long studied the words. It is time to study the pictures, too. The Gettysburg College Exhibit makes a beginning.

The prints displayed were borrowed from the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum, and also from numerous other depositories. Funding for the exhibit was provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Pennsylvania Humanities Council, the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, Bethlehem Steel, and the institutions where the exhibit is being shown.

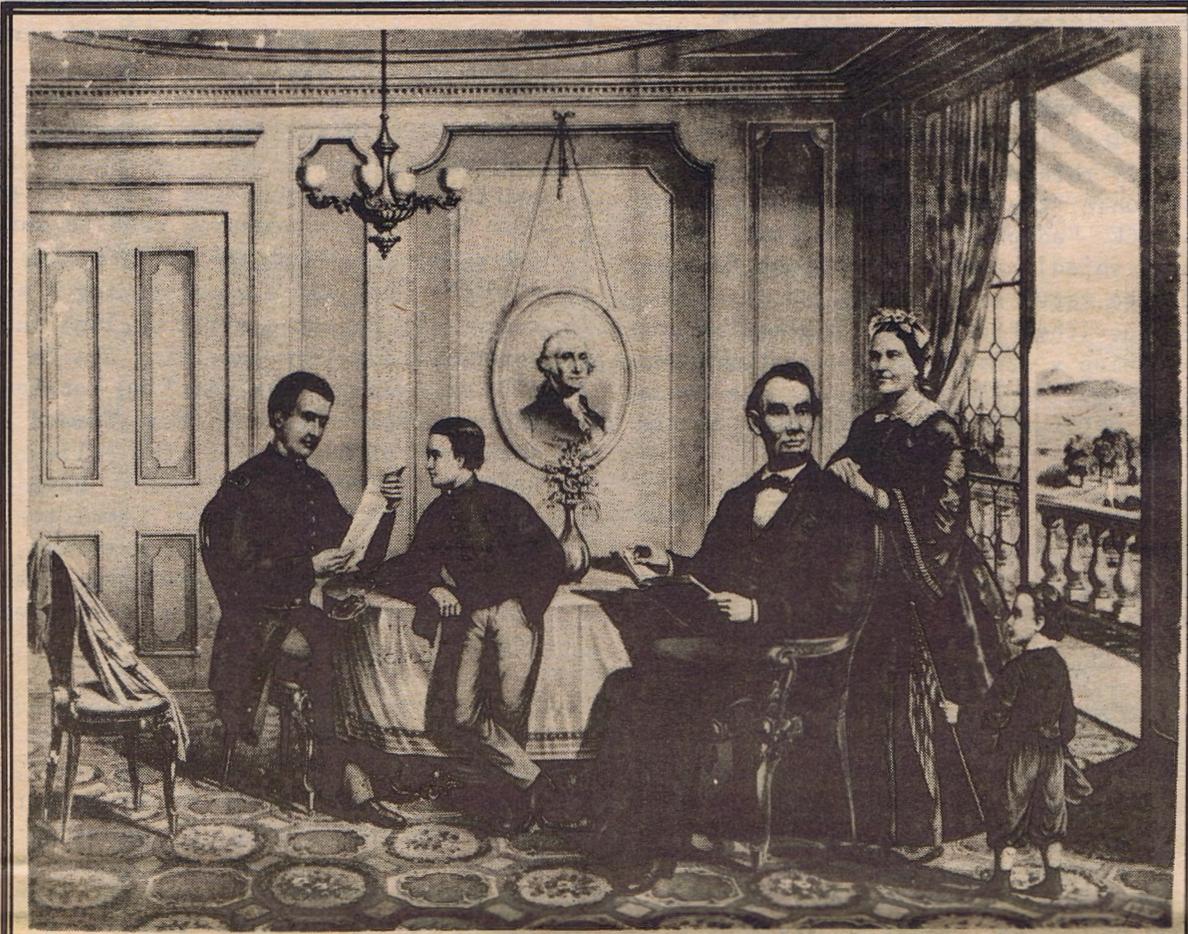
The Lincoln Image exhibit will be on display at Gettysburg College from February 12 until September 16, 1984; at Brown University from October 1 until November 1, 1984; and at the Fort Wayne Museum of Art from November 9, 1984 until January 6, 1985. The exhibit's 1985 schedule is still under discussion.

The exhibit is accompanied by a book written by the three creators of the exhibit. It bears the same title as the exhibit: *The Lincoln Image: Abraham Lincoln and the Popular Print* (New York: Scribner's, 1984), \$35.00.

Harold Holzer, director of public information for WNET/Thirteen, is the originator of the idea for the exhibit. His many works include "How Printmakers Saw Lincoln." Gabor S. Boritt is an associate professor of history at Gettysburg College. His most recent work is "The Medical Diagnosis of a Historical Figure: Lincoln and the Marfan Syndrome," co-authored with Adam Boritt, M.D. Mark Neely, Jr., Director of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum, Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the author of *The Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia*.

NOTICE All Members

To facilitate computer processing of membership renewals, publication orders, contributions, inquiries, etc., please include your individual or institutional identification number located on address labels (IN00000 or IS00000). If you are currently experiencing any problems with subscriptions, please contact the Bloomington office.



President Lincoln and Family Circle. Published by Lyon and Company. New York (1867). Lithograph, 24 x 31 in. It is tempting to say that domestic images like these were elegant testimonies that this warm family man, Lincoln, was not, as his opponents depicted him and his assassin truly believed him to be, a tyrant. But not a single one of the family prints bears a date before 1865. Their quiet power to answer political criticism was obscured for the party managers by the Victorian veneration of the family's privacy, and also by their own rudimentary understanding of the power of the political print. The Lincoln family portraits, however, helped create a lasting cult of the first family.

which occurred across the street at the Petersen House where Lincoln died, ranged from the factual through the sensational to the allegorical. Some cried for vengeance; others offered consolation. In one way or another, nearly all pointed to Lincoln's apotheosis.

To help that apotheosis enter the American consciousness, Lincoln also had to be domesticated. Though the presidency was destructive to his domestic happiness, and though he never posed with his wife or family, a charming 1864 photograph with his son Tad became in early 1865 the raw material for a large array of Lincoln family parlor scenes. They document wonderfully some of the deepest wellsprings of Victorian American feeling. The printmakers gave to American homes something Lincoln himself never offered: the sentimental image of the Lincoln home itself. The home was above criticism, and so at last was Lincoln.

Political prints were, as French historian Robert Phillipe has noted, "heirs to the sacred picture." In the United States, as a civil religion thrived and, to a degree, supplanted traditional Christianity, many of the latter's symbols and terminology survived in the former. Lincoln apotheosis prints show this nicely.

part of the exhibit is the rise of what Lloyd Lewis called "the American God."

Over the past century, these popular prints, so much in evidence in public places and private homes during Lincoln's day, have largely vanished from view--and also from scholarly consciousness. They are mostly hidden today in map cases and storage vaults in research libraries and museums. They are the stepchildren in the library, where books and documents are the premier attractions to scholars. And they are the poor relations in the museums, where they lack the prestige, originality, and artistic merit of fine paintings. Though recent years have brought signs of change, large collections of Lincoln prints have rarely been displayed. The first such exhibition, at New York City's Grolier Club, did not occur until thirty-four years after Lincoln's death. The eighty-five years since that landmark exhibition have seen few similar exhibits, no exhibit catalogues, and only one book, an unfinished attempt simply to make a list of Lincoln prints without interpretation or research into their uses. For too long the prints have remained virtually unexplored intellectual territory.

The new exhibit makes clear that, like all historical evidence, prints

The state of the job crisis in the historical profession

Kathleen Neils Conzen & Irene D. Neu

I

IN OCTOBER 1982, Allan Bogue, then President of the Organization of American Historians, appointed Board members Kathleen Conzen and Irene D. Neu as an ad hoc committee "to evaluate the past and present activities of the OAH concerning the job crisis as well as to consider what our program and policies in the future should be relative to it."

The principal means that the OAH has chosen to deal with the job crisis has been its membership in the National Coordinating Committee, an organization founded in 1977 with the purpose of expanding the market for historians and increasing public awareness of the historical profession. In April 1976, Richard Kirkendall, then Executive Secretary of the OAH, had reported to the Executive Board and later to the Business Meeting that several professional associations were interested in cooperating with the OAH in the development of a National Coordinating Committee on Historical Studies and the Employment of Historians "to promote historical studies and deal with the job crisis." The purpose of the Committee would be "first, to increase the demand for historians in both private and public sectors on the state and national levels, and, second, to promote historical studies in general. . . ." In reiterating the purpose of the NCC to the Executive Board in November 1976, Professor Kirkendall noted that "the emphasis must be on the promotion of history, rather than the creation of jobs, to preserve the tax status of the organization involved."

When reporting to the Business Meeting in April 1977, after the NCC was in operation with its headquarters in Washington, Professor Kirkendall described the Committee's purpose as the promotion of historical studies generally, the broadening of historical knowledge among the general public, the restoration of confidence in the discipline of history, and the education "of employers about historians' special talents and the value of employing historians in non-teaching areas."

As early as November 1977, the NCC was playing an advocacy role in Washington; at the OAH Executive Board meeting that month, it was moved to instruct the NCC to take an active interest in the Humphrey-Hawkins (Full Employment and Balanced Growth) Bill, which was then being debated in Congress, and to "take advantage of the opportunities that it would create" for historians. Through the years, the lobbying efforts of the NCC have become ever more important. At the OAH Executive Board's meeting in April 1978, it was moved that the Executive Secretary "should negotiate ways of strengthening the NCC's advocacy in Washington." The motion carried. In

November 1981, the Board accepted a new NCC charter that added to the Director's responsibilities the monitoring of legislation affecting the historical profession and the arranging of testimony before Congressional Committees. This amplification of the NCC's advocacy role was reinforced in December 1982, when the member organizations of the NCC "adopted new bylaws that establish[ed] a twofold purpose for the NCC: to serve as a central advocacy office for the historical profession and to develop a state committee network for the promotion of history at the state level" (Director's Report, NCC, January 17, 1983).

In its advocacy role, the NCC has been and is very effective. To quote from Professor Bogue's Report to the OAH Executive Board, April 1983:

During the last year [Director] Page Putnam Miller's energetic monitoring of congressional and executive branch activity and her success in mobilizing support in the interests of our profession gives strong indication that we are on the right track in developing NCC as the advocacy arm of the profession. I was informed from several sources that the recent decision of the House of Representatives to establish a Historical Office to prepare for the bicentenary of the Constitution owed more to Page's activity than to any other influence.

The Historical Office is headed by a professional historian, whose staff includes other trained historians. In the course of the past year, the NCC has also monitored and sometimes lobbied for federal funding for historic preservation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Archives and Records Service, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Thus, the NCC's advocacy efforts have tended both to preserve and expand opportunities for historians. But, as Professor Bogue remarked in his Report, the expanded advocacy role of the NCC leaves us "with the question of the degree to which other NCC priorities of the past can be de-emphasized or disregarded." To put the matter another way, what should the OAH be doing, in addition to its membership in NCC, to deal with the job crisis? This question had been posed to the Executive Board at an earlier date.

In April 1979, Richard Jensen reported to the Board for a special committee of the OAH on employment opportunities for historians. The Committee apparently proposed a new standing

committee on the job crisis, for there was a long discussion among the members of the Board that included debate on whether such a committee would conflict with or duplicate the work of the NCC. The Board finally passed a motion that "authorized the Special Committee on Employment to continue its work," and explore such possibilities as a grant for the expansion of the Chicago History Fair and History Day, presumably to other areas of the country, for the purpose of increasing public awareness of the work of historians.

When Professor Jensen presented his Committee's report at the April 1980 meeting of the Executive Board, he said that "there is a pressing need to survey undergraduate students to determine why students are and are not taking history courses." He noted a 42% decline in undergraduate majors receiving B.A.'s from 1972 to 1977. This decline obviously had seriously reduced the demand for teachers of history at the college and university level. The Board gave its approval for the Jensen Committee to seek an NEH grant for such a survey, but the grant application was unsuccessful, and the special committee disbanded in 1981.

Perhaps in view of the expanded advocacy efforts of the NCC and its severely limited budget and staff, the time has come for the Executive Board to reconsider the naming of a standing committee on employment opportunities, or the taking of other action in the interest of the younger members of the Organization who are struggling for a foothold in the profession. First, however, consideration should be given to the current state of the job crisis, the subject of Part II of this report.

II

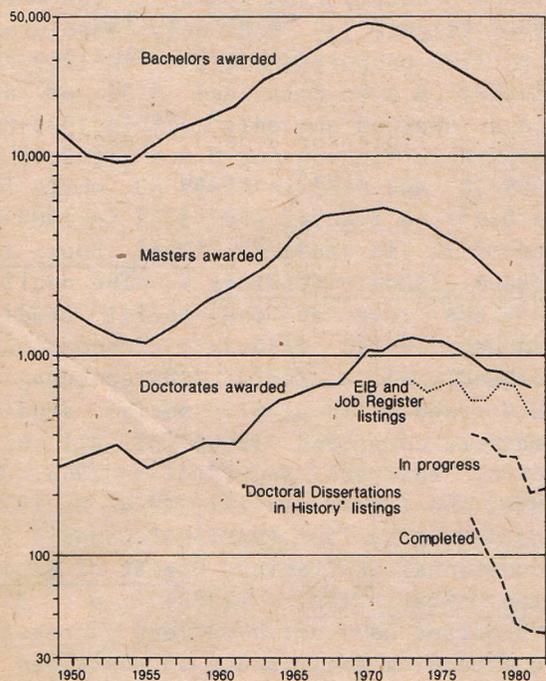
Is there still a job crisis in the history profession? Available information suggests that if "job crisis" is defined narrowly as a simple imbalance between the supply of and the demand for new history Ph.D.s, then the crisis is, indeed, somewhat less acute than a few years ago. Viewed more broadly, however, the situation remains very troubling, for both individuals and the profession as a whole.

Largely responsible for the easing of an immediate sense of crisis is the major reduction in the number of history Ph.D.s awarded annually that has occurred since 1975 (figure 1). The even steeper decline in the annual number of dissertation topics registered with the American Historical Association suggests that we can anticipate still greater declines in Ph.D.s awarded in the next few years, even in the unlikely event that all currently registered dissertations were actually to be completed. In 1977, there were 0.42 dissertations topics registered for every completed history Ph.D.; in 1981, only 0.31. Although the number of history positions listed annually in the Employment Information Bulletin and at the AHA's Job Register has also declined, the decline has been neither as steady nor as steep.

As a result, while there were 1.8 new Ph.D.s for every job opening in 1974, there were only 1.1 by 1980.

The annual job listings provide an imperfect record of actual positions open, of course, and they include many

FIGURE 1: TRENDS IN HISTORY DEGREES AND JOB LISTINGS



Sources: NRC, 1967-81; AHA, Annual Report, p. 76; AHA, Employment Information Bulletin (EIB listings were counted, to which was added an estimate of 36 positions listed only at the Job Register); AHA, Doctoral Dissertations in History (separate counts were made of dissertations listed "in progress" and "completed"; while all completed dissertations are clearly not recorded, those recorded include an estimated 30% never listed as "in progress.")

positions open only to more senior scholars. The number of new Ph.D.s is a similarly limited index of all historians seeking employment, since it includes neither those scholars seeking a change of position nor those who were initially unsuccessful in their job searches. With each year of imbalance between supply and demand, the accumulated number of those without satisfactory history employment (who are potentially still in the job market) has continued to grow, though presumably at a less rapid rate than in the mid-70s. A 1976-77 AHA Placement Survey found that for every Ph.D. granted in that year, there were 2.13 historians seeking positions. The overall placement rate was 52.5%. Since 37.4% of the positions advertised were temporary--a statistic that has remained fairly constant through 1981--more than a third of even those who were placed could have been expected to return to the job market within three years.

No comparable information is available for more recent years, nor is it possible to estimate the rates at which such unemployed and underemployed historians are permanently abandoning the history job market. Nevertheless, data from the National Research Council's annual report on doctorate recipients and its biennial profile of doctorate holders (which since 1977 has included historians and other humanists as well as scientists and engineers) provide some insight into such factors and further confirm the slight easing of the job crisis. In 1973, 29.6% of that year's history Ph.D.s were still seeking

employment or a postdoctoral appointment at the time that they received their degrees. In 1977, that figure was 37.4%, but by 1981, it had declined to 33.1%. Moreover, the rate of increase in the proportions of new history Ph.D.s employed outside of traditional academic jobs has also moderated. The 25.5% who found such jobs in 1973 increased to 39.6% in 1977, but was up only to 40.1% by 1981 (table 1). The 1979 profile of

Ph.D.s have clearly borne the brunt of these shifts (tables 1 and 2). The proportion of new Ph.D.s in academic jobs declined from 74.5% in 1973 to 59.9% in 1981, for example. By comparison, in 1981, 78.1% of all holders of doctorates in history and 64.9% of those who had received their doctorates during the previous five years were in academic positions. The personal toll taken in aborted degree programs, ex-

TABLE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORY DOCTORATE RECIPIENTS

	1969	1973	1977	1981
Number of History Ph.D.s Awarded	881	1213	961	691
Percent Male	86.2	85.2	77.5	71.9
Median Age at Awarding of Ph.D.	n.a.	31.5	32.2	33.4
Median Years Elapsed, B.A. to Ph.D.	9.0	8.9	9.7	11.0
Median Years Registered for Graduate Work	6.0	6.7	7.3	8.3
Percent with Definite Postdoctoral Awards	n.a.	2.7	3.5	3.8
Percent with Definite Employment	n.a.	60.4	46.0	56.4
Percent Seeking Postdoctoral Awards	n.a.	3.0	3.7	3.9
Percent Seeking Employment	n.a.	26.6	33.7	29.2
Percent Planning Postdoctoral Study	1.8	5.7	7.3	7.7
Percent Planning Employment	91.0	87.0	79.1	85.7
Educational Institution	83.3	74.5	60.4	59.9
Industry or Business	.7	1.4	2.8	8.7
Government	2.7	3.1	6.5	7.5
Nonprofit Organization	.7	2.3	3.4	4.9
Other and Unknown	2.2	5.8	6.7	4.6
Percent Plans Unknown	7.2	7.3	13.0	6.7

Source: NRC, 1967-81

all holders of history doctorates found an estimated 785 historians either unemployed and seeking employment or employed part-time and seeking full-time employment (3.2% and 1.5% of all history doctorates, respectively). That figure was down to 636 (2.2% and 1.2%, respectively) by 1981; at the same time, proportions employed within the field of their doctorate rose slightly (table 2).

It remains important to emphasize, however, that the lessening imbalance between supply and demand has been achieved not only through a reduction in

tended periods of temporary or part-time employment, and often permanent employment of a kind other than that for which a historian is trained cannot be measured by these statistics. Some of it can be sensed, however, in the comments summarized in the AHA's 1980-81 survey of public historians. There is little reason to believe that such a toll is abating. It too must be considered part of the job crisis.

Furthermore, such trends have important implications for the profession's efforts to achieve equity within

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT OF HISTORY DOCTORATES

	1977		1979		1981	
	All Recent*					
Number in Labor Force	16,100	5,460	16,700	5,778	18,700	4,860
Percent Employed Full-Time	92.1		90.4	86.8	92.0	88.9
Percent Employed Part-Time and Seeking Full-Time	3.9		7.2	9.6	6.0	6.6
Percent with Postdoctoral Award	1.1		0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Percent Unemployed, Seeking Job	2.9	5.6	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.3
Percent Full-Time Outside History because History Job Unavailable		14.7				
Estimated Number Unemployed and Seeking Employment	467	306	250	168	224	158
Percent Employed in Field of Ph.D.	***80.1		67.3		68.7	

*"Recent" refers to those who received Ph.D.s during the previous five years.
 **Percentages recalculated from original data to exclude people not in the labor force.
 ***1977 percentage based on full-time employment only; 1979 and 1981 percentages based on full- and part-time employment and postdoctoral appointments.

Source: NRC

the annual number of Ph.D.s, but also through a lengthening in the average time taken to complete the Ph.D. (table 1) and through increases in part-time, nonacademic, and nonhistory-related employment (tables 2 and 3). More recent

its membership. As recent AHA reports have documented, women (and presumably other minorities as well) continue to bear a disproportionate share of the

TABLE 3. TYPE OF EMPLOYERS OF HISTORY PH.D.s

	1977	1979	1981
History Ph.D.s Received During the Previous 43 Years:			
Percent Academic Employment	83.1	78.5	78.1
Percent University/Four-Year College	92.6	92.9	92.3
Percent Two-Year College	7.4	7.1	7.7
Percent Elementary, Secondary School	2.8	2.9	3.2
Percent Business and Industry	3.0	4.7	5.4
Percent Government	5.0	5.3	6.9
Percent Other	5.4	7.5	5.6
Percent Employer Unknown	.7	1.0	.9
History Ph.D.s Received During the Previous 5 Years:			
Percent Academic Employment		66.8	64.9
Percent University/Four-Year College		91.3	87.7
Percent Two-Year College		8.7	12.3
Percent Elementary, Secondary School		3.9	4.9
Percent Business and Industry		11.2	10.8
Percent Government		8.8	11.5
Percent Other		8.8	7.6
Percent Unknown		.5	.3
Note: Percentages are based on full-time employment in 1977; full- and part-time employment in 1979 and 1981.			
Source: NRC			

burdens of the job crisis. A 1980-81 survey, for example, found "something approaching equity" for women historians with regard to entry-level and tenure-track positions, but also noted that while women comprised 12% of those in full-time academic positions and 10% of those in tenured positions, they made up 38% of those in nontenured positions that were not renewed and 45% of those projected to be hired for nontenured positions in the coming years.

Whether even the partial relief evident in current trends can be expected to continue will depend on the supply of new Ph.D.s in history continuing to decline and demand remaining at least at present levels. There is certainly little reason to anticipate any upturn in the supply side of the equation in the immediate future, given the declining dissertation listings previously noted, as well as the number of departments reporting declining graduate enrollments in the AHA 1980-81 academic survey. Of the 137 responding departments, 24.1% reported enrollment declines over the previous year, compared with 8.7% reporting increases. Available graduate history enrollment data document that it had already fallen between 1970 and 1976 from 22,322 to 15,944 (American Council on Education, *Fact Book for Academic Administrators* [Washington, D.C., 1981]). By December 1980, 5,195 students were studying for the doctorate in the 102 leading research-doctorate programs in history (those that had awarded eleven or more doctorates in 1976-78, about 89% of the total awarded; Lyle V. Jones, Gardner Lindzey, and Porter E. Coggeshall, eds., *An Assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States: Social and Behavioral Sciences* [Washington, D.C.: Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 1982]). Relatively low academic salary levels can be expected to combine with poor job prospects not only to keep graduate enrollments down, but to make re-entry into the history job market increasingly less attractive to Ph.D.s currently employed outside history.

