Our Past is with Us Always

The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

Mining for History in South Pass City, Wyoming

Generational Differences and the Crises of Professionalism

Ronald Reagan, Ellis Island, and the History of Immigration

Organization of American Historians
History Over The Years: Our Past is with Us Always

Donald McCoy

It recently occurred to me that I have been a member of the OAH for thirty-six years. This led me to ponder how much our discipline has changed while I was a student and a young historian during the two decades following World War II.

We all know about the gains made during the late 1960s and the 1970s in opening doors to women and minorities and the greater work of the historical associations. Moreover, there were the increases in our numbers, in curricular, research, and occupational patterns, and in the work of the historical associations. Most of us also know something about the state of our discipline in the generation before 1945. Then it was slow to change, resting substantially on the foundations laid before World War I. Yet there were, particularly from 1930 to 1945, some curricular changes, a flirtation with the social sciences, a monumental growth of archives, and the recruitment of many scholars fleeing oppression abroad. The fast-paced developments of the years between 1945 and 1965 would be the link between the two very different worlds of historians in the United States during the post-World War I generation and the past two decades.

When I returned to college in 1947, some of the signs of change were already clear. I, like large numbers of my fellow students, was enrolled under the G.I. Bill of Rights, and many of my instructors were also veterans of military service. The predominant WASP complexion of the student body was breaking down. There were more foreign students and more graduate students, although there were proportionally fewer women on campus than there had been earlier. The curriculum was changing, too, as there were more courses in Russian, Latin American, and Far Eastern history as well as recent American and European history. Courses in comparative government and international relations were also popular with many history majors. These changes reflected the broader, more serious interests of the G.I. Bill students and their younger instructors. I encountered similar developments in graduate school, which I entered in 1949, but with the added benefit of taking courses with several refugee professors. Other significant shifts were taking place that affected all disciplines. The huge number of veterans (roughly one-half of the college population in 1947) formed the beachhead in college enrollments of the postwar decades. (See Keith W. Olson, The G.I. Bill, The Veterans, and the Colleges [1974].) The United States needed more highly schooled people. The students were eager to attend, and colleges and universities were willing to accommodate them. As enrollments grew (from 1.5 million in 1940 to 2.3 million in 1952 to 4.3 million in 1964), so the number of faculty members rose (from 147,000 in 1940 to 244,000 in 1952 to 493,000 in 1964). The number of graduate degrees granted also increased, with, for example, an average of 122 Ph.D.s in history awarded annually between 1938 and 1947, 252 between 1948 and 1955, and 405 between 1957 and 1966. This growth had many results. One was that since it seemed cheaper to build up existing institutions, most universities and some colleges grew much larger. Therefore, most departments grew much bigger, and history departments were no exception. The day of the small department had vanished, with at least two consequences. One was that many more university departments now had the various talents needed to sustain viable graduate programs. The other was that there was more specialization and intellectual cross-fertilization, although some departments became intellectually isolated from other departments on campus. Another trend was that private institutions, which had dominated the American academic scene since the founding of Harvard, were losing ground because more people sought degrees from the less expensive public institutions. There would be less elitism, less parochialism, and more involvement in broadly conceived educational programs on the part of professors, including historians, partly because of the rising influence of public higher education.

There were other important changes during the two postwar decades, but I shall emphