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Creek Mary, (the title character of Dee Brown’s Creek Mary’s Blood), from This Is Your Georgia by Bernice McCullar. According to the text, “Empress Mary Musgrove” was a friend of Oglethorpe’s “who later caused trouble.”
Thoughts on the Fun and Purpose of Being an American Historian

"I think of doing American History as fun, but also as an act of social and moral responsibility."

William Appleman Williams

MY INITIAL THOUGHT upon being invited to offer these reflections was to write about the fun of doing History. I will do that, and then meander into other meadows.

Much of the time, I think that our profession takes itself more than a bit too seriously. Or perhaps more accurately, it displays a propensity to be terribly conventional and stuffy. Keep in mind that I offer these judgment in the context of having lived for some years in the rather constipated climate of the Academy Navy.

History is unquestionably a vital part of creating, sustaining, and changing a culture, and hence being a historian is serious and consequential labor. But other workers also want to discover and elaborate important truths: Art, Science, Music, and Literature. I have from time to time explored those worlds, and I always return with a certain kind of sadness. History as a profession lacks the sense of play that I enjoy during my voyages into those other regions of the mind.

It is fun to win a prize in photography by overriding the awesome technical capacities of a Nikon F-3. It is fun to make a perfect landfall after finding your way across 5,000 miles of open sea with a sextant rather than a Loran. It is fun to sit-in as a drummer with a big band in full cry. And it is fun to have a short story published.

One hears few historians talking about the fun of being a historian. We do tend to be a thin-lipped lot.

Here, Count Basie comes to mind. You know Count Basie, that genius of the piano who could make five notes do the work of 5,000. Some years ago Dan Rather did a segment of "Sixty Minutes" on Basie. Rather was clearly in over his head, but the inherent gentleness of Basie carried them through and into the last moments of the interview. At the end, Rather asked Basie how to describe Kansas City big band jazz. Basie looked at Rather and said, "I must be joking--then realized that Rather did not know up from down. Basie offered his lovely smile and very quietly said: "Pat your foot."

It is like that with doing History. Pat your mind.

Look at it this way: very few other people except

Caras Leaves as Newsletter Editor

KATHRYN CARAS, EDITOR of the OAH Newsletter since May 1982, is leaving the OAH to become Managing Editor of Constituent Publications for the Indiana University Alumni Association. She will be replaced by William Bishel. The Newsletter, under Dr. Caras’s editorial supervision, has grown immeasurably in the range of its content and aesthetic appeal. Features that evolved during her tenure include a regular column about historians and computers and the enlightening "History Over The Years" series.

Some members of the OAH already realize that Dr. Caras was involved on projects besides the Newsletter. Few publications crossed her desk without benefiting from her editorial skill: a booklet titled American History Through Film produced with Robert Brent Tolpin; the series of Public History pamphlets under the direction of the OAH Committee on Public History; and, her most recent contribution, a publication for secondary school teachers, The OAH Magazine of History.

The staff of the OAH will miss Dr. Caras, yet we wish her well in the future. The editors hope to maintain the same high standards she established.
blackmailers and spies make a living by reading other people's mail. Damn it all, it is fun. It is silly to pretend that we are doing nothing but finding and preserving ultimate truth. We enjoy our work. Those of you who don't should get into another line of business.

As you might imagine, knowing that I was trained at Wisconsin by the likes of Fred Harrington and William Best Hesselton, I always send undergraduates as well as graduate students off into the bowels of the library to read other people's mail. Oh, yes, I was in debt for the better part of twenty-five years paying for my explorations into such materials! It is something special.

Students return from such trips to the unknown ecstatic, engaged, and confused. I cherish this encounter with a chemistry major at Oregon State who was a member of a senior seminar in foreign policy. He waited through the door of my office and said: "Hey, Prof, I'm goin' to make five times your salary but I never knew I could do History like I do silicon crystals. Man, you got me into something new. You put a new window in my head. There ain't no formula for this one. I got to write my own equations. And, man, that's fun."

Exactly.

Precisely.

The play of the mind with the evidence. The coming to terms with causes and consequences. The joy of making one's own sense of the documents. And then the hard talk about who makes the best sense of the documents, and how to act upon that provisional truth. That is doing History.

Given that truth, that reality, I find it difficult to understand how and why we have failed to excite people about History. Except, maybe, that we are scared to do History with flair and engagement and dialogue and commitment.

History is dialogue, not consensus. Perhaps that is our trouble in America. We seem to be driven by a kind of compulsion to prove, professionally as well as politically and socially, that we have been right from beginning to end. True, we made a few mistakes along the way; but on balance, everything is hunky-dory.

That may offer us an answer. If that is your sense of our History, then you are writing and teaching a boring story. Even if it is true, it is still a boring story. Maybe what is correct may be a boring people and a boring culture. Virtue is its own reward, and all of that.

On the other hand, Aaron Burr did kill Alexander Hamilton. And Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy, did try to put Burr away forever. Gore Vidal is right on the mark. If we do not come to terms with those encounters, then we are going to bore our students. Just so with Abraham Lincoln. He willfully killed a culture.

America is the kind of culture that wakes you in the night. The kind of nightmare that may possibly lead us closer to the truth.

Let us agree that he was right to do so, but we must face that truth. And its costs and consequences.

America is the kind of culture that wakes you in the night. The kind of nightmare that may possibly lead us closer to the truth.

Yes, I think of doing American History as fun, but also as an act of social and moral responsibility.

Students do indeed want us to help them make sense of their culture and their lives. They enjoy a vicarious tickle from our footnotes; but what they really want is for us to talk sense to them in the classrooms and the seminars. And out on the street corners. They want us to play-it-on-the-line, play it straight, so that they can engage us in serious dialogue.

More than you may realize, they care deeply about America.

The question is: Do we?

William Appleman Williams, professor of history at Oregon State University, is a past president of the Organization of American Historians and the author of many works on American diplomatic history including The Tragedy of American Diplomacy.

Timeline: A New Publication from the Ohio Historical Society

TIMELINE, A BI-MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BEGAN PUBLICATION IN OCTOBER 1984. THE MAGAZINE'S EDITORIAL CONTENT CONCENTRATES ON THE FIELDS OF HISTORY, PREHISTORY, AND THE NATURAL SCIENCES, AND IS DIRECTED TOWARD READERS IN THE MIDWEST.

THE EDITORS ARE ACCEPTING MANUSCRIPTS OF 1,000 TO 6,000 WORDS RELATING TO THE HISTORY, PREHISTORY, AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS OF WHICH OHIO IS A PART. SUITABLE TOPICS INCLUDE THE TRADITIONAL FIELDS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL HISTORY; BIOGRAPHY; THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; ARCHAEOLOGY; ANTHROPOLOGY; FINE AND DECORATIVE ARTS; AND THE NATURAL SCIENCES INCLUDING BOTANY, GEOLOGY, SOCIETY, ECOLOGY, AND PALEONTOLOGY.

In addition to full-length feature articles, shorter, sharply focused vignettes of 500 to 1,000 words will be considered.

Unless otherwise specified, the publishers will purchase one-time North American serial rights to both manuscripts and illustrations. Manuscript fees are negotiable and will be paid upon acceptance. Photographs and transparencies will be purchased separately.

A BROCHURE PROVIDING INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS IS AVAILABLE FROM TIMELINE, THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1985 5250 OHIO AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43211-2497.

During a 1921 week-long road test in southern Ohio, a GM crew stops for a lunch break. From General Motors Institute Alumni Foundation Collection of Industrial History, published in the December 1984/January 1985 Timeline.
The Purposes and Values of History: Reflections on the Past Half-Century

Editor's Note: The following is an amended version of remarks delivered by Homer Babbidge to the department of history at the University of Connecticut on their fiftieth anniversary (May 7, 1983). Babbidge was president of the University of Connecticut from 1962 until 1972 and a professor of history. His publications include Noah Webster: On Being American; Selected Writings, 1783-1882, and The Federal Interest in Higher Education. Professor Babbidge died in early 1984.

Homer Babbidge

Among the things that we have been through together for a half-century is an unending debate with and among ourselves over the purposes and the values of the study of history.

The lovers of literature may challenge us, but they are the only people on the academic horizon I know who love their work in anything like the way historians love their work. We love the study of history for reasons we don't fully comprehend, and we insist on asking why. A perfectly reasonable "why might be, "Why not just accept the fact and go on enjoying it?" Does everything have to be explained? We are not, after all, a clinical science. Instead of asking ourselves in a great literary tradition, "let me count the ways," we have framed the more troublesome lyrical question "Why do I love you?"

But here we are, loving our work the way all detectives love their work. But, unlike the detectives with badges, we lead essentially risk-free lives; and that may be why we are preoccupied with justifying, rationalizing our love affair with investigation of the past.

We have, of course, been under some external pressure in this regard. An anxious society has urged educational institutions to prepare people for jobs rather than for careers, and to prepare for work rather than for life. Utility becomes the touchstone. In that environment, bad educational currency tends to drive out good.

Forty years ago, when I first began to think about history in a formal study, Santayana had offered all the rationale we needed for the social utility of our work. But it wasn't long after he said "those who fail to study the past are condemned to relive it" that we discovered an interesting thing: even those who did study the past seemed condemned to relive it!

Blessedly, at about this time, I was also introduced to the work of Carl Becker, and I have never comforted since with his observation that the value of the study of history lies not in helping to foretell the future, but in helping us to meet it.

The Santayana and Becker views give me reason to introduce the matter I'd like to talk about this evening—the utilitarian motive of the study of history, the uses of history, if you will.

Institutionally, and within the academy, this issue has been hedged for as long as I can recall. Commonly, the question is put: "Is History a Social Science, or does it belong among the Humanities?" For the last five or ten years, a little field test has been running. The National Endowment for the Humanities decided, in the face of congressional skepticism, to prove that the Humanities had social utility. They instituted, largely through their state-based programs, a series of projects designed to bring the talents and perspective of professional humanists to bear on contemporary issues of public policy, to demonstrate that the Humanities were worthy of public subsidy.

I've participated in a number of such programs, and I am prepared to pronounce them successful. Not, however, I suspect, in the way their originators intended.

I have become convinced that the people who deal with public policy issues are problem-solvers, doers. They believe that for every problem there is a solution. It's important to the "doers" that solutions be simple, quick, secure, and preferably without cost.

One of our great American historians, I believe, thought that too; he said, "For every complex problem, there is a simple solution... that won't work."

Thanks to the NEH, humanists have been jaying with those doers about public policy issues for about five years now. Talk about being a skunk at a garden party!

It turns out to be the function of historians at these conferences and seminars—as often as not—to throw cold water on the schemes of their colleagues in the social sciences.

That's because historians have come to have some understanding of causes; and their determination to look beyond symptoms for those causes gets them into trouble. And the people it gets them into trouble are often those who historians want most to help—those who are victims of, or who are dedicated to the elimination of the awful ills that surface in our society.

But just try to tell a heightened captive of the inner city that the cause of his or her problems is not rooted in some school board policy, or alleviated by a higher tax on corporations. Try to tell social reformers that their platform is a jumble of palliatives—some of them addictive—that do not address the fundamental problem of people's inhumanity to people.

The poor, the depressed, the exploited (and their advocates)—like many other, more sophisticated, people—will tell you in precise historical terms just what to do with your humanistic counsel; and then they'll turn to people whose advice is more comforting, reassuring.

They'll turn to scientists, including social scientists. They'll turn to people who know how to construct bombs and missiles, antimissile missiles and—who know—even an antinuke bomb. They'll turn to scientists with confidence, even though, to the best of my knowledge, scientists have thus far been unable to explain why a small child can't walk around a mud puddle.

Historians' evidence, gleaned from centuries of human experience, differs greatly from scientists' clinical evidence. And it has greatly colored their perspective as well.

They have become increasingly familiar with the effects of disconnected, of frantic efforts to find "solutions" among the paraphernalia of public policy, the clutter of charts and graphs and printouts and briefing memos and background papers.

Historians recall Faulkner's "Puritans and the circumference of the globe" setting out to set a new speed record, "leaving behind in cowboys-flung television his immortal epitaph, 'Goodbye Ma and say the best man wins'; contrasted with "Blind Homer, unable to leave the Athenian stone he sat on, yet plumbed and charted the depths of human understanding."

And because historians have found evidence of the deadly sins recurring throughout the history of humankind, they recognize them when they reappear in contemporary costumes. They see avarice not only in the bonused, stock-optioned executive who covets his or her largess; they see it as well in the idler who has considered himself "right" to some of that largess.

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her largess; they see it as well in the idler who has considered himself "right" to some of that largess.

One might understand if historians get cynical, seeing the crabgrass of human frailty crop up as it does in all economic and political landscapes.
But historians interestingly are seldom cynics. Presumably, that’s because they see the remarkable resourcefulness of the people they study, as well as their shortcomings. They know that since our pressing problems didn’t originate yesterday, they can’t be solved by tomorrow. But historians persist.

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If the lessons of history have little value in providing short-term solutions to the pressing problems of our day, they have at least the value of discouraging actions that address only symptoms.

I was introduced to the great Justice Holmes early, and shared the excitement he felt as he left Harvard to join the Union Army, saying, “Life is action and passion; therefore it is required of a man that he should share the passion and action of his time at peril of being judged not to have lived.”

Now I read Holmes through that delightful branch of history called biography—and I am taken by the fact that almost all the “character and passion” of his distinguished career, he retired from the Supreme Court to read the classics in the original.

I’m reminded of an inscription carved above the fireplace mantel in a favorite library, “What old story shall we read tonight, where piled from floor to ceiling, row on row, all the good that’s left us from time’s crushing flight, awaits our reading in the firelight’s glow?”

I guess that what I’m saying is that the study of history has, at least for me, moved (if you will) from social sciences to the humanities; its use has moved from practical to near-spiritual. I suspect it has for some of you too. I don’t think we need apologize for that; it enables our common interest.

It’s unreasonable to expect the young to understand that social issues are ever dangerous. They might pass up the action and passion of their time if they fully understood the companionship and comfort that the study of history can afford. And yet, in teaching of it, it can’t be wrong to convey to your students some sense of the spiritual value of history for those actions removed from action and passion.

So lure them in, if you must, on the grounds that the lessons of history have social—even occupational—utility. Call History a Social Science if need be. But please don’t suppress the fact that exposure to the study of history can come to have, for people like me, satisfactions long obscured by the smoke of battle and the ground fog of worldly preoccupation.

I urge you to take increasing pride in your work; to let the world know that you love what you do; to convey to the young something of what the study of history can mean to them, not just as doers but as humans trying to understand their humanity.

Above all, be patient. Any self-respecting historian knows that fifty years is nothing, hardly worth taking note of. Your real satisfaction—your monument—like Shakespeare’s “gentle verse,” lies in your record of deeds and words and human aspirations, “Which eyes not yet created shall o’er read.”

**This Constitution**

PROJECT ’87, the joint effort of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association for the Bicentennial of the Constitution, began the publication of its magazine, *this Constitution*, as a quarterly in 1984. A grant received from the National Endowment for the Humanities supports its publication and distribution to planners of bicentennial programs.

*This Constitution* serves as a bridge between scholars and the teachers and planners who will be responsible for Bicentennial programs. It is sent, at no charge, to state humanities councils; local, state, and federal government agencies; libraries and museums; historical societies; professional, educational, and public affairs organizations; foundations; and national and local media. The National Council for the Social Studies, through the Council for the Social Studies Teachers, will be responsible for Bicentennial programs. It is sent, at no charge, to state humanities councils; local, state, and federal government agencies; libraries and museums; historical societies; professional, educational, and public affairs organizations; foundations; and national and local media. The National Council for the Social Studies, through the Council for the Social Studies Teachers, will be responsible for Bicentennial programs.

*This Constitution* was arranged with Project ’87 to send this Constitution to its membership of 14,000 professional, educational, and public affairs organizations; foundations; and national and local media. The National Council for the Social Studies, through the Council for the Social Studies Teachers, will be responsible for Bicentennial programs.

*This Constitution* is divided into sections, an honorarium will be paid.

The articles in the magazine provide information, background, and a point of view which might serve as a basis for discussion. Scholars of the Constitution who are interested in submitting articles to the magazine should send a brief description of the intended article to Cynthia Harrison, Project ’87, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Submissions should address a significant constitutional issue (broadly defined). If accepted by the editorial board for publication, an honorarium will be paid.

Individual subscriptions are available for $10 per year. All subscriptions must be prepaid.

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**National Council on Public History Establishes Secretariat**

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL on Public History has established its first executive secretariat at West Virginia University under the direction of Barbara J. Howe, assistant professor of history at WVU and executive secretary of the NCPh for 1984-85.

NCPh established the secretariat to coordinate membership services, provide support services for committees and NCPh conferences, publish the NCPh Newsletter, offer services to those teaching public history, handle the finances of the organization. During the coming year, NCPh will initiate a survey of public historians in the country, which will lead to a directory published by the organization, and a survey of public history programs around the United States and Canada. For those teaching public history, NCPh offers a free, laphlus exchange and “History Goes Public,” a slide-tape show ($100 purchase, $35 rental fee).

The National Council was incorporated in 1986 to encourage a broader interest in professional history and to bring together those people, institutions, agencies, businesses, and academic programs associated with public history.
The Fictionalization of History in Creek Mary's Blood

Ward Churchill

Why is it generally acceptable for a historian to alter and, at times, actually reverse the facts of American Indian history, while it is unacceptable to depart from even the spirit of the popular understanding of Euro-American historical sequence?

In recent years, a number of books have been released in the United States which purport to provide the public with "the inside track" on various aspects of American Indian reality. Particularly among this best-selling genre have been the seemingly unending series on Yaqi spirituality penned by Carlos Castaneda, the so-called "Memoirs of Chief Red Fox," the collected works of Gregory Manookian (aka: Jamake Highwater), sensationalist peaks at the "inner vision," the Cheyenne by Hyemeyohsts Storm and—perhaps most offensively—Ruth Beebe Kill's Hanta Yo.

Although each of these efforts was oft and loudly proclaimed as holding an absolute integrity relative to its subject matter, it has ultimately proven relatively easy to debunk them in fact, if not in the public consciousness. In the end, each of the authors has stood exposed as a charlatan and sham and their work discredited as a hopeless travesty. Further, with the temporary exception of Castaneda, so contents of serious scholarship (as opposed to popular endeavor) were selectable in any of these cases.

Dee Brown, in Creek Mary's Blood, refrains from making personal claims as to the validity and authenticity of the story portrayed in his novel. After all, as is proudly emblazoned upon the book's cover, he is also author of Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee (1970). Since release of that effort, he has been proclaimed as a historian of merit, particularly in matters concerning Indian/white relations. There is a certain reputation to be traded upon here, a reputation which greatly supplants the need for public posturing and shrill assertions of legitimacy. Such are the facts of life and publishing.

Yet, at the weight of Brown's credibly forthright and unflinching what is the historical accuracy of the story woven as Creek Mary's Blood, a story popularly acclaimed on its jacket as "Historical Fiction at its best" and "A dramatic record of the Indian's proud strength and survival" which "vividly relieves Native American history"! After all, Dee Brown, opines, "real people, places, and events. The merits of his effort, in its accuracy and authenticity, should thus be immediately accessible.

Let us consider the centerpiece and title character of the book. Creek Mary was a real woman with a real history, a factor which one assumes is intended to lend "instant credibility" to the historical accuracy of the novel. Brown could, of course, have chosen to create a wholly fictional character as a vehicle to describe the flow of historical events, one constructed of a blend of historical personalities and the pure needs of a fictional narrative rather than purport to convey the essence or spirit of a real human being. But he did not.

The author commences his tale by describing his heroine as "beloved woman" of the Creek nation. Creek Mary acted as a militant advocate of Creek sovereignty and land rights. Her husband, John Musgrove, was a Danish trader. The man went mad as a result of this rejection and was eventually lost to the swamps of Georgia, which he had entered in pursuit of his lost love. Perversely, given this sequence of events, Mary Brown was, after winning the coin embedded in a gorget at her throat. Equally unaccountably, she named her second son "Dane" in memory of her suicidal suitor.

Brown goes on to explain that Mary's first-born son, Opolthe, was the product of her first marriage, a union with an English trader named John Kingsley. She eventually takes her child and leaves both Kingsley and his trading post in the dead of night. This drama was supposedly played out shortly after Savannah venture, a situation in which Brown has it that Mary acted as a militant advocate of Creek sovereignty and land rights. Her husband, John Musgrove, was a Danish trader. The man went mad as a result of this rejection and was eventually lost to the swamps of Georgia, which he had entered in pursuit of his lost love. Perversely, given this sequence of events, Mary Brown was, after winning the coin embedded in a gorget at her throat. Equally unaccountably, she named her second son "Dane" in memory of her suicidal suitor.

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The real Creek Mary's first husband was John Musgrove, killed by British military commanders in the Carolinas during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The couple did, in fact, operate a trading post on Georgia's Yamcar Bluff. However, upon the birth of their first child (Opolthe, by Brown's account), the couple abandoned this enterprise and relocated to the South Carolinians to live near Colonel Musgrove.

After the death of her first husband—she never left him—Creek Mary was married briefly to a second Englishman, Jacob Matthews. What became of him is uncertain, but in 1769 she married the Reverend Edward Bosworth, a minister of the Church of England and chaplain to General Thomas Lord Cornwallis. Bosworth, a minister of the Church of England and chaplain to General Thomas Lord Cornwallis. Bosworth, a minister of the Church of England and chaplain to General Thomas Lord Cornwallis. The latter group's military function was the expoprtation of Creek lands in Georgia, in the name of the Crown of England. This was Mary's third and final marriage; all were interracial.

Ultimately, it was Bosworth who was instrumental in persuading the Creeks to cede portions of their territory during Oglethorpe's tenure. However, he attempted to arrange such transfer of real estate to himself rather than to the Crown. William Stephens, president of the Georgia Trustees, naturally resisted such private endeavors, and it was in this context that the famed march on Savannah occurred. The gambit was for Mary Matthews-Bosworth to use her position within Creek society to interpose her tribe's poi-
ple militarily between her husband's private and the Crown's official and competing claims to the same Creek ground.

The whole affair fell through when Creek warrior leaders realized the dubious nature of events, renounced Mary, and dispersed. Stephens post haste joined the opposing side and lived out his life usurping Creek land and the final days of the British government. This is not only a less pretty story than the one constructed by Brown, but is, in fact, diametrically opposed.

Creek Mary, as she emerges under Brown's handling, is a truly significant, if somewhat obscure, figure in Creek history. It was on an August day, 1795, that Benedict Arnold in U.S. history, yet transformed into something akin to her nation's George Washington. For anyone who wishes to assess the scale of each crystalline role reversal is "unimportant" much less true to the spirit of history, the implications of an Indian historian writing a fictional account in which Arnold plays out the role of a great patriot should speak for themselves. At best, any book offering such a rendering of history would be ignored. At worst, the offending writer would find his/her career maimed by public and scholarly reaction.

The question which is raised immediately by the incorporation of such clearly intended and blatant distortion is: In the recent works of the likes of Kenneth Wishon is why such a double standard exists. Why is it generally acceptable for a historian to alter and, at times, actually reverse the facts of American Indian history, while it is unacceptable to depart from even the spirit of the popular understanding of Euro-American historical sequences? The answer would seem much more closely associated with the propaganda potential inherent to the "literary license" aspects of writing historical fiction than with aesthetic questions of literary merit.

Be this as it may, such recasting of the known contours of Creek Mary's life are not necessarily the most offensive abuses in which Brown engages. There is also the matter of material not found in any chronicle of the period, but which is introduced as fact by Brown to define Creek Mary's character. Of course, such practice is well within the domain of fiction, historical or otherwise. But the question of the sort of character Brown selects to articulate his fabricated Creek patriot seems important, given Brown's reputation as "sympathetic to the Indian."

Consider that, in Brown's story, Creek Mary leaves John Kingsley in a fit of revulsion against the entire white race. She intends to rejoin the Creeks, resume her rightful role as a tribal political leader, and guide her people on the road of effective resistance to further European incursion—noble plans indeed. But what really happened?

Creek Mary, the child of nature who leaves her husband because of his disposition of the natural world, a woman born and raised in the wooded Creek homeland, becomes lost along the route of a journey she has made many times. This scenario is so implausible that one begins to cast about for the author's ulterior motive in introducing it. Such is not long in revealing itself.

In her forlorn state, Mary becomes easy prey and is captured by a Cherokee named Long Warrior. He promptly carries her off to his village for the purpose of indulging in his captor's "right." Mary, for her part, will have none of it, despite having moiled herself to be led to the veritable bedroll. She claws Long Warrior's face and he humbly desists.

Long Warrior becomes bored with this wineless sport and escorts his captive— with baby—back to the location of her capture. Presumably, she is free to resume her wayward journey back to her people. Far from jumping at the chance, Mary seizes the opportunity to feel the earth tremble and see the stars ignite in flaming splendor; she promptly seduces her would-be rapist. Upon completion of this physical liaison, Mary is (of course) so taken with the abilities of her lover that she applies for permanent status in the Cherokee nation: as wife for herself, as potential warrior for her son. It is from this second marriage, Brown tells us, the second son, Dan, was produced.

So what have we here? First, of course, we have a ranking female member and ostensible symbol of patriotism to the Creek people whose personal commitments are so weak and/or confused that she suborns herself and her son to a lifetime identity as Cherokee (a tribe over whom the Creeks lost no love during the period in question). And this immediately after having overthrown her marital commitments as a means—specifically—of returning to her people. Whatever we may reasonably expect in dedication or even loyalty in a figure proclaimed to be as central to major historical events as Brown's Creek Mary, this jumbled and neurotic display of self-identification is wide of the mark.

Some sort of motivation is in order through which the author can explain the behavioral spectacle displayed by her intriguing woman. This Brown provides. Mary, it seems, has been the victim of her lustful nature all along. By the time of her encounter with Long Warrior, it has already been revealed that she exhibited the casual habit of "bedding" the British General Oglethorpe in her younger days despite the fact that she felt no particular affection for him... and told her grandson that the great man was afflicted with bad teeth and a foul breath. And then there is the matter of a mysterious but clearly intimate relationship she carries on for years with the Creek war leader, Heneva.

We end up with a portrayal of an exotic beauty whose sexual wiles are sufficiently developed to lure otherwise crafty Europeans into thinking falsely about in the mold of Okefenokee while seeking the holy grail of her groin. We find a "natural woman" who is so inept in the woods that she must be "saved" by a rapist with whom she immediately engages in sexual teasing intended to bring about marriage. We discover a nymphomanic creature who, when all else fails, may be a dressing secrets of her body and their sexual prowess/physical charms, a truly "magnificent heroine" within the conventional Euro-American tradition of stereotyping Indian women as genetically encoded prostitutes.

Stripped of its halo of "sympathetic" trappings, Brown's narrative fulfills all the worst criteria of what has elsewhere been termed by Alison Bernstein as "the Pocahontas myth." In sum, it is representative of a categorical fusion of racism and sexism.

Although the specific formation of fabrications applied by Brown to Creek Mary as an individual and as a symbol seem entirely unwarranted—and, thus, avoidable—under any circumstances, he would seem to have condemned himself to a realm of much broader distortion from the outset. This observation is intended in a purely-structural sense as opposed to content, and, being structural, the problem was unavoidable within the scope of the project itself. Of course, this in itself leaves open the question of whether the project was worthy of being undertaken at all, but this possibility can be disregarded for the moment.

The methodology employed in the erection of the saga of Creek Mary's Blood was to seize upon a single individual and convert her into a medium through which to explain the sweep of historical events in a given era and geographic area. It may have been that the original intent of Dee
Brown was to write a short novel on "Find," the obscure person of Creek Mary, a subject not heretofore elaborated in a popular fiction. However, if this were originally the case, the scope of the work was altered dramatically.

Rather than deal specifically with the life and times of Mary Husgrove-Matthews-Bosomworth, a story which would seem to call for rather than passing interest in its own right, Brown decided instead to concern himself with the overall theme of Indian displacement in the Southeast. Hence, he was necessarily concerned with two subthemes; these he chose to represent through focus on two tribal groups. In essence, he concerned himself with the Creeks and the Cherokees as representative of native resistance by virtue of the march on Savannah (erroneously, in terms of Creek interests) and the Red Stick War (accurately enough). And he concerned himself with the Creeks as representative of removal by virtue of the nature of their juridical interactions with the Jackson administration and the intensity of their relocation experience (the Trail of Tears).

Such a schema might well have worked had the author also clung to the notion that he might relate the aggregate story through Creek Mary rather than retain her as an interesting narrative arc, a well-credentialed historian as the protagonist of a minority group by a significant contemporary historian is enough to line up a substantial segment of the modern book-buying market at the nation's cash registers. However, such a procedure immediately negated the potential of incorporating much, if any, reasonably accurate history into the book.

The need to have this single woman central to the recounting of the experiences of two distinctly different peoples during two rather well-documented periods goes far to explain why Brown went to such absurd lengths in altering Creek Mary's true story. In short order, she was cast as the heroine in shedding two marriages she actually had, entered into one she never had (voluntarily, with a man of a traditionally opposing people) and found the only actual marriage she was allowed to retain distorted beyond recognition; and exposed to the travails of war, which ran entirely counter to those she possessed in real life. Naturally, the history concomitant to her existence (the lack of it) suffers accordingly.

Assuming that temporal and chronological accuracy hold some legitimate importance and function within any history, be it fiction or not, consider the following. Creek Mary was born in 1700. The Cherokee Trail of Tears, which Brown has Mary accompany, occurred during the 1825-35 period (to use the most charitable possible dating). The author indicates that she was an elderly woman during this travail, but 1301 further, he indicates that she died in Oklahoma some while after the end of the Cherokee removal. By the most conservative estimate, she would have been 115, and more probably 140 at this point.

The solution Brown sought to this dilemma was to shroud his story in a deliberate haziness in its dating. But, perchance if some avid reader were to look up the dates of salient historical events such as the march on Savannah and the Trail of Tears, a hodgepodge of facts against simple arithmetic was contrived. Rather than cast Mary at her true age at the time of the Savannah episode, Brown in effect-altered her birthdate, made her a young woman of about twenty at that time rather than in her early fifties, as was really the case.

This strategy of temporal, tempering—"straight" practice for any historian—accomplished two major objectives. First, Brown to dabble about with the "color" aspects of his story. Second, depicting Mary as a young woman at the time of Savannah allowed Brown to have her live through all of the events in which he wished her to participate. The novel's contrived chronology would allow her to do what is claimed in her behalf and still die in Oklahoma at not more than 115 years of age. Hence, the impression conveyed in Brown's calculated distortion of temporal context is the superficial plausibility of a wildly improbable lifespan.

Once things have been arranged so that Mary can be located at the site or within the process of any major event in the Southeastern displacement process, it is a small matter for Brown to make her a central figure of great interest. Not only does the novel's Mary lead the march on Savannah, but she champions the cause of Tecumseh's confederacy among the southern tribes, is involved as a confidante of the leadership during the Red Stick War, is a leader in the circles of Cherokee resistance against Jackson's anti-indianism, and provides a traditionalist anchor to the people's flagging spirits along the trek to Oklahoma.

Now, in a sense, this may in itself seem a solid tribute to American Indian womanhood. Such, however, is not the American Indian women are perfectly worthy of tribute without resort to contrived circumstances; the widespread telling of their true accomplishments is long overdue.

In the first place, American Indian women are perfectly worthy of tribute without resort to contrived circumstances; the widespread telling of their true accomplishments is long overdue. On the other hand, one must remember the nature of the character Brown created as Creek Mary: an inept buffoon whose primary motivation seems to be to satisfy the weakness of her leash.

Real people, after all, fulfilled the roles attributed to Creek Mary by Dee Brown. Each has her, or his own story, relative importance within tribal history and tradition (both past and present), and, most importantly, a message to bring home. All of this has been supplanted by Brown's story of Creek Mary: "princess" in his "splendid, beautiful, heartbreaking story." The message is entirely Brown's.

And such a message it is. With the garb of sympathy removed, it comes down to this: that such a woman as the author describes could become the guiding force within not one but two major native societies, during what were perhaps the most important moments of their respective histories bespeaks much as to the nature of the Indians' downfall. Creek Mary was not a successful political leader; she fails to win at politics throughout the book (perhaps because she must switch sides every five pages in keeping with the demands of Brown's script). Nor is she a military leader. Her single foray into the field resulted in her warriors going home without her. Nor is it indicated anywhere in the book that she is a spiritual leader. Indeed, she is incapable even of fundamental human loyalty in many respects. With her in the proverbial driver's seat, events simply seem to go according to how stories are doomed to fail before they begin. Thus, "they brought it on themselves" through faulty judgment, if nothing else.

Truly (according to the book's jacket), the "vast epic scope" of Creek Mary's Blood "tells us much that we have not heard before." In no small part, this must be because so much of what we have heard in this connection is simply untrue. But, who is to believe this? Certainly not a general reading public conditioned to accept in view of history in such pulpish packages. Certainly not major reviewers whose "raves" have been quoted throughout this critique. Certainly not the high school pop history teachers who have already begun to seize upon this book as required reading in their classes. Nor will the students to whom it is assigned.

Ignorance can be overcome through education, or at least the provision of accurate information. Combating false "knowledge" is another matter entirely. This seems particularly true when the basis for such belief is combed through by the "matchable style" and "memorable power" of such a highly visible and well-credentialed historian as Dee Brown.

One must, in battling such intellectual virus, all but inevitably be drawn into meaningless debates about the "author's ultimate intention" to "the permissible degree of artistic latitude involved," and hedges such as "the man's right to his opinion." Thus, the overlooking
of ignorance becomes a polemical stubble over generally irrelevant abstract preoccupations. Such is the academic condition of life and letters.

It is time to cut through the twaddle. Dee Brown has distorted the historical facts. But his is not a "victimless crime." The people historically misrepresented through the catapulating of his apparition of Creek Mary into the limelight of popular historical "knowledge" deserve far better than this. Their descendants who, if anyone, have a right to see the truth of the events at issue and of their very heritage known, deserve better than consignment to yet another stereotyped oblivion in the public consciousness.

Nor is this the end of it. A country as permeated by the crippling twist edness of racism and sexism as the United States can ill afford another generation in whom the same attitudes have been inculcated, no matter how "liberal" the form.

A country as permeated by the crippling twist edness of racism and sexism as the United States can ill afford another generation in whom the same attitudes have been inculcated, no matter how "liberal" the form. What is needed now in America is an accurate understanding of humanity. Historical legitimacy can go far towards accommodating this need. Hence, the nation as a whole may be said to have suffered as a result of Brown's excursus into the sublime, although—as masochistically—it may delight in the nature of its pain.

Finally, it may be said that history has suffered as a result of this charade—history, and all those who are concerned with it.

For his strange and self indulgent amalgamation of fact and fantasy we owe Dee Brown no vote of either confidence or gratitude. His apparent mercenary trading upon past scholarly lustre as a means to launch this travesty should earn him little other than academic scorn and royalties. But he should not be dismissed lightly as a "has been" or "hack" historian. The very fact that he possessed such stature within the realm of historiography is disturbing. There is, I'm afraid, a lesson in that for all of us.

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CUNY Found Guilty of Discrimination Against Women

In 1973, LELLA Melani and twenty-two other faculty sued the City University of New York for discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. After almost eleven years of litigation, this case has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The complaint charged that CUNY was violating the equal salary standards for women. It also claimed that women were appointed initially at lower levels than men, discriminated against in tenure and promotion decisions, treated unfairly in maternity practices, burdened with heavier teaching schedules, assigned worse time slots than males, given more graduate governance, victimized by inequitable pension plans, and suffered reprisals when they testified publicly about university discrimination.

The suit filed was for damages from December 20, 1970 onward and represented currently and formerly employed women and women denied employment in instructional staff lines. The suit went to trial in June 1980 on the issue of unfair salary differentials. The university rejected the plaintiffs' claim of salary discrimination. However, Mark R. Kilgilingworth, an economist from Rutgers University, analyzed data and found a salary inequity averaging $1,750 in favor of male faculty. CUNY's lawyers argued that because CUNY is a unionized institution, salaries are determined by contractual agreement. A university spokesperson asserted that educational institutions cannot be judged by the same criteria as other institutions.

The judgment in favor of the plaintiffs established a fund of $7,500,000 to compensate those female employees in categories named in the suit. Claims will be evaluated and a sum allocated to each woman. Announcements in the New York Times and The Chronicle of Higher Education in October 1984 provided information for potential claimants. More information can be obtained from Waldek, Wladman, Elias and Engelhard, PC, 110 Broadway, New York, New York 10036.

Review of Terminal Degrees: The Job Crisis in Higher Education

The following is a brief review of Emily K. Abel's Terminal Degrees: The Job Crisis in Higher Education (New York: Praeger, 1984, 253 pp.).

Kathryn Kahn Sclar

While current folklore about the academic job market expects conditions to improve in the 1990s, Emily Abel in her thorough and thoughtful book points instead to the gloomier prediction of Princeton President William G. Bowen, in Graduate Education in the Arts and Sciences: Prospects for the Future (1981), that anticipates that between 1980 and 1995 there will be one job opening for every 4.5 Ph.D.s awarded. Some fields, such as biology, will be affected only slightly by this disparity between supply and demand, but others, such as history, will experience enduring and profound effects.

Written by a historian who has embarked on a new career in public health, and relying heavily on interviews with forty people directly affected by the job crisis (many of whom were historians), Terminal Degrees should be required reading for all historians who are training graduate students today. Certainly those who fear the effects of the crisis on their own lives will be attracted to the book, since it offers an informed and empathetic portrayal of the alternatives. After stating the employment problem and its causes with merciful brevity in an "Introduction," the author analyzes the major consequences of the crisis, which are reflected in the chapter titles—"Out of Work," "Entrances and Exits," "The Market for Placework," "Official Solutions," "Goverment Jobs," "Changing Careers," and "Fighting Back." Terminal Degrees will interest women scholars because it systematically analyzes the disproportionate impact of the job crisis on women, devoting most of its final chapter to a discussion of sex discrimination suits. Similarly, it explores and encourages unionization among part-time academic workers.

Whatever the outcome of the current crisis, historians of the future can rely on Abel's fine book as a guide to the facts and figures about the academic job crisis of the 1980s. More importantly, perhaps, it will broadcast the voices of those whose lives were changed by the diminished opportunities for academic employment, such as one who declared, "I am a historian... it's going to take some wrenching to make the change."

Editor's Note: For further discussion of this issue, see Kathleen Neils Conzen and Irene D. Neu, "The State of the Job Crisis in the Historical Profession" (OAH Newsletter, 12:1: 10-13).

New Program

The DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY at North Carolina State University has inaugurated a new Program, The Department of History, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27695.
In Defense of American History

It is a tribute to the importance of social history — and its connection with the student radicalism of the 1960s — that it has not only endured, but flourished in unforeseen ways. This continues.

Michael H. Ebner

UNDOING THE LEGACY of student radicalism, circa the 1960s, has become a fashionable trend in the mid-1980s. Writing in Humanities (April 1984), the bi-monthly Newspaper of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Nathan Glazer adds his twist in an essay titled "The Aftermath of the Student Revolt." He claims:

Perhaps the greatest and lastest-lasting effect of the student revolt may be in the composition of faculties. A generation of graduate students (those studying between the middle 1960s and the early 1970s) was deeply affected by the student revolt, particularly those in the social sciences and in those disciplines that make less use of quantitative methods. In certain fields, it was hard to find junior faculty from the middle 1970s who had not participated in or been marked by the student revolt, and thus there were fears that a radical point of view would become dominant in the teaching of some disciplines. Caucuses of radical students and young faculty were organized in academic associations, new journals were launched, and there were struggles over elections to offices.

Glazer then falsely concludes: "The disciplines most affected were not much improved by this swing of the younger members to the left." To anyone conversant with the literature of American history, and the influence of the 1960s upon it, his thesis is ill-founded.

What is most exciting in the teaching and writing about the American past stems from seeds sown nearly two decades ago.

What is most exciting in the teaching and writing about the American past stems from seeds sown nearly two decades ago. Nowhere is this better appreciated than in the subfield widely labeled as the "new" social history, with its increased emphasis on social and spatial structure as well as ethnicity, gender, race, and class. (Surely, some very good social history was being published prior to this time, including Oscar Handlin's book on Boston's nineteenth-century Irish, Constance McLaughlin Green's on Holyoke, Massachusetts in the Industrial Revolution, James C. Malin's on the grasslands of Kansas, and Merle Curti's on Wisconsin's Trempealeau County.) David Eckett Fischer appraised the progress in social history, from the vantage point of 1980, with hearty enthusiasm: "Its range and breadth promise to make it a major synthesizing discipline — maybe the synthesizing discipline in social science."

To be sure, the legacy of the 1960s, in all of its manifestations, deserves careful scrutiny and criticism. Actually, this process is much underway, with its origins extending back into the late 1960s. Historians leading the way in the "new social history include Stephen Coode, Irwin Unger, David Herbert Donald, Alvin S. Schwartz, Oscar Handlin, Ronald O'Neill, Peter Cleacox, Milton Cantor, and most recently Allen J. Matusow.

As for Glazer, he leaves himself open to the possibility of applying an ideological eraser. One wonders whether his state of mind reflects a variation of the phenomenon that Marlan J. Morton studied in The Terrors of Ideological Politics, "Liberal Historians in a Conservative Mood" (1972) in assessing the effects of ideology on scholarship during the 1950s. And should Glazer claim, by way of deflecting this criticism, that I am reading too much too soon to generalization, he should have been more careful to include the appropriate qualifying disclaimer exempting Clio, or at least some of the American parcels in its realm.

All who have studied The Past Before Us: Contemporary Historical Writing in the United States (1980), edited by Michael Kammen—the most up-to-date analysis of the American literature written by professional historians—cannot escape being aware of social history's contemporary role. When Charles S. Maier surveyed the historiography of America's international relations, he titled the essay "Marking Time." His lament is that the "promising" students were attracted during the 1970s by the "excitement" of social history. To Robert Darnton, who viewed intellectual history as better by "malaise," historians occasionally appear "imperialistic" as their influence spreads into other subfields. Notably, at a Wispread Conference of Intellectual historians held in 1977, Laurence Veysey singled out social historians for contributing to "a quiet but definite upgrading of standards of rigor in historical argument."

But textbooks for the college-level survey courses provide the best support for my contention. Generally speaking, they are better than ever as a direct result of the "new" social history. Previously, the textbook was a preserve for narrative political history, or what Thomas Cohen, writing in 1964, labeled the "presidential synthesis." Much more recently, clearly influenced by the legacy of the 1960s, this has changed.

Accomplished scholars of varied political declensions have written textbooks that incorporate the insights of social history. The list of authors is impressive. Bernard Bailyn, Robert A. Divine, John A. Garraty, Robert Kelley, William E. Leuchtenburg, Arthur S. Link, Mary Beth Norton, Stephen Thornton, George Brown Tindall. The keen competition between publishers—Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Harlan Davidson, Harper & Row, O.C. Heath, Houghton Mifflin, Little, Brown, W.H. Norton, Oxford, Prentice-Hall, Scott Foreman—of the American survey textbook has intensified, one surmises, because of their obvious desire (a result of the marketplace) to incorporate social history into the most recent edition. An enterprising publisher has even brought together (no doubt for the sake of learning as well as profit) so unlikely a pair as Forrest McDonald, an avowed conservative, and Eugene Genovese, known to be associated with the Marxist perspective.

The foregoing observations about the influence of social history, however, are not meant to convey the impression of a seamless web that has survived the 1960s. Rather, the very vitality of social history has spawned varying perspectives. Peter N. Stearns, assessing "Trends in Social History" in Time on the Cross. There Before Us, aptly captures what has come to be regarded at once as its strength as well as weakness: "Its sometimes inchoate groping for basic approach and its concomitant openness to new subject matter and methodological linkages keep the field exciting and fertile."

Several examples reflect this circumstance. Laurence Stone has prompted an important and sometimes raging controversy about the question of narrative versus structuralism. Important by-products of this debate are the provocative exchanges between Robert W. Fogel and Geoffrey K. Elton, published as Which Road to the Past? Two Views of History (Yale University Press, 1983) and the intelligent championship of QUASHER (quantitative social scientific history) by Lawrence Stone. Witness the multitudinous exchanges about the severity of African-American slavery stemming from Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman's Time on the Cross. There also has been a pointed exchange of opinions between Eugene Genovese and Herbert G. Gutman resulting from the latter's study of the black family. Noteworthy is the continuing, many-isolated debate about antebellum social structure stimulated by the prolific research of Edward Pessen. Disagreement persists among students of the American city as to the dominance of class, ethnicity, or race, a matter most recently revisited in two important books, one by Olivier Zunz about Detroit...
The National Park Service and the New Deal

Verno Chatelain

A HOT AND steamy Washington afternoon greeted me as I set out on foot for the old Interior Department building on F Street to begin my career as the first Chief Historian of the National Park Service in September 1931. I had just completed in my decrepit Essex car a punishing four-day trip from Nebraskas, in uncertain weather and over roads hardly comparable to the modern turnpikes or interstates. Completely exhausted after arriving in Georgetown early that morning, I had sought refuge in the National Hotel, which I recalled as the one-time abode of Henry Clay and other notables of early American history.

I had little time to feel tired or sorry for myself, for from the moment of arrival at Service headquarters I found myself caught up in the intense atmosphere and hectic pace of the place. Everybody in the little office (there were scarcely fifteen people in all—administrators, secretaries, and clerks) greeted me cordially enough, but it was clear that there were many problems and much work demanding the attention of all present. My own enthusiasm mounted as the one-time abode of Henry Clay and other notables of early American history.

The director had let it be known that he wanted me immediately to visit the Service's prehistoric Indian monuments in the Southwest and Mesa Verde National Park, as well as Yellowstone, Yosemite, the Grand Canyon, and Glacier—just to get the "feel of things." I often traveled to Jamestown, Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Wakefield. One of my memorable early experiences was the pageant at Yorktown on October 19, 1931, reenacting the surrender of the British forces under Cornwallis. The presence of President Herbert Hoover, his cabinet, and the governors of the thirteen original states gave me great satisfaction, as did a personal encounter there with that grand old warrior, General John J. Pershing. The occasion provided an excellent example of how vital and significant the Service's historic sites program might become with professional development.

My pride in my new position grew steadily as I realized how much dependence was being placed on my initiative and judgment. Little by little, I began to feel like a veteran—despite my knowing that there was yet much to learn about dealing with Park Service operations and the public generally.

As a civil servant in the second half of the Hoover administration, I found that the federal government was already...
inaugurating programs and creating jobs to counter the Great Depression. This growth movement fitted nicely the mood of Horace Albright, a brilliant and imaginative administrator who seized every opportunity to increase the scope of Service operations. This was especially true in the eastern part of the nation where the bureau heretofore had been little involved. Albright talked to me early about the possibility of acquiring from the War and Agriculture departments the Federal military parks, the Spanish forts in Florida, the Statue of Liberty, and prehistoric Indian sites held by the Forest Service.

The prospect of these acquisitions and the opportunity they would afford the chief historian to bring about a great national program for the protection and interpretation of historic sites greatly appealed to me even though planning for such increased responsibilities heightened the pressures and strain already felt. Here was the challenge of traveling, in fields hardly before traversed, of being a creative force, of a personal and unique contribution without precedent. Although the New Deal is associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt, for me it began the moment I entered federal service in 1934.

My position as the sole historian in the Service's Washington office during those first months was not just lonely but I often despaired one hundred percent of my effort if I were not to disappear in ignominy. Hundreds of multifaceted questions began coming my way from my first day on the job. What to do with Jamestown. Should it be another wholesale "restoration" like Williamsburg, or something else? How should we present a Wakefield, Washington's reconstructed birth house, recently inherited by the Service with the site? We had the birthplace property, but there was still doubt about the accuracy of the reconstruction; there was a "fly in the cake."

As for the other historians—where should they be appointed, and according to what standards? I was aware early that well-trained academic historians do not necessarily make the best Service historians. The Service people must have the personal attributes that enable them to meet park visitors and enjoy that contact. Furthermore, rather than specializing only academically in a period or topic, they must sometimes travel far afield, acquainting themselves with the patterns and implements of everyday life in times past so as to interpret them effectively to the less-informed public. Where does one find and how does one select that rare breed, the park historian?

Because many places were being proposed for inclusion in the National Park System, I had to be concerned as well with standards for their selection, so that politics would not be entirely controlling. What would make a place like the proposed Morristown National Historical Park in New Jersey a "must"—as it turned out to be? Preliminary negotiations for such desired properties, obtaining administrative approval, drafting the necessary legislation, and lobbying for the measures in Congress, all required hours of planning and personal contacts.

It was thus that I spent much time in preliminaries before those eventful years of the New Deal program. The historical program of the National Park Service reached its climax and breakthrough.

Of comparable impact on the Service in 1933 was the first of the "alphabet" emergency relief measures designed to create public jobs for some of the thousands out of work.

FDR's Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933 (effective two months later) was the turning point in the history of the still youthful Park Service, from the standpoint of both its historical program and its stature as a federal bureau.

In connection with many of these programs, beginning with the CCC, the Service expanded its rolls to supervise and carry out its increased function in the history of the park. It was the ultimate in the "historical technician." For the first time, the Office of the Solicitor's historical program was the chief historian's charge. The new positions established was that of "historical technician." For the first time, the Chief Historian was able to appoint a historian to write the official and authoritative history of all national parks. The Service's increased administrative staff and its active program in both newly acquired and previously established historical parks around the country.

In brief, it was believed that the historical administrative machinery and personnel in operation at the end of 1933 ought for the most part to be made permanent, if that could be done; and such a step, to be accomplished, would demand the type of action which only the Congress could bring about, just as had been the case in the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park.

What was called for, therefore, was the enactment of a historic sites act, centering initiative in the National Park Service, as well as setting up a permanent branch of historic sites and buildings, and providing for the systematic classification, preservation, and use of historic places of every category and rank.

The time was ripe for the drafting and enactment of such a law, and agreement could be reached on its various provisions. But it is not surprising, considering the great diversity of places and people involved, that there would be much discussion concerning what ought to be the course of action, and by whom the leadership role should be undertaken. This situation tended naturally to promote confusion and result in delays.

What emerged was the draft of a proposed bill originating from the offices of the Chief Park Historian and the chief of the agency's legal services, George Mosby, in consultation with Rufus Poole of the Solicitor's Office, Department of the Interior. This draft came, it may be added, after a prolonged waiting period during which the Solicitor's Office commissioned a young lawyer from outside the Department, J. Thomas Schneider, to make an independent study of European preservation methods. Schneider was sent overseas for this study; he eventually made a report and was consulted by Poole in connection with the proposed sites draft.

The draft of the legislation proposed for the historical program of the National Park Service reached Congress early in the year 1935. The bill, known as S. 2024, was sponsored and introduced by the Senator from Virginia, Harry F. Byrd, in the House it was a member of Congress from Texas, James H. Tait, who placed the bill "in the hopper" as H.R. 6670. Hearings were held before the committee on Public Lands and Surveys. It was before the
committee in the House, however, that Secretary Ickes appeared, and, also, the Chief Historian of the Park Service. There was little opposition, and the proposed sites measure quickly passed both houses of Congress, and on August 21, 1935 was signed into law by President Roosevelt. An accompanying measure providing for a National Trust board and fund had already become law on July 10.

Thus it was that a goal set years earlier by Director Horace M. Albright and myself, in our first meeting together in Omaha, Nebraska had become reality -- the creation under service leadership of a national program for the appropriate preservation, development, and public use of the nation's great historic places.

Verne Chatelain was first Chief Historian of the National Park Service and is a recipient of the Distinguished Citizenship Award from Maryland. He is the author of "The Expansion of the National Park Service" (OAH Newsletter, November 1984).

PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS CURRENTLY IN THE MIDST OF A MAJOR REORIENTATION. HISTORIANS HAVE A UNIQUE AND IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN THIS PROCESS. THE NEW POLICIES EMERGING FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, THE CONGRESS, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, AND THE VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS RELY HEAVILY ON INTERPRETATIONS OF HISTORICAL TRENDS IN CRIME AND CRIME POLICY. OFTEN, THIS VIEW OF HISTORY IS SIMPLISTIC RATHER THAN EXPLICIT. IN OTHER CASES, REFERENCES ARE MADE TO THE PAST BUT WITHOUT ANY SUPPORTING EVIDENCE. AND IN A FEW INSTANCES WHERE SEEMINGLY IMPRESSIVE RESEARCH IS OFFERED TO JUSTIFY A NEW POLICY, THE RESEARCH IS SERIOUSLY FLAWED.

One important example illustrates the last phenomenon. Arguably the single most controversial piece of criminal justice research in the past decade is Isaac Ehrlich's study purporting to demonstrate the deterrent effect of capital punishment. The U.S. Supreme Court cited this article in a 1976 decision upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty. Although Ehrlich is a trained economist, his article is, for all practical purposes, an exercise in quantitative history (or historical sociology, if you prefer). The article stimulated a growing body of research--some of it challenging Ehrlich's conclusions and methodology--and continues to occupy a central place in crime policy debates. (Isaac Ehrlich, "The Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment: A Question of Life and Death," American Economic Review, 65: 397-417.)

Policy analysis is dominated by social scientists with little if any historical perspective. Nonetheless, they frequently employ historical judgments in their policy recommendations. Historians have an important role to play in subjecting these judgments to rigorous scrutiny, to contribute to public debate in the making of crime policy, and--where appropriate--to challenge policies based on erroneous interpretations of history.

PUBLIC POLICY ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS VEEING SHARPLY IN A MORE CONSERVATIVE DIRECTION. THE TWO CONSIDERATIONS THAT DOMINATED POLICY-MAKING TWENTY YEARS AGO--REHABILITATING OFFENDERS IN COMMUNITY-BASED SETTINGS AND RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS--HAVE FALLEN OUT OF FAVOR. THEY HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY NEW CONSIDERATIONS: THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN THE HAND OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES AND THE NECESSITY FOR TOUGHER PENALTIES FOR VICTIMIZED OFFENDERS.

An interpretation of recent American history underpins the new thinking. It holds that the country is besieged by a continuing wave of violent crime, and that the increase in crime was encouraged (or at least not prevented) by the misguided policies of the 1960s (James Q. Wilson, Thinking About Crime [New York: Basic Books, 1975, 1983]). This general view comes in a number of different varieties, some far cruder and less sophisticated than others. As the decade of the 1960s recedes further into the past, it is appropriate to place it in its proper historical context.

The prevailing view holds that the great increase in crime was due to faulty social policies. Yet, criminologists have suggested a number of alternative hypotheses, all of which merit historical investigation. Demography is a widely accepted explanation. The increase in the number of people in the crime-prone age group of fourteen to twenty-four may have accounted for half of the total crime increase. A number of other important developments are associated with this baby-boom cohort: the emergence of a youth "counter-culture" with a preference for illegal drug use; protest against the Vietnam War; and a resultant loss of respect for authority; changes within the authority structure of the American family; and economic trends that

Historical and comparative data provide a valuable perspective on the crime decade. First, the upsurge in crime followed a period of general stability in crime rates. Murder rates, in fact, had been dropping significantly since the late 1930s. Second, there is little evidence that all industrial societies (including all varieties of capitalism, mixed, and socialist economic systems, but with one important exception of Japan) experienced similar reversals in long-term crime trends following World War II (Ted Robert Gurr, et. al., The Politics of Crime and Conflict: A Comparative History of Four Cities [Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1977]). On Japan, see David H. Bayley, Forces of Order [Berkeley: University of California Press, 19761, chap. 1).

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produced prosperity for most Americans in the 1960s, but left high rates of teenage unemployment, particularly for blacks. Economic historians could make a major contribution by exploring the hypothesis that the "underclass" has emerged in American society (Ken Auletta, The Underclass [New York: Random House, 1982]).

In one of the most provocative pieces on recent criminal justice, Charles Silberman attributes much of the increase in violent crime to changing race relations. *Criminal Violence/Criminal Justice* (New York: Landon House, 1978) imaginatively explores black history and suggests that the collapse of the traditional racist constraints on blacks unleashed a flood of anger. Violent crime was but one manifestation of this anger. Silberman points out that criminologists have tiptoped gingerly around the subject of black crime out of fear of being labeled racist. His attempt to interject the subject into public debate, however, was stillborn; there has been virtually no serious response from scholars in the fields of crime, economics, or black studies, or history to the "Silberman thesis." Yet, it is doubtful that we will fully understand contemporary crime without following Silberman's lead and exploring the nature of changing race relations and its impact on crime.

The crime policies of the 1960s undoubtedly had some impact on criminal activity. But there is good reason to doubt that they were the primary causal factor in its increase, as James Q. Wilson and others argue. One can suggest the alternative hypotheses that these policies were themselves effects rather than causes, that many of them remained little more than ideas and never achieved any significance. Yet there is also evidence that they were used in name only but undermined in actual practice either by general bureaucratic inertia or administrative hostility (C. Larry Priess, Feedback on Trial [New York: Basic Books, 1983]). On this subject, James Q. Wilson speaks with two voices. One inds the liberal crime policies while the other argues persuasively that criminal behavior is determined by deeply rooted cultural patterns that are highly resistant to government policies.

The Politics of Criminal Justice

Several scholars have argued that the issue of crime was never as central an American political issue as it was in the 1960s (Samuel Walker, *Popular Justice*: A History of American Criminal Justice [New York: Oxford University Press, 1980], chap. 9; Stuart Scheingold, *The Politics of Law and Order* [New York: Longman, 1964]). While there have been several studies of the brief and unhappy history of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), many other aspects of the politics of criminal justice merit historical attention.

LEAA was unique in several respects. Not only was federal assistance very late in coming to criminal justice—compared with other aspects of American life, but this case was one of the race (and perhaps the only) instances where a program of this magnitude failed. Project LEAA, which promised millions of dollars actually went out of business. The idea that LEAA "failed" is now commonplace, but there are important aspects of this story that deserve the attention of historians. The opposition to direct federal intervention, from the Progressive Era to the 1960s, needs detailed investigation. For example, what were the sources of this opposition? During this fifty-year period there was some indirect federal assistance to criminal justice. Most of it fell under the rubric of juvenile delinquency and was channeled through agencies outside the justice department. This pre-history is perhaps unusually rich. It still tells a great deal about the bureaucratic infrastructure that was in place when the massive LEAA funds became available. More intriguing is the "wine" of the block grant program by the end of the 1970s. Why did the recipients of this federal largesse not lobby to sustain the flow of financial assistance?

The steady accumulation of survey data from private and government agencies on public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice offers increasingly rich opportunities for historians.

The steady accumulation of survey data from private and governmental agencies on public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice offers increasingly rich opportunities for the historian. To cite just one intriguing example, public attitudes toward capital punishment have been mercurial in the past thirty years, moving from strong support, to opposition, to strong support again. Attitudes on this issue represent a leading indicator of public attitudes toward crime, justice, race, and social policy.

Additional opportunities exist for studying the historical dimensions of voting behavior on crime and justice issues at the national level. The proportion of cities, for example, police-related issues (civilian review boards, taxes for additional police officers or police salaries) have appeared on the ballot. The recent successes of civilian review issues at the polls (for example, in San Francisco, Portland, Oregon) are a striking contrast to their recent defeat during the 1960s. These victories for liberal social policy also contrast sharply with the recent conservative victories on such issues as California's Proposition Eight. The historian trained in the analysis of voting data might contribute much to an understanding of the changing patterns of public attitudes on a variety of criminal justice issues.

The Administration of Justice

Historical analysis already has made a notable contribution to our understanding of plea bargaining, with some impact on policy analysis (Wilton H. Neuman, *Plea Bargaining: The Experience of Prosecutors, Judges and Defense Attorneys* [Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978]). Other subjects, however, remain unexplored territory.

The misuse of history is particularly evident in what is perhaps the most provocative recent contribution in the area of policing. The call for a "neighborhood oriented" policing . . . rests on unverified assumptions about the history of police operations. Historians have covered the institutional history of the police, the history of police subcultures, the proportion of prisoners who are racial minorities has grown steadily in the past three or four decades. That crime alone needs examination. One consequence is that the prisoner subculture has reorganized itself along racial lines: The history of prison gangs, and the consequent effect on prison management, is an inviting subject. At the same time, historians have not been sufficiently sensitive to the history of this subject, particularly to the history of police management. The call for a "neighborhood oriented" policing has not been sufficiently sensitive to the history of this subject, particularly to the history of police management.

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these studies is necessarily narrow. A history of the origins and impact of the due process revolution would enhance our understanding of the process of change in criminal justice.

The U.S. Supreme Court is currently undoing much of the process of change in criminal justice. Its decisions are based, in large part, on the explicit assumption that previous decisions favoring individual rights are of no historical value. This interpretation of recent history, however, is not supported by empirical evidence. Determining whether or not it is a valid interpretation is a task that historians can best perform and, in doing so, make a major contribution to the making of public policy.

To conclude, this article argues the point recently made by Edward Berkowitz, that "historians have much to say to policymakers but they have not said it." ("History, Public Policy, and Reality," Journal of Social History, 18 [Fall 1984], 87). We cannot conclude without noting that much of the historical research, including some of the best available work, has been done by people trained in other disciplines. An enormous field of research awaits historians.

1984 Contributors to the OAH

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During the December 28th meeting of the member organizations of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, I reported on the following legislative and policy issues facing the historical and archival professions during the 99th Congress. If you are interested in additional information on any of these items, contact me at NCC, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Selection of the Archivist of the United States

To assure the selection of a qualified person to assume the position of Archivist of the U.S. and to lead the newly created National Archives and Records Administration, the NCC is working with member organizations and Congress to develop a strategy for encouraging the selection of an appropriate individual.

Funding for National Archives and Records Administration

Some substantial increases in the NARA budget will be necessary in the years ahead if it is to fulfill its mission of acquiring, appraising, and servicing governmental records. Small agencies frequently have a difficult time defending their requests before the Office of Management and Budget. The support of a vocal constituency group will be crucial to the independent National Archives.

Funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission

For the past four years, the President has called for zero funding for NHPRC matching grants. This program may once again come under attack in the FY '86 budget proposal.

National Endowment for the Humanities

During 1985, Congress will consider reauthorization legislation for NEH. Since Paul Simon, who is a staunch supporter of NEH, will no longer chair the House NEH oversight committee and since several of the key supporters of the House NEH appropriations committee were defeated or moved to other committees, the constituency groups may need to play a stronger role in support of NEH in 1985 than they have in the past.

Freedom of Information Act

Restrictive amendments to FOIA passed the Senate in the last Congress, but made little progress in the House. A similar piece of legislation will undoubtedly be introduced in the 99th Congress. Historians successfully secured a fee waiver in the Senate which exempts scholarly researchers from the new fees. It is hoped that the 1985 version of the bill will also contain that item. Should the restrictive amendments become law, however, we will want to have done all possible to make them bearable.

Executive Order

On August 1, 1982, a new Executive Order on classification went into effect. E.O. 12356 gives government officials greater authority to invoke national security and thereby to classify increasing amounts of government information. The 1983 report of the Information Security Oversight Office documents the decline in review and declassification. (See also Anna Kant Nelson, "Classified History," OAH Newsletter, August 1984, pp. 5-7.) NCC will continue to monitor these developments and bring them to the attention of appropriate Congressional committees.

Funding for Historic Preservation

The Administration's FY '82, '83, and '84 budgets called for zero funding for historic preservation matching grants to the states and for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Together with historic preservation organizations, the NCC has encouraged the continuation of funding for historic preservation. This will undoubtedly be a target for FY '86 cuts.

The Copyright Act of 1976

Although no action is expected on this issue, the NCC is monitoring the Copyright Act because recommendations detrimental to the pursuit of historical research were included in the Register of Copyright's 1983 Report. The issue relates to architects supplying photocopies of unpublished materials to historians for research.

National Endowment for the Humanities

In the 98th Congress, the House passed by a large margin a bill designed to ensure the protection of cultural resources in the National Parks. However, Senator Malcolm Wallop's (R-WY) subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water gave the measure no attention. The bill included provisions to inventory cultural resources and to develop additional training programs for park staff in cultural resource management and interpretation. Representative John F. Seiberling (D-OH) will reintroduce this bill in the 99th Congress.

National Park Service

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Women's History Week

Joint resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate to designate the week beginning March 3, 1985 as Women's History Week. In order for these resolutions such as this to be reported out of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and go to the floor for a vote, 218 cosponsors are needed. A big push is necessary to secure cosponsors in the House. Members of the House wishing to become cosponsors should call Rep. Barbara Boxer's (D-CA) office.

United States Institute of Peace

On October 19, the President signed legislation to establish an Institute of Peace which specifies that twenty-five percent of the Institute's budget will be earmarked for academic research grants. The critical step currently pending is the President's selection of nominees to the Board of Directors. All appointments to the Board must be made within ninety days of January 20, 1985. The effectiveness of the Institute depends on constituent attentiveness to the President's nominees and the Senate's evaluation of them in the confirmation process.

Federal Cultural Resource Management (CMR) Policy

Federal contracts for historic preservation projects designed without the participation of historians often have legal limits and inappropriate requirements which inhibit the effectiveness of the historical component. NCC is coordinating an effort to develop guidelines for the preparation of federal agency Requests For Proposals (RFPs) that deal with cultural resource management.
"The Past as Prologue"

Gerald Grob and Nancy Tomes

THE 1985 OAH Annual Meeting will be held in Minneapolis, April 18-21. Unlike past years, the bulk of the sessions will be held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. This change allows participants to obtain lower airfares (because of the Saturday evening stay over) and less expensive accommodations.

"Rediscovering American Historians" is the theme of the 1985 meeting. All too often we devalue the contributions of our predecessors with our enthusiasm for contemporary scholarship. To remedy this, the Program Committee has arranged several theme sessions exploring the writings of "past masters" on American history whose work endures. These sessions will not only survey the state of current scholarship in important fields, but also suggest how it has built upon generations of historiography. The theme sessions cover a wide range of historical periods and topics: colonial history, including one session on the work of Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Charles M. Andrews, and Perry Miller, and another on more recent community and regional studies; the "frontier revisited" on the legacy of Frederick Jackson Turner; the origins of urban history; political history from James Bryce to Richard Wofstadter; black historians between two world wars; slave historiography of the 1970s; interdisciplinary influences on the historical study of ethnicity; the writing of American diplomatic history; "the old, the new, and the future" of American military history; and the life and work of a historian of the West, Angie Debo.

In addition to these sessions, the 1985 program features panels on a broad cross section of contemporary American scholarship from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. To cite a few examples, there will be sessions on such topics as Popular Culture and Religion in Early America; the History of Reading in America; Coming of Age in the Old South; Legislative Development in the Middle Atlantic States 1838-1895; Women and Migration; Origins of the Anglo-American Suburban Tradition; Race and Race Consciousness in the History of American Foreign Policy; New Perspectives on McCarthyism; and Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Vietnam Veteran.

Sessions at this year's meeting also offer: workshops on sexual harassment and equal opportunity; screening and analysis of two films, Still Waters on historian Debo, and the 1940s classic, Mildred Pierce; and live performances of Victorian parlor songs and impressions of famous Minnesotan political figures. The Program Committee followed the precedent set at the 1984 meeting by having a Professional Day for secondary school history teachers (see the related article in this issue). A number of sessions are designed specifically to meet the needs of this large group and to bridge the chasm that exists between high school teachers and their counterparts in colleges and universities.

The program of this year's meeting is both varied and significant. We anticipate high attendance and know that OAH members will find Minneapolis attractive, and even warm, in mid-April.

Gerald Grob is professor of history at Rutgers University and 1985 OAH Program Committee Co-chair with Nancy Tomes, professor of history at SUNY-Stony Brook.
Twin Cities Sites

Nicholas Westbrook

The Great American History Theatre

Musical: "Tuba1 and the Yankee"
Weyerhaeuser Auditorium, Landmark Center, 75 West Fifth St., St. Paul 55101. Thursday - Saturday: 8 p.m.; Sunday: 2 p.m. Call 227-1416 for ticket information.

James J. Hill House

Home of the "Empire Builder," organizer of the Great Northern Railway which was completed in 1891: 240 Summit Avenue, St. Paul 55102. Tours on Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday. Call 297-2555 for more information.

Minneapolis Institute of Arts

Exhibits: "Modern Illustrated Books," "Minoosea Photography," "Ukiyo-e Masterpiece Prints," "Problems in Connoisseurship": 2400 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis 55404. Thursday and Friday 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday noon - 5 p.m., admission $2. Call 870-3131 for more information.

Minnesota Historical Society


Minnesota State Capitol

Completed in 1904, designed by St. Paul architect Cass Gilbert: Aurora and Park

Nicholas Westbrook works in the Education Division of the Minnesota Historical Society, and is Chair of the 1985 OAH Publicity Committee.

Science Museum of Minnesota

Exhibits: "Our Minnesota," "Macy's Christmas Parade," 30 East 10th St., St. Paul 55101. Tuesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.; Sunday 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Call 221-9456 for more information.

Walker Art Center

Exhibit: "Paperworks from Tyler Graphics": Vincent Place, Minneapolis 55403. Tuesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m. Call 375-7600 or 375-7653 for more information.

Society Shows Off Historical Sites

During your convention stay in the Twin Cities, the Minnesota Historical Society offers you a special tour of three important metropolitan sites:

The James J. Hill House, home of the Great Northern Railroad's "Empire Builder," completed in 1891 on St. Paul's elegant Summit Avenue. An extensive restoration of the exterior and main floor has just been completed.

The Minnesota State Capitol, designed by noted American architect Cass Gilbert and completed in 1905.

The Minnesota Historical Society, featuring exhibits on Jewish life in America and the photographs of F. J. Haynes, and including an outstanding library and audio-visual library. Light refreshments will be served.

The tour is limited to the first 200 registrants. Buses will depart from the hotel at regular intervals on Friday, April 19 beginning at 9:30 p.m., with the last bus returning at 7:00 p.m. Cost is $5.50; deadline for registration is April 5. Tickets and boarding information will be mailed upon receipt of your reservation.

Please reserve "slots" for the Minnesota Historical Society's metropolitan sites tour. Enclosed is $

Name:
Address:
Mail to: Michele Sanford, Minnesota Historical Society, Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55111.

Attention: Air Travelers. Because of current price competition this is an excellent time to take advantage of low airfares. Make travel plans early for Minneapolis.
Marion Matters and
Dennis Meissner

WHAT WOULD YOU like to know about Minnesota? Well, on the bona fide side, our lakes and rivers are real places where thriving theater communities; our ethnic composition weighted towards the Scandinavian and German; we invented "Scotch tape; the good citizens of Northfield stopped the James Gang cold; and only real life could produce Hubert Humphrey.

There is another Minnesota you may have heard of, too, that changes with the imaginative visions of it: where Paul Bunyan can visit lumber camps in the white pine forests; where the Jolly Green Giant ho-ho-ho's above his farms and canneries in the Minnesota River Valley; where streets, lakes, and other features bear the names Nitwika, Minneha, and Nokomis (but not Gitchie Gumee); and where there is a little house in a "Big Woods." Minneapolis could not have been more pleased with its association with the Mary Tyler Moore show, and chambers of commerce in small towns everywhere must be delighted that Garrison Keillor's Lake Wobegone finally provides an antidote to Sinclair Lewis' Gopher Prairie. The states have come to enjoy some of the caricatures of itself, as demonstrated by the popularity of the often satirical cartoons of Richard Guindon, as well as the more sympathetic humor on "A Prairie Home Companion." You'll never find a lake named Wobegone, but the state does claim over 15,000 including the source of the Minnesota River—Lake Itasca. "Going to the lake" is a time-honored recreation. Water has been an important factor in Minnesota's history. The first point of white settlement in the area was Fort Snelling, established in 1820 on a bluff at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers to control fur trade waterways (the fort is now an outdoor living history museum). Nearby St. Paul was settled in 1837 and the city prospered because of its location at a major transportation point on the upper Mississippi. The city became a wholesaling center for the developing Northwest.

Minneapolis, too, owes its early growth to a hydrographic advantage. The Falls of St. Anthony provided ample power for lumber and flour milling, and the relatively flat surrounding typography supported industrial development. The Twin Cities' initial expansion placed them in a commanding position to become the eventual headquarters for two transcontinental railroads, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which in turn transformed the cities' western hinterlands into important agricultural areas.

The two cities grew spectacularly in the late nineteenth century and their "unseye twinship" began. Minneapolis took on the commercial reputation of having the nation's largest wheat market, and the local image of being Scandinavian, Protestant, and Republican. St. Paul became a livestock marketing center and wholesaling headquarters, with an Irish Catholic and Democratic image. Both cities were transportation hubs, and, initiating one another, both became commercial-industrial cities.

There has been substantial economic diversification in the twentieth century, replacing the waning flour milling and livestock industries. The Twin Cities emerged as regional financial centers and headquarters to a variety of high technology businesses. And, while they grew outward toward each other and some of their early differences faded, the cities continued to cherish separate identities.

The area as a whole has nurtured commitment to social welfare, to the development of parks, and to cultural institutions. The performing arts have a national reputation. The metropolitan area supports several museums, two orchestras, a resident opera company, and theaters, including the Tyrone Guthrie, The Children's Theater Company, and the Great North American History Theatre. The last produces new plays based on characters or events in Minnesota history. (See the related article in this Supplement.)

Minneapolis' downtown area, where OAH members will be staying, is thriving. Maybe it's because the suburb of Edina had the nation's first enclosed "shopping center" (Southdale) that the city had a head start on combating urban flight. One of the main streets, Nicollet, has been made into an automobile-free mall, and building-to-building "skyways" have made shopping easier during the Minnesota winter.

Residents can enjoy the city's many parks, plazas, and outdoor malls. Both Minneapolis and St. Paul have begun reclaiming portions of their riverfronts. The recycling of old buildings for restaurants and specialty shops, and the construction of new condominiums in the milling district of old St. Anthony were accompanied by the clearing of a walking path along the river's bank. In St. Paul, excursion boats offer a different perspective of the St. Paul skyline and view of some of the less industrialized parts of the river's course.

OAH meeting attendees who want to take a closer look at some of these Twin Cities' sites can do so by taking one of several tours offered. Check the pages of this Supplement for details.

Marion Matters and Dennis Meissner both work at the Minnesota Historical Society's Division of Archives and Manuscripts.

Twin Cities Women's History

You are invited to enjoy a sampler of Twin Cities history, the Women's History Tour. The nine "tours" within the tour focus on women at work and in their homes, women in their relations with others, and women as community builders and as transmitters of culture. Tour participants will receive the ninety-one page book, Women's History Tour of the Twin Cities, which is an excellent overview of Minneapolis-St. Paul history, a self-guided tour, and a model used by other cities for researching women's history.

Motor-coach pick up at the main entrance, Holiday Inn Downtown.

Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

The Bank of Minneapolis, circa 1880s.
History Theatre Stages the Past

Judith Gabriel

THE GREAT NORTH American History Theatre stands out for its entertaining mix of professional theatre and Midwestern history. Audience members, drama critics, and historians all seem to agree that the History Theatre formula is one that works. In six and one-half seasons the Great North American History Theatre has commissioned, developed, and premiered twenty-two plays, twelve of which have been sold-out hits. For the past two seasons, the theatre has received two Kudos awards each year from the Twin Cities Drama Critics Circle, and in 1981 it received the highest award possible from the American Association for State and Local History for the "quality of its plays based on local research."

The Great North American History Theatre was established in 1978 and creates and professionally produces plays about its home region, with an occasional foray into the people and folklore of another culture, region, or country. This is unique to the Twin Cities because most theatres produce classics or recent Broadway or off-Broadway hits.

Sometimes people who don’t know the Theatre’s work are confused by the word “History” in its name. “History” provides a framework for artists and audiences to consider contemporary issues.

Hysterical research is the backbone of the History Theatre playwrights’ work. They spend hundreds of hours in the embrace of microfiche machines digesting old newspaper stories. Photos, letters, journals and diaries, public documents, and oral history tapes all feed into the research and help the writers’ scripts. Audience discussion follows each performance. A scene from You Can’t Get to Heaven Through the U.S.A., a story of Scandinavian and Italian immigration portraying a ten-year-old Italian frustrated and humiliated because he can’t speak English (1904), caused a heated exchange about the Laotian people who have flooded St. Paul in the 1980s. A play about the Civil War, Johnny Is My Darling and a Union Volunteer, started discus-

sion on Central America. Down to Earth, a play about the Depression, prompted talk on the nuclear freeze movement.

History Theatre puts an emphasis on both historical facts and good theatre. Recent productions include:

The Man Who Bought Minneapolis, a one-man show about empire-builder James J. Hill and the pursuit of power;

West Side Story’s Got a SImple City, a tale of police corruption and the woman who ran a famous bordello in early twentieth-century St. Paul;

Four Hearts and the Lords of the North, a modern history/folk musical about the lives and stories of turn-of-the-century prairie women.

The Theatre’s continuing growth has been marked by achievement in artistic quality, community service, and financial stability. History Theatre has twice been named a "model project suitable for national replication" by the National Endowment for the Humanities. In 1981, the U.S. Department of Education asked the History Theatre to prepare and distribute nationally a handbook on researching, writing, and producing history theatre. The staff has conducted workshops in ten Midwestern communities toward this end.

A highly successful touring component has been launched with productions of three plays in the Upper Midwest. One of these plays, Plain Hearts, will debut in Chicago in February. Grand Rapids, Minnesota will be the summer home for the 1985 premiere season of the Grand Northern Repertory Theatre, a professional summer theatre.

History Theatre’s 1985 spring offerings include Kingdom Come, running February 15th through March 17th. This award-winning play retells

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SEEING RED: Stories of American Communists is now available for classroom use. This highly acclaimed film is most valuable in presenting what the written work cannot—the lives of actual communists, their experiences in the Party, their motivations, their self-doubts. Events seem familiar and familiar assumptions seem strange and distant.

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Photo by Marc Norberg

"The Man Who Bought Minneapolis," Lance Belville’s critically acclaimed one-man show starred Tom Hegg as controversial railroad tycoon James J. Hill.

see the makers of 'Union Maids'

SEEING RED: Stories of American Communists
New Day Films
22 Riverview Drive
Wayne, N.J. 07470
telephone: (201) 633-0212

FROM THE MAKERS OF 'UNION MAIDS'
the Scandinavian exodus to and settlement of the Upper Midwest. Tubal and the Yankee will be playing during the OAH Annual Meeting.

The Great North American History Theatre is located in the Landmark Center, a restored federal courts building in downtown St. Paul. Performances are in the modern Weyerhaeuser Auditorium. Tickets are $7.50 for adults and $6.50 for senior citizens and children. For more information, call phone 612-227-1416 or write History Theatre, Room 327, Landmark Center, 75 West 5th Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.

Judith Gabriel is assistant to the producer of Great North American History Theatre.

American History Films Scheduled For Meeting

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 18 two new films on American history will be shown at the OAH Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. Both films were developed by Robert Brent Toplin, professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

At 7:30 p.m., Toplin and Dan T. Carter of Emory University will introduce Mr. Wilson and the Great War, a one-hour documentary about American intervention, the war's impact on the home front, and the controversies over the peace settlement. Carter, who codeveloped the film, appears in the host's role. Along with film, photos, and period music, Mr. Wilson and the Great War shows interviews with a number of scholars including Arthur S. Link, Otis Graham, Ernest B. May, Edwin Weinstein, Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Kendrick Clements, and Neil Painter. Funding for production of the film came from the Annenberg/Corporation for Public Broadcasting Project.

At 9:00 p.m., Toplin will introduce "Solomon Northup's Odyssey," a two-hour documentary that was produced for American Playhouse. The film relates the true story of Solomon Northup, a free black man who lived near Saratoga, New York. In 1841, two visitors tricked Northup into traveling to Washington, D.C. there they drugged him and sold him into the slave trade. For twelve years, Northup worked on the plantations of Louisiana until finally, in 1853, friends were able to rescue him. Avery Brooks stars as Northup, and the cast includes John Saxon, Joe Seneca, and Mason Adams. Principal funding for the film came from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Poletown Lives!, an award-winning documentary about the "re-industrialization" of a Michigan city, will be shown at the OAH Annual Meeting on Saturday, April 20, at 7 p.m.

A PRAIRIE HOME COMPANION — The live, weekly radio program from American Public Radio will broadcast Saturday, April 20 at 5 p.m. from the Orpheum Theatre in downtown St. Paul. Tickets sell out in advance so order early. For tickets send a check and self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Tickets/MPR, 45 East Eighth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 or charge tickets by calling 612-293-5412. Prices: $6 adult; $5 students and senior citizens.

Discount Airfares

The OAH has appointed ROSALYN MOSS TRAVEL CONSULTANTS (RMTC) as travel coordinator for the April 18-21, 1985 Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota. RMTC has negotiated a special discount for participants traveling round-trip from their home city to Minneapolis on regularly scheduled flights.

- You may use a credit card to guarantee against possible fare increases, or pay by invoice.
- RMTC will mail your tickets to you.
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Reservation Form
Organization of American Historians
Minneapolis, April 18-21, 1985

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DayTours Offers City Sites Tours

DayTours is offering several bus tours of Minneapolis and St. Paul sites and highlights. Descriptions are printed below.

Comprehensive Twin Cities Highlights tour and restored Old Fort Snelling

Deluxe motorcoach tour will feature dozens of fascinating Minneapolis and St. Paul highlights from Minneapolis' fountain-lined Nicollet Mall to St. Paul's inspiring Cathedral and the Governor's Mansion. Guides will provide historic background information on Loring Park, the Berger Fountain, Walker-Guthrie Complex, the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, Summit Avenue (turn-of-the-century mansions), the State Capitol, 3M Omnitheater, Landmark Center, and Minnehaha Falls (inspiration to Longfellow). The tour will conclude with a ride past the shores of the famed chain of lakes.

Bachman's Floral and Byerly's Supermarket

The afternoon begins at Bachman's Floral, one of the largest floral firms in the U.S. The tour includes a look at Bachman's fabulous greenhouse growing larges and a fresh flower arrangement demonstration. Each visitor will receive a long-stemmed rose. The "Nothing Like it Anywhere" SUPERmarket, Byerly's, includes 92,000 square feet of carpeted elegance housing millions of dollars in collectibles and delectables and has been featured nationally in the Wall Street Journal and People magazine.

St. Paul Sampler: Lowertown, Ramsey Mansion, and the State Capitol

Spend a day discovering some of the very best of what St. Paul has to offer. The first stop is at the original center of St. Paul's commercial district, Lowertown. Next will be a visit to the Alexander Ramsey House, the French Renaissance-style home of Minnesota's first territorial governor. The property includes exquisite carpeting, chandeliers, woodwork, and fireplaces. The last site on this tour is the Minnesota State Capitol, similar to the U.S. Capitol, which offers history, architecture, and a view of state government.

Special thanks to Robert Frame, Minnesota Historical Society.

OAH Members: If you are interested in working on publicity for the 1986 Annual Meeting in New York, please write, Publicity, OAH, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Print or type all information on the form below. Check tour selection and number of tickets. Send form and check or money order to DayTours by April 1, 1985. (Tour prices are quoted based on a minimum of thirty participants, and include tax and gratuity.) DayTours will have a desk in the OAH registration area at the Hyatt Regency to answer questions and accept late tour reservations.

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Twin Cities Highlights
Friday, April 19, $13.
6:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Bachman's Floral/Byerly's Supermarket
Friday, April 19, $10.
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St. Paul Sampler
Saturday, April 20, $12.
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Return forms and direct inquiries to:

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(612) 933-0100

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ORCHESTRA HALL — in downtown Minneapolis (just two blocks from the Hyatt Regency) presents Toni Tenille and the Minnesota Orchestra, April 19-21. The program is Gershwin and Porter and tickets range from $8 - $16.50. For tickets write: Orchestra Hall, 1111 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis MN 55403 or call 612-371-5656.


Public History Luncheon — Saturday, April 20. The luncheon, sponsored by the OAH Committee on Public History, will feature Guest Speaker F. Ross Holland, Director of Restoration and Preservation for the Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. To order tickets send a check for $13, payable to OAH, to:

Brit Storey
7264 W. Otero Avenue
Littleton, Colorado 80123
by April 1.


Accommodations

OAH SESSIONS, MEAL functions, and special events will be divided between meeting rooms in the Hyatt Regency and the Holiday Inn Downtown. These two facilities are located directly across the street from one another. A third hotel, the Leamington, has a smaller block of guest rooms reserved for OAH Meeting attendees. This hotel is a four-block walk from the headquarters hotels. Prices for the three are as follows:

- Hyatt Regency: single/double, $68.
- Holiday Inn Downtown: single, $53; double, $59.
- Leamington Hotel: standard single, $35; deluxe single, $43; standard double, $43; deluxe double, $51.

A hotel reservation form is printed in the back of the OAH Annual Meeting Program. If you do not receive the Program, you may obtain a packet of pre-registration information from Mary Belding, OAH Convention Manager, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Professional Day Offers Sessions for Secondary Teachers

THE SECOND ANNUAL OAH Professional Day for secondary teachers will be held Saturday, April 20 at the Holiday Inn Downtown in Minneapolis. The day-long series of sessions for teachers of American history and social studies is part of the OAH Annual Meeting, which runs April 18-21, 1985 at the Hyatt Regency and Holiday Inn Downtown (some Professional Day sessions will be held on Friday, April 19 including the State and Local History session). Anyone who has registered for the OAH Annual Meeting may attend the Professional Day sessions, which were developed by an ad hoc committee, Marjorie Bingham, chair, and committee members planned the following sessions:

- Integrating State and Local History into the School Curriculum
- American Pluralism through the Background of Students
- Round Table Discussions: Sharing Research and Teaching
- Working Together: School, College and Public Historians
- The Teaching of Controversial Materials

Teacher's Luncheon
Scheduled for Noon, Saturday April 20, the luncheon features a speech by OAH Immediate Past-President Anne Flory Scott of Notre Dame University. Her topic will be "The Purpose of Teaching History and the State of the Historical Profession." OAH Executive Secretary Joan Hoff-Wilson will preside at the luncheon. The luncheon price is $13, and tickets should be purchased in advance. They may be indicated on the OAH pre-registration form.

Crackerbarrel Session
Sponsored by the OAH Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges, this session, Saturday, April 20 at 7 p.m., is designed to provide an open-ended exploration of teachers' concerns. Other topics will include: evaluation of 1985 Professional Day, discussion of plans for the newly funded OAH Magazine of History for secondary school teachers; and developments of the 1986 Professional Day in New York.

Attention Teachers - Mail In Coupon
- Curious about what the best scholars are doing for our craft?
- Anxious for new information for lectures and discussions?
- Want to develop valuable contacts with colleagues in your state, region, and around the country?
- Willing to help launch a new OAH publication and about secondary teachers?
Then plan now to join us for the 2nd annual OAH Professional Day*

WHERE: Holiday Inn Downtown
WHEN: Saturday, April 20, 1985
WHY: To discuss professional needs of secondary teachers in American history and Social Studies
HOW: Part of the OAH Annual Meeting, April 18-21, 1985
Hyatt Regency and Holiday Inn Downtown, Minneapolis.

*underwritten by the Minnesota Humanities Commission and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Send OAH Annual Meeting Registration materials to:
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### Poletown Lives! Documenting a Community Struggle

**John J. Bukowczyk**

**In the Spring of 1980,** the General Motors Corporation announced a historic $40-billion plant modernization project that would expand and update G.M. manufacturing facilities in a number of Michigan cities and, if a suitable site could be found, build a large new plant in the economically beleaguered city of Detroit. Detroit city officials jumped at the opportunity to seize a piece of a "re-industrialization" project of such great magnitude and moved to acquire a 465.6-acre tract on the city's near east side for a proposed Central Industrial Park (C.I.P.). In return for a G.M. promise to build the new Cadillac plant there, the city agreed to clear and prepare the site for construction, sell the land to G.M. at a low price, and grant the giant corporation a substantial long-term tax abatement on the facility.

Detroit filmmakers George Corsetti, Jeannie Wyllo, and Richard Wieske had been looking to make a documentary on re-industrialization and, with these events unfolding, turned to the C.I.P. drama. The story they found, however, was more complicated than the one told by the city and G.M. It was a tale of an integrated neighborhood called Poletown—with some 3,438 residents, 1,500 homes, 16 businesses, 16 churches, and two schools—some of whose inhabitants did not wish to be displaced for a new Cadillac assembly plant. Corsetti, Wyllo, and Wieske recorded the unsuccessful fight waged by the latter to prevent demolition of the Poletown neighborhood. The result of their cinematographic efforts is the film *Poletown Lives!,* which will be screened at this year's OAH Annual Meeting (Saturday, April 20, 7–9 p.m.).

As it races along, *Poletown Lives!* shows the stages through which neighborhood residents fought for a modification in the C.I.P. project design that would have allowed them to keep their homes and G.M. still to get its plant. We see them successively shunned by their own city government, defeated in the courts, unassisted by the media, ignored by the U.A.W., and then beamed upon by diocesan leaders of the Roman Catholic Church. Still, they are not entirely alone, and notable moments in the film feature consumer advocate Ralph Nader (who called the project "corporate socialism") and actor/activist Max Gill (who likens the land grab in Poletown to the theft of American Indian lands in the American West). Yet, in the end, the Poletowners really can only rely upon themselves. The bulk of the film graphically captures the anguish and desperation of these ordinary people fighting for things that mattered to them (their rights, their church, and their homes)—amidst a community slowly dying: the demolitions and abandonments, vandalism and arson, and, finally, the raising of their last symbol of hope and opposition, the neighborhood parish church. As the neighborhood falls, however, the people's political consciousness rises from a confidence that "this system" would protect them, to a belief that public protest was their only real way out.

The central thesis of *Poletown Lives!* is stated succinctly in one of the film’s promotional flyers: "Economists are increasingly pointing to corporatism (the coalition of business, government, and labor) as the salvation of stagnating economies. If Poletown is an example of the outcome of a corporatist project, we consider it dangerous and fascistic." While possessed of what could be called a radical analysis, the film is neither one-dimensional nor heavy-handed. Indeed, *Poletown Lives!* raises more questions than it can possibly hope to answer.

In addition to questions that pertain specifically to the Detroit case, the film touches issues central to political debate in the 1980s. What political options do individuals in communities have when confronted with the overwhelming power of the corporatist state? How might they force policymakers to create an industrial order that would be responsive to the "public good"? Along the way, how might they also win recognition for the claim that community, who should have rights? Who should define "community rights" and "public good," and how might that be done in a way both just and conducive to economic development? Are the historically most significant from a constitutional standpoint, how should legislatures and courts resolve conflicts between competing property interests as joined battle in Poletown?

Unlike a recent documentary on de-industrialization, *Til-Chain 2, Poletown Lives!* does not focus on workers per se or upon shop-floor issues. Instead, it looks at how re-industrialization affects an entire working-class community. Here it might remind the viewer of another excellent documentary on urban redevelopment, *Mission Hill* and the Miracle of Boston. Because it is community-focused, it sensitively places a familiar economic and political problem in a wider social context, which, while rendering it a bit diffuse, is ultimately to the good. For a film that focuses on community and neighborhood, *Poletown Lives!* does have a few weaknesses. It never adequately considers the ethnic dimension of the Poletowners' struggle. They called this multi-ethnic, multi-racial area "Poletown": should they have? Similarly, in depicting white and black residents fighting the city and the corporation, the film papers over what may be the central problem for progressive social politics today: race and racism. Did these play a part in the Poletown drama and in the city of Detroit? How have race issues factored into the American liberal/left in the last fifteen years? Finally, like most other documentaries that treat power in America, *Poletown Lives!* offers no pat solutions to our problems. "What is to be done?" remains the only question worth asking. Perhaps it is too much to expect an answer from this film. After all, no one else has been able to lay that question to rest—at least not yet.

At first videotaped and then later transferred to 16mm film, *Poletown Lives!* has a rough and almost makeshift quality about it, compared to other recent documentaries, viz., *The Business of America.*

It also contains little narration; it allows the participants in the Poletown fight to speak for themselves. Yet both of these features contribute to the film's sense of immediacy and spontaneity. Whereas *The Business of America* is more polished, much of it seems canned. Not so with *Poletown Lives!* Edited well, it is a briskly paced film that tells a powerful story. More engaged with its subject than *The Business of America, Poletown Lives!* makes Poletown live.

*Poletown Lives!* won a Blue Ribbon at the 1983 National Educational Television Awards. It was named a "notable documentary" at the American Film Festival in 1983 and a Silver Certificate for Video Documentary at that year's Philadelphia Film Festival. More of interest to readers of the Newsletter, however, is not the awards the film has won, but its potential usefulness in the classroom, where it should find a place on the syllabi of courses in urban history and urban planning, community politics and urban public policy, constitutional law and urban sociology. Yet *Poletown Lives!* remains principally a primer on organizing, and a good one at that. It tells its viewers to trust in people and protest, not in presidents and processes. As, in chronicling the Poletowners' hopeless if heroic fight, it teaches community and neighborhood groups what mistakes they must not make.

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The Reading of Papers at Historical Meetings

Donald W. Whisenhunt

A standard manuscript page is two minutes. That is really all there is to it. For ninety percent of historians, a double-spaced page will take two minutes to read. Having given fifteen to twenty papers at professional meetings over the past twenty years, and having followed Wallace's dictum rigidly, I have found that presentations will not vary more than thirty seconds one way or the other. As the sponsor of my first professional presentation, Wallace insisted that my paper not exceed ten pages. When I read the paper, my wife timed it at nineteen minutes and fifty seconds. I prepare the final reading copies of my papers to follow his rule precisely because it has been proven so accurate.

When I prepare a paper for oral presentation, I write it as thoroughly as I can and include as much material as seems appropriate to the topic. Invariably, my paper in this form is far too long for the reading time. When the paper is complete and polished the way I want it, that is the version I will submit for publication. I then take this version and edit it to the proper length. I remove portions that may seem irrelevant to the listener and eliminate unnecessary details including long quotations in the reading version. Long quotations are particularly deadly because they are difficult for the listener to follow. Single-spaced quotations violate the basic rule. If they are to be included in the reading version, they should be typed in the usual double-spaced format so the length of the paper can be judged fairly.

It is painful to cut one's writing, but, as we all know, the more editing and review a paper has, the tighter it is and the better it will be understood. On one or two occasions I have decided the reading version was better than the original and have submitted it for publication.

This process of editing a paper to the appropriate reading length is so much easier today than it was only a few years ago. With the advent of the word processor, the historian can produce many different versions without laboriously retyping. Revisions are no longer the drudgery they once were. [Ed. note: For an introduction to the topic, see Richard Jensen's "Historians and Computers: Word Processing," OAH Newsletter, 11:2: 15-16.]

Historians who exceed the time limit for reading a paper seem to fall into one or more of the following groups. Some scholars seem to believe their words are so important that no change can be made. That is nothing more than the ego at work. Any paper can be improved with good editing. Some historians overestimate their abilities. They think they can read faster than two minutes per page. (Some can read faster, but not very many.) In sessions I chaired, I have had experienced historians get angry with me when I suggested they cut their papers by several pages. They claimed they fast readers who could cover more pages than the average person. I have seen these same people become frustrated as they read, particularly since I am inclined to be a rigid task master about reading time in a session. Since I usually cut people off when they reach the time limit, they are disappointed at not finishing a paper they worked on long and hard. I have also known historians who get angry—almost belligerent—because they think the twenty to thirty minutes slated for the reading of a paper is inadequate.

I believe we must abide by the rules of the meeting in which we are participating—for the sake of courtesy, if nothing else. Furthermore, when listening to the reading of a formal paper, the attention span of the audience certainly does not exceed thirty minutes—if it is that long. This is true even of people who are fascinated by the subject of the paper.

These comments are meant to be helpful—not combative. They are simply my reflections after having attended many historical meetings. Anyone preparing to read a paper at a historical convention might benefit from Wallace's formula. The frustration of trying to read a paper that is too long will be eliminated, and the audience will appreciate the brevity.

Donald W. Whisenhunt is professor of history and vice president at Wayne State College in Nebraska. His most recent books include Texas: A Sesquicentennial Celebration and On Polar Trails: The Peary Expedition to the North Pole, 1908-1909.

National Career-Transition Programs

Since their creation in the mid-1970s, national career-transition programs have helped more than 1,000 Ph.D.'s and other scholars in the humanities find employment outside of academe.

Now, however, the leaders of such programs have begun to question their vitality and stress that responsibility for Ph.D.'s should be assumed by individual institutions. Newbold Seay, University of Virginia, and the Wharton School of Business recently decided to suspend or do away entirely with such programs. Indeed, NYU's will be offered for the last time in 1985, while Harvard, UCLA, and the University of Texas at Austin have decided to discontinue theirs. One reason cited by these institutions is a sharp drop in applicants, a result of an increase in expense for applicants and a decrease in doctoral enrollments.

Ernest May, Harvard history professor and an early leader in such programs, notes that their success is a cause of their demise. May claims that employers' attitudes toward Ph.D.'s have changed, and they are more likely to hire humanities graduates than they were a decade ago. May also believes that humanities Ph.D.'s have begun to see themselves as more widely employable than before.

For a free copy of Teaching and Beyond: Nonacademic Career Programs for Ph.D.'s, which describes programs at Harvard, NYU, Stanford, UCLA, Virginia, and the Wharton School, write to the Teaching and Beyond Project, Room 5411, State University of New York, Albany, New York 12230.
Participants of the “Lincoln-175” conference on the steps of Gettysburg College’s Pennsylvania Hall which served as a hospital for both Confederate and Union soldiers during the Battle of Gettysburg. Row 1 (left to right): Michael Holt, Jean Baker, Roger Stemen, Harold Holzer, LaWanda Cox, Robert V. Bruce, Jean Holder, Glen E. Thurow; Row 2: Harold Hyman, Don E. Fehrenbacher, Charles Jarvis, Phillip Paludan, P.M. Zall, James W. Clarke, Lloyd Ostendorf; Row 3: George Fergus, David Nichols, Mark Neely, Thomas Turner, Major Wilson, M.E. Bradford, David Heim, Dwight Anderson; Row 4: Charles Glatfelter, Richard Current, Kenneth Stampp, Norman Forness, William McFeely, William Hanchett, Hans Trefousse, James McPherson, and David Potts. Missing from the photograph are Herman Belz, Marcus Cunliffe, Norman Graeber, Stephen Oates, Wendy Reaves, Armstead Robinson, John F. Wilson, and Gabor Boritt.

Gettysburg College Hosts “Lincoln-175” Conference

Gabor S. Boritt

The past eight years have brought a remarkable renaissance to Lincoln studies, and on September 14-16, 1984, the scholars responsible for this awakening met to summarize, update, and debate their works. In the process, they helped define where we are in Lincoln scholarship and whither we are tending.


The proceedings of the conference will be published by the University of Illinois Press. In addition to the usual channels of marketing, the book will be distributed free-of-charge to perhaps 3,000 public libraries and United States Information Agency libraries thanks to the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded the conference, after a preliminary grant from the Pennsylvania Humanities Council.

The book unfortunately cannot capture the excitement and fellowship of the conference. One of the most heartening aspects of “Lincoln 175” was the large attendance; about 500 people registered on the beautiful Gettysburg campus. Though many prominent historians not on the program were in attendance, many participants came from various fields and from more than thirty states and Canada. The opening session, “The Lincoln Image,” attracted 700. In order to maintain the scholarly character of the conference, the organizers did not publicize until the last moment that Charlton Heston and six members of his family would be present and that he would read from Lincoln’s works. After an evening session on Lincoln’s humor, he provided a fifteen-minute performance to a crowd of 2,000 (filling the college’s largest auditorium) and received a standing ovation.

New OAH Award

The OAH AND the American Bibliographical Center: Clio Press (ABC:Clio) have instituted a new prize to be awarded for the first time at the April 1985 OAH Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. The America: History and Life Award is designed to encourage and recognize new scholarship in developing fields by historians in both the public and private sectors.