There is equally little reason, however, to expect any upturn in the traditional academic demand for historians; indeed, the reverse appears more likely to be the case. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has predicted a 9% decline from 1980 to 1990 in the number of historians employed, with at most an average annual number of openings of 700 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, 24 [Spring 1980]). Replacements are expected to remain the principal source of jobs, the oversupply of history graduates is expected to continue to exceed greatly the available positions throughout the 1980s, and "only a small proportion of new graduates are expected to find full-time teaching positions" (*Occupational Outlook Handbook 1982-83*, [1983], p. 108).

These projections rest largely upon the continued role of academia as the main source of jobs for historians and on general expectations that the academic job market will remain weak until the mid-1990s. Future undergraduate enrollment projections provided by the National Center for Education Statistics document why that is the case (*Projections of Education Statistics to 1990-91*). Given the 15% decrease in the eighteen-to-twenty-four-year-old population during the 1980s--even if expectations of higher levels of enrollment among older students are fulfilled--enrollment levels are projected to remain relatively steady. If staff/student ratios remain constant, the result would be a 6% decline in staff and an annual replacement rate of roughly 4.5%, which would be even lower if it were not for the increasing difficulty of tenure and the retirement bulge of those hired shortly after World War II. The Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education projects an enrollment decline by 1997 of 15% calculated on a 1971 base year, with recovery to 1979 levels only by 2010 (*Three Thousand Futures*, [1980]). Until the end of the century, new faculty appointments can be expected to remain at or below replacement levels.

Within this generally bleak situation, history has certain special problems of its own. The proportion of male freshmen planning to major in history declined from 7.8% in 1966 to 3.0% in 1980; the proportion for females declined from 5.7% to 2.2% in those same years (*Fact Book for Academic Administrators*, p. 137). Bachelor's and Master's degrees in history have declined sharply from peaks in the early 1970s (figure 1), not only absolutely but also proportionately. In 1969-70, history B.A.s comprised 5.5% of all B.A.s awarded and only 2.1% in 1979-80. Comparable figures for M.A.s are 2.4% in 1969-70 and 0.8% in 1979-80, while for Ph.D.s the figures are 3.5% in 1969-70 and 2.2% in 1979-80 (*Fact Book for Academic Administrators*). The decline in the role of the social studies teachers in the secondary schools undoubtedly was a factor in encouraging this trend. In 1961, social studies teachers comprised 12.9% of all high school teachers, and 15.3% in 1966. By 1971, the figure was 14%, 12.4% by 1976, and 10.9% by 1981 (National Council for Educational Statistics, *Digest of Educational Statistics*, [1982], p. 55). Historians have not been very successful in expanding their share of positions in two-year colleges, where most enrollment increases in the 1980s are projected to occur (table 3; Milton L. Smith, "The Two-Year College and the Ph.D. Surplus," *Academe*, 65 [1979], 429-33).

Finally, the present age distribution of the profession will not encourage a major increase in retirements until the turn of the century. In 1979, 32.8% of all history Ph.D.s were aged thirty-nine or younger, 32.9% were in their forties, 19.7% in their fifties, and only 13% were sixty or over; their median age was 43.7 (National Research Council, *Employment of Humanities Ph.D.'s: A Departure from Traditional Jobs*, [1980], p. 39). In 1977, 79.1% of all history Ph.D.s in full or part-time college and university positions were tenured (National Research Council, *Summary Report: Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities*, [1979], p. 39). By 1981-82, a survey of history faculty in 204 institutions found that 46% held the rank of full professor, 36% were associate professors, and only 18% were assistant professors or instructors (AASCU/CUPA, *National Pilot Faculty Salary Survey by Discipline and Rank* [Washington, D.C., 1982]). These are trends characteristic of much of academe, but they are particularly pronounced among historians. As the present top-heavy character of history faculties increases, the consequences will be evident not just in diminished opportunities for younger scholars, but also in diminished flexibility of field coverage, lessened openness to new intellectual currents, and an increasing age gap between faculty and students, to say nothing of increasing costs.

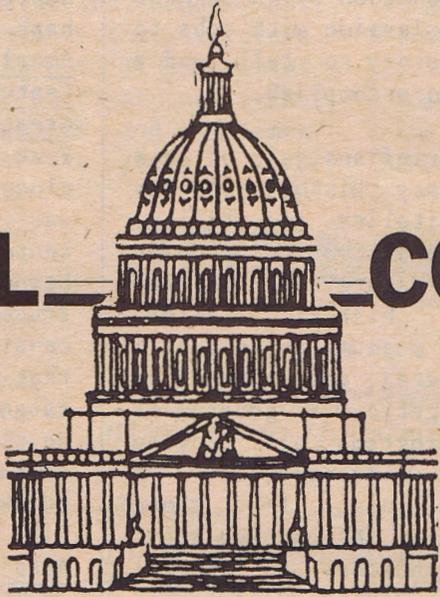
Thus, even if the imbalance between supply and demand of historians is currently changing, significant aspects of a "job crisis" remain. Younger historians are continuing to find it necessary

to pioneer new career paths. In the long run, this should be regarded as a positive development for the profession, but it is one that can prove personally costly to the pioneers themselves, and discourages others from entering graduate programs at all. Perceptions of continued poor academic job prospects and the potential for frustration involved in nonacademic history job-finding may affect not only the numbers of history graduate students but also their selectivity, though data surveyed for this report do not address that issue. The declining number of history graduate students and possible changes in their quality can create difficulties

in maintaining graduate programs and may affect the ability of the profession to respond once demand increases again after the mid-1990s. While the prospects for tenure in the mid-1990s for those entering graduate programs today may be good, as *Time* noted in 1983, the data presented here suggest that it may be difficult to keep those future tenured historians "stockpiled" and in the profession in the meantime. The inflation of the beginning job market that is indicated by the significant proportion of part-time and temporary positions in comparison with tenure-track positions may be a way to achieve some of this stockpiling, but it also

increases the proportions of those within the profession who continue to be affected personally by the job crisis. Finally, on a less tangible level, if there is some ideal, socially desirable level of historical knowledge in a society, then the cut-back in history degrees awarded at all levels, and of history teachers in the schools, indirectly linked to the job crisis, should also be a matter of continuing concern to historians.

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CAPITOL COMMENTARY

Page Putnam Miller

ON JANUARY 23 the second session of the 98th Congress convened. Between now and the targeted adjournment date of October 4, it is our hope that the second session will prove to be as productive as the first. From my perspective as an advocate for the historical and archival professions, the first session of the 98th Congress acted in some positive ways on several significant measures. Congress passed reauthorization legislation for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's (NHPRC) grants program, increased the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Humanities by \$10 million, established a commission to coordinate plans for the bicentennial of the Constitution, appointed a professional historian for the House of Representatives, and increased the 1984 appropriations for both the National Archives and the NHPRC. And, finally, major progress was made on S.905 and H.R.3987, bills to restore independence to the National Archives. By a vote of fifteen to two with one abstention, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs has recommended S.905 to the Senate. It should come to the Senate floor for a vote early in the second session.

The NCC has targeted as a top priority for the next eight months work on the National Archives independence legislation. If S.905 and H.R.3987, the independence bills, do not pass before the adjournment in October, it will be necessary for new bills to be introduced next January. The work of securing co-sponsors, holding hearings, and progressing through the subcommittee and full committee process would have to begin all over again. This places a premium on maximizing our resources and time now to develop a strong advocacy program that will ensure passage of these bills.

Constituent efforts in securing forty-three co-sponsors for S.905 were an important factor in moving this bill through the committee process. Our attention must now be turned to the House of Representatives. Since a reorganization bill such as this is rarely seen as urgent, it can easily be ignored. Letters, phone calls, and visits by informed and concerned historians and archivists represent our only means of prodding this measure along the tortuous legislative process.

Since the House Government Operations Committee will have to approve this bill before it can go to the House floor for a vote, members of this committee should be targeted for special correspondence and contacts. Members of the House Government Operations committee who have not yet signed on H.R.3987 as co-sponsors are: Fascell (D-FL); Fuqua (D-FL); Conyers (D-MI); Collins (D-IL); Levitas (D-GA); Waxman (D-CA); Neal (D-NC); Frank (D-MA); Lantos (D-CA); Coleman (D-TX); Wise (D-WV); Boxer (D-CA); Levin (D-MI); Levine (D-CA); Towns (D-NY); Spratt (D-SC); Kolter (D-PA); Horton (R-NY); Erlenborn (R-IL); Kindness (R-OH); Walker (R-PA); Williams (R-OH); Clinger (R-PA); McGrath (R-NY); Gregg (R-NH); Burton (R-IN); McKernan (R-ME); Lewis (R-FL); McCandless (R-CA); and Graig (R-ID).

Key reasons for separating the National Archives and Records Service from the General Services Administration are:

1. The basic missions of NARS and GSA are incompatible. NARS preserves historic documents while GSA oversees government buildings.
2. The records of the nation need protective independence from partisan political in-

fluence. Under GSA, NARS is subject to various forms of political pressure.

3. NARS's lack of authority over budget, program priorities, and personnel management has severely handicapped its ability to care for the records of the government.

4. Restoration of independent status to NARS would involve a net offset of expenditures and not additional costs.

The Washington address for members of the House is U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

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

Round 3

Sexual harassment

THE OAH COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION continues to be concerned with the problem of sexual harassment within departments of history. In an effort to generate some awareness and understanding of this problem, we have collected several examples of harassment from women historians. The Committee will summarize the special concerns expressed in their letters in a forthcoming issue of the *Newsletter*. If anyone else would like to share their experiences and views on this matter, please direct letters to the Office of the Executive Secretary, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

All replies will be kept confidential.

Military history

a blending of old and new

B. Franklin Cooling

Long ago, historians decided that just as war was too important to be left to generals, so military history was too important to be left to soldiers.

LONG AGO, HISTORIANS decided that just as war was too important to be left to generals, so military history was too important to be left to soldiers. Perhaps Thucydides was the first to decide this; Arnold Toynbee certainly was not the last.

Happily, a felicitous relationship has sprung up between soldier and historian in America, where things military have been traditionally shunned, and academicians have been anything but enthusiastic about matters of war. In fact, within the historical craft, one discerns a residual condescension that military history is somehow still to history as military music is to music. We professionals need to reexamine such bias in the light of a veritable feast of activity, not only in the publication and teaching sectors, but also in historic preservation, public interpretation, museology, and even various visual programs ranging from campfire and battlefield reenactments to Hollywood dramatizations. All seem devoted to dissemination of knowledge, and one senses that the general public (despite the after-taste of Vietnam) may be well ahead of us in curiosity about our military past. As Richard Kohn suggested in the *American Historical Review* (June 1981, 553), few experiences in our history have been more universally shared than military service. If only for that reason--keeping truth before an informed citizenry about their most common ties--then American historians have a duty to grapple with so-called "military history."

Part of the problem has been semantic and categorical. Just what is "military history"? Basically, it should be seen quite simply as the record of military and related activities in peace and war. It can thus cut across pure armed service parochial history, as well as the

dimensions of politics, economics, culture, and personality. Traditionally, however, the subject has been hamstrung by identification as "drum and trumpet" operational history of combat and studies of "Great Captains." Self-serving a constituency of new and old soldiers (and well-wishers in patriotic garb), Clausewitz, Delbruck, Jomini, Hintze, Mahan, Liddell-Hart, Fuller, and Freeman have served to train generations of officers and princes in the craft. Since the turbulent Sixties, and Vietnam in particular, however, a newer breed of history has been injected onto the friendly fields of strife. While officers are still steeped in patriotic gore above the Hudson, beneath the Rockies, and beside the Severn, many peers in uniform and mufti alike have become disenchanted with traditional military history.

Not necessarily provoking the same indignation and verbal blasts of colleagues of gender, ethnic, labor, or social sub-cults of Clio, the warriors of "New Military History" have focused more upon institutional and ecological dimensions of military affairs (including land, sea, air, and technology) in historical perspective. They have probed the corporate study of people, society, and conflict as it encompasses humans and machines, programs and policies, and across a continuum of time and space. As multi-disciplinary as other historical probes, the New Military History owes as much to healthy cults within allied disciplines of political science and sociology as it does to the ardor of its younger disciples. Like any new movement, there has been general ferment and unhappiness with the older mentors (most of whom passed through a uniform in World War II and still look upon their experience with both wonderment and heroic esteem), as well as a desire to rethink the glorious deeds of the past. Then too, the shadow of cold war/nuclear war, omnipresent draft (until relatively recently), and the experiences of the Vietnam period (whether participation in rice paddy

maneuvers or campus protests) have helped, too, to spawn a new breed of curate seeking to devise a more catholic and useable military history for America of the 1980s. The larger guild of historians, then, should be interested in this phenomenon of a segment of the profession with jobs to fill, a story to tell, and a mission to accomplish.

Even brief analysis of this New Military History attests to its vitality and utility. The myriad derivative programs involving state and federal military historic sites, scores of museums (both public and private), and the active and energetic U.S. government writing programs all provide exciting prospects. A starting point for those seeking more information about military history in general should be John E. Jessup and Robert W. Coakley, *A Guide to the Study and Use of Military History* (Washington: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1980), and Robin Higham, ed., *A Guide to the Sources of United States Military History* (Hamden, Connecticut: Archon, 1975) with periodic supplements. Still, the truly exciting tilling in the vineyards seems to be in academe where from ROTC and professional service school classroom to the civilian seminars about patriotic gore in the Revolution, Civil War, or "Daddy's Big One" (World War II), new topics and new questions are asked of the written, oral, or visual record. An exception, of course, is the official historical community in Washington. Here, so-called public historians, in programs quantitatively left over from the massive efforts of the last war, ponder long and hard how to make history and policy studies synonymous for Pentagon bosses who continue to be ahistorical or at best selectively regressive in their uses of history.

Nevertheless, out in the hothouses of the new history, an accommodation of sorts has been reached among traditionalists and modernists in the military historical field. The New Military History has progressed steadily since Walter Millis provided a point

of departure with *Arms and Men* (New York: Putnam's, 1956). There have been unfulfilled promises--a companion to Marcus Cunliffe's *Soldiers and Civilians: The Martial Spirit in America, 1775-1865* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1968) for industrializing America. Perhaps James L. Abrahamson, *America Arms for a New Century: The Making of a Great Military Power* (New York: Free Press, 1981) comes close. Nonetheless, the field was aided by a Civil War centennial which quickly moved beyond the sonorous phrases of Bruce Catton into very serious consideration of minutiae from that struggle. The movement caught fire with Vietnam and a Revolutionary War bicentennial attracting our attention. Quickly, publication series like Macmillan's *History of American Wars* and Greenwood Press's *Contributions in Military History* expanded beyond their sectarian themes. Allan R. Millett's *Semper Fidelis: The History of the United States Marine Corps*, and David Trask's *The War with Spain in 1898* (New York: Macmillan, 1980 and 1981 respectively) sound very conventional in title. But in Millett's case at least, he has applied contemporary organizational behavior theory to the history of the corps. Trask has moved to parallel somewhat Gerald Linderman's *The Mirror of War: American Society and the Spanish-American War* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1974) by probing the domestic scene with its constraints on both sides of the Atlantic. Both authors work traditionalist and modernist sides of the military history street.

The true disciples of the new school may well be historians reacting mostly to the models of political scientist Samuel Huntington, and the Charles Moskos-Morris Janowitz salon of sociologists. Here, the new school meshes with the work of ethnic, women's, and peace historians. That is to say, the overriding focus of the New Military History appears to be sociological in its interest. Certainly the returns are not yet all in, but work by Morris MacGregor, *Integration in the Armed Forces*

(Washington: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1981); Philip McGuire, Taps for a Jim Crow Army (Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1983); or Gerald Patton, War and Race: The Black Officer in the American Military, 1915-1941 (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1981) suggest this hypothesis. So, too, do such widely separate studies as Robert A. Gross, The Minutemen and Their World (New York: Hill and Wang, 1976); Michael Barton, Goodmen: The Character of Civil War Soldiers (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1981); Oliver Knight, Life and Manners in the Frontier Army (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1978); and Robert K. Griffith, Men Wanted for the U.S. Army: America's Experience with an All-Volunteer Army between the World Wars (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1982); Peter Karsten, Soldiers and Society: The Effects of Military Service and War on American Life (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1978); Frederick S. Harrod, Manning the New Navy: The Development of a Modern Naval Enlisted Force, 1899-1940 (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1978). Even the older work of Harold D. Langley, Social Reform in the United States Navy 1798-1862 (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1967) evidences this bent.

This is not to say that other historians haven't applied similar allied disciplines to their military subjects. Surely John Shy in A People Numerous and Armed (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976), as well as Grady McWhinney and Perry D. Jamieson in Attack and Die: Civil War Military Tactics and the Southern Heritage (University: University of Alabama, 1982) can be said to have employed not only sociological but also anthropological and even psychological examination to supplant purely paleological accounts of patriots. Similarly, John E. Ferling, A Wilderness of Miseries: War and Warriors in Early America (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1980); Reginald C. Stuart, War and American Thought: From The Revolution to the Monroe Doctrine (Kent: Kent State University Press, 1982); and Lawrence D. Cress, Citizens in Arms: The Army and the Militia in American Society to the War of 1812 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982) have used a social science approach to their subjects. So, while Michael

Kammen's essayists in The Past Before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States (Ithaca: Cornell University Press for the American Historical Association, 1980) may omit military history, modernist military historians haven't consciously neglected other disciplines represented by the social sciences.

Valid questions may be posed as to other sects of the new school besides sociological military history. Here, too, invaluable work has been done by historians of technology such as Merritt Roe Smith, Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology: The Challenge of Change (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1977); and David K. Allison, New Eye for the Navy: The Origin of Radar at the Naval Research Laboratory (Washington: Naval Research Laboratory, 1981); even, perhaps, Clayton R. Koppes, JPL and the American Space Program: A History of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982). Of course, the latter work illustrates an essential problem for the technological dimensions of the new history --most purists will not see it as part of military history to begin with. So, too, with the organizational-administrative type history like Robert D. Cuff, War Industries Board; Business-Government Relations During World War I (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973); Gerald T. White, Billions for Defense: Government Financing by the Defense Plant Corporation during World War II (University: University of Alabama Press, 1980); or Ernest J. Yanarella, The Missile Defense Controversy: Strategy, Technology, and Politics, 1955-1972 (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1977). Thus, we are left in a quandary, for many, if not most, historians working with military affairs are not military historians at all, but members (in good standing) of the traditional sectors of the profession whether topically or chronologically delineated. Indeed, the New Military History has become so homogenized that just about any professional and any topic other than traditional battles and campaigns can be numbered among its ranks.

Where, of course, does this leave traditional military history? Apparently it is alive and well and living not only at military facilities

around the country, but also among some venerated members of our guild. Two newer surveys of American military history are virtually purist in this sense: T. Harry Williams, The History of American Wars from 1745 to 1918 (New York: Knopf, 1981); and Warren W. Hassler, With Sword and Shield: American Military Affairs, Colonial Times to the Present (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1982). The late Williams and Hassler both arrived in military history via original work with Civil War politics, strategy, and command. Their work reflects the Millis or early period of the new movement. It tends to focus less on sociological or institutional and technological themes and more on the standard treatment of programs and policies. Russell F. Weigley, another of these early new schoolers, has similarly provided transitional works: Towards an American Army: Military Thought from Washington to Marshall (New York: Columbia University Press, 1962); History of the United States Army (New York: Macmillan, 1967); and The American Way of War: A History of the United States Military Strategy and Policy (New York: Macmillan, 1973). Suddenly in recent years, he has recanted the new history and argues for military historians to return to the true religion--apparently reflected in his traditional, operational, but decidedly recessional Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaign of France and Germany, 1944-1945 (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981). Even more spectacularly, traditional military history seems the eternal promise from Civil War historians as witnessed in Richard J. Sommers, Richmond Redeemed: The Siege of Petersburg (Garden City: Doubleday, 1981) or Stephen W. Sears's return to the bloody country lanes of Antietam in Landscape Turned Red (New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1983). Ironically, we see the imprints of the new military history even here, however. These authors have reinvestigated pivotal but somewhat neglected combat episodes and touched their subjects more from the lower rank dimensions of stress and strain in battle than the ethereal air of high command. Whether the official histories of the Vietnam conflict will do likewise remains to be seen, but we have Robert F. Futrell and Martin Blumenson, The United States Air Force in

Southeast Asia: The Advisory Years to 1965 (Washington: Office of Air Force History, 1981) temporarily providing the model as an answer.

Trends in historical interpretation and examples of work will vary with each member of our craft. Both modernist and traditional military history will continue to thrive, given a healthy reading public. The eternal verity of Thomas Hardy's quotation about peace making poor reading while war makes rattling good history holds, as does the decidedly belligerent underpinning to modern American character. That trouble spots remain, however, is not to detract from the achievement. As yet, no so-called American military historian has tackled a Toynbee-like "History of the American People," or even a survey of such sweeping complexity as William H. McNeill, The Pursuit of Power; Technology, Armed Force, and Society since A.D. 1000 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982). The New Military History in America remains a land of monographs and "post-hole history," vertical in its probings of topics rather than horizontally sweeping in perception and content. Theodore Ropp, perhaps the pater familias of the military history craft today, has often commented about the basic American failing of ethnocentrism when approaching both military and peace history. Speaking to the professional corps of military historians in 1977 on the fortieth anniversary of their society's birth, he told the American Military Institute audience "...we must see the art of war not only within the framework of political history, but also within social, economic, intellectual, technological, and, eventually psycho history" (reprinted in Military Affairs, April 1977, p. 72). Military history in America today has progressed far, but, like its colleagues elsewhere in the profession, it still has miles to go before it can rest. Presumably, however, it is no longer considered the bastard sibling or caste untouchable among its peers.

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The social historian and archival appraisal

Susan Rosenfeld Falb

"For the first time in history, we [historians] not only have a possible use for almost any record; but we have the technological capability to store and preserve documentary materials and information in all kinds of new ways.

. . . To date, neither archivists, nor historians, nor anyone else has confronted the implications of this incredible freedom of choice.

. . . The dilemma is somehow to adjust open-ended intellectual inquiry's need for documentation to operational realities [of limitations of space, personnel, and funding] without limiting the breadth and depth of that inquiry."

Margaret Child, *American Archivist*, Summer 1983

This dilemma has already been resolved. For years, archivists have been confronting the problems of social historians, and recently have been doing so with

The solution to the dilemma presented by a large series of records portraying routine and ordinary events or people lies in archival sampling.

cliometricians in mind. The solution to the dilemma presented by a large series of records portraying routine and ordinary events or people lies in archival sampling. This is a time-consuming and expensive process, but one unquestionably worthwhile if the social historian is to be served. However, once retained, samples often sit unused--or at least that is the perception of many reference archivists. If social historians do not use sampled material, are archives, which lack both funds and staff, justified in sampling such records? Under the circumstances, total destruction appears to many archivists to be the preferable disposition. This article will present a short history of archival sampling, describe some appraisal projects that consider sampling, and suggest how social historians and others can encourage appraisal projects that consider their interests.

Historically, while the number of records created or surviving in any one series remained small, the entire field of archival appraisal was nonexistent. The archivist merely preserved the extant records. As the body of records in an archival institution expanded, however, the notion developed that some kinds of records might be destroyed with little or no loss to future generations. Archival appraisal was born. An archivist now considered records for retention based on their evidential and/or informational value. Put simply, evidential value lies in documentation of the mission, policies, and activities of an agency. Since archivists usually define their major mission as preserving the record of their particular agency, they consider evidential value of primary importance. Some records of less evidential value, nevertheless, contain unique or significant material on people, places, events, culture, and society. Archivists preserve such records for their informational value, which they consider a secondary use. However, researchers in fields other than administrative history find records preserved for their informational value the most important.

Traditionally, archivists would view a series (group of closely-related records) as a whole; either it was worthy of preservation or it was not, regardless of the availability of staff, funds, or space necessary to preserve and administer it. As a practical matter, some voluminous series had too little value to warrant preservation in toto. Nevertheless, they had sufficient evidential or informational value to merit partial preservation. Sampling was the answer.

Two types of archival samples have been carried out. One of the most common methods until very recently was to save "exceptional" cases. Criteria developed in 1945 for the National Labor Relations Board case files have been a model for this kind of selection: retain those records (a) involving important issues, (b) influencing the development of methods,

principles, precedents, or standards of judgment for the agency, (c) eliciting major public attention, (d) affecting national or local economic interests, and (e) involving public or prominent figures.

Because criteria of this sort was vague and subjective and, therefore, hard to administer correctly, appraisers sought other less ambiguous means to preserve exceptional cases. One method used in the National Archives was to save all cases mentioned in annual reports. As one critic pointed out, "annual reports are written to impress," and cases of significance that might prove embarrassing would not be retained under this criterion (R. Michael McReynolds, "Statistical Sampling to Preserve Records," unpublished paper, 1976, p. 12). More recently, other efforts have been made to find unambiguous criteria to save exceptional cases such as using the size of the file, information stamped on file covers or "face sheets" such as "TEST CASE," or the presence of subfiles of clip-pings.

While sampling exceptional cases aids those conducting traditional historical research, it ignores the needs of practitioners of the new social history that document the routine and typical or the lives of ordinary rather than prominent individuals. Some traditional sampling techniques sought to satisfy these research needs. First, samples of routine or typical records can only be useful if the series consists of homogeneous material. Saving all files from designated months or years would presumably exemplify the typical work or clientele of an agency; keeping the correspondence filed under one letter of the alphabet or from counties in different regions might demonstrate typical concerns. However, this method does not allow the researcher to assess scientifically how representative the files are of the universe from which they were drawn. A "scientific," that is, statistical sample, should provide accuracy within a given level of "confidence," usually ninety-five percent; that is, ninety-five of a hundred similarly drawn samples will exhibit the same characteristics. In the past few years, some archives have been attempting to retain valid statistical samples so

that quantifiers can use them.

The most significant development leading to archival sampling has been the use of statistical sampling in the appraisal process. Archivists use their knowledge of the agency, knowledge of history, and knowledge of research techniques to determine what records should be declared permanent.

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Previously, archivists based their decisions on what and how to save records on their subjective impressions alone. In reality, an archivist's decision will always contain an element of subjectivity about the research value of a particular file. But the latest techniques attempt to objectify the task as much as possible.

The pioneering effort was the 1979 appraisal of the files of the Massachusetts Superior Court, 1859-1959. All files created prior to 1859 were retained. After that date, their research value diminished while their bulk increased. Under the direction of Michael Stephen Hindus, a legal historian, a team of archival appraisers drew up a data collection sheet designed to capture major characteristics of the files they examined. They used a systematic sample (files selected at given intervals) to develop a statistical profile of the universe of superior court files, and based their retention plan on their evaluation of the profile. They were interested not only in retaining a statistical sample, but also in "over-sampling" categories of particular research value. These categories could be determined by running cross-tabulations on research interest and other file characteristics. Somewhat to their surprise, the team found that the best predictors of research interest were not subjects, like rape or homicide; rather, they were

the size of the file (the fatter, the more interest), and whether the case was appealed.

Using the Massachusetts Superior Court files appraisal methodology, the 1981 NARS appraisal of the central files of the FBI was probably the largest, most expensive archival appraisal ever undertaken. With fifteen other archivists, I worked full-time on this project. Since then I have participated in two smaller appraisal projects of similar design. The elements common to all these projects were (1) random sampling (using a random numbers table to select files) or systematic sampling with a random start; (2) a data collection sheet designed to quantify physical and intellectual characteristics of the file and its "research interest," (3) oversampling in categories thought to contain more research interest (usually multi-volume files). The end result of each of these projects was to develop a retention/disposal plan that could result in (a) the retention of all files in a particular series or sub-series, (b) the disposal of all files, (c) the retention of a statistically-valid sample for informational or evidential purposes, (d) the retention of "exceptional" cases only, or (e) a combination of c and d.

In addition to the FBI appraisal project, NARS undertook a three-person appraisal of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) investigative files through 1959 and a three-person appraisal of the litigation case files of the Department of Justice (DOJ). To give some idea of the extent of NARS resources involved in such special appraisals, the major NARS unit that evaluates records has a staff of approximately twenty people to appraise the records of the entire Federal government. The statistical appraisal projects have been conducted by teams of people from both the appraisal and custodial units. The latter sections actually service the records and employ the reference archivists with whom researchers work. An intangible cost of conducting such projects is the loss of these archivists to their home offices. Another cost is implementing recommendations to select samples. Depending on the criteria, the selection could require anything from a file-by-file examination of at least the cover and "face

sheet" or "top serial" to pulling files of a particular size. Either way, the cost of selection is greater than disposing of or retaining everything in a box or file cabinet even if the criteria are sufficiently unambiguous that the lowest-level clerk could make the selections.

The Massachusetts Superior Court, the FBI, and the CSC projects have been completed (though the FBI appraisal is still in litigation, and the CSC project has not yet received final approval). These three projects and the on-going DOJ project considered the needs of scholars interested in the routine, typical, and ordinary, and those who required valid statistical samples. The FBI files, like those of DOJ, are divided into classifications, 214 for the FBI, 195 for the DOJ. Each FBI classification was analyzed separately. Since the case files in each classification were numbered consecutively, homogeneous classifications were sampled for appraisal purposes at specified intervals using a random start. (The Massachusetts Superior Court Project also used interval sampling.) Some DOJ classifications have a more complicated numbering scheme that makes statistical sampling less precise. Data collection sheets for the FBI project contained comment sections, and archivists reviewing files would frequently write summaries. When the designated files had been examined, automation was used to develop profiles of each classification. One archivist then analyzed the profiles, the comments, and the summaries for each classification and made a preliminary recommendation on the best method of retention. These recommendations then went through several stages of discussion and review. The resulting plan (still in litigation) proposed that at the very least, a small evidential sample be retained from each classification (taken at intervals with a random start) no matter how little research value it possessed. An example would be violations of an act proscribing illegal wearing of a uniform. Other classifications were relatively rich in research potential, relatively small in size, and did not have characteristics that made it easy to separate the interesting cases from the fragmentary ones. All case files were recommended for retention

in such instances (for example, Obstruction of Justice headquarters case files). For some classifications, few individual files had significant value, but as a class they had collective research potential. A statistical informational sample of 1,500-5,000 case files was recommended for retention in these instances (for example, Escaped Federal Prisoners). Complex retention plans were worked out for other classifications. For example, in the Selective Service violations classifications, we recommended retaining a statistical, informational sample, plus all multi-volume files, plus all cases involving organized draft interference, and all cases involving draft board members or other government officials.

Like the FBI Selective Service classification, the Massachusetts Superior Court retention recommendations were of a complex nature. The team recommended sampling at intervals (using the last one or two digits of docket numbers rather than a specified interval with a random start), the retention of all files in specified categories (for example, those appealed to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court), and all files larger than a certain size. Their recommendations were written into Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Rule 1:11 and applied to the Massachusetts District Court as well.

Because the CSC files had been divided into two series, the appraisal was likewise divided into two parts. The first concerned approximately 1,000 cubic feet of Civil Service investigatory files that had been segregated into a separate series when they became too large for envelopes that housed most "regular files" (approximately two inches). Three archivists read about half the files and concluded that the entire series deserved retention. The regular files (almost 2,000,000 cases, most under one inch thick) possessed very little research value individually. Although a very small percentage of the files concerned prominent individuals or contained hearing transcripts, these could not be separated by any obvious characteristics from routine or fragmentary files. Because the series as a whole possessed so little research value, it was recommended that these files be destroyed.

Sampling for appraisal and retention purposes has generated controversy within the archival community for several reasons. One, of course, is expense. The Na-

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tional Historical Publications and Records Commission helped finance the Massachusetts study because of its pioneering nature; NARS instituted the FBI appraisal project under a court order, and the CSC project because of Congressional interest. But how frequently can an institution afford to make such appraisals voluntarily and with its own funds as NARS now is doing with the DOJ case files?

Second, and most pertinent for the purposes of the readers of this newsletter, once these expensive studies are made, and the expensive selection process completed, will anyone use these records in their research? An informal poll of reference archivists that I conducted, and the results of an in-depth study by Leonard Rapport of the National Archives on users of the National Labor Relations Board case files (paper delivered to the Society of American Archivists, 1983), indicates that sampled records are rarely used, and if they are, they tend to be consulted for reasons other than those for which the sample was created. For example, the Clerk of the Norfolk County Court in Massachusetts has had no researchers interested in the Superior Court sample, only in specific files. I work with the Bureau of Investigation files (through 1922) already in the National Archives, and because of my work on the appraisal project I often speak with researchers interested in later FBI files. In my experience, researchers want files either on policy or on specific individuals rather than collective profiles: Sacco and Vanzetti, not Italian-American radicals. Despite their clamor either to save everything or at least retain a sample, social historians are not making their presence felt in a significant way to reference archivists. In fact, the likelihood that a

sample of regular CSC investigative files would remain untouched was a major component in the recommendation to destroy the entire series.

Yet the fields conducive to social science research exist. Today, a researcher can even bring a portable computer into the National Archives and either create a sample or use NARS-created samples from applications, case files, commissions, or other homogeneous series. Either social historians do not know these possibilities exist or they choose to conduct research elsewhere. Meanwhile, archivists sensitive to the needs of the new social research have been trying to educate their colleagues for more than a decade (see bibliography). The National Archives and other institutions are adjusting their appraisal criteria to consider these needs. But unless the perception changes that researchers want only the exceptional case, sizeable bodies of records for social and quantitative research will remain in jeopardy.

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Eleanor Roosevelt: Her Days at Val-Kill

1984 marks the centennial of Eleanor Roosevelt's birth and the official public opening of the first national historic site honoring a First Lady in the United States.

Joyce C. Ghee

VAL-KILL--THE PLACE where King George VI and his queen sipped tea, where Khrushchev tucked a hard roll into his pocket to munch during a speedy stopover, where John F. Kennedy came to seek support for his presidential bid, where Churchill frolicked in the pool, and Franklin D. Roosevelt planted pine groves, where Daniel Patrick Moynihan boosted his political career, where the boys from Wyltwyck School picnicked, and young students encamped to learn firsthand about world issues, where U.N. groups met and members of the Hyde Park Home Club square-danced--will open in October 1984 as the first National Historic Site in U.S. history devoted to a First Lady.

Throughout her career in public life, as the First Lady of New York and the United States, and as a delegate to the U.N., Eleanor Roosevelt and her family made Hyde Park their home base. When the President died in 1945, arrangements were made to transfer "Springwood," his family estate in Hyde Park, to the federal government. Plans, already approved by FDR, for a presidential library on the estate grounds got underway, and Eleanor Roosevelt took up permanent residence at Val-Kill, her modest home on the Fallkill Creek, about a mile east of the big house. It was a move made choice since Val-Kill, as she had been quoted as saying upon numerous occasions, was her only home,

and like the woman herself, very special. Val-Kill is the Dutch name for the creek which runs generally south and west through Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, where it empties into the Hudson River.

The Roosevelt family has its roots deep in the Dutch and early English history of the Hudson Valley. Distant cousins, both Eleanor Roosevelt and FDR were "River People," members of the old Dutch and English landed gentry implanted from Europe in the late seventeenth century.

Roosevelt grew up in a remote rural area about twenty miles north of Hyde Park in Tivoli, raised with her two younger brothers in somewhat unhappy circumstances by her grandmother Hall following the untimely death of her mother. As an orphan, she spent a lonely childhood in a household of disinterested and distracted adults, her early years brightened by the infrequent visits and wonderfully imaginative letters of her beloved but alcoholic father, Elliott, Theodore Roosevelt's younger brother. Her earliest

years were spent in comparative isolation; the strongest influences were a bible-reading, Victorian grandparent, and the traditional family-centered River Society.

ER spent three years (from 1899 to 1902) at boarding school in Allenswood, England under the tutelage of Madame Souvestre, where she excelled in history, languages, and literature, and developed as an independent thinker. Her time there, which she regarded as the happiest of her life, was cut short by a demand from her family that she return home to take up the traditional role of a young debutante.

Her early marriage to her fifth cousin set in motion parallel careers that have literally changed the world. His charm and ambition combined with her intelligence, wisdom, and sensitivity to people soon provided both with exciting opportunities for political and social action.

Roosevelt's growing independence and assertiveness were at odds with the narrow

expectations of a woman of her class and with the plans of her strong-willed and traditionally-minded mother-in-law, Sara Delano Roosevelt. The

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This last had always been denied to Eleanor Roosevelt. As an orphan, she was part of someone else's household. As a young wife, her mother-in-law was the controlling influence, even to handling the five children. And as the wife of the governor, she lived in publicly-provided quarters. Not until she was over forty did Eleanor Roosevelt ever exercise any great measure of choice or control over her own home. That home was Val-Kill.

The Val-Kill property was a favorite picnic spot for family and friends. According to Marion Dickerman, a friend and business partner of Roosevelt, the land was turned over to her, Roosevelt, and another friend, Nancy Cook, after one of these picnics in the fall of 1924 when the three women lamented the fact that it would be their last opportunity to visit the site until the following spring. FDR suggested that they build a "shack" there and use it as a year-round weekend retreat. The idea appealed to them greatly. FDR immediately drew up the papers, appointed himself as contractor, and engaged a young architect, Henry Toombs, to plan a stone replica of a Dutch colonial, Hudson Valley vernacular-style cottage. "Stone Cottage," completed in 1926, was the first structure on the site. Others, the outgrowth of various projects, were constructed over the years until ER's death in 1962.

Roosevelt initially occupied, on weekends, the

single downstairs bedroom of Stone Cottage while her friends took the upstairs quarters. Their lives were at first closely interrelated by a mutual interest in politics, social change, and education. Roosevelt taught at Tod-Hunter School in Manhattan where Dickerman was headmistress. The three friends, joined by another associate, Caroline O'Day, formed Val-Kill Industries for the purpose of constructing finely-crafted furnishings based upon early-American designs. They built "the factory," a simple two-story cinder block structure about two hundred feet northeast of Stone Cottage, to house the working staff. Cook considered herself the principal designer of their products. One of ER's tasks was sales. Val-Kill Industries was also something of a social experiment, encouraged by FDR, whose thought was to train rural youth for off-season employment opportunities within their own communities. In many respects, the business was a failure. It never made money; in fact, ER has been quoted upon numerous occasions as saying that she was the firm's best customer. As a social project, it also did not work. The master craftspeople hired by the women, Otto Berge and Frank Landolfa, were steeped in European tradition and training methods, at odds with both the aesthetic and social goals expressed. Before the partnership was ended around 1937, however, the women had added a pewter forge and had begun a weaving program under Nellie Johannssen.

The breakup of the partnership was symptomatic of a change in the nature of the friendship, attributable, in part, to Roosevelt's expanded responsibilities as wife of the Governor of New York State and First Lady. Her increasing popularity as a speaker and writer and the heavy duties of her position drew them in different directions.

Following the dispersal of the factory's contents, ER added a wing to the northwest side of the building, converted it to living quarters for herself, and changed the factory portion into guest rooms and an apartment-office for her secretary-companion, Malvina Thompson.

Val-Kill became a favorite family retreat. The creek was dammed for boating, a pool constructed at its edge for

FDR's exercises (this was later filled and rebuilt nearer Stone Cottage), and tennis courts and stable garage added. Cook and Dickerman, who remained on in Stone Cottage until the late 1940s, took a great interest in the grounds and concerned themselves with beautification and gardening projects. It was a lovely, but modest, rural retreat--quiet, wooded, and serene, and yet near enough to Springwood to act, during the presidential years, as a magnet to all visitors. Val-Kill was a physical expression of its owner.

ER was as relaxed a hostess as she was energetic a First Lady. Val-Kill became the place where easy conversation on issues of importance evolved into the first steps of changed perspectives for those on opposite sides of a question.

What drew people to Val-Kill was a woman of dignity, wisdom, and intelligence--a careful listener with an exquisite sense of history and timing. Her ability to listen, to clarify, and to draw people together was a rare talent. Eleanor Roosevelt was a woman of faith and great integrity with a strong sense of justice.

After FDR's death in 1945, Roosevelt expected to retire to Val-Kill. This, however, was not to be. At the time when most women of her generation would have been contented to rest, she took on the greatest challenge of her life as a member of the United States delegation to the infant United Nations. She worked, wrote, traveled, and spoke on behalf of peace and understanding between peoples until shortly before her death in 1962.

Family, friends, associates, and co-workers were deeply moved by Roosevelt's death and sought to raise a suitable memorial to her. According to her son, John, part of this involved an effort to turn Val-Kill over to the federal government. This did not, however, occur at that time. Instead, funds were raised and a wing in her honor added to the presidential library--certainly a precedent in its own right.

Her belongings and household furnishings were distributed, some sold at auction, and for a time her son John's family remained in residence at Val-Kill. At length, the

property passed out of family hands and sold to two Long Island doctors whose plans for the land included a large nursing home and senior citizen complex.

It was at this point (in the early 1970s) that the Hyde Park Visual Environment Committee (HPVEC) became interested in Val-Kill. The group's concern was over the effect of such development on the site and the town. In addition to its significance as a historic area, Val-Kill rests over a large underground aquifer, a crucial source for the town's water. At length, the doctors' plans were rejected by the Hyde Park Planning Board, and during the interim, the owners divided the interior space of structures on the site into seven dwelling units and rented them out.

In 1975, with a change in administration in Albany, there was a sudden resurgence of interest in Val-Kill. Meetings were held and possible approaches to saving the site for public use were discussed. Legislation was prepared, congressional hearings held in Washington and Hyde Park, and in May of 1977, the law passed by Congress that established the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site at Val-Kill in Hyde Park (ELRO) under the supervision of the National Park Service.

Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill, Inc. (ERVK), which was begun in 1976 as part of the effort to preserve Val-Kill, grew out of a grass-roots movement of neighborhood volunteers. Its present focus is to recreate at the site the spirit and substance of ER's work and values through programs, events, studies, and conferences. ERVK is supported by gifts, grants, donations, and the support of its membership arm, the Friends of Val-Kill. Membership is open to all. Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill, Inc. can be reached at Box 255, Hyde Park, New York 12538 or by calling 914-229-5302.

The restoration of Val-Kill is almost complete. 1984 marks the centennial of Eleanor Roosevelt's birth and the official public opening of the first national historic site honoring a First Lady in the United States.

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Historians & Computers

Statistics and consumers: reading quantitative history

Donald Parkerson

IN THE LAST two decades, the revolution in computer technology has slowly infiltrated the historical profession. In spite of the reservations that some historians have regarding the efficacy of the "machine" in their field of research, others have recognized that the computer is a "pleasant beast" which can be skillfully employed in the craft.

There are three general uses of the computer for the historian: first as a word processor; second as a research tool; and third in the field of statistical analysis. Recently, Richard Jensen has shown historians how they can dramatically increase their overall writing productivity by employing the personal computer as a text editor (Richard Jensen, "Clio on a Disk: The Historian's Personal Computer Revolution," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, Summer 1983, 91-111). Others have used the computer to examine complex data files from a variety of perspectives (J. Reiff and S. Hirsch, "Reconstructing World Histories by Computer: The Pullman Shopworkers, 1890-1968," *Historical Methods*, 15 [1982], 139-42) or as an aid in historical record linkage (M. Guttman, "The Future of Record Linkage in History," *Journal of Family History*, 2 [1977], 151-57).

Perhaps the most perplexing application of the machine, however, is in the field of statistical analysis. Statistical packages like SPSS (N. Nie, C.H. Hull, J. Jenkins, K. Steinbrenner, and D. Bent, *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences*, 2d ed. [New York: McGraw-Hill Inc., 1975]), and SAS (J. Helwig and K. Council, eds., *SAS Users Guide* [Raleigh, North Carolina: SAS Institute, Inc., 1979]) are now available at almost every university and college in the country. These packages have allowed historians, without formal training in computer programming, to apply sophisticated statistical techniques to their research. While this has certainly provided us with some new historical insights, it has also created an artificial dichotomy in the

historical community between those who have training in statistical analysis and those who do not. Moreover, as historians have become more sophisticated in their use of statistics, this dichotomy has become more pronounced. This is unfortunate because an understanding of some of the basic concepts of statistical analysis is necessary for the general health of the profession and because these concepts can be easily mastered by the professional historian.

There are really two levels of understanding statistics: as a practitioner--actually using statistics in historical research--and as an interested reader, or consumer. Unfortunately for historians, the distinction between these two levels is often ignored, and those who simply want to "keep up" with their field are expected to either struggle with statistical texts which are often designed for scientific or business applications, or try to learn the basics on their own. Both methods can be tedious and time consuming. This essay is designed to provide the historian with a brief introduction to some basic statistical concepts at the consumer level.

The apparently bewildering world of statistical analysis has three basic dimensions. The first is data and includes an understanding of both the kinds of data and the unit of analysis. Next is the concept of the statistical "distribution" of a trait, or characteristic, and the statistics which describe that distribution such as the mean and variation. Then there are measures of association which include such statistical techniques as chi-square, regression and correlation analysis, as well as multiple classification analysis.

Data

When examining statistical research, the first question one should ask is: what is the unit of analysis? Is the researcher interested in individuals (migrants, politicians, farmers, women, workers, and so on) or is he or she concerned with ecological

units (counties, states, villages, cities, precincts)? The importance of this distinction is crucial at the interpretive stage of the analysis in order to avoid what social scientists refer to as the "ecological fallacy" (W. Robinson, "Ecological Correlations and the Behavior of Individuals," *American Sociological Review*, 15 [1950], 351-57). Simply stated, this fallacy is committed when a researcher imputes individual behavior from ecological (aggregate) data. Discovering that there is a high county level correlation between blacks and the crime rate, for example, cannot be interpreted as blacks commit more crimes. While this may seem rather obvious, it has provoked a great deal of discussion among social scientists for years (J.M. Kousser and A. Lichtman, "New Political History: Some Statistical Questions Answered," *Social Science History*, Vol. 7, No. 3 [1983], 321-44). This does not mean, however, that individual data is "better" than ecological data, but simply that researchers must consider carefully the unit of analysis in relation to the conclusions they draw.