A committee of five, appointed by the OAH Executive Board on recommendation of the OAH President, will establish criteria and evaluate articles submitted for the prize. The award will be made biennially, and the winner will receive $750.

Project ’87 Summer Seminars

Project ’87 will offer a program of college-faculty seminars on constitutional issues during the summer of 1985.

Rudolph J. Vecoli, University of Minnesota, will direct a seminar on “Immigrants and the Constitution,” June 24-28 in Minneapolis.


Richard B. Morris, Columbia University, will direct a seminar on “The Forging of the Union: Confederation and Constitution, 1781-89,” July 8-12 in New York City.

And Walter F. Murphy, Princeton University, will direct a seminar on “What Will Interpret the Constitution?”, August 19-23 in Princeton, New Jersey.

College faculty wishing to participate who teach American history or American government and politics should prepare a letter describing their teaching responsibilities and interests. They should indicate how participation in the seminar program will enhance their teaching. This document together with a curriculum vitae and an indication of first and second choices of seminar topic should be sent by March 15, 1985 to College Faculty Program, Project ’87, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036. This deadline is flexible; however, all materials must be received no later than March 15.

Faculty selected to participate in the program will receive up to $250 to cover their travel costs. In addition to travel allowances, faculty will also receive $300 to cover living expenses.

Participants will be chosen by the seminar directors and the members of the Education Task Force of Project ’87. All applicants will be notified of the decision by April 15.
Two New Public History Pamphlets

HISTORICAL EDITING: A Guide for Departments of History and Teaching

Public History to Undergraduates: A Guide for Departments of History, the third and fourth in the OAH's ongoing series of public history pamphlets, are now available for $3 each from the business office at 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Historical Editing, by Suellen Hoy and Jeffrey J. Crow, was published cooperatively with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. It not only emphasizes the importance of training in historical editing, but also reviews its history within the profession and reports on current programs and courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Its authors conclude that historical editors are primarily historians and should, therefore, receive traditional historical training. They recommend that history departments assume responsibility for teaching their students to write and edit in historical editing, and to adopt or practicums in editorial projects; and cultivate career opportunities for historical editors in areas outside of academe.

Teaching Public History to Undergraduates, by Glenda Riley, is designed to help instructors expose students to a "different" approach to history. The pamphlet offers suggestions on how to organize an introductory public history class, and includes valuable advice on how to approach such aspects as techniques, preservation and conservation, research, and careers. Emphasis is placed on internships: how they can be arranged, supervised, and evaluated. Pitfalls in course design are discussed, and a useful bibliography is included. The pamphlet is helpful to those teachers merely wishing to create a class in public history, as well as for those departments desiring to develop a public history program.

Other titles in the OAH public history series are Historic Preservation by James Ruht and Educating Historians for Business. The four pamphlets can be purchased as a set for $10. See advertisement on this page.

PUBLIC HISTORY SERIES

Guides for Departments of History

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

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OAH Call for Papers

THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE for the OAH Annual Meeting to be held in New York on April 9-12, 1986 invites proposals for entire sessions, individual papers, panels, or teaching workshops, although the Committee strongly encourages submissions of complete sessions. Specialists in American history who participate on the 1986 Program must be members of the Organization.

Proposals should include a two-page synopsis that summarizes the thesis, methodology, and significance of each paper and one vitae for each participant. Proposals should be forwarded in duplicate to any member of the 1986 Program Committee: Kenneth T. Jackson (Chair), Columbia University, 510 Fayerweather Hall, New York, New York 10027; Suellen Hoy, North Carolina Division of Archives and History; Michael Kammen, Cornell University; Morton Keller, Brandeis University; Rosalind Rosenberg, Barnard College; or Nelvice L. Urysky, Virginia Commonwealth University. The deadline for submissions is March 1, 1985.

Make Travel Plans Early

Annual Meeting

April 18-21, 1985

NASA Teacher in Space Project

THE COUNCIL OF Chief State School Officers has been selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to coordinate the selection of the first private citizen to fly in space—a teacher.

The NASA Teacher in Space Project will provide a unique opportunity for a U.S. educator to fly in space. This opportunity is open to elementary- and secondary-level teachers in all public and nonpublic schools in the United States, U.S. territories, Department of Defense overseas dependents' schools, Department of State overseas schools, and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. The teacher must be a U.S. citizen, a current full-time classroom teacher, have been a full-time classroom teacher for the past five consecutive years, meet medical requirements as delineated, have verification of eligibility and consent to participate which will be included in the application form, and not be a spouse of a current or former NASA employee. If teaching at a nonpublic school, the school must advertise an open admissions process through the local written media indicating that it does not discriminate based on race.

Two teachers will be nominated by each state by May 1. The 120 selected nominees will attend a national workshop; ten semifinalists will be selected by a National Review Panel and announced on July 4, 1985; the winner and a backup candidate will be announced in the fall of 1985, and the teacher who is chosen will be included in a flight scheduled for early 1986.

The Announcement of Opportunity describing the project was distributed the first week of November, 1984. Applications are available from the NASA Teacher in Space Project, Council of Chief State School Officers, 400 North Capitol Street, Suite 579, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Request for Assistance

I AM INTERESTED in exchanging ideas and information with anyone creating history simulations or using simulations in the classroom. Write to James E. Pargett, History Microcomputer Review, Virginia Community College, Box 14007, Roanoke, Virginia 24038.
You Found Us... and We're Glad You Did!

We at SMA, the marketers of the program SuperFile, want to show our appreciation for the support of your organization. Recent studies have shown that the most important source of stimulation for software purchases comes not from advertisements, but from personal referrals and recommendations from colleagues. We're proud to have the type of program that produces these types of comments from its purchasers. The fact that SuperFile was recommended by both Professor Braunler in the "Computer Programs for Historians" article and Professor Brownell in the "Database & Information Management" article in the November '84 Computer Supplement of the OAH Newsletter pleases us greatly. Historians have called and written us with comments like those of Prof. Mario DePillis at the Univ. of Massachusetts, who said "Your program has achieved such a good word-of-mouth reputation among historians that I've been warned not to purchase any microcomputer unless it can use SuperFile." Many people in the academic and research world have found SuperFile to be extremely useful in their work.

For those of you who have only recently been made aware of SuperFile, we'd like the chance to show you why we think we have the ideal tool for information management program for you! And now, in addition to our regular $25 demo package with current manual and full credit on SuperFile purchase, we are also offering a demo disk and paperback manual for only $5! This gives you a virtually no-risk way to examine the power of SuperFile for yourself! You need only fill out the form below and send it to us.

And as our way of saying thanks to the OAH, we will give anyone who purchases SuperFile as a result of the OAH Newsletter, a special discount. Instead of the regular price of $195, individual OAH members can receive a 15% discount and pay only $165! Discount offer expires March 31, 1985. Special Note: Universities and institutions can also receive a 35% discount on SuperFile purchases. An initial order of five copies or more is required to qualify.

Here's Why SuperFile is the Software Program to Meet Your Information Management Needs

Free Form
Because your information comes from many sources, it also comes in many different sizes and forms. SuperFile can handle notes, references, articles, abstracts, citations, bibliographies, and almost any of the database applications Prof. Brownell mentions in his article. Anything that can be saved in a standard ASCII file can be put into a SuperFile database. You can even include data you get from online sources and catalogs in your own computerized information catalog.

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You don't have to find your information by remembering what clever eight character name you gave the file. As Peter McWilliams puts it in the The Word Processing Book, "SuperFile is an amazing program that lets you file any information—from a word to a book-under as many as 250 key words."

Each of these 250 key words for a single entry can actually be phrases (up to 64 characters long) if so desired! And, your information doesn't have to fit on one disk. SuperFile can manage databases up to 255 disks.

Powerful
SuperFile is truly a tool which you can use to put the power of the computer to work for you. With SuperFile's Boolean logic you can select and retrieve just the information you want. Simply ask for the key words or phrases you want. Find all the information you have about this and that and these or those. Expose hidden relationships between people, dates, or events.

You can combine up to 64 key word combinations in a single search! And, you don't waste time waiting for results - SuperFile searches at an average of 100 entries per second.

Easy to Use
You don't have to think like a programmer, or know exactly all the parameters of your database beforehand, to use this excellent program. SuperFile manages your information in the forms you're accustomed to, instead of fixed fields and formats. It works with your type of information, and it works the same way you think logically. If you can use a word processor and a filing cabinet, you can use SuperFile!

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


Ph.D. looking for position in either 20th Century America or American Social/Intellectual. Minor fields: Latin America, American Diplomatic, History of Christianity. Ability to teach Western Civ. Experienced teacher on the undergraduate and graduate levels. Committed to scholarly research and publication. Major research interests: American Catholic history, Catholicism and American society. C.V. and references available upon request. Contact: Steven M. Ivnica, 1925 W. Timber Ridge Lane #210, Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154. W.

Science/Technology: Experienced, published, govt. consultant, scientific research, Sci/Technology policy, environment, military tech., military history, US 1876-1920; MA, MA, PhD, BS Chem/Physics; desires assoc with engineering science school or a univ; M. E. Pitman, History, M.U., Columbus, MS 36701 601-329-4700 x711.


Alten Lecture Series


The series is a permanent tribute to Senator Aiken and is devoted to a scholarly conference on a foreign policy topic every third year. In 1985, nationally known speakers will discuss aspects of nuclear weapons and American foreign policy from World War II planning and the beginnings of nuclear deterrence strategy through contemporary issues.

For more information, contact Serge Cate, Box 34, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05405.

Photograph Collection Opens at Missouri Historical Society

"ST. LOUIS VIEWS and People, 1899 to 1910," a representative sampling of photographs from the Block brothers collection, one of the largest received by a historical society in the United States, opened at the James Hazlewood Williams Gallery in the Missouri Historical Society's Jefferson Memorial Building in Forest Park on December 15 and will continue through April.

The Missouri Historical Society received the collection of professional photographs—more than 270,000 negatives of glass plate, nitrate, acetate, and safety types dating from 1915 through the 1940s—from Ephraim Block after his death in 1984.

The prints show a varied selection of subjects: street scenes during the Depression; office and store interiors; portraits; a photographic series depicting the history of the Block Studio; weddings; and a variety of theatrical and group photographs.

From the Block Brothers studio: an unidentified jazz band poses for the Block camera in the 1920s. From the collection of theatrical photographs, the print was made from a glass negative. Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society.
Professional Opportunities

Hunter College/CUNY
United States history: Assistant Professor, tenure-track position beginning September 1985; Ph.D. required. Main teaching responsibility will be U.S. history; other specialization: Urban, Labor history. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Send full dossier no later than March 4, 1985 to Chair, Department of History, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021. Minority, women, and disabled applicants are encouraged to apply.

Johns Hopkins University
The Department of History at the Johns Hopkins University is considering candidates for a senior appointment in American history. While no particular period or special interest is being emphasized, only candidates who have distinguished academic records and who do not duplicate the work of current members of the department will be considered. Candidates should send their vita to Sharon Wodinsky, Department of History, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. AA/EOE.

University of California, Irvine
Position in Comparative Political Sociology, with an emphasis on Asian-American culture and history. Ph.D. and expertise in comparative methods essential. Position requires ability to teach courses in Comparative Methodology at the graduate level and courses in Comparative U.S. Minority History, Comparative Minorities in an Urban Setting, Comparative Minority Socio-Economics and courses in Asian-American culture and history at the undergraduate level. Applicants should have strong potential for scholarship in cross-cultural research. Tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level. Contact the Director, Program in Comparative Culture, University of California, Irvine, California 92717. Deadline for application is March 1, 1985. AA/EOE.

Elmira College
Assistant Professor of American History able to teach the full spectrum of general undergraduate courses, and one or more specialties (economic, cultural, diplomatic, social). Liberal arts background preferred. Salary and benefits competitive. Ph.D. required. Application deadline March 22, 1985. Send letter of application, vitae, and three letters of recommendation to Office of the Academic Vice President, Elmira College, Elmira, New York 14901. EOE.

Kutztown University
Early American, Kutztown University seeks applicants for a one-year, full-time, temporary replacement to begin September 1985 to teach American intellectual/social history to 1865, revolutionary America, U.S. survey to 1865, and one course to be proposed by the candidate. Ph.D. and college teaching experience preferred. Please send letter of application, dossier, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. N. Sanelli, Search Committee, Department of History, Kutztown University, Kutztown, Pennsylvania 19530 by March 1, 1985. Kutztown University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer and actively solicits applications from qualified minorities.

Hofstra University
U.S. History: any pre-20th century specialty. Preference for candidates with some training or experience in Public History and/or with secondary Latin American field. Hofstra University seeks applicants for Assistant Professor tenure-track position starting September 1985. Ph.D. required. For long-term prospects, equal commitment to continuing research and publication and to undergraduate (and some graduate) teaching is vital. Salary and benefits competitive. Send curriculum vitae and dossier by March 15th to John Jeanneney, Chair, Department of History, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York 11550. AA/EQUAL. Will be interviewing at OAH Annual Meeting in April.

Columbia Historical Society
The Columbia Historical Society seeks an archivist/historian with responsibility for library, manuscripts, and graphics. Send resume with cover letter and salary requirements to Personnel Committee, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. EOE.

Memphis State University

Project Director, History Teaching Alliance
Project Director. The OAH, AHA, and NCHSS have established a project to enhance collaboration between college history departments and high school history teachers. The project director's duties include budget management, project evaluation, policy development, and grant writing. An advanced degree in history and sensitivity to schools expected. The project director will be housed in the AHA office in Washington, D.C. Application deadline March 1, 1985. Submit resume, letter, and five references to PEH, University of South Florida, CPMB-48, Tampa, Florida 33620. EOE.

Florida Endowment for the Humanities, Inc.
Executive Director, Florida Endowment for the Humanities. To serve as the chief administrator of state humanities council. Must have graduate degree in a humanities discipline, 3-5 years substantial administrative experience, effective interpersonal skills, and record of securing and successfully administering grants. Salary $30,000-38,000 depending upon experience. Application deadline March 1, 1985. Submit resume, letter, and five references to PEH, University of South Florida, CPMB-48, Tampa, Florida 33620. EOE.

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

March

LIBRARY HISTORY SEMINAR VII, "Libraries, Books, and Culture," is planned for March 6-8, 1985 at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The conference will explore the historical role and significance of graphic records in society, particularly as they are gathered into collections and provide insight into cultural history. For more information, contact Donald G. Davis, Jr., Graduate School of Library & Information Science, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712-1776.

THE 1985 MEETING OF THE SONNEX SOCIETY, previously scheduled for March 21-24, has been rescheduled for March 7-10, 1985 at Florida State University in Tallahassee. For more information, contact Frank Hoogerwerf, Music Department, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES will hold its 1985 conference on "The Reality of Change" at the San Jose Red Lion Hotel, March 7-10, 1985. For more information, contact Ruth Belzeli at 616 Junniwa Way, Roseville, California 95678.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB MEMORIAL LECTURES will be held on March 14, 1985 at the University of Texas at Arlington. The topic of this year's lectures is "Texas and the Mexican War." For more information, write to Webb Lectures Committee, Department of History, Box 19529 UTA, Arlington, Texas 76019.

THE INSTITUTE FOR EXECUTIVE EDUCATION of the BABCOCK GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT of Wake Forest University will sponsor a spring seminar on "Increasing Revenues: Fundraising and Marketing Strategies" in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, March 24-27, 1985. The seminar is designed to provide the management of historic restorations and museums with a managerial focus upon the planning and implementation of a strategic marketing plan and fundraising techniques for their organizations. More information can be obtained from Peggy Scott at the Babcock Graduate School of Management, 7368 Reynolds Station, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109.

11TH ANNUAL SOUTHWEST LABOR STUDIES CONFERENCE will be held March 28-30, 1985 at the University of California, San Diego. For more information, contact Stan Clausen, Department of History, Grossmont College, El Cajon, California 92020.

THE CLARKE HISTORICAL LIBRARY will sponsor a conference on "The Changing Nature of Work in America" on March 29, 1985. For more information, contact William H. Mulligan, Jr., Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48859.

April

THE U.S.-CHINA RELATIONSHIP IN HISTORICAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE is the focus of an NEH seminar for college teachers that Michael S. Hunt is directing at Columbia University in the summer of 1985. For a full seminar description and information on housing and stipends, write to the Summer Sessions Office at 519 Lewisohn Hall, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027. Applications are due by April 1, 1985.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MIDWEST JOURNALISM HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held April 5-6, 1985 at the University of Iowa. For information on conference arrangements, contact Jeffrey A. Smith, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

THREE PUBLIC SYMPOSIA on the HISTORY OF THE SPRING GROVE CEMETERY of Cincinnati and its impact on Landscape design in the nineteenth century will be held April 9-11, 1985. For information, contact Henry D. Shapiro, University of Cincinnati, Mail Location 373, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221.