The second question one should consider in this context is the type of data being analyzed. Generally, historical data is either nominal/categorical (religion, place of birth, and so on), ordinal (occupational classification, socio-economic status, and so on), or interval (income, age, education, and so on).

Nominal data are simply unranked classifications such as place of birth or religion. While researchers often "cross-tabulate" nominal data in order to examine the relationship between two factors (discussed below), the most common method of describing these data is to indicate their frequency in a population through percentages (twenty-five percent of the population came from Chicago; or two out of three were Roman Catholics, and so on). Ordinal data, on the other hand, are similar to nominal, but there is an assumption of "rank" between categories.

Clearly, one cannot rank place of birth or religion in any meaningful way; however, it is possible to rank ordinal categories. Some historians have assumed, for example, that there is a general ranking among occupational categories with professionals at the top of the scale and laborers at the bottom. Others have even applied sophisticated statistical techniques to ordinal data which were actually designed for higher level data. This, however, is problematic and should be avoided. The problem is that while we might assume that professionals have higher status than laborers, we cannot measure the interval between each occupational classification and, therefore, are not certain that each interval is equal. Is the "interval" between skilled worker and professional the same as that between laborer and skilled worker? Clearly, we do not know. This logically leads to the highest level of data: interval. Interval data are ranked like ordinal, but here there is an equal unit of measurement between each value. We know, for example, that there is exactly a \$5,000 income differential between \$20,000 and \$15,000 and between \$65,000 and \$70,000.

Interval data, then, assumes an equal interval between each value and, consequently, allows more sophisticated data analysis like correlation and regression analysis. While these techniques will be discussed below, the important thing to keep in mind is that certain kinds of data are appropriate for certain types of analytical techniques. While crosstabulation (sometimes called contingency table analysis), chi-square, and proportions are designed for nominal and ordinal data, correlation and regression based statistics are appropriate for interval data.

A clear understanding of the unit of analysis (that is, individual or ecological), as well as the kind of data employed, then, is the first step toward understanding historical statistical analysis.

Distributions

Once we have determined the kinds of data being analyzed as well as the unit of analysis we can proceed to an examination of the "distributions" of the "variables" being employed. A variable is simply a set of characteristics each of which is associated with a unit of analysis. The variable income, then, might be a set of values, each associated with an individual under study and the variable, residential persistence might be a set of residential persistence rates for each community being examined. The values of a variable, on the other hand, are the unique numbers attached to each unit of analysis (Smith has a \$30,000 income; or Buffalo has a 75% persistence rate, and so on).

Statistical distributions can be graphically displayed by means of a bar graph (histogram) for nominal or ordinal data, or a bell type curve for interval data. Examination of these graphic displays is fundamental to statistical analysis because they demonstrate how the values of a variable are distributed. Do they cluster at the lower end of the distribution (as with income)? Do they bunch in the middle (for example, food expenditures)? Or are they distributed like a bell curve (such as I.Q. scores)?

The basic statistics which describe distributions are the mean (average value) and variation (the spread of values around the mean). Other "univariate" (one variable) statistics include the mode (the most common category or value); the median (the middle value of the distribution); skewness (a measure of aberrant values at the extreme ends of a distribution -- such as a millionaire's income); and kurtosis which measures the "peakedness" of the bell curve.

The mean and variation, however, are fundamental to all measures of association and, therefore, assume special importance. The mean is the simple average of values of a variable and has an intuitive interpretation. While the mean might be misleading when the distribution is highly "skewed" (that is, a few extreme values at one end of the distribution), it is an extremely important statistic and is basic in correlation

analysis, as well as all multivariate statistics. Variation (often indicated by the statistic called the standard deviation), is also extremely important, but not as well-known. Simply stated, variation is a measure of the differences in the values of a variable. Thus, while there is a great deal of variation in income (many differences in peoples' income) there is less variation in food expenditures (today most people spend about the same on basic food items). A large standard deviation, then, indicates that there is a great deal of variation in that variable--or large differences in the values of that variable. Historians often attempt to "explain" the variation in a variable (known as the dependent variable, Y, in a multivariable design). These scholars are interested in determining why there are differences in, say, income, or voting behavior, or duration-of-residence, and so on.

In the rush to present more sophisticated multivariate statistics, however, some historians ignore (or don't report) information on the distribution of key variables under consideration. This is unfortunate since a careful examination of the distribution of these variables is a critical first step in the statistical analysis of historical data.

Measures of Association

Once you have determined the kind of data being analyzed (nominal, ordinal, or interval) and the distribution of key variables in the analysis, you can focus on measures of association between two (bi-variate) or more (multivariate) variables. Measures of association are differentiated broadly on the basis of the kind of data being examined. For nominal or ordinal level data, the most common measures of association are the so-called chi-square statistics. Chi-square is quite useful for historians because it informs the researcher whether a relationship between two categorical variables (gender and employment status, or race and voting behavior, and so on) is statistically significant. Chi-square (expressed as a number) tells us one thing: whether the distribution of values in a table differs from what we would expect if there was no relationship between the two vari-

ables (that is, if the values were randomly distributed). If it does differ, then the chi-square statistic is said to be statistically significant, and we can assume that there is some kind of relationship between the two variables. For many research problems, this information may be sufficient. Chi-square, however, does not define the direction of the relationship, nor does it indicate the strength of the relationship. This information is provided by a number of "chi-square based" statistics like phi and gamma. While each of these statistics has a unique purpose, they are all coefficients (numbers ranging from 0 to +1. . . sometimes -1 to +1) which describe both the direction and strength of the relationship. Simple chi-square reveals, for example, whether there is a relationship between gender and income (recoded, low, medium, and high) and if the relationship is statistically significant. A chi-square based statistic like phi, on the other hand, indicates the strength of that relationship as well as its direction (females earned less, indeed significantly less, money than males).

The other broad set of measures of association are "correlation based" and are designed to be used with in-

terval level data. At the heart of these measures is the simple Pearson correlation coefficient which describes both the strength and direction (-1 to +1) of a relationship. The basic purpose of correlation analysis is to determine whether two variables "vary" in a similar way. Does one's income increase as education increases? Does one's migration decrease as age increases? The fundamental question, then, is whether there is a systematic change in one factor when examined in the context of another. When one variable "co-varies" with another, it is often said to "explain" the variation in the other variable. Of course, it does not "explain" anything in the causal sense, but merely suggests that the variables are related. When two variables are under consideration, their relationship is "bivariate," and when more than two variables are examined, it is referred to as "multivariate". In each case, however, we are interested in the same thing: describing the relationship between variables. In the case of multivariate analysis, like multiple regression, we are usually interested in a particular characteristic (for example, income)--often referred to as the dependent variable (Y)--and a set of factors called independent

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variables. Rather than simply describing how two variables co-vary, we are concerned with how a number of variables co-vary with the dependent variable. As mentioned above, historians often attempt to "explain the variation" in the dependent variable with a set of independent variables. The multiple regression coefficient squared (sometimes called the coefficient of determination, R^2) indicates how much of the variation in Y we have "explained" with all our independent (X) variables.

A simple example will help. Suppose we were interested in "explaining" the variation in income among 1,000 workers. The basic question, then, is what factors account for differences in income? We might employ a number of independent variables to "explain" these differences (or variations) including gender--women usually earn less than men; age--older workers usually earn more than younger ones; and education--more educated people. . . with some notable exceptions. Clearly, knowledge of gender, age, and education will help us "explain" differences in income, and in the case of multiple regression, the coefficient R^2 will tell us exactly how much of these differences we have in fact "explained."

A hybrid form of regression analysis known as "multiple classification analysis" (or MCA) allows researchers to examine the variation in a dependent variable, referred to as Y, with a combination of interval (co-variables) and nominal (factors) independent variables. Given the nature of historical data, this is a very useful technique and is readily available through SPSS (Nie, et al., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

Multiple classification analysis employs multiple regression techniques and automatically converts nominal categories into a series of dichotomous (either yes or no, or possesses a characteristic or not) measures and then performs the regression analysis. Earlier, it was suggested that nominal variables could not be employed in a regression design. Normally they cannot. When they are "transformed" into a series of dichotomous measures, however, they can be treated as a special case of interval level variables because the interval between yes and no is always the same (0,1 or 1,2) If we are in-

terested in the effect of religion on voting behavior, for example, we could "transform" the nominal variable religion: Protestant or not, Catholic, and Jewish, into three dichotomous variables: Protestant or not; Catholic or not; and Jewish or not, and then enter them in a regression equation. Multiple classification analysis performs these transformations and then calculates all the necessary statistics associated with more traditional regression designs. First, it presents the "Grand Mean" which is the overall mean value of the interval level dependent variable (like income). Then for each category of nominal variables, it gives us a deviation from the grand mean score both controlled and uncontrolled (discussed below). These values show how one category differs from the overall mean. If we were examining variations in income and used gender as one of our independent variables, for example, the MCA analysis would indicate exactly how much less money women earn. This can be very useful. MCA also provides regression coefficients (b's) for each interval variable employed in the analysis as well as a multiple R^2 , coefficient of determination which, again, reveals the proportion of variation (or differences) in the dependent variable "explained" by all the independent variables (both nominal and interval) in the analysis.

Before you turn to a critical analysis of articles appearing in Historical Methods, Journal of Interdisciplinary History, and so on, two other concepts must be addressed: statistical control and statistical significance. The concept of statistical control is at the heart of multivariate analysis, and basic understanding of it is critical. A classic example might help. Suppose we examined the relationship between reading ability and shoe size. There is little doubt that there would be very high association between these two variables, probably at .8 or .9 (that is, nearly perfect). There is also little doubt that this relationship is meaningless. The crucial (or intervening) factor here is, of course, age which is directly related to both shoe size and reading ability. Multivariate statistical analysis allows us to examine the shoe, reading relationship controlling for

the effect of age, by "holding age constant." This can be done in a number of ways. If, for example, we examine only eight-year-old children we would, in fact, be "reducing the variation in age to zero," and then we would see if the shoe, reading relationship remained. It would not. This relationship, then, is a "spurious" one with age as the important characteristic. At the multivariate level, the effect of each independent variable is assessed with other variables in the analysis "held constant" or controlled. In this way, we can examine the independent effect of each independent variable, in explaining the variation in Y, controlling for all other characteristics. The concept of statistical control, then, is extremely important in historical data analysis and is central to all multivariate statistical designs.

This brings us to the final point, statistical significance. Statistical significance is really nothing more than a convenient method of judging whether the statistical results we have obtained could, just as easily, have happened by chance. In the case of chi-square, mentioned above, we want to know if our results (that is the distribution of cell values in a table) are "significantly different" from a distribution of values which show no relationship. In a multivariate design, we are concerned that our "b" coefficients are "significantly greater than zero" and that our coefficient of determination, (R^2) could not have been generated by chance. Statistical significance is affected by both the number of cases (N) in the analysis as well as the magnitude of the statistic itself. It should be noted that all statistics have some kind of "statistical significance test" associated with them. These "tests" are at the heart of inferential statistical analysis (inferring an association to the population as a whole from a sample of that population) and are designed to be more stringent if smaller samples are employed than if larger samples are used. If the analysis focuses on only thirty cases, it will be more difficult for our generated statistics to "pass the significance test" because there is more chance of obtaining aberrant results from small samples. If the results are statistically significant,

however, you can be sure that they were dramatic indeed and should not be dismissed simply because they were based on only a few cases.

While this essay does not cover all aspects of statistical analysis, it was designed to provide a convenient introduction (or review) for those who want to read "quantitative history." By focusing on the three major dimensions of this field (data, distributions, and measures of association), a historian will be able to read and understand a large part of this literature. By stripping away the mathematical jargon from this discussion, I hope to encourage historians to conduct their own quantitative historical research.

Donald H. Parkerson, assistant professor of history at the University of Puget Sound, teaches social history and quantitative methods. He has worked as Assistant Director of the Family and Community History Center at the Newberry Library and was associated with the Newberry Summer Institute in Quantitative Methods.

Walter Rundell Memorial

AS A TRIBUTE to Professor Walter Rundell, Jr., his family, friends, and colleagues are organizing a memorial fund. Monies from the fund will be awarded each year to a graduate student in the history department of the University of Maryland-College Park. Recipients will be selected on the basis of their ability, promise, and character and will be designated Rundell Scholars. The organizing committee hopes to raise enough to provide for a regular, substantial award. The first award will be made in the spring of 1984 at the time of the annual Rundell Lecture sponsored by the Department of History.

Anyone interested in making a contribution to the fund should contact the Rundell Memorial Fund Committee in care of the University of Maryland Foundation, Inc., The Elkins Building, 3300 Metzert Road, Adelphi, Maryland 20783.

TWENTY YEARS HAVE elapsed since JFK's clarion call on that cold January of 1961. The torch has since passed to a new generation of Americans tempered by war, disciplined by hard and bitter domestic strife, and proud of their heritage. The idealism and lofty hopes of the Kennedy era have long since been buried. We now live in a time when many Americans appear to share the present President's conviction that government should divest itself from social and economic injustices. Also, liberal voices remain mostly quiescent in what Christopher Lasch has aptly labeled an age of narcissism.

Since his assassination, Kennedy has also been transformed in the literature from the stricken knight of Camelot of the mid-1960s to the cold warrior of the 1970s to a more complex and sometimes rakish figure of recent years. Each period has left its imprint on Kennedy; the antiwar and New Left expressions of the 1970s have given way to the ambivalence and titillations of the 1980s. Yet Kennedy paradoxically still remains a martyred hero to most Americans. According to a recent *Newsweek* poll (November 28, 1983), he is the most favored of presidents, over Lincoln, Washington, and FDR. His popularity continues regardless of how historians evaluate him. This is especially so during the twentieth anniversary of his tragic death when so much public attention has been given to Kennedy. In addition to the recent books and articles, the television networks have also focused on the Kennedy Presidency. Two of the most ambitious media efforts included the ABC two-hour news special, "JFK," broadcast on November 11th, and the seven-hour NBC movie, "Kennedy," presented from November 20th through the 22nd, 1983.

In reviewing these two presentations, I was impressed with their effort to incorporate the findings and assessments of the recent Kennedy scholarship, particularly that of Herbert Parmet (*Jack: The Struggles of John F. Kennedy*) and JFK: *The Presidency of John F. Kennedy* who has refuted both the romantic and the overly-critical Kennedy portrayals of the past. Thus, these presentations are generally balanced efforts which present Kennedy's strengths and weaknesses.

The more analytical and critical of the two was the ABC documentary narrated by Peter Jennings which benefited from the scholarly assistance of James MacGregor Burns, Arthur Schlesinger, jr., and Parmet. The program included not only considerable film footage of the era, but also the assessment of scholars and Kennedy administration members, including the surprisingly contrite and candid Robert McNamara, Roswell

Gilpatric, and General Maxwell Taylor.

The assumption of "JFK" was that myth has shrouded the Kennedy Presidency partly because of the circumstances of his death. Beginning with the tearful assassination aftermath, the documentary returned to the 1960 campaign when Kennedy's rhetoric and ambitious promises raised people's expectations which could not be fulfilled. The documentary saw this as primarily a Kennedy failing. James MacGregor Burns suggested that even though JFK inspired so many Americans, he never "found the secret of translating his [tremendous] personal popularity into fundamental legislative power or administrative power." Many of his domestic proposals failed or remained unsubmitted at the time of his death. "JFK" played down the narrowness of his 1960 victory and the conservatism of the Congress as con-

effective leader during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. His measured response prevented both a nuclear holocaust and a political and military setback. Afterward, his popularity soared. Consequently, he felt free to move away from hard-line pressure. His fear of nuclear miscalculation and his desire for peaceful coexistence led to the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and a detente with Khrushchev. Kennedy finally made a moral commitment to civil rights and to other liberal domestic legislation.

Host Peter Jennings concluded the documentary by pointing to the contradictions of the Kennedy Presidency. The bottom line, however, was that Kennedy had learned and matured. His Presidency promised stronger leadership in the years ahead. The documentary then returned to the funeral and to the

sailboats of Hyannis Port which were so much a part of his being.

The NBC production, "Kennedy," did a satisfactory job in coming to terms with JFK. Despite occasional negative images, the viewer is left with a favorable impression of the President. The

production suggested that after a shaky start, Kennedy exhibited character, strength, and courage over his last thirteen months in office; the worst seemed behind him.

Martin Sheen played JFK credibly. His gestures, speech patterns, and mannerisms were excellent. JFK's wit and other human qualities came through. Even so, Sheen sometimes paled in contrast to Kennedy, especially in the initial segment. No matter how hard he tried, Sheen lacked the aura of JFK particularly when delivering the Kennedy speeches. Meanwhile, Blair Brown, who bore a striking resemblance to Jacqueline Kennedy, captured the ambivalences of the First Lady rather well. Even though she enjoyed the trappings of American royalty, she resented Jack's inattention and her exposure in the public eye. Neither was she concerned about the monumental issues of the time. Her interest was in restoring the White House--converting it into a French embassy, according to JFK--or in sheer frivolity. The docu-drama, excellent in presenting striking contrasts, portrayed a cigarette-smoking Jackie Kennedy casually discussing her wardrobe while racists attacked freedom risers in Alabama. Yet "Kennedy" also revealed both her compassion as she attended to her stroke-stricken father-in-law and her strength as she overcame the loss of her infant son and faced the death of her husband in the emergency room of Parkland Hospital in Dallas.

Even though he neither looked nor talked like him, John Shea successfully

JFK: from Camelot to the 1980s

James Giglio

Since his assassination, Kennedy has been transformed in the literature from the stricken knight of Camelot of the mid-1960s to the cold warrior of the 1970s to a more complex and sometimes rakish figure of recent years. Yet Kennedy still remains a martyred hero to most Americans. He is the most favored of presidents, over Lincoln, Washington, and FDR. His popularity continues regardless of how historians evaluate him.

tributing to the problem. It instead proposed that foreign crises consumed too much of Kennedy's attention.

As a world leader, Kennedy reflected the elitism, daring, and toughness of the new administration in meeting the Communist challenge. Regarding the Bay of Pigs fiasco of April 1961, Robert McNamara admitted that "it was an inexperienced, immature, ignorant administration that proceeded with a plan that it didn't have to proceed with. All I can say is we were all paranoid then about Cuba. . . ." After that crisis, a shaken President confronted Khrushchev at Vienna where the Soviet Premier threatened war over Berlin. Kennedy responded with a military buildup, including a decision to order a thousand more ICBMs, thus kicking off the arms race which continues today.

In Vietnam, Kennedy increased the initial token United States advisory force to one of 16,000 by 1963. Influenced by domestic-political considerations and by a belief in the domino theory, JFK accepted the advice of the military that the United States should increase its commitments in South Vietnam. "We didn't even know the nature of the problem," said Roswell Gilpatric. "We didn't know the culture, the history, and the psychology of the South Vietnamese. . ."; moreover, "no one anticipated where we were going," added General Maxwell Taylor. In the end, Kennedy permitted a coup against Diem which only added to the instability in South Vietnam.

Kennedy came across as a much more

conveyed the sense of Robert Kennedy. He came across as the intense, caring, vulnerable, and sometimes tough person that Bobby was. Overall, "Kennedy" presented a rather favorable and conventional interpretation of RFK. Not wanting to be attorney general, he emerged as a strong protector of civil rights in the South and in fighting against organized crime. Although he failed to understand fully the feelings of young black leaders and acquiesced in the wiretapping of Martin Luther King, Jr., his overall commitment to civil rights was strong in the end. So too was his devotion to his brother, who came to rely on him more and more. It was Robert Kennedy who persuasively argued against a surprise air strike during the Cuban missile crisis and carried on negotiations with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, which led to the resolution of the crisis. I was impressed with the detail that characterized the RFK portrayal, including the drawings of his children hung about the mahogany paneled AG office.

"Kennedy" also gave considerable attention to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Played by Vincent Gardenia, an amazing look alike, this Hoover seemed a caricature of the real man. His paranoid, abusive, and stilted behavior so dominated his character that he seemed unreal. In one scene, a chief subordinate (probably Clyde Tolson) celebrated Christmas Day at Hoover's home by listening to his diatribes while drinking a glass of wine and exchanging gifts. Hoover could not hide his disappointment over a duplicated present. In a contrasting scene, Caroline Kennedy gave her appreciative father a monopoly set amid the gayety of the Kennedy clan in Palm Beach.

Hoover converged on the Kennedys on two matters. The first related to JFK's affair with Judith Campbell, whose name went unmentioned. Hoover's agents had supposedly taped her phone conversations with the President. What "Kennedy" did not explain was her concurrent relationship with mafia boss Sam Giancana, which made JFK's indiscretions even more serious. Consequently, morality aside, Hoover had reason to be concerned. He already had tapes of a Kennedy tryst with Inga Arvad, an alleged Nazi spy, in a Charleston, South Carolina hotel while JFK was in the Navy.

All of this partly explains why the elder Kennedy had cultivated Hoover. In time, Joe Kennedy even became his friend. This did not stop Hoover from confronting Robert Kennedy about the sexual assignations of his brother and Campbell. Hoover eventually met with the President and caused him to discontinue the relationship. What was actually said between Hoover and Kennedy, however, cannot be determined from watching "Kennedy." Whether Hoover sought to blackmail JFK is also unclear. He had reason to believe, however, that he might not be retained as FBI director after a Kennedy election victory in 1964. Intimidation might ensure his retention. Several factual errors characterized this episode.

Hoover and the Kennedys also conflicted over Martin Luther King, Jr., whom Hoover loathed more than RFK. Hoover viewed King as a dangerous rabble-rouser who consorted with an alleged Communist, Sam Levison, a key adviser. Why the FBI believed Levison a Communist is never explained. Nor does "Kennedy" explain what the Kennedys believed about Levison. They professed support of King, but they wanted his disassociation from Levison, a possible political embarrassment. Robert Kennedy supposedly consented to the wiretapping of King to demonstrate to Hoover that King had no Communist connections. Perhaps. What "Kennedy" revealed, then, was the Kennedys' guarded admiration of King on the one hand and their continual difficulties with Hoover on the other over using FBI agents in the South to protect blacks at a time when RFK also sought Hoover's cooperation in the fight against organized crime.

The violence directed against the Freedom Riders and other civil rights activists in the South was presented with compelling force. In one scene, racists clubbed RFK's administrative assistant, John Seigenthaler, from behind a Montgomery, Alabama bus terminal, giving him a concussion. In another episode, King and his congregation faced annihilation from an angry mob that surrounded a Montgomery church while the President attended an elegant White House reception. Robert Kennedy, however, responded with federal marshals as he would elsewhere in the South.

"Kennedy" considered other crucial issues and crises of the Kennedy Presidency. The Bay of Pigs operation first appeared in "Kennedy" during the postelection period when Allen Dulles and Richard Bissell of the CIA explained the plan to JFK in Palm Beach. An indecisive President eventually accepted the advice of the experts despite doubts from Rusk and McNamara and Senator William Fulbright's moral objections. Why Kennedy decided to go ahead with the invasion needed much more focus; so too did the ramifications of the fiasco upon the events and activities of the ensuing months. Moreover, the President's and First Lady's "royal" visit to Paris afterward received far too much attention in relation to JFK's subsequent meeting with Khrushchev in Vienna where the latter sought to intimidate the President.

South Vietnam received less attention. Only three or four brief scenes were devoted to Vietnam policy, beginning in 1961 when JFK began a cautious and restrained course. While not wanting to risk political defeat over Vietnam, he remained critical of Diem and of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Vice President Johnson who wished to escalate the military effort. Regardless, JFK substantially increased the number of American "advisers" there by the fall of 1963, a fact that "Kennedy" ignored. "Kennedy" seemed to favor the viewpoint that JFK would have prevented a major escalation if he had lived. Many historians are less certain of this.

Interspersed with Ted Kennedy's senatorial race of 1962, the steel crisis of that spring, and Ethel Kennedy playfully falling into the swimming pool at a New Frontier party was the Cuban missile crisis, the major focus of the film's final segment. The placement of Soviet offensive missiles in Cuba forced Kennedy to weigh carefully the conflicting advice of the Executive Committee of the National Security Council. He rejected both the accommodationist viewpoint of Adlai Stevenson as well as those who advocated a surgical airstrike.

"Kennedy" reflected the belief that the Cuban missile crisis was JFK's finest hour. He had acted courageously and moderately without surrendering American interests. But the presentation did not address some of the key issues of the crisis.

Docu-dramas such as "Kennedy" have much to commend them. At best, they incorporate the latest in historical research and dramatize events in a stimulating way. They can also interest the public enough to explore the recent historical literature. On the debit side, they lack sustained analysis and, thus, simplify issues and events. Given commercial television's emphasis on entertainment, docu-dramas can also reflect that bias. The result can be historical fiction or the ignoring of less dramatic issues such as the formulation of the Peace Corps. Nevertheless, commercial TV can do much worse than present more programs such as "Kennedy." Even more beneficial are the retrospective documentaries as exemplified by ABC's "JFK."

James N. Giglio is in the history department of Southwest Missouri State University.

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"Vietnam: A Television History" yet another Vietnam debacle?

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We are going to give you a lecture with pictures. It is inevitable that you will be offered an array of evidence ordered by us. We will excerpt long sequences of seemingly authentic archived films to show you the parts we think make informational and cinematographic sense. The people who made the originals may have nothing to say about what we do with their materials. We will give you half-minute segments which we have culled from half-hour (or longer) taped and filmed interviews. Those who gave us the interviews most probably will not control what parts of their interviews we use, or the context in which we use them. We will pick shooting locations insofar as it is within our power. Though we are not trained historians, we will make these choices according to our consciences and our dispositions following our interpretations of the events. We will also pick musical selections and sound effects alien to the source material to help align your hearing of the words and viewing of the film selections. We will suggest to you by our use of seemingly authentic archived source interview materials, representing a variety of points of view, that we have been complete in our research when we have not. In fact, we could not have been, in part for reasons well beyond our control. We will suggest, by the very techniques we use, that a debate is being conducted here, when there is none, at least none between North and South (or East and West). And we will pay a plain-voiced announcer to suggest to you, by his own oral qualities and our arrangement of confirming materials, that what we are writing for you is objective and value-free. Caveat spectator.

In 1977, television producer Richard Ellison, journalist-author ("Chief Correspondent") Stanley Karnow, and Professor (of Communication Arts) Lawrence Lichty came together and formulated a scheme for a television series on the Vietnam War. By 1981, they had raised well over one million dollars from the National Endowment for the Humanities and sizeable amounts from Public Broadcasting Service and other supporters. Even President Reagan's Secretary of Education contributed a substantial sum for the development and evaluation of teaching material to accompany the project. I have been told that the total project budget was over three million dollars. None of the authors of the project represented those categories of professional disciplines on which the NEH bestows its humanities grants. Specifically, none represented history, the field of their project. None of them had research training and language skills which the project self-evidently demanded. Yet the NEH paid out more money for this project than most of us filmmaking and non-filmmaking historians are ever likely to see. Imagine them giving one, or more, competent, qualified, trained historians even one-tenth of the "Vietnam" budget to try to write a definitive history of the war. Magic are the media to the minds of most Americans, including many of those with funds to distribute.

*My thanks to Cheryl Archer, Richard Apple, and the history department and Instructional Media Center at California State University, Hayward, for their support for this project.

With these funds the directors, through WGBH-Boston, hired many able people here and abroad. They formed alliances with a number of European producers who helped with staffing, with access to North and South Vietnamese locations, and who must have helped to get the Hanoi authorities to release archived film materials to the project. As I understand it, at least four of the programs were actually produced by British collaborators, the better part of two in France (Richard Ellison, "Preface: 'Vietnam' as Telehistory," in Steven Cohen, ed., Vietnam. Anthology and Guide to a Television History [New York, 1983], x, xi). Since there are a number of directors attached to the series, the segments may have been farmed out for production to the separate producers. This may account in large measure for the uneven quality of the separate segments. For the series does have some quality, though my words to follow are too limited to testify to this at length, as others already have (see Martin Sherwin, "Vietnam: A Television History," OAH Newsletter, Vol. 11, No. 3 [August 1983], pp. 29-30; Peter Marin, review, in Mother Jones, November 1983; David Hunt, review, in The Radical Historians' Newsletter, November 1983; Dean Van Toai and David Chanoff, "Stanley Karnow's Vietnam," The American Spectator, January 1, 1984; Peter J. Boyer, review, on National Public Radio, December 29, 1983).

The task before me is a difficult one: to review thirteen hours of transmission within a short period after the conclusion of the series is physically and temporally a big assignment in itself. I am given only a few pages for the job. Vietnam is not my field of historical study; neither is the recent history of the United States, nor China, nor the Soviet Union under Khrushchev and Brezhnev, all of which studies would at least be helpful. What I have done is made or worked on a number of celluloid and video films, and have seen as many archive films on a large number of historical subjects as anyone who does not work for pay in a film archive.

So the review I shall write must develop from my competencies, and cannot enter directly into the debate over the war itself, which the makers of this series at least proposed to conduct. I will not discuss the historical content, which others have disputed. I will discuss only its presentation, how that presentation gives us or denies us accurate historical information, and outline one or two of the obvious lacks in the storyline, of which I am aware from a general knowledge of the events.

These filmmaker-reporters are not unaware. There is a whole section in the companion anthology dealing with the theory of documentary film--not an in-depth study, but one indicating their awareness of many reportorial issues, if not of historical reporting in film.

According to Executive Producer Richard Ellison, the series was planned to be plain, I take it in the interest of establishing its objectivity in the mind of the viewer. "No fancy intercut editing, no emotive music, no omniscient narrator. Plainness is in the interests of the philosophical [reportorial?] objective, which is to manipulate the viewer as little as possible. The archival film is what it purports to be; sources are identified when necessary; contradictory viewpoints are clearly articulated; conclusions and value judgments are expressed by the participants and interview subjects, not by the program makers." In fact, the production as realized controverts most of these objectives. Or is it that my judgment is based on differing definitions of "fancy," "emotive," "omniscient," and "archival"? Let us look at some of these denials, and claims more systematically.

"No fancy intercut editing." What is "fancy"? Let us put that definition in the eye of the beholder. The series is redolent of intercut edits (shots, sometimes from a number of sources, interpolated into other shots), frequently made by filmmakers, as very often here, into a close-up shot of a person whose words carry on while archive shots illustrate or play in counterpoint to the words and talking head pictures. Intercut editing obviously allows the film editor to comment on the demeanor and words of the speaker. The editor can thereby influence visually our response to the largely aural content: make it seem trivial, incorrect, or even validate it without altering the aural document itself. The very "reality" of the archived materials (a seriously flawed, two-dimensional cinema "reality" to be sure) may stand in sharp contrast to the opinions of the speaker. Such intercutting, often of shots with heavy affect, also causes us to be preoccupied with the changing visuals, almost inevitably more absorbing than the stationary "head" itself, be this head even that of Zbigniew K. Brzezinski or Pham Van Dong in live interview, or Lyndon B. Johnson or Richard M. Nixon on archival tape or film. The point? That intercutting further takes up our capacity for reflection on the message of the speaker's words and demeanor, that capacity already limited by the fast pace of film or video and by the lingering impressions of the previous sequences. Similarly, the text of the narrator, dictated by the same director who directs the film editor, can be deftly "verified" by accompanying visuals: archived footage of people seeming to do what the narrator describes. In these cases, the picture is used to validate the text, though it may show events far removed from the textual report. In "Vietnam: A Television History," this is often the case.

I will make two more charges against the authors of "Vietnam" relating to film editing. First, they appear not to respect the integrity of the historical film document. These actuality documents are, like the interviews, combined and recombined to serve the preconceived storyline ("screenplay" [!] as they term it), which itself derives from the authors' narrational interjections and their arrangement of the video interviews and actuality materials. The film evidence, then, is used to prove the textual points; far less often used to make its own, except as affective comment.

The second charge concerns the integrity of the film and sound editing itself. Whereas the lack of responsibility in the use of the film document can be an innocent error--nonhistorians are simply not aware of the historical context of evidence--this second error is not so innocent. Film here is carefully cut to make a point, not necessarily to reflect the document's information. Some examples: at the beginning of the series, we are treated to an actuality replay of the dramatic helicopter sequence from "Apocalypse Now." I have to

believe that this opening was an intentional allusion to Francis Ford Coppola's cinematic nightmare. And in episode seven, "Tet," a surviving Viet Cong's testimony about the sad heroics of the taking of the radio station in Saigon by a few apparently self-immolating fanatics is juxtaposed to an irrelevant shot of a soldier from the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) joyfully discovering something (money?) in the wallet of a dead Viet Cong, smiling, and making off with it. This is followed by the narrator's intoning of a battle deadlock (the Americans couldn't "grind down the enemy," a statement which denies what participants had said earlier about Tet), over which comes a shot of someone taking potshots at a submerged figure in a rice paddy. Thus, the "principled" self-destruction of the VC fanatics (the viewer would approve of the human bomb technique?) is insidiously contrasted with the corruption (elsewhere verbally testified to in extenso in the series) of some South Vietnamese, as well as of their contempt for the dead. The subsequent pot-shooting shows apparently wanton killing by the United States (the film is self-evidently Western) or South Vietnamese agent. Not one descriptive or qualifying word, except for the VC testimony to the doubtful heroics--the station was soon recaptured--and the text about the alleged statemate. Yet many messages are insidiously conveyed. Both of the latter shots are substantially irrelevant to the text, the last totally so. Straightforward or mischievous storytelling? And this is only one of many examples.

Another of the authors' favorite devices--by the way, as hackneyed a technique in compilation filmmaking as is possible to imagine--is the superaddition of "ambient" sound (turning pages, typing, wind, motors, footsteps, and so on) to enhance the "realism" of silent footage, or perhaps even of footage where the sound has been judged insufficient. To enhance the (already only cinematic) realism? No--a retouch. To the experienced viewer, this addition directly compromises the integrity of the historical film document. Just one of the disingenuous enhancements: a shot of a corpse is accompanied by the sound of a buzzing fly. I saw and heard this one. I listened. I looked for the fly. I played it again and listened more carefully. Could my television monitor have acquired a strange hum just for this sequence, I wondered. For in the outdoor scene with many people about, the ambient noise would seem to have easily blocked the recording of insect noise, unless, of course, the cinematographer took the trouble originally to put the microphone up to the fly. ("Here, fly!") Enhance the realism? No, a comment on the deadness of death. The textual and visual lines are not advanced by audio-visual editorial. I rest this line of approach with the reminder that I have selected for analysis only one of many such sequences. The viewer manipulated "as little as possible"? Not as little; not as much; but plenty manipulated.

"No emotive music." What kind of music is not "emotive"? Music is emotionally charged, and is used, more or less effectively according to the talents of the composer/musical tape editor, as we recall from silent film accompaniments, to prefigure, comment on, and enhance response to the action. There is instance after instance, beginning with the exotic, portentous theme music that melodically augurs the Vietnam debacle, where music is used to comment emotionally on the pictures. I have to regard this as deliberate. Let me give a few examples.

In the episode on Tet, we are treated to conjoined music, as a voice--female, plaintive, exotic--wails over an ARVN grave. In episode number nine, "Laos and Cambodia," a fish catch in the sequence, showing Cambodia plenty--before the disaster--is all the more colorfully embellished by the exotic and happy music. (No stinking fish smell, pending further technological developments). Later in the same program, a woman pokes around some ruins while a female voice ululates melodically. Americans burn their draft cards to organ music. And so forth. The programs close with the same ominous music with which they begin. Odd and even inexplicable added sounds (of the spheres? I associate them with the "extraterrestrial" background of the University of Texas Star Watch on National Public Radio) also figure in certain parts of the series.

"No omniscient narrator." How can a narrator, who is again and again used in the series to move the action along avoid being omniscient, given the series' structure? He tells us what those who put the words in his mouth want us to know to interconnect the talking heads and archived sequences where they are not connected by the editors' arrangement of visual and aural intercut documents (and effects). The writer (in this case "the historian" non-historian) tries to give continuity where filmic ellipsis will not suffice. In so doing, he converts historical time, space and movement into words and phrases. They are often value-padded. Moreover, the mass of history which he leaves out of this narrative connecting tissue someone chose to leave out (for example, the failure of the Australians, South Koreans, and Thais to play a role in the events in which they most certainly starred). "Objective" archived sequences seen to be authentic visual records, and the omniscience of the narrator, as noted, is supported by his very association with the pictorial "facts." The tone of his voice, relatively flat and unemotional, reconfirms the association. It was no trained historian who wrote that "screenplay" or who told the narrator what to say. Though omniscient he sounds, omniscient he certainly is not. Value-free the words may sound in the dispassionate reader's performance, but value-free the words certainly are not. Some examples of the omniscient narrator's opinions: "Uncensored battle reports flashed home." (Totally ignores the issue of one of the biggest Vietnam War debates --

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Also Available:

Student's Assistance Manual
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Vol. 1: To 1877, paper; Vol. 2: Since 1865, paper.

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A HISTORY OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

by C. Joseph Pusateri, *University of San Diego*

"... will be widely regarded as the finest textbook... survey of the rise of American business available. It is beautifully written, unusually well researched... and its focal emphasis on businessmen and their institutions is firmly grounded in an understanding of the principal changes in the structure of the economy. Moreover, its choice of beginning points in Europe and of themes relevant to subsequent American experience seems to me almost exactly right. I believe the book will be widely read by the general public as well as meet the enthusiastic approval of those who teach survey courses in American history and business history courses. In sum, this is a splendid statement on the important, but too long neglected, role of business and businessmen in American history."

—Stuart Bruchey, *Columbia University*

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LOUISIANA: A HISTORY

Edited by Bennett H. Wall, *University of Georgia*

Written by Charles Edwards O'Neill, *Jesuit Historical Institute*; Joe Gray Taylor, *McNeese State University*; William Ivy Hair, *Georgia College*; Mark T. Carleton, *Louisiana State University*; Michael L. Kurtz, *Southeastern Louisiana University*

This history of the colorful state of Louisiana as written by five well-known authorities will be the classic text for years to come. Suitable for the college level, **Louisiana: A History** tells the story from the perspective of life in French and Spanish colonial Louisiana as it was shaped by European events as well as those in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast. The narrative then emphasizes antebellum economics, slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction, the "Bourbon" period of the late nineteenth century, and the early twentieth century and dramatic changes of the modern era from the death of Huey Long to the present. Throughout, the text describes the main political, economic, social, and cultural developments, revealing clearly the tensions that shaped the unique history of Louisiana. Illustrations, Maps, Appendix, Index.

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what the omniscient narrator calls "the battle of the evening news.") "Johnson behaved like a Texas politician on the campaign trail." Counter-insurgency was "stylish and exciting and it suited JFK's needs exactly." Diem's land reforms were "half-hearted." (The authors learned what was in Diem's heart?) "Neither [LBJ] nor his advisors knew the enemy's real purpose in fighting there." Thieu held elections "to control the population and placate the Americans." "South Vietnam was not economically viable." "No one wanted to fight [in Laos], least of all the big powers." (What exactly did Mao, Stalin, and Ho tell the makers?) "North Vietnam believed that the bombing raids were a deliberate act of terror." Lieutenant Calley might have been a "scapegoat." (Name names!) "America had gone to war in Vietnam to contain Communist Chinese expansion."

Finally, the word "archival." Here Mr. Ellison makes perfectly legitimate use of the word in the traditional sense. Yet the word is misleading, especially when applied to film archives. The production group had only government-regulated access to films and interview subjects in Vietnam. Evidence of the film source materials shown suggests that they are not what the historian traditionally calls primary documents, but are edited, manipulated, staged, sound-tracked, scored and titled documents, such as one finds in a film library. These documents may be archived (they are here), but they are not primary, archival materials. To attempt to disarm the original propaganda content of such materials simply by stating, as is done in this series, that its provenance is Soviet, or East German, or North Vietnamese, only suggests to the viewer the catholicity of the sources, not that the material is almost always staged or faked, or edited to make a propaganda point. (Many Western materials suffer the same defects, of course. The fact that the "Vietnam" makers identify a few sources as staged naturally suggests that those not so identified should be taken as authentic primary sources.)

How does this affect the series? The authors of "Vietnam: A Television History" are very conscious of the role of television and will, indeed, show the war in that medium. They effectively report out the words of several of LBJ's advisors, how the "television war" influenced Administration behavior and decision-making during that crucial winter. Certainly, the WGBH crew, Ellison, Lichty, Karnow, et al., knew the importance of this issue, crucial to the understanding of American politics in these times. Do we see this issue systematically reported? What could be more important to those now telling this history in television? While the importance of the "television war" is made evident, the charges that it was an edited war, an arranged war, a faked war, a video make-believe war, are not, unless the brief criticism of the media voiced by Admiral Thomas Moorer and Vice President Spiro Agnew are to be taken as an effective presentation of arguments so well documented elsewhere. (Most important, among many, Peter Braestrup,

The Big Story, 2 vol. [Boulder, 1977]; and the video report of historian David Culbert and American Studies scholar Peter C. Rollins, "Television's Vietnam." Both have been in circulation for a number of years.) But also not entirely not. John Chancellor (NBC) is called upon (felt called upon?) to defend the quality of video reporting. He obligingly does so.

If the WGBH staff didn't think it part of their task to examine Vietnam era media issues, how could they possibly have been expected to analyze carefully the footage and tape reporting they were using and to report its sometimes questionable quality as historical documentation? They believe they did do this, and, indeed, report checking out much of the Western footage, and even the shot-records of the North Vietnamese archived films. With the U.S.-generated materials, which my analysis suggests constituted ninety percent or more of the actual primary historical source film and video material used, they could be careful.

What the makers could have known and ought to have reported is that the majority of all the film and video footage they used was of Western, and chiefly American, provenance. So was the mass of interviews with the decision-makers in those segments covering the period of direct U.S. involvement, and the bulk of the printed materials (if those in the accompanying anthology are representative). Obviously, no primary written or film documents not locally proffered, printed, or broadcast were to be gotten from Chinese, Soviet, North Vietnamese, or even French archives. It was not possible. Nothing like the twenty-five year rule or the Freedom of Information Act obtains in those nations. The result: a serious imbalance in the sources that further limits the historical usefulness of the program.

Then there is the disparate nature of the source materials from the several nations. Commercially published American newsreels and the political rhetoric of twenty years or so ago today sound naive and cliché-ridden. By contrast, the recently-recorded Westerners, Northern, and VC politicians and their propaganda films can never sound as foolish. One reason for this is that we cannot understand the Vietnamese. And they speak--carefully controlled, no dramatic harangues--long after the events. From the politicians, the worst we encounter is Sovietized political terminology in translation ("imperialists," "aggressors," "criminals," "puppets," and so on). The rhetoric of the films we rarely hear at all, and certainly we see none of Hanoi's "live on tonight's evening news" battle footage. (One horrific example from many of those supplied by American sources: "I saw you splatter one right in the back with a rocket" [from an Ami in a chopper]. Did you notice that no one from Hanoi said anything like that?)

So again, the research materials of our filmmakers were unbalanced and skewed from the outset. The mass of

authentic primary materials and open-ended interviews reflecting apparently genuine opinions and remembrances on one side; edited propaganda materials and carefully-controlled retrospectives on the other. For example, Pham Van Dong is allowed to take up a memorable portion of the series recalling the relations of China and Vietnam in ancient times. These unbalanced sources entail unbalanced causalities, as motives are attributed to the side that allows them out. About the motives of the other side, the best guess is just that. History happens where the sources disclose it.

The WGBH staff, in their failure to consider the video war, their unsuccessful hunt for and incautious use of sources made a prima facie case against themselves as reporters of the Vietnam War. They developed no sufficient methodology for dealing with these conflicting sources in film and video, and seem to have been unaware of the nagging problems deriving from missing as well as mendacious documentation. Innocents abroad. They did not have sufficient mastery of the issues of historical reportage in film and video, and they ended up untrue to their own reportorial program. They failed to confront the "television's war" and made up their own television war.

Three million dollars was spent on this project. I fear it will continue to work its way, perhaps in new and repeat performances here and elsewhere; certainly among the yet more innocent in schools and colleges. It would be best if they would withdraw this flawed performance from distribution, then deposit the cinema and video evidence gathered where historians could take advantage of these vital and sometimes original records. The discussion of the Vietnam War must now be opened, rather than closed by the omniscient narrator's lecture with pictures.

Why should so much money have been spent by the makers of "Vietnam: A Television History" with so little enlightenment as a result? Those who wanted to believe what the series represented are no doubt still where they were; those who did not may be shaken, or angry, but I doubt if they are convinced.

History is too important to be left to the television producers.

R.C. Raack is a professor of history and the director of the seminar in media and history at California State University, Hayward. He has worked in many aspects of filmmaking as author and film and sound editor, and on four historical films.

Any notice or announcement to be included in the Newsletter must be received at least six weeks prior to publication. Those received later will not be included.

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Tenure-track assistant professor in U.S. history

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Information needed on the history of incorporated towns and villages in the U.S.