The Annual Meeting of the Ohio Academy of History will be held on April 13, 1985 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the OAH. Tickets will be available as part of the pre-registration package for the meeting or at registration. The number of tickets is limited. For additional information, contact James A. Hodges, Ohio Academy of History, The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

May

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION will hold its annual conference May 2-3, 1985 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The topic of the conference is "Black History in Pennsylvania." For further information, contact Matthew S. Magda, Associate Historian, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting at Laval University, Quebec, May 9-11, 1985. For more information, contact Serge Courville, CELAT, Faculte des Lettres, Universite Laval, Quebec, 7 Que, C/O 7 P.U.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN HISTORIANS announces its annual conference to be held May 10-12, 1985 at Mills College, Oakland, California. Direct inquiries to Lorrie O'Dell, 602 Calmar Avenue, Oakland, California 94610.
SCRIBNERS PROUDLY PRESENTS

An American Portrait
A History of the United States
Second Edition

David Burner, SUNY, Stony Brook
Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, SUNY, Binghamton
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“... can make a real contribution to the classroom.”
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Conservative History Review

Scribners is proud to announce the publication of the completely revised and re-set second edition of An American Portrait — the popular two-volume U.S. survey text.

This comprehensive, highly readable survey blends social history — especially women and minorities — with political, economic, and diplomatic history. Each of the 28 chapters begins with an account of a dramatic event of the era, including Lewis and Clark’s Expedition, Lindbergh’s Trans-Atlantic Flight, and Three Mile Island, among others. New to the second edition are original, provocative debates between Professors Genovese and McDonald at the end of each chapter. The debates provide students with opposing points of view on crucial issues in American history, for example, Manifest Destiny and the dropping of the atomic bomb. By illustrating how history is subject to interpretation, the debates set this text apart from others and make it an exciting teaching tool.

New photos have been added to the already profusely illustrated text and a separate teacher’s manual with test questions is available.

Volume I 380 pages paper December 1984
Volume II 380 pages paper February 1985
Combined edition 720 pages paper February 1985

For an examination copy, write stating course, enrollment, and current text, to Dept. SW, The Scribner Book Companies, Inc., A DIVISION OF MACMILLAN PUBLISHING CO., 115 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 or call 800-223-3215.

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Upcoming Meetings

THE GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY’S PROGRAM IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS is sponsoring a conference May 16-17, 1985 in Atlanta on the generic issues of international space policy. For more information, contact John R. McIntyre, School of Social Sciences, The Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332.

THE NEW YORK-REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE will host a conference on “The Law in America, 1607-1861” May 17-18, 1985. Sessions will be devoted to the freedom of the press; constitutional thought; property law; labor law; the law in Puritan New England; and the post-Revolutionary transformation of the law. For more information, contact Susan Levine, New-York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, New York 10024.


THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting to be held in Atlanta June 10-21, 1985. Tuition (noncredit) is $275. Participants may also register for academic credit (four semester hours) from Emory University. Enrollment is limited, and applications close on April 1, 1985. For additional information, contact Archives Institute, Division of Library and Information Management, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL WORLD HISTORY ASSOCIATION is sponsoring a conference June 14-15, 1985 at the Aspen Institute on “Technology in World History.” For further information, contact Heidi Rupp, Box 816, Aspen, Colorado 81612.

Calls for Papers

THE 1985 ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY invites papers for its annual meeting to be held April 25-27, 1985 in Chicago, Illinois. Papers and/or abstracts should be sent to Allen L. Bures, President and Program Chair, Department of Business, Radford University, Radford, Virginia 24142.

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC COMMUNAL SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Point Loma in San Diego, California October 3-5, 1985. If you wish to chair a session, give a paper, or make a presentation about your community or research, contact Jeannette C. Lauer, Department of History, United States International University, 10453 Pomerado Road, San Diego, California 92131.

THE MIDWEST AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES will hold its annual meeting October 3-5, 1985 at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. Proposals, abstracts, or papers should be sent by May 1, 1985 to William Epstein, English Department, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

THE POPULAR CULTURE ASSOCIATION IN THE SOUTH will hold its annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina September 19-21, 1985. Anyone interested in presenting a paper or organizing a
Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

March
THE FRANCIS C. WOOD INSTITUTE for Medical History offers grants to scholars engaged in projects requiring use of the historical collections of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Recipients will be expected to present a seminar at the Wood Institute and to submit a report on their research, and will receive grants of up to $1,500. Letters of application outlining the project, length of residence, historical materials to be used, and a budget for travel, lodging, and research expenses should be sent, along with a curriculum vitae and two letters of recommendation by March 15, 1985 to Roseline Valentin, The Wood Institute, The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM TO EXPLORE LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGING GENDER ROLES supports projects with budgets of $15,000 to $30,000. The competition is open to scholars who have finished their professional training. Proposals, due either March 15, 1985 or September 15, 1985, should be submitted to the Gender Roles Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, 113 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036.

Computer Applications for Historians

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112 N. Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Urban History Seminar

THE URBAN HISTORY Seminar of the Chicago Historical Society, now in its second year, actively encourages suggestions for future meetings. The seminar meets monthly, September through May, for dinner and a paper. Urban-related topics broadly defined (including non-American concerns) are welcome. Limited travel subsidies are available. Write to either cochairs: Kathleen Neils Conzen, Department of History, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637 or Michael E. Hober, Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045.
U.S. Military Intelligence Reports:

**SURVIVAL OF RADICALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1941**

The era of the First World War witnessed several fundamental changes in the role of the American federal government. Not the least of these was the use of military services as a counterforce against disaffected elements of the civilian population. A significant portion of the radical labor movement was composed of leftist intellectuals. This development had long-lasting consequences, including a period of repression, which continued with new vigour, through the Second World War and beyond.

U.S.A.'s new collection makes available generous selections from the M.I.D. files on the I.W.W. and the Arizona Anti-War Committee, which were engaged in the survival of radicals in the United States. These voluminous documents constitute a comprehensive record of the several cases of radicalism from 1917 to 1941 to which scholars will return time and again. Along with extensive divisional and district reports, the files contain a wealth of detail on the I.W.W. and the Anti-War Committee, which were among the most prominent American labor organizations of the era. The collection, which comprises over 100,000 pages of documents, contains a wealth of detail on the I.W.W., including its organizational structure, its activities, and the response of the federal government.

The collection is thoroughly documented, and the files are arranged in a way that makes it easy for researchers to access the information they need. The collection is also comprehensive, covering all aspects of the I.W.W. and the Anti-War Committee, and the response of the federal government.

The I.W.W. was a significant radical labor organization, and its activities were closely watched by the federal government. The collection provides a detailed look at the federal government's response to the I.W.W., including its efforts to suppress the organization and its activities.

The collection includes a wealth of detail on the I.W.W., including its organizational structure, its activities, and the response of the federal government.

The collection is well-catalogued and is well-suited for use by researchers.

Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

THE BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE OF WOMEN HISTORIANS AND THE MARY INGRAHAM BUNTING INSTITUTE OF Radcliffe College announce the Berkshire Summer Fellowship open to women Ph.D.s researching and writing in history. The stipend is $2,000, and the recipient must be in residence at the Bunting Institute for at least one month during the period of June 15-September 1, 1985. Preference will be given to women who do not have access to libraries in the Cambridge/Boston area. Application deadline is March 15, 1985. Contact the Berkshire Fellowship Program, The Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

The Harold L. Peterson Award for the best article on any facet of American military history written in English and published during 1984 in an American or foreign journal, will be awarded by the Eastern National Conference of the Military Association. Nominations should be made by March 15, 1985 by publishers, editors, authors, or interested individuals on behalf of articles that deal not only with military history but also with economic, political, social, ecological, or cultural developments during a period of war or affecting military history between wars. Three copies of nominated articles should be sent to Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Box 671, Cooperstown, New York 13326.

The NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION will offer three fellowships in archival administration for the 1985-86 academic year. The fellowships are intended to provide nine to ten months of advanced training in archival administration for people who possess both archival work experience and graduate training in a program containing an archival education component. The fellowships carry a $15,000 stipend and up to $3,000 in fringe benefits, and will begin in August or September 1985. Applications, available from NEHPRC, Washington, D.C. 20408, are due by March 30, 1985.

April

The HISTORY DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION invites entries for its research paper competition on any topic in the history of journalism and mass communication. Four copies of each entry must be received by April 1, 1985. Send to Owen V. Johnson, School of Journalism, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

The CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY PROGRAM IN TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY invites applications for a one-year, post-doctoral fellowship on the relationship of technology and society. The fellowship is directed towards those with doctoral training in American history with an interest in enhancing or developing their understanding and research skills in the area of technology and society. Applications, due by April 15, 1985, should include a five-page, double-spaced statement of research and study for the year, a curriculum vitae, and at least three letters of recommendation. Stipends for the year will be $16,000 plus fringe benefits. Address applications to Joel A. Tarr, Director, Program in Technology and Society, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

The BRYANT SPANN MEMORIAL PRIZE of $750 will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1985 for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For more details, write to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, the Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809. The deadline for applications is April 30, 1985.

May

The EAST TEXAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will award in 1985 a series of teaching, book publication, scholarship, and historical research awards through the Ottis Lock Endowment. For more information on individual awards, contact the East Texas Historical Association, Box 6223, SPA Station, Nacogdoches, Texas 75962. Nomination forms for the teaching awards, scholarship applications, and nominations for the book award should be received by May 1, 1985.

June

The NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER AND THE NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION have established the United States Navy Prize in Naval History. The prize of $500 will be awarded to the author of the best article on U.S. naval history published in a scholarly journal. Copies of articles are due by June 1, 1985 and should be sent to the Naval Historical Center, Building 57, Washington, D.C. 20374-0571.

The EVERTON MCKINLEY DIRKSEN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP RESEARCH CENTER invites applications for grants to fund research on Congress or congressional leadership. Applications must be received by June 1, 1985. More information is available from Frank H. Mackman, The Dirksen Center, Broadway and Fourth Street, Pekin, Illinois 61554.

The NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION offers two annual prizes for current scholarship in New Jersey history as well as an expanded grant program to support projects which advance the public knowledge of the history of New Jersey. For additional information and guidelines, contact Grants and Prizes, New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 West State Street, CN305, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

History of Women in America

The PUBLIC MEDIA Foundation of Boston has received a grant of $449,000 from the Annenberg Corporation for Public Broadcasting Project to develop an audio/radio course on the history of women and the family in America from 1607 to 1865. The college-level course will consist of eighteen half-hour audio programs and print materials for students and teachers. Ellen K. Rothman is project director; Elizabeth Pleck is project historian; and Jay Allison and Tina Egloff are the producers. The project is based at the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, began in January 1985, and will run for two years. For further information, write to Ellen Rothman, Public Media Foundation of Boston, 74 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

New England Marriages Prior to 1700

By Clarence Almira Torrey

This work is a comprehensive listing of the 37,000 married couples who resided in New England between 1629 and 1700. Compiled over a period of thirty years from approximately 2,000 printed books and manuscripts, the Torrey work lists every married seventeenth-century New Eng­lander of whom any record could be found. Included also are maiden names, dates of birth, marriage, and death, and places of residence.

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The First Series of ENGLISH ORIGINS (3 vols., 1984) contained all immigrant origin articles published in The New England Historical and Genealogical Register under the aegis of the Committee on English and Foreign Research. The Second Series, containing more than 650 articles, completes this major consolidation project and compiles all immigrant origin data in the 137 volumes of the Register published independently of the Committee.

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JOSEPH E. KING, Texas Tech University, has been named director of the Center for History of Engineering and Technology.

WALTER LICHT of the history department of the University of Pennsylvania has received the Philip Taft Labor History Award for his book, Working For The Railroad: The Organization of Work in the Nineteenth Century.

LAWRENCE J. NELSON has been appointed visiting assistant professor for 1984-85 at the University of South Alabama.

DAVID K. REICHER, Fellow of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, has won the fourth Harold L. Peterson Award for the best article dealing with American military history published in 1983. Richter's article, "War and Culture: The Iroquois Experience," appeared in the October 1983 issue of The William and Mary Quarterly.

CONRAD E. WRIGHT, assistant director of the New-York Historical Society, has been appointed Editor of Publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

HARRIET E. AMOS has been appointed adjunct associate professor in the history department at the University of South Alabama for the Spring quarter, 1985.

PETER J. ANDERSON, assistant director of the Institute of Polar Studies at Ohio State University, has been awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation's Division of Polar Programs to research and prepare "A Chronology of the United States in Antarctica, 1949 to 1984."

ALBERT T. COWDREY, Center of Military History, has won the 1984 American Historical Association's first annual Herbert Feis Award for the best book by an independent (nonacademic) scholar for this year, This South: An Environmental History.

ROGER DANIELS, professor of history at the University of Cincinnati, participated as historical advisor in making the thirty-minute film by Lon Dying, "Missie Soldiers: Standard Bearers for an Exiled People," which aired on most PBS stations in October. The film may be purchased or rented from Vox Productions, Inc., 2355 Jones Street, San Francisco, California 94113.

LEE W. PEMMELT, Albany State College (Georgia), editor of Journal of Southwest Georgia History, has received an NEH fellowship to research the socio-economic history of nineteenth-century Dougherty County in the southwest Georgia black belt.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN was awarded the Jefferson Medal for "a college graduate who has made extraordinary contributions to American society" by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). Franklin is currently the James B. Duke Professor of History at Duke University, the university's highest academic honor.

SUSAN BRIGGS, head of archives, manuscripts, and special print collections at the University of Minnesota's Walter Library, has been appointed the new director of the Smith College Archives and the Sophia Smith Collection.


The following are articles and reviews that appeared in the March 1985 issue of the OAH Newsletter:

**Articles:**
- JOSEPH E. KING, "Working For The Railroad: The Organization of Work in the Nineteenth Century."
- LAWRENCE J. NELSON, "War and Culture: The Iroquois Experience."
- DAVID K. REICHER, "The Best American Article."...

**Reviews:**
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Raymond A. Mohl, Florida Atlantic University

The New City traces the broad outlines of the urban transformation of the industrial era and demonstrates throughout that the city has been a powerful force in modern American history.

NEW in '84

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
Arthur S. Link, Princeton University; Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois at Chicago; Douglas Greenberg, Princeton University; and Robert C. McMath, Jr., Georgia Institute of Technology

A Concise History of the American People is a brief, rich textbook that combines the work of two senior scholars in political and diplomatic history with the specialized skills of a colonialist and a social historian. This text for the survey course includes all of the essential narrative framework for the political, economic, and social history of the United States. A Concise History of the American People affords the teaching flexibility of a core text that allows the instructor to use supplementary material and range freely in lectures, confident that the student has in hand a solid base upon which to build an accurate understanding of our complex history. Illustrations. Suggested Readings. Appendices.


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"...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...This is a splendid statement on the important, but too long neglected, role of business and businessmen in American history."

—Stuart Bruchey, Columbia University

This approach gives the book a human element that most business histories do not have...an excellent piece of work. It is a significant addition for undergraduate libraries, including community college and lower-division collections, and should be on all...reading lists for courses in American business history. Pusateri has made a fine contribution to the literature of American business development."

Illustrations Suggestions for Further Reading Appendices Index Cloth and Paper Editions

LABOR IN AMERICA, FOURTH EDITION
Foster Rhea Dulles and Melvyn Dubofsky, State University of New York at Binghamton

The classic text by the late Foster Rhea Dulles has been carefully revised and brought up-to-date by U.S. labor and social historian Melvyn Dubofsky. This colorful history of Labor in America from the Colonial era to the 1980s incorporates the insights and findings of much of the new scholarship in labor history. More attention is now given to the social and cultural history of working people as well as to the ethnic, racial, and sexual aspects of that history. Like the earlier editions, the Fourth Edition includes capsule biographies of major figures and lively narratives of decisive industrial conflicts. Labor in America, Fourth Edition is a fine, basic text for labor history and for industrial and labor relations courses.

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*FOR TEACHERS OF AMERICAN HISTORY & SOCIAL STUDIES

Ballot

EXPLANATION: In November 1984, the OAH Executive
Board voted to discontinue the Media Committee which
has had an effect on the Erik Barnouw Award Committee.
By-law 4Q states that members of the Award Committee
must be or have been members of the Media Committee.
Since this service committee to longer exists, the
following by-law change is necessary in order to
appoint the award committee. The underlined portion
indicates the section to be deleted.

BY-LAW 4Q: The committee is composed of three
members, one appointed each year for a three-year
term. Committee members must have served on the OAH
Committee on Television, Film and Radio Media. The
award is given annually to an outstanding television
or film program dealing with American history.
yes ___ no ___

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

BY-LAW 1: The Executive Board shall set a date
between March 15 and May 15 or whenever the Executive
Board approves another appropriate time and place of
Annual Meeting at least two years in advance of said
meeting.
yes ___ no ___