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through early National, with a strong second field in Latin American at Bentley College in Waltham, Massachusetts. Teaching load will be twelve hours and will include Western Civilization courses. There is a slight possibility of tenure after five years in a heavily tenured department. Ph.D. plus two years of teaching experience is required. Position will begin on September 1, 1984, and the salary is competitive. Send vitae and references by March 26, 1984 to Dean John Burns, Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts 02254. AA/EOE

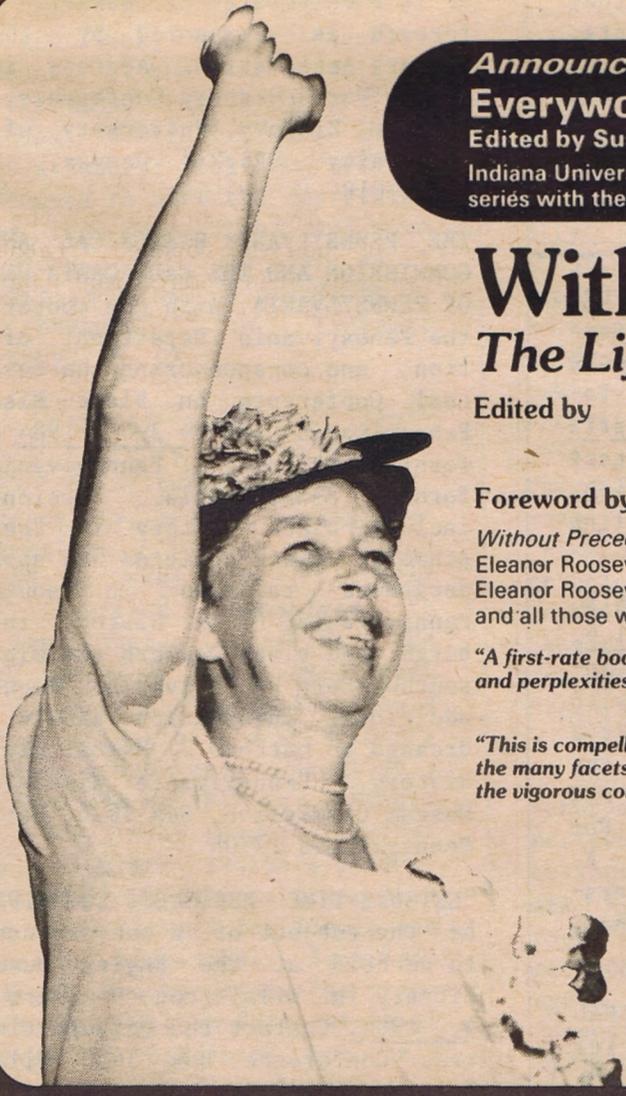
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The society, founded in 1823, seeks chief executive officer for an organization consisting of 14 full- and 2 half-time staff, and with an annual budget of about \$500,000. The Director should have proven abilities in administration, fund raising, program development, publications, and working with volunteers and the public. A B.A. and at least five years administrative experience in museum or related field required with advanced degrees preferred. Salary is competitive. By April 1, 1984

send resume, list of references, and a letter of application describing special interests and strengths to: Dr. Robert O. Wilson, 10 Kensington Road, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

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March

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS in conjunction with Eastern Kentucky University will hold a workshop focusing on correctional special education issues on March 6-8, 1984 in Lexington, Kentucky. Workshop topics will include: identification and classification of the handicapped incarcerated, vocational assessment, classroom issues, and a review of current materials and techniques. For more information, contact the Division of Special Programs, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, Kentucky 40475.

THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIANS will hold its annual meeting on the campus of Ball State University on March 9-10, 1984. For more information, contact Morton Rosenberg, Department of History, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORIANS' ASSOCIATION will host the "American Indian Council-Conference: Native Land Relationships and the Frontier Experience" at the Newberry Library in Chicago, Illinois on March 16-17, 1984. For more information, contact Donald L. Fixico, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

"LEGAL PROBLEMS OF MUSEUM ADMINISTRATION," sponsored by the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education and the Smithsonian Institution, will be held on March 21-23, 1984 at the High Museum of Art in Atlanta, Georgia. For more information on the conference and on scholarship monies available, contact Alexander Hart at 4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

THE SONNECK SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting in Boston, Massachusetts on March 22-25, 1984. For further information, contact Steven Ledbetter, 65 Stearns Street, Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159.

THE NEW ENGLAND AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold a spring conference on March 24, 1984 at Tufts University on the theme of "The Cultural and Social History of Everyday Life." For more information, contact Jennifer Tebbe, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences, 179 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY in cooperation with the Congress, will sponsor a symposium entitled "The Economy of Early America: The Revolutionary Period" on March 29-30, 1984 at the Russell Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. Contact Ronald Hoffman, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742 for more information.

THE ARKANSAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting on March 29-31, 1984 in Little Rock, Arkansas. The theme of the meeting will be "Arkansas Problems: Yesterday's Influence on Today." For more information, contact the Arkansas Historical Association, 12 Ozark Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

"EXPORTING IN THE 80's: THE NEW ECONOMIC CHALLENGE" is the topic of a conference to be held on March 29-30, 1984 at the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia. For more information, contact the Registrar, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Box 1885, Athens, Georgia 30603.

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: SOLDIER, PRESIDENT, STATESMAN, 1890-1969" is the topic of the third annual presidential conference to be held on March 29-31, 1984. For more information, contact Natalie Datlof, University Center for Cultural & Intercultural Studies, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York 11550.

THE SOUTHERN LABOR STUDIES ASSOCIATION AND THE SOUTHWESTERN LABOR STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold a joint annual meeting on March 30-31, 1984 at the University of Texas, Arlington. For further information, contact George N. Green, History Department, University of Texas, Arlington, Texas 76019.

THE INSTITUTE OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE will host a conference on "The 'Imperial' Iroquois" on March 30-31, 1984. Sessions will explore the Six Nations' relationship with other eastern Indians and European colonists. For more information, contact Thad W. Tate, Institute of Early American History and Culture, Box 220, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187.

April

THE SOUTHEASTERN NINETEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES ASSOCIATION will hold a conference on "Propriety in the Nineteenth Century" at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia on April 5-7, 1984. For more information, contact Jack W. Rhodes, Department of English, The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina 29409.

THE ANNUAL LUNCHEON OF THE PLANNING HISTORY GROUP will be held on April 6, 1984 at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, California in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the OAH. Tickets will be available as part of the preregistration package for the OAH meeting or at OAH Registration. For more information, contact Blaine A. Brownell, The Graduate School, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama 35294.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT will hold its annual meeting on April 11, 1984 at the Library of Con-

gress in Washington, D.C. Additional information may be obtained from Paul J. Scheips, Box 14139, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.

THE NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE will hold its annual New River Symposium on April 12-14, 1984 at the Center for Continuing Education at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. For more information, contact the New River Gorge National River, 137 1/2 Main Street, Oak Hill, West Virginia 25901.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN HISTORIANS will hold its annual conference at the Huntington Library in Pasadena, California on April 14-15, 1984. Contact Carole Hicke, 57 Coronado Avenue, San Carlos, California 94070 for more information.

THE PROGRAM IN AMERICAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA will hold a conference on "New Directions: Rethinking Post-War America" on April 20-21, 1984. For more information, contact the Program in American Studies, University of Minnesota, 225 Lind Hall, 207 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

THE MIDWEST CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana on April 28, 1984. For more information, contact Dick and Wilda Skidmore, 506 Maple Avenue, Apt. 1, Greencastle, Indiana 46135.

May

"THE CITY IN WORLD HISTORY" is the topic of a conference to be held May 4-5, 1984 at the University of Denver. The conference is sponsored by the World History Association. Address inquiries to the World History Conference, Department of History, University of Denver, University Park, Denver, Colorado 80208-0184.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION AND THE CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, with the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Department of Education, are co-sponsoring the Seventh Annual Conference on Black History in Pennsylvania on May 3-4, 1984 at California University of Pennsylvania, California, Pennsylvania. Session topics include black history in the public schools; black athletes and sports; underground railroad in southwestern Pennsylvania; black history in Pittsburgh; and black workers and migrants in southwestern Pennsylvania. Requests for additional information should be addressed to Matthew S. Magda, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108.

"LEISURE-TIME BUSINESS, 1870-1920" will be the subject of a one-day conference to be held at the Hagley Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware on May 4, 1984. Contact the Leisure-time Business Conference, Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807 for more information.

"GLOBAL CROSSROADS: EDUCATING AMERICANS FOR RESPONSIBLE CHOICES" is the topic of a major national conference to be held on May 17-19, 1984 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. Contact Pam Wilson at Global Perspectives in Education, Inc., Box D, 218 East 18th Street, New York, New York 10003 for more information.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY will host a conference on "New York and the Rise of American Capitalism" on May 18-19, 1984. For more information, contact Conrad E. Wright, New-York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, New York 10024.

THE SYMPOSIUM ON THE HISTORY OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION, sponsored by the Agricultural History Society, the University of Missouri-Columbia, and the Soil Conservation Service, will be held on May 23-26, 1984. For program and registration information, contact Susan Flader, Department of History, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211.

June

THE LOWELL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL HISTORY will hold its annual meeting on June 7-8, 1984 at the University of Lowell in Lowell, Massachusetts. The theme of the conference is "The World of the Industrial Revolution: Comparative and International Aspects of Industrialization." For further information, contact Lowell Conference on Industrial History, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852.

"LINCOLN AND THE AMERICAN POLITICAL TRADITION," a symposium on Lincoln's role in American political culture, will be held on June 7-9, 1984 at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. For further information, write to Frank J. Williams, The Lincoln Symposium, 2 Williams Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903.

THE 1984 CONFERENCE ON NEW YORK STATE HISTORY will be held at St. John Fisher College in Rochester, New York on June 8-9, 1984. Address all inquiries to Stefan Bielinski, DHAS, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York 12230.

"INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE '84" is the fifth international conference on the conservation of the industrial heritage and will be held in New England on June 8-14, 1984. For more information, contact Stephen Victor at 203-789-8223.

OAH Call For Papers

The Program Committee for the OAH Annual Meeting to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 17-20, 1985, invites suggestions for papers, workshops, or panels on the theme "Rediscovering American Historians: How New is the 'New' History." Applicants should send three copies each of a brief vita and a two-page resume of the project to Gerald N. Grob, Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903 by March 1, 1984 (date extended).

American History and Social Science Films and Video



America Lost and Found

The Depression Decade
CINE Golden Eagle
American Film Festival
Blue Ribbon 1980



Hazardous Waste

The Search for Solutions



Karl Hess: Toward Liberty

Academy Award 1980
Best Documentary Short



No Place To Hide

Growing Up in the
Shadow of the Bomb
American Film Festival
Red Ribbon 1982



Titanic in a Tub

The Golden Age
Of Toy Boats
Cine Gold Eagle



This compilation of rare footage conveys the psychological impact of the economic and social collapse which accompanied the Great Depression.

"An especially fine new documentary feature...It beautifully evokes the era." Vincent Canby, *New York Times*.

Media Study Production
Produced and Directed by
Lance Bird and Tom Johnson
59 minutes
Black & White 1980
\$800/85 Video \$250 jscag

Hal Holbrook narrates this probing documentary about concerned citizens successfully organizing at the local level to clean up some of the 17,000 toxic chemical dumps which have littered the countryside. Specific ideas are presented from the different perspectives of government, industry, and community. The film cuts across all boundaries, making it useful for everyone.

A film by Nicolas J. Kaufman
35 minutes Color 1983
\$545/55 Video \$250 jscag

Mixing right and left wing political ideas with equal parts of common sense and wit. Karl Hess, a former Goldwater speech writer, explains why he traded his suburban Washington, D.C. house and three-piece suit for a West Virginia homestead and overalls.

A film by Roland Hallé
and Peter Ladue
26 minutes Color 1980
\$450/40 scag

Vintage film clips show how America was sold on the idea that nuclear attack is survivable in a fallout shelter. Martin Sheen's narration recreates the nightmares of a child growing up during the cold war.

"Devastating!" *Vincent Canby, New York Times*

"Extraordinary...Provocative!" *The Village Voice*

Media Study
Produced and directed by
Lance Bird and Tom Johnson
29 minutes Color 1982
\$495/45 scag

Academy Award-winner Rex Harrison narrates this delightful film of a time when the world was fascinated with the great ocean liners and naval vessels of the 19th and 20th Centuries. Charming vignettes of children at play with toy boats alternate with vintage film clips of the world's most famous maritime sea vessels and sea battles. Evokes the timeless joys of childhood fantasy.

A film by Tim Forbes
28 minutes Color 1983
\$495/45 Video \$100 ijscag

Exclusive from Direct Cinema Home Video

Being with John F. Kennedy

This new intimate view presents a behind the scenes look at JFK, the man and his times. The film documents the history-making Kennedy style from young senator to candidate battling religious prejudice, through the glories of the New Frontier, to burdened President in crisis, to the tragedy in Dallas. You'll get closer to the Oval office than you've ever been.

SPECIAL PRICE \$79.95
VHS & BETA
Free study guide/poster
available

Golden West Television
Produced by Nancy Dickerson
and Robert Drew
100 minutes B&W/Color 1983
\$79.95 Video only ijscag

Brooklyn Bridge

Florentine Films
Academy Award Nomination
Feature Documentary 1981
Barnouw Prize 1983



That beloved landmark and technical feat of unparalleled scope, the Brooklyn Bridge, is lionized in this visually brilliant, critically acclaimed Academy Award-nominated documentary. "For the layman, the technical information in Brooklyn Bridge is wonderfully simple; for us engineers, it's simply wonderful." Robert Vogel, *Smithsonian*

A film by Ken Burns
58 minutes Color 1982
\$895/100 Video \$250 jscag

If You Love This Planet

Dr. Helen Caldicott
on Nuclear War
Academy Award 1982
Best Documentary Short



In a campus talk, Dr. Helen Caldicott, noted author and pediatrician, clearly emphasizes the perils of nuclear war and reveals a frightening progression of events which would follow a nuclear attack.

"...She hammers out facts about the effect of a nuclear holocaust with the rapidity of a machine gun and a passion that stuns her listeners." J. Stone, *San Francisco Chronicle*
Directed by Terri Nash NFBC
26 minutes Color 1982
\$495/45 scag

The Life & Times of Rosie the Riveter

Clarity Productions



In this valuable history of working women, five former "Rosies" movingly recall their experiences during World War II when women gained entry into major industrial plants for the first time. Their testimony is interwoven with rare archival recruiting films, posters and music of the period. "Extraordinary, enlightening, and engrossing."

Janet Maslin, *New York Times*
Produced and directed by
Connie Field
65 minutes Color 1980
\$850/85 jscag

Number Our Days

Academy Award 1976
Best Documentary Short



This compassionate look at a California community of elderly Eastern European Jews show how they sustain a vivid cultural heritage while contending with poverty and loneliness in modern America. Captivating personal portraits mix with a broad social background to form a unique urban ethnography.

Based on fieldwork by anthropologist Dr. Barbara Myerhoff.
A film by Lynne Littman
29 minutes Color 1977
\$495/45 Video \$150 scag

Vietnam Requiem

Peabody Award 1983
Emmy Award 1983
Outstanding Program
Achievement



In this ABC News Special, five Vietnam veterans, all decorated war heroes, now serving prison terms are interviewed. With the combination of real combat footage and the veterans' personal experiences, the film relays the horrors of war and the unhappiness and bitterness felt by these heroes returning home from an unpopular war.

Produced and directed by
Bill Couturié and Jonas McCord
58 minutes Color 1983
\$895/100 Video \$250 scag

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Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY will award a fellowship of \$3,500 to a university graduate student in the fields of the humanities or the social sciences who will have completed general examinations, be writing a dissertation during the 1984-85 academic year on a topic in which the use of numismatic evidence plays a significant part, and has attended one of the American Numismatic Society's Graduate Seminars prior to the time of application. Interested individuals should write directly to the Society at Broadway at 155th Street, New York, New York 10032. Applications are due by March 1, 1984.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW announces a fellowship for college teachers of history who wish to pursue a year of study in residence at a law school. Applicants must be tenured or tenure-track members of history departments at accredited universities or colleges in the U.S. or the British Commonwealth. Inquiries should be directed to Professor William E. Nelson, New York University School of Law, 40 Washington Square South, New York, New York 10012.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY announces the 1983 awards for historical research and writing on the period of the Confederate States of America. The Jefferson Davis Award will be given to a book-length narrative history, and the Founders Award for excellence in the editing of primary source materials. Deadline for entries is March 1, 1984, and should be submitted to the Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 East Clay Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

THE GERALD R. FORD FOUNDATION awards grants of up to \$2,000 in support of research based extensively on materials at the Gerald R. Ford Library. Grant applications are accepted at any time, and grants are awarded each spring and fall. For further information, write to Don W. Wilson, Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY will be offering approximately ten fellowships in 1984-85. These fellowships are open to foreign nationals as well as Americans who are engaged in pre- or postdoctoral, or independent research related to the resources of the Library. For a pamphlet and application forms, contact John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, Rhode Island 02912. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1984.

THE CHARLES REDD CENTER FOR WESTERN STUDIES at Brigham Young University announces a summer fellowship and a manuscript prize. The fellowship is for the study of some aspect of change in relation to development in the Mountain West. Stipend for research will be \$1,500 for two months plus up to \$3,000 in research support funds. Applicants should send a vitae, one-page proposal, and a proposed budget by March 1, 1984 to Thomas G. Alexander at the Charles Redd Center. The publications prize is for a monograph-length manuscript on

public land or resource policy in the Mountain West. The prize is \$1,000 and guarantee of publication for an unpublished manuscript of 100-200 double-spaced typewritten pages. Deadline is May 1, 1984, and entries should be sent to the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 84602.

NATIONAL PARKS & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION announces the first Stephen T. Mather Award. The \$1,000 award seeks to recognize people who have made outstanding contributions to the principles and practices of good stewardship of the natural environment of the United States; have demonstrated initiative and resourcefulness in promoting environmental protection; and/or have taken direct action where others have hesitated. Send nominations to the Mather Award Coordinator, NPCA, 1701 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009 by March 1, 1984.

THE FRANCIS C. WOOD INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE is offering grants to scholars engaged in projects requiring substantial use of the historical collections of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Letters of application outlining the proposed project, length of residence, historical materials to be used, and budget should be sent with a vitae and two letters of recommendation to Diana Long Hall, The Francis C. Wood Institute, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 by March 15, 1984.

THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY will award two graduate fellowships in history of \$3,500 each for research which will contribute to an understanding of the history of Indiana or the Old Northwest and Midwest. Applicants must have met all requirements for the doctoral degree except the research and writing of the dissertation. Application forms may be obtained from the Indiana Historical Society at 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202. Completed applications are due by March 15, 1984.

THE BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE ON WOMEN HISTORIANS AND THE MARY INGRAHAM BUNTING INSTITUTE OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE will award a Berkshire Summer Fellowship at the Bunting Institute to provide financial support for research and writing in history. The stipend is \$1,500 and may be held for one or two months, and the fellowship is open to all women historians at the postdoctoral level. Applications are due by March 15, 1984 and should be sent to Ann Bookman, Bunting Institute, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

THE EARLY AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION will award five grants to provide up to \$1,000 to individuals or institutions engaged in research in publication projects relating to the study and better understanding of early American industries in homes, ships, farms, or on the sea. Applications will be accepted until March 15, 1984 and should be sent

to Charles F. Hummel, Early American Industries Association, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AND THE BAKKEN LIBRARY OF ELECTRICITY IN LIFE awards fellowships aimed at increasing scholarly use of the book, periodical, manuscript, and instrument collections of the Bakken Library. Awards for 1984 will be available in three categories: grants-in-aid of research (up to \$2,000) for short visits to the Library; a postdoctoral fellowship (beginning at \$18,000) for one to three years for an individual who has received her or his degree within the past five years; and predoctoral fellowship (\$7,500) for a beginning or advanced graduate student. Deadline for applications is March 15, 1984, and they should be submitted to Alan Shapiro, Program in the History of Science and Technology, School of Physics and Astronomy, 116 Church Street, SE, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

THE OFFICE OF AIR FORCE HISTORY sponsors a Dissertation Year Fellowship program as a means of stimulating research and study in the field of U.S. military aerospace history. Two fellowships of \$8,000 each will be awarded for the 1984-85 academic year. The deadline for filing applications is March 16, 1984. For application forms, contact the Chief, Office of Air Force History (AF/CHO), Headquarters USAF, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. 20332.

THE HISTORY DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION announces its open papers competition for 1984, and the annual Warren C. Price Award for student papers. For particulars, contact Marion Marzolf, AEJMC History Division Research Committee, Department of Communication, University of Michigan, 2082 Frieze Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109. Deadline for applications is April 1, 1984.

THE CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY PROGRAM IN TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY invites applications for a one-year postdoctoral fellowship on the relationship of technology and society. Applications should include a statement of research and study for the year of five pages, a curriculum vitae, and at least three letters of recommendation. Stipends for the year will be \$15,500 plus fringe benefits. Address applications to Joel A. Tarr, Program in Technology and Society, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213. Deadline for receipt of applications is April 1, 1984.

THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY at the University of Wisconsin is sponsoring research on a variety of poverty-related topics. Further information on program guidelines can be obtained by writing to Elizabeth Evanson, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, 3412 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. The application deadline is May 1, 1984.

Calls for Papers

March

OREGON-CALIFORNIA TRAILS ASSOCIATION is seeking proposals for papers and panels to be delivered at the OCTA Conference, August 16-19, 1984, to be held in Oregon City, Oregon. Papers or sessions on any aspect of the geographic or political, economic, social, and cultural history of Oregon and California will be considered. Individuals should submit a one-page summary and vitae to John A. Latschar, 794 Urban Street, Golden, Colorado 80401 by March 15, 1984.

"**WORKING-CLASS HOUSING IN NEW YORK CITY, 1901-1984**" is the title of a symposium to be held at Columbia University on October 12-13, 1984. Papers on the relationship between changing patterns of economic activity, the impact of grass-roots organizations and movements on conditions affecting housing, the nature and causes of changes in the spatial distribution of housing, and the evolution of city policies affecting housing will be considered. Submit a two-page outline of your topic to Peter Marcuse, Division of Urban Planning, 410 Avery Hall, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027 by March 15, 1984.

THE FOREST HISTORY SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting on October 18-19, 1984 in Denver, Colorado. The theme of the conference is "Forest History of the Rocky Mountain Region." Send paper proposals to Norman I. Wengert, Forest History Society, 109 Coral Street, Santa Cruz, California 95060 by March 15, 1984.

THE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION will hold its 1984 international conference on July 1-3, 1984 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Send three double-spaced, typed copies of paper proposals to John F. Littlefield, Chillicothe Correctional Institute, Box 5500, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601 by March 16, 1984.

April

"**MORAVIANS AND METHODISTS: FROM ZINZENDORF AND WESLEY TO AMERICAN DENOMINATIONS**" is the topic of a conference to be held on October 26-27, 1984 at Moravian Theological Seminary in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Papers on any aspect of the relationship between the Methodist and Moravian traditions are invited. Submit a two-page proposal to William Matz, Moravian Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18018 by April 1, 1984.

THE AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will co-sponsor sessions at the 1984 Northern Great Plains History Conference, to be held at Bismarck, North Dakota on September 27-29, 1984. Anyone wishing to present a paper or serve as a commentator on any phase of agricultural or rural history should contact David Dan-
bon, Department of History,
State University,
58105 by April 1, 1984.

THE EAST-CENTRAL AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR EIGHTEENTH CENTURY STUDIES will hold its annual meeting at the United States Naval Academy on October 26-28, 1984. Papers or panels and seminars are welcome on, but not limited to, subjects within the following topic areas: material culture; provincial culture; and maritime culture. Proposals and submissions should be sent to Philip K. Jason, Department of English, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland 21402 by April 1, 1984.

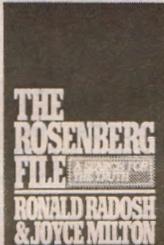
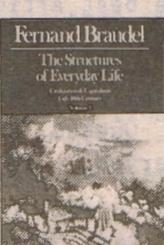
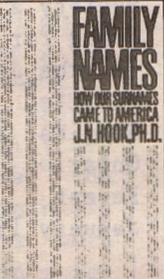
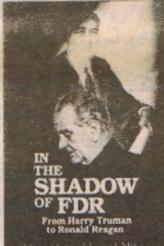
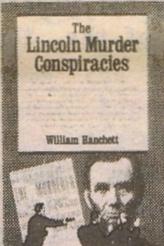
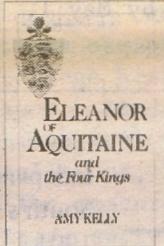
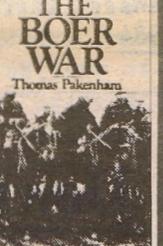
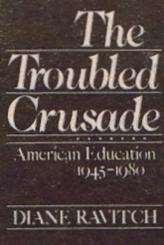
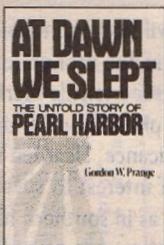
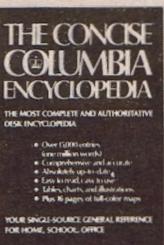
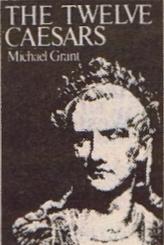
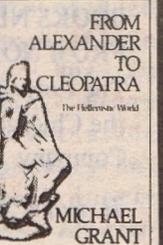
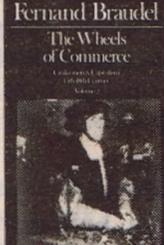
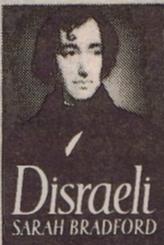
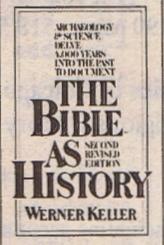
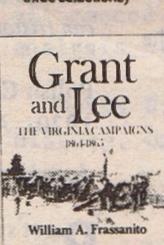
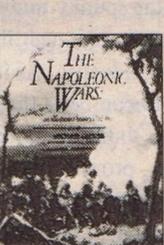
THE DUQUESNE HISTORY FORUM will be held on November 7-9, 1984 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Send paper or session proposals on all aspects of history to Bernard J. Weiss, Department of History, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15282 by April 1, 1984.

THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held on September 27-29, 1984 at Bismarck, North Dakota. Send a one-page summary of papers and a vitae to Larry Remele, State Historical Society of North Dakota, North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0179 by April 1, 1984.

THE HUMANITIES AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE will be held on October 25-26, 1984 in Marietta, Georgia. Papers and presentations will focus on the relationship between the humanities and technology as perceived by business and industry; ramifications of technology in ethics; history and philosophy of science, technology, and architecture; public policy toward science and technology;

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curriculum design for the humanities and technology; roles and effects of technology in science fiction, American studies, and popular culture; responses of literature, aesthetics, and the arts to technology; and international technology transfer. Submit a one-page, single-spaced abstract to Becky Kelly, Department of English and History, Southern Technical Institute, Marietta, Georgia 30060 by April 27, 1984.

May

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY will hold its annual meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts on October 18-21, 1984. Proposals for papers on the following topics are invited: technology in medieval and modern periods in western and nonwestern contexts; technology and the state; literary images of technology; technologies of mass media; the history of technical education; and women's history, labor history, urban history. Address proposals (a 150-word abstract and vitae) to Jeffrey Sturchio, Department of Humanities, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, New Jersey 07102 by May 1, 1984.

THE MID-AMERICA HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held at the University of Kansas on September 21-22, 1984. Send titles and abstracts of papers to Donald R. McCoy, Department of History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045 by May 1, 1984.

Activities of Members

JAMES AXTELL, The College of William and Mary, has been appointed to the Editorial Board of *Ethnohistory*, the quarterly journal of the American Society for Ethnohistory.

BRUCE CRAIG, graduate of the first class of the University of California at Santa Barbara's Public Historical Studies Program, received the National Park and Conservation Association's Freeman Tilden Award for the Outstanding National Park Service Interpreter of 1983.

SYLVIA D. FRIES has been appointed Director of the NASA History Office. She has served on the NASA History Advisory Committee since 1977.

PETER GILLIS has won the Forest History Society's Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser Award for the best article of the year in the *Journal of Forest History*. His article, co-authored with Bruce W. Hodgins and Jamie Benidickson, was "The Ontario and Quebec Experiments with Forest Reserves, 1883-1930" (*JFH*, January 1982).

SAMUEL P. HAYS, professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh, has been named winner of the Theodore C. Blegen

Award for his article "From Conservation to Environment: Environmental Politics in the United States Since World War II" (*Environmental Review*, Fall 1982).

BROOKE HINDLE, Senior Historian of the Smithsonian Institution, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Early American Industries Association.

MARGARET LAIL HOPKINS AND JAMES DONALD LAIL have received an Award of Commendation for outstanding work in the areas of Lutheran historical and archival work for their family history of the Lagle/Lail family.

GLEN JEANSONNE, associate professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has received a grant from the Earhart Foundation of Michigan to complete research for a biography of Gerald L. K. Smith.

MICHAEL KAMMEN, Newton C. Farr Professor of American History and Culture at Cornell University, has been selected for the 1983-84 Distinguished Scholar Exchange Program and will spend the year in the People's Republic of China.

ALICE KESSLER-HARRIS, professor of history and co-director of the Center for the Study of Work and Leisure at Hofstra University, has been awarded the Philip Taft Labor History Award for her book *Out to Work: A History of Wage-*

Down the Line

BOOKS NEW AND FORTHCOMING FROM NORTHERN

The Corn Belt Route: A History of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company

H. Roger Grant

Grant has written a colorful and thorough account of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, the spunky midwestern carrier that contributed mightily to the U. S. transportation industry. As it developed new ways to compete, the 1500-mile "Great Weedy," built by the ambitious A. B. Stickney, proved to be exceptionally innovative. Richly illustrated with photographs, *The Corn Belt Route* is a lively story of one of the great small railroads that once served the country. Approx. 235 pages. 150 illustrations. \$29.00

Independence and Empire: The New South's Cotton Mill Campaign, 1865-1901

Patrick J. Hearden

After the Civil War, sectional conflict continued in the economic arena as the New South pursued textile markets abroad. "Provocatively phrased and wide ranging in potential significance, Hearden's account... should prove of interest to specialists in diplomatic as well as in southern history. His case for the continuance of sectional economic warfare after Appomattox is a strong, even compelling, one" (*The Journal of American History*). 190 pages. \$18.50

Polish Catholics in Chicago, 1850-1920: A Religious History

Joseph Parot

Parot's is a fascinating account of the assimilation of the largest ethnic community in the U. S. "Both libraries and scholars with enduring interests in regional history, American social history, and ethnic and re-

ligious studies should be feasting on such riches" (*Choice*). 316 pages. \$22.50 (cloth). \$10.00 (paper)

German Workers in Industrial Chicago, 1850-1910: A Comparative Perspective

Edited by Hartmut Keil and John B. Jentz

Late nineteenth-century Chicago was in many ways typical of the newly industrialized cities where immigrants found work, but it came to be distinguished by the strength of both its industrial economy and its labor organization. German immigrants contributed vitally to the development of Chicago's economy and its labor force, as well as to its culture. 250 pages. \$22.50

Big City Boss in Depression and War: Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago

Roger Biles

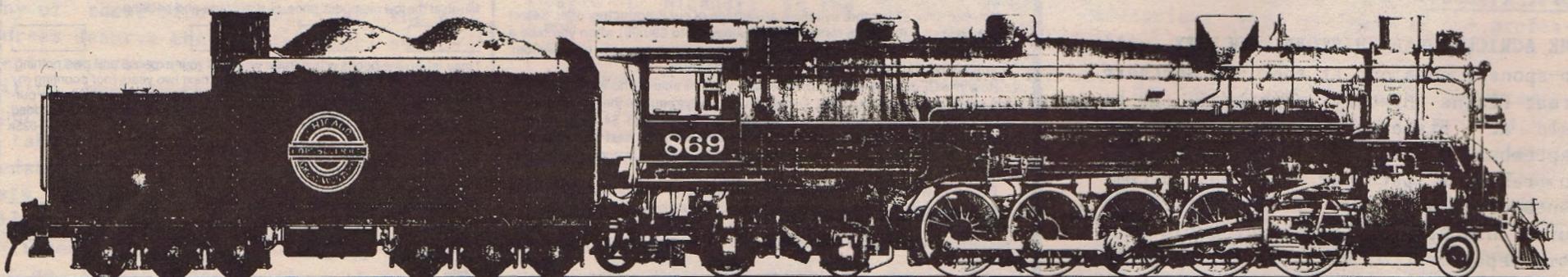
This first biography of Mayor Kelly deals with the development of the Chicago

Democratic machine at a time when political machines in most other big cities had become ineffectual. Reinterpreting Chicago political history, Biles demonstrates that largely by allying local Democrats to the New Deal and by tapping the financial resources of organized crime, Kelly assembled the machine of which Daley was the beneficiary. Approx. 235 pages. \$20.00

The Growth of Federal Power in American History

Edited by Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones and Bruce Collins

Although many of the crises of American history have centered on issues having to do with the expansion or restriction of federal power, surprisingly little has been written on this important theme. This collection of essays examines various debates over federal power during the two hundred years since the formation of government in America. Analytic in its approach, it includes 12 essays on key aspects of the American past in which federal power has been questioned and defined. Approx. 225 pages. \$22.50



Earning Women in the United States, a history of women as wage earners from colonial times to the present.

CLAYTON R. KOPPEL, associate professor of history at Oberlin College, has been awarded the Dexter Prize for his book JPL and the American Space Program, a history of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

JOSEPH LINK, collector and consultant in the field of tools and technology, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Early American Industries Association.

PAULINE R. MAIER has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

WILLIAM SHIELD McFEELY, professor of history at Mount Holyoke College and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Grant: A Biography, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

ROBERT LAWRENCE MIDDLEKAUFF, director of the Henry E. Huntington Library and winner of the Bancroft Prize for The Mathers: Three Generations of Puritan Intellectuals, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

FRANK W. MILLER, has received an Award of Commendation for outstanding work in

the areas of Lutheran historical and archival work for his history of the Lutheran Camp Arcadia.

MERRILL DANIEL PETERSON, professor of history at the University of Virginia, has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

STEPHEN J. PYNE has won the biennial Forest History Society Book Award for his Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire. Pyne is an assistant professor of history at the University of Iowa.

GILBERT T. OTTE, posthumously received an Award of Commendation for outstanding work in the areas of Lutheran historical and archival work for a wide variety of services.

ARTHUR C. REPP received an Award of Commendation for outstanding work in the areas of Lutheran historical and archival work for his history and bibliography of Luther's Small Catechism in America.

JERRY RUSSELL, founder-chair of the Civil War Round Table Associates, received the Bell I. Wiley Award of the Civil War Round Table of New York.

MARY ELIZABETH YOUNG, professor of history at the University of Rochester,

has been elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

J. WILLIAM WARD was elected vice-president of the American Antiquarian Society.

PAUL WEHR has received an Award of Commendation for outstanding work in the areas of Lutheran historical and archival work for his history of the Slavic Settlement in Florida.

Recent Deaths

A. THEODORE BROWN, 58, died May 25, 1983. Professor of History and Urban Affairs, Brown was the author of The Politics of Reform, and Frontier Community. He edited the Urban History Group Newsletter and was an editor of Urbanism Past and Present.

SISTER FRANCIS ANN HAYES, 63, died on November 29, 1983. Her publications included "Sisters of Saint Francis," and she was the chair of the Humanities Division and a professor of history at the College of Saint Teresa.

L.J. HOLT, 53, died on July 24, 1983. His primary interest was modern American history, and he was the author of Congressional Insurgents and the Party System. Dr. Holt was the Head of the New Zealand Government Historical Publications Branch.

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cloth; June
- Allen J. Matusow **THE UNRAVELING OF AMERICA: A History of Liberalism in the 1960s**
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cloth; available now.
- Harrison E. Salisbury, editor **VIETNAM RECONSIDERED: Lessons From a War**
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- Howard Zinn **THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: A People's History**
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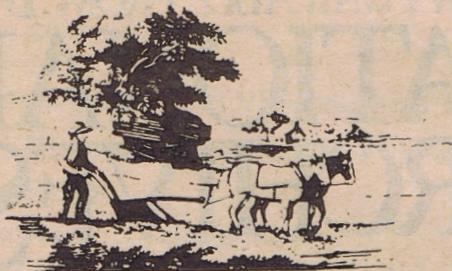
All of us have been affected in one way or another by the computer revolution. But how many of us use computers in our teaching and research? The following survey will, hopefully, help us to answer that question and will provide some indication of the extent to which OAH members have incorporated computers into their work. Please forward the completed survey to Dr. L.H. Douglas, Department of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire 03264. The results of the survey will appear in a future issue of the Newsletter.

Although optional, your name and institution address would be of interest.

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OAH

Newsletter

LA's the Place

April 4-7, 1984

... for the OAH Annual Meeting

1984 and all that

Ira Berlin and Dorothy Ross

THE 1984 OAH meeting will be worth the trip to Los Angeles. The program will address a variety of major issues that currently animate historical controversy. For the first time the OAH will meet jointly with the National Council on Public History (NCPH). Participants may register for both meetings through OAH registration, and the two organizations are sponsoring ten joint sessions.

Other highlights of the Los Angeles program are the opening session entitled "1984: Are We There?"; theme sessions offering critical reviews of the concepts and inter-disciplinary work so central in recent historiography; a "Teachers' Day" for secondary school history teachers; a special centennial session on Eleanor Roosevelt; and more sessions on the colonial period than has been usual at recent OAH meetings.

For the Wednesday-night opening of the 1984 convention we could neither resist the obvious Orwellian question, "1984: Are We There?" nor the historian so obviously qualified to speak to it, Christopher Lasch. Our choice of commentators from varied disciplines should make this an especially interesting exchange. Catharine Stimpson is a literary scholar, a feminist, and an exceptionally incisive critic. This will be a memorable occasion for historians who have not had the pleasure of hearing her or reading her work. The second commentator is William R. Taylor, whose studies of American cultural and intellectual life have livened our discipline.

To ensure that the program would reflect the broad issues of historical scholarship, the Program Committee commissioned a series of critical papers examining the interpretive concepts that have played an important role in recent historical controversy, along with several papers reviewing recent interdisciplinary scholarship. At each period during the meeting, one or more of these sessions will take place. Steven Hahn, Mary Ryan, and Sean Wilentz will discuss class formation; Burton Bledstein will review professionalism; Edward Countryman and Richard Buel will re-examine liberalism against the background of republicanism; Jackson Lears will discuss cultural hegemony; Linda Kerber and Rosalind Rosenberg will look at separate spheres for both women and men; and Olivier Zunz will examine assimilation. The interdisciplinary ses-

sions will feature Thomas Schlereth on the interaction between the study of material culture and history; Richard Jensen and Richard McCormick on political science and history; and Lewis Perry on psychology and history.

Colonial history, which in recent years has drifted increasingly to its own special meetings, will -- through the determined efforts of program committee member Ronald Hoffman -- be unusually well represented in Los Angeles. We hope this will attract West Coast colonialists who may not be able to attend many East Coast meetings. There will be sessions on revivalism and popular spirituality; state formation in the old Northwest; and early American diplomacy, agriculture, and landscape.

Other fields of history are also well represented. Indeed, they defy any neat categorization, not only because of historians' varied interests, but also because much recent history joins fields once separate, and brings social history to bear on political questions or political contexts into cultural studies. With this diversity in mind, we note that groups of sessions converge around topics of Afro-American, Southern, Civil War, and Reconstruction history; others around labor, leisure, ethnicity, family, and gender in the nineteenth century; still others around the history of science, culture, and politics in the twentieth century. Sessions are devoted to intellectual and legal history; foreign policy; and Chicano and American Indian history. Participants at several workshops will address questions of historical method and professional concern.

NCPH will hold its conference at the L. A. Hilton. All but two of the OAH jointly-sponsored sessions, however, are scheduled at the Biltmore Hotel. Topics include: immigration policy, landscape, material culture, museum projects, archeological research, and professional problems facing public historians. (See separate article on the NCPH meeting in this Supplement.)

Eleanor Roosevelt is herself a special topic this year. The OAH will mark the centennial of her birth with a reassessment of her life and career. A distinguished group of panelists will meet Thursday at noon to discuss that exceptional woman in a session entitled fittingly "Without Precedent." William E. Leuchtenburg will moderate. All of the panelists on this session have contri-

buted to a new anthology of essays about Roosevelt, which will be published in time for the Annual Meeting.

One significant feature of the meeting will be an attempt to reinstitute the "Teachers' Day" for secondary-school history teachers. We hope it will attract high school teachers to OAH meetings and encourage a greater degree of interaction between high school, college, and university programs in history. Helen Horowitz of the Program Committee and an *ad hoc* committee of California educators organized four OAH sessions for high school teachers. Other sessions and events during the "Teachers' Day," Friday, April 6, are delineated in a separate article (in this Supplement).

The OAH will also help celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the UCLA Oral History Program with a session Saturday morning on "Gathering the Oral History of the Left." Several films, which will be shown at the meeting, relate to that theme: "Seeing Red," a film about the experiences of 'rank and file' members of the American Communist Party; "The Good Fight: The Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War;" and "The War at Home," a film about opposition to the Vietnam War. (See OAH Annual Meeting Program for film times and rooms.)

Professional Day offers teachers' sessions

The Organization of American Historians, with the help of a grant from the California Council for the Humanities and expense subsidies from the Rockefeller Foundation, is sponsoring a Professional Day for secondary-school history teachers. The Professional Day, Friday, April 6, 1984, is part of the OAH Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, April 4-7, 1984.

Activities include several sessions on teaching history, a luncheon/discussion meeting, a cocktail reception, and an evening "Crackerbarrel Session" for informal discussion about issues and concerns for teachers. Session topics are highlighted in this Supplement, and listed in the OAH Annual Meeting Program.

The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians has waived all registration fees for high school teachers. If you would like to register for this Professional Day please contact Dr. Jerry Bobilya, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. 812-335-7311

The "Town of the Queen of the Angels"

The city is not the sleepy little pueblo of the distant past, or the cowboy-movie star playground of the famous New Yorker cover depicting the U.S.A. just to the other side of the Hudson River.

Morris Schonbach

HISTORIANS KNOW BETTER than most people the importance of diversity in modern urban American life. Los Angeles is an outstanding example, especially when the pace of change has been as rapid there as it has been recently. The history of Los Angeles differs markedly from Boston, New York, or Philadelphia's. The American Indian, Spanish, and Mexican backgrounds are neither British, Puritan, nor Quaker. The city is not the sleepy little pueblo of the distant past, or the cowboy-movie star playground of the famous New Yorker cover depicting the U.S.A. just to the other side of the Hudson River. While the post-World War II period witnessed a vast move-to-the suburbs, there has for centuries been a central area of the metropolis.

The trip from Los Angeles International Airport to the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Los Angeles takes the traveller over only a bit of the city's enormous freeway system. The visitor will drive past tens of thousands of houses, many small business districts and large office buildings, a small section of rolling hills dotted here and there with working oil wells, and if the weather is clear (as it usually is in the spring), past the sign reading "Hollywood" on a mountaintop overlooking the coastal basin on which the city lies.

Those who arrive via Amtrak will enjoy a distinct advantage. Not only is Union Station in and part of downtown, little more than a mile from the Biltmore Hotel, but it is one of the loveliest buildings in the city. It is

spacious and well-proportioned, Spanish Mission in style; the main waiting room of the terminal has a high-vaulted ceiling, leather-upholstered chairs of lordly dimensions, a patio replete with plantings and Mexican tiles, and all this close to the old (est. 1781) Spanish-Mexican center of The Town of the Queen of the Angels. In that nucleus, some of the original buildings still stand.

The downtown area is in the midst of metamorphosis which began about fifteen years ago. The reasons for the changes are varied, but they coincided not only with the tremendous economic and population growth, but also with the lifting, in 1957, of the city's ban on high-rise office and apartment building. Until then, due to fear of earthquakes, buildings in Los Angeles were limited to thirteen stories. The only exception to this regulation, the City Hall, remains an impressive building. It now adjoins other large governmental buildings and complexes. Nearby, in the opposite direction of a compact but busy Chinatown, sits a Little Tokyo area complete with fine hotel, Buddhist Temple, theatre, stone sculptures, many Japanese gardens, and meeting rooms. The massive Los Angeles Times building is almost on the spot of the famous 1910 bombing and subsequent trial, indicators of the city's stormy labor history.

Los Angeles has become an international, commercial and financial center of high magnitude. Its harbor is the busiest on the West Coast with a great volume of imports-exports and textiles. This role has led to an enormous building boom most noticeable from the

confluence of freeways which are a kind of western rim of the area. Just "below" are communities of skyscrapers which serve as headquarters of banks, insurance, retail, oil, electronics, and aerospace companies, and prestigious law firms. Few of them achieve architectural distinction, but they do provide a visible skyline. Many of the edifices contain multi-level parking garages, the almost-as-important shopping center (consumerism having reached almost obsessional proportions here), and then floor upon floor of office space.

With a modicum of good luck, first-time visitors will be spared one of the city's most publicized, notorious features: smog. Hundreds of years ago, the American Indians, then Juan Cabrillo, then Gaspar de Portola, and many others noted the tendency for smoke, haze, and other effluvia to hang on and on. Many solutions have been proposed, but although substantial improvement has been made the problem persists.

One aspect of the urban metamorphosis that has special appeal to historians is the refurbishing of old buildings, which some city planners and real estate developers wish to demolish. Among noteworthy examples is the Biltmore itself. Though its condition was never dire, it was given a painstakingly careful and successful renovation. The medium-sized theatre on the Fifth Street side was by then long-gone, unfortunately, and was not restored. It had been the center of legitimate theatre locally; its loss is assuaged by a proliferation of playhouses, many of the "off-Broadway" sort. Two other tastefully refurbished buildings are a short walk from the Biltmore. Just across Sixth street a few yards is the Oviatt Building. From just before the Great Crash until the 1960s it housed in the penthouse its very politically-active, ultra-conservative owner. The ground floor contained a well-patronized men's clothing store synonymous with expensiveness and conservatism. Unused for several years, the Oviatt Building's combination of Spanish Colonial-revival, Art Deco, and Rococo style, complete with Lalique glass in multiple angles now gleams forth. Just as the Oviatt reflects the Roaring '20s in certain ways, the Bradbury Building at Third and Broadway is a creature of the 1890s. To some out-of-towners it may seem vaguely familiar; it has been and is often used in many movie scenes. Its expansive, "busy," open elevator and iron grillwork interior often attracts the eye more than the "action" itself. That area of Broadway, especially the Million Dollar Theatre, and adjoining Grand Central Market, displays downtown at its busiest, most diverse, and colorful.



1887.

Pershing Square, which the Biltmore Hotel now faces.

From the Peter Antheil Collection
Photo courtesy of L.A. Historical Society

Among the buildings that have stood intact, is the Los Angeles Public Library, just across from the Grand Street "rear entrance" of the Biltmore. It has been (since 1926) a respectable repository despite inadequate maintenance; it houses a huge, superb collection of early Californiana. In look, spirit, and function it defies the "progress" that engulfs it. Its combination of Egyptian-Byzantine-early California influences is appreciated by an increasing number of Los Angeles citizens. Although different in form and function, the Wells Fargo Bank Building at Fifth and Flower streets, also displays a civic plus aesthetic conscience with good sculpture and a museum on the ground floors.

This account has been restricted to a small area a short walk from the Biltmore Hotel. A few other historical sites in Los Angeles can be reached easily and quickly, and deserve the effort. One of these, the Watts Towers, can best be described as "unique" and "inspirational." Located in the black ghetto where the famous riots of 1965 occurred, they have not been refurbished or overhauled. They are now the subject of more respectful treatment and upkeep than they previously received. Simon Rodia, a poor, untutored immigrant who lived on the site, constructed this monument of rocks, pieces of bottles, bottle caps, shells, and a variety of scrap materials. Scheduled at the end of the 1950s for destruction on grounds of uselessness, and as a threat to public safety, it was saved by the arduous efforts of art historians and many others.

The Music Center is a recent addition to Los Angeles buildings. It is on a bluff just to the west of the City Hall and County Courts complex and, to the opposite side, the Department of Water and Power Building, starkly modern and much photographed. The Music Center is composed of three excellent buildings: the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion (home of the Los Angeles Philharmonic), the Mark Taper Forum (theatre in the round), and the Ahmanson Theatre. All three buildings are harmoniously arranged, with fountains and Jacques Lipshitz sculpture. Like New York City's Lincoln Center and the Kennedy Center, which it

resembles, the Music Center is in service daily presenting concerts, recitals, plays, and motion pictures from all parts of the world. In the same Bunker Hill area, once the city's poshest residential locale, the Museum of Contemporary Art is now under construction.

The Norton Simon Museum is well worth the fifteen-minute trip to Pasadena. Its location at the head of Orange Grove Avenue has historical significance. That broad, beautifully-planted and maintained street retains much of the aura of the past, when it was graced by one after the other of the "winter cottages" of the Wrigley family, King C. Gillette, Henry Ford, and other wealthy Americans.

The Simon collection is that of a tycoon who did not visit his first gallery or museum until he was in his forties. Since then, however, he has gathered superb paintings and sculptures, and the gallery and grounds themselves are extraordinary. Once in Pasadena, one can easily go three miles farther east on California Street, past the California Institute of Technology, to the Huntington Library and Museum. The buildings, with magnificent holdings of manuscripts, paintings, and other priceless objects, are set in fine rose, cactus, Japanese, and Shakespearean gardens.

Time magazine christened Los Angeles "The New Ellis Island" in a recent issue (June 13, 1983). There can be no doubt that a truly historic development in immigration has been and is taking place. The British Broadcasting Corporation and other media establishments have been preparing major treatments of the subject.

The reference to Ellis Island is archaic since it may remind historians of the pathetically small quotas for migrants that were set early in the 1920s and that stayed in effect through World War II. Since 1970, the greater Los Angeles area has absorbed more than two million immigrants.

The phenomenon is similar to the "New Immigration" which flooded mainly into New York City during 1880-1914. Walking across Pershing Square down to Broadway and then along that main street will provide evidence of the large

Hispanic and black populations. Travelling west on such major boulevards as Olympic and Pico, one discovers sizeable neighborhoods dubbed Little Manila, Little Saigon, and Koreatown. The Samoan, Thai, Cambodian, and other enclaves also lie within the sixty-mile radius of the greater Los Angeles area.

Although one rarely hears such phrases as "need to assimilate" or "melting pot," it would be naive to think that cultural pluralism has carried the day. Underneath the surface there is a multiplicity of tensions and problems. Some are part of the national picture, others more local. The "live" and "let live" attitude is sincere. The conversion to bilingual ballots brought no fuss, and many of the newcomers and their children have achieved success in local schools at all levels. There is not, however, as much genuine mingling and integration as there might be; school busing to achieve integration has left still-visible scars.

Women's history tour

A bus/walking tour of Women's History in Los Angeles will be offered by the L.A. Women's History Project on Friday morning, April 6, 1984. The tour, with a registration fee of \$12, will run from 9:30 a.m. to noon. Sights will include those connected with the Women's Club Movement, the Friday Morning Club, and the YWCA; organized labor including the Women's Annex to the Labor Temple and the 1933 Dressmakers' Strike; World War II mobilization; and a visit to the LA Woman's Building. Please reserve space soon as the tour is limited to 40 people. To register please send your name, address, and a check for \$14 (made payable to GSAUP, UCLA) to: Bus Tour, c/o Gail Dubrow, GSAUP, 405 Hilgard Street, UCLA, Los Angeles, California 90024. Confirmation of your reservation will be sent. For further details contact Gail Dubrow, 213/837-3063. The LA Women's Tour is showing a slide presentation at 4:30-5:15 p.m. on Friday, April 6 (in the Cordoban Room) for people unable to participate in the morning bus tour.

Announcing the publication of...

ROANOKE THE ABANDONED COLONY

Karen Ordahl Kupperman

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OAH / NCPH Together in LA

Barbara Howe

OAH MEMBERS ATTENDING this year's meeting will have the unusual opportunity of sitting in on sessions of a young but growing companion organization, the National Council on Public History. That organization, founded in 1979 to gather all varieties of practicing historians, will hold sessions at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel April 6-8 as well as co-sponsor ten joint sessions with the OAH (at the Biltmore Hotel). Together with several special features, these sessions will offer insights on historians' practices and occupational opportunities as well as discuss some of the attendant professional issues.

Joint OAH-NCPH sessions will be held from Thursday, April 5 to Saturday, April 7. Titles are: Immigration Policy in Historical Perspective; Interpreting and Managing the Cultural Landscape; Interdisciplinary Perspectives: Material Culture and History; After the Revolution: The National Museum of American History Interprets Everyday

Life in Eighteenth-Century America; Promoting and Tenuring Professors of Public History; Local History and Oral History: Linking the University, the Community, and the School; Death of Research? Changing Documentation in American History; Recent Historical Archeological Research; Ethics and the Historian; and Curriculum Development in Public History. These sessions will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, except for those on ethics and curriculum development, which will be held at the L.A. Hilton.

Other NCPH sessions will concentrate on cultural resource management, ethnic concerns in public history, the city as a laboratory for urban historians, and career opportunities and curriculum development in public history. Some panels will address the thorny questions of professional ethics which have been raised during efforts of NCPH and others to expand employment opportunities for historians. One session will focus on an empirical perspective on the profession, another on the primary

responsibility between client and profession, and a third on a potential code of ethics. There will be several sessions on teaching aspects of public history, including a colloquium on Saturday afternoon in which students and alumni of public history classes can share their experiences.

NCPH has planned its annual banquet for Friday evening and scheduled a breakfast for coordinators of public history programs on Saturday morning. The banquet will be held at the L.A. Hilton, and film and television writer-producers Jeb Rosebrook and Stan Margulies will discuss the historian's role in the media. The Saturday breakfast will be held at the L.A. Hilton, and anyone interested in public history programs is encouraged to attend. Further information about the breakfast is available from Dr. Michael Scardaville, History Department, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

For more information about the NCPH Conference or for a copy of the Program contact Dr. Barbara Howe, Program Co-chair, History Department, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

LA tours

CALIFORNIA LEISURE TOURS is offering three bus trips to LA sights. They are: Los Angeles Highlights, including Hollywood and the Mexican center of the city, April 5, noon-4:30 p.m.; the J. Paul Getty Museum, which houses a re-creation of a Roman villa, April 6, 8:30 a.m.-noon; and the Art Lover's Special, a trip to the fine art collections of the Huntington Gallery, Library, and Gardens, April 6, noon-4:45 p.m. Each trip costs \$14. For details see your Annual Meeting Program or the Nov. OAH Newsletter. To reserve a ticket please send your name, address, phone number, and payment of \$14 per ticket to: California Leisure Consultants, Inc., 3605 Long Beach Blvd., Suite 201, Long Beach, California 90807. Please specify tour(s) and number of tickets, and make reservations by March 12, 1984.

Wells Fargo to open 'after hours'

THE WELLS FARGO MUSEUM has arranged a special "after hours" opening on Friday, April 6 for registrants at the OAH Annual Meeting. The museum, located at Fifth and Flower streets, contains more than 130 years of Western history. It will be open regular hours (9 a.m.-4 p.m.) during the Annual Meeting week, as well.

On Friday the hours will be extended until 5:30 p.m., and individuals wearing OAH badges may take this opportunity to walk through the exhibits of original lithographs, etchings, photos, documents, and many historical artifacts. Artifacts include a nineteenth-century stage coach; the Dorsey Gold Collection of more than 150 pieces from the 1800s; and the original papers (circa 1835) which gave Los Angeles its city status, as well as many full-color maps from that century.

Walkabout

THE LOS ANGELES CONSERVANCY is offering several walking tours during the week of the OAH Annual Meeting. The Perishing Square and "The Palaces of Finance" tours include historic and architecturally-distinctive buildings. Both tours are offered Friday morning, April 6 from 10 a.m.-noon. To reserve a place on one of these tours please send your name, address, your tour choice, and a check (payable to the Los Angeles Conservancy) for \$5 per person to: Rita Lynch, c/o the Wells Fargo Museum, 440 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90017.

Accommodations

Mayflower Hotel: Across the street from the Biltmore, is the OAH overflow hotel. \$58 single; \$68 double and twin. 535 South Grand Ave., 800-421-8851.

Best Western Inn Towne Hotel: 925 South Figueroa Street, 213-628-2222. \$41 single; \$47 double; \$55 twin.

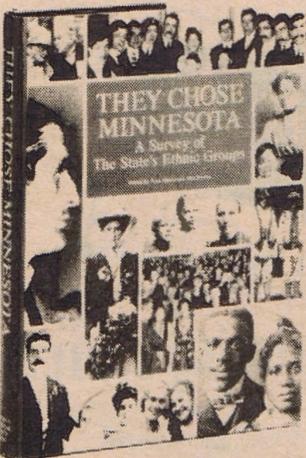
Best Western Kent Inn Motel Downtown: 920 South Figueroa Street, 1-800-334-7234. \$38 single; \$42 double; \$46 twin.

Figueroa Hotel: 939 South Figueroa Street, 1-800-421-9092. \$36-48 single; \$44-54 double.

Rainbow Hotel: 536 South Hope Street, 213-627-9941. \$42 single; \$48 double; \$48 twin.



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How to see the 'drive-in' city

Gloria Ricci Lothrop

Los Angeles is best seen by automobile. It is the auto, many contend, which has most significantly shaped the city's profile. As early as 1910 the city's residents led the nation in the number of registered autos. A decade later Angelinos took the lead in installing automatic traffic signals and introduced the nation to the motel and the attached garage.

In 1940 the state's first freeway was completed, making it possible to travel in twelve minutes from downtown Los Angeles to Pasadena, famous for its Rose Bowl, the Gamble House, and the Santa Ana Freeway (101) to the southeast was completed. (For other Pasadena sights see Morris Schonbach's article in this Supplement). To some this is "the yellow brick road" for while this major artery to Orange County leads to the Bowers Museum, the Crystal Cathedral, and the University of California, Irvine, it is also the well-known avenue to Knott's Berry Farm, Disneyland, and the chain of beach communities to the south.

ROUTE #1: An excursion southward through the heart of central Los Angeles along the Harbor Freeway (11) would provide access to the following:

1. University of Southern California. Founded in 1880, USC is the oldest major independent coeducational nonsectarian university on the West Coast. Campus open daily year round. Between Jefferson, Exposition, Figueroa, and

Vermont. 743-2388.

2. Exposition Park. The location of the Memorial Coliseum, the Sports Arena, Museum of Science and Industry, and the Space and Natural History Museums also includes a rose garden containing 16,000 bushes. Bounded by Exposition Blvd., Menlo St., Figueroa St. and Martin Luther King Blvd. Call for schedule: 746-3775.

3. Maritime Museum. Museum of nautical history located in the remodeled ferry building in the Port of Los Angeles contains ship models and a timeline of harbor history; M-F 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sat.-Sun. 12:30-4 p.m. Berth 84, San Pedro. 548-7618.

ROUTE #2: While local commuters make their western transit along the Santa Monica Freeway, there is also a more leisurely approach along Wilshire Blvd., which was originally a footpath leading from the pueblo to the tar pits at Rancho La Brea. Highlights along this graceful avenue to the Pacific include:

1. Bullocks Wilshire Department Store. A glistening example of art deco architecture. 3050 Wilshire Blvd. The Ambassador Hotel. A luxury hotel built in 1921, surrounded by 23 acres of tropically-landscaped gardens. Opposite the hotel stand the remains of the original Brown Derby. 3400 Wilshire Blvd.

2. La Brea Tar Pits and George C. Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries. This ac-

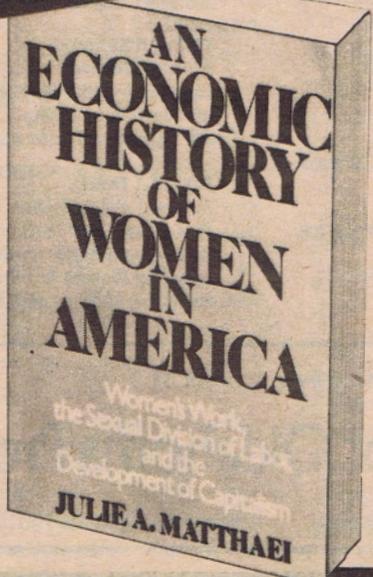
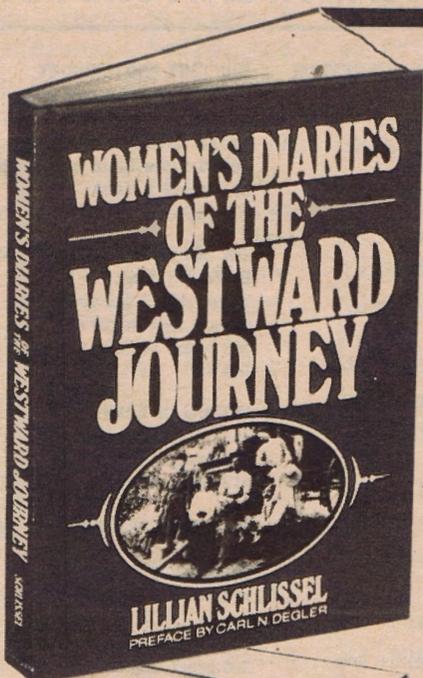
tive fossil dig has yielded the largest collection of Pleistocene fossils ever found at one site. Many are on display at the adjacent museum. Tues.-Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. 5801 Wilshire Blvd. 931-8082.

3. Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Collections include Near Eastern and Islamic holdings, the Gilbert Collection of Monumental Silver, Western European paintings and sculpture. New galleries contain a comprehensive survey of American art. Sculpture garden collection ranges from Rodin to John Mason. T-Sun. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. 5905 Wilshire Blvd. 937-4250. Also visit the Craft and Folk Art Museum across the street at 5814 Wilshire.

4. UCLA. North of Westwood Village, near the 10800 Block of Wilshire. On 411 acres stand the 85 buildings of the University, including Royce Hall, Pauley Pavilion, the extensive University Research Library, the David S. Wight Gallery, and the nearby Franklin Murphy Sculpture Gardens.

5. J. Paul Getty Museum. Located in Malibu on Pacific Coast Highway north of the Wilshire Blvd. intersection, this detailed replica of a Roman seaside villa faces a spectacular ocean view and houses a rich collection of Greek and Roman antiquities as well as European paintings and decorative arts. Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Call for guaranteed admission. 454-6541.

ROUTE #3: Starting at the famed downtown Los Angeles freeway interchange one path goes to the northwest on the Hollywood Freeway. Along the



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way you may take the Highland Avenue Turnoff and travel south past the Hollywood Bowl and the historic barn in which Cecil B. DeMille filmed "The Squaw Man," to Hollywood Boulevard. The well-known Chinese Theatre is one block to the west. Continuing on the Hollywood Freeway (101), will lead to the San Fernando Valley and allow easy access to the following:

1. Universal Studios and Amphitheatre. A stop provides an opportunity to tour a portion of the 420-acre Universal Studios lot and visit the Entertainment Center. Daily 10 a.m.-3:30 p.m. 100 Universal City Plaza. 877-2121. Across from the entrance is the Campo de Cahuenga memorial commemorating the signing of the Treaty of Cahuenga between American forces and the Californios in 1847. Entrance at 3919 Lankershim Blvd.
2. Rancho de los Encinos State Historical Park. Visitors may tour the nine-room adobe built in 1849 by Don Vicente de la Osa. Wed.-Sun. 1-4 p.m. 16756 Moorpark St. 784-4849.
3. Mission San Fernando Rey de Espana. The mission, founded in 1797 and a valuable source of food supplies for the growing pueblo is noted for its 19 semi-circular arches lining the loggia of the convento. Tours include working, sleeping, and reception areas as well as the mission itself, reconstructed after the 1971 Sylmar earthquake. Daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. 15151 San Fernando Mission Blvd. 361-0186.

Dining Out

Stanley Coben

Downtown Los Angeles offers a variety of elegant, expensive and inexpensive, and ethnic restaurants. Recent immigrant groups, largely Asian and Hispanic, operate hundreds of restaurants in or near the downtown area. Classic French cooking can be found at The Tower, atop the Trans America Center. Rex il Restorante, named after the Italian luxury liner, offers la nuova cucina of Italy, though reservations will be needed. Less expensive but attractive and excellent French restaurants in the downtown area include Bernard's in the Biltmore Hotel and Francois' in the Arco Plaza.

A broader continental menu can be found at Beaudry's in the Westin Bonaventure Hotel, and at The Cove which also provides violin entertainment. Downtown Mexican restaurants include El Carmen Cafe, and La Fonda for those who enjoy strolling mariachis.

The large Korean community near downtown, usually referred to as Koreatown, supports a number of fine restaurants within walking distance of downtown hotels. The more popular of these include Dong il Jang, and Se Jong which is further away from the Biltmore. Restaurants in downtown's Little Tokyo

benefit from the presence of many American headquarters for large, Japanese corporations. Rokuden of Kobe and Yagora Ichiban, both in the Japanese Plaza Mall, and A Thousand Cranes in the New Otani Hotel and Japanese Garden, offer lengthy Japanese menus.

The Siamese Princess and the Original Thai BBQ are representative of the wide range of downtown Thai restaurants. Hong Phuong offers Vietnamese specialties. Hong Kong Low, Mon Kee, and Quon Brothers Grand Star are among the more authentic Chinese restaurants in Los Angeles' Chinatown. Those with a taste for, or who wish to experiment with Ethiopian cuisine will find it at the Red Sea Restaurant.

"American" food, in forms such as steaks, prime ribs, fried or barbecued chicken, lobster and clam chowder, can be obtained at Top of Five in the Westin Bonaventure, Theodora's and O'Shaughnessy's in the Arco Plaza, Taylor's Prime Steaks, Marcus Steak House, and the Pacific Dining Car.

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633 South Olive Street, downtown. 622-0773. Mahogany walls, punch cartoons, and antique saloon mirrors create a lovely warm atmosphere within which the Marcus family have been consistently pleasing steak and rib lovers for over 53 years! Beef is king, but the well-rounded menu also features great seafood, French dip sandwiches, and a terrific salad bar. Breakfast is served from 7:00 a.m. and is very reasonably priced. Located just a few steps from downtown hotels, there are facilities for banquets and meetings seating from 10 to 100. Open Monday through Friday from 7 a.m.-8:30 p.m. All major credit cards. Validated parking after 5 p.m.

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Teachers' Professional Day *Friday, April 6, 1984*

HELEN HOROWITZ, OAH program committee member, chaired an ad hoc planning committee of California educators to organize several OAH sessions relevant to high school teachers. The committee includes: Irving F. Ahlquist, California State University at Long Beach; Susan Anderson, Theodore Roosevelt High School, Los Angeles; John Bovberg, Fountain Valley High School, Fountain Valley; Bill Lacey, Fountain Valley High School, Fountain Valley; Ann Pescatello, California Council for the Humanities, San Francisco; Martin Ridge, The Huntington Library, San Marino; and Howard Shorr, Theodore Roosevelt High School, Los Angeles.

The committee has scheduled four morning workshops, on Friday, April 6, which are: "Teaching History in Ahistorical America: Coping and Creating in the 1980s,"

"Staging History: Making History Come Alive;" "Coverage and Competency in American History: Teaching and Testing," and (in conjunction with the National Council on Public History) "Local History and Oral History: Linking the University, Community, and the School." Afternoon meetings include a workshop on Advanced Placement American History and an OAH session, "History and the Secondary Schools Humanities Curriculum." There are many other sessions of general interest (see the OAH Annual Meeting Program for times and topics).

The following sessions may be of particular interest to teachers: "Teaching the Vietnam War," "American Scientists and U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy," "1984: Are We There?," and "Women in Educational History: A Reassessment."

Travel scholarships

The Organization of American Historians and the Rockefeller Foundation are offering scholarships to secondary-school teachers throughout the United States to defray travel expenses to the OAH Annual Meeting in Los Angeles. The meeting will include special sessions relevant to high school teachers' concerns, and one day of the meeting is being set aside as a "Teachers' Professional Day." If you are interested in applying for a Rockefeller - OAH Teacher Scholarship please contact the OAH office as soon as possible so that you can be informed of the application information necessary. Contact the OAH at 812-335-7311.

Teachers' Luncheon

American Historians/Fund for the Improvement of Post-secondary Education Materials for "Integrating Women's History into Survey Courses."

Presiding: Lyn Reese, Berkeley High School, Berkeley.

Presiding: Representatives of the National/California Council for Social Studies.

Presiding: Irving F. Ahlquist, California State University at Long Beach.

Guest Speaker: California State Senator Gary Hart on "Education: Current Issues and Legislation" followed by "A Classroom Teacher Evaluation of the Organization of

Crackerbarrel session

Sponsored by the OAH Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges, this meeting is designed to provide interested teachers of American history on all levels with the opportunity to discuss relevant issues.

Moroccan Room, Biltmore Hotel, 7:00 p.m.

Super, supersaver fares

Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants, OAH's official agency for the 1984 Annual Meeting, can provide services and savings for OAH members traveling to LA. RMTTC has negotiated a discount of \$20 below the BE 70 super-saver fares on United Airlines. The requirement for Saturday night stay has been waived along with other restrictions. You may travel on the United Airlines flights of your choice, subject to availability. These fares are not available to the general public. RMTTC will also research flights on other carriers.

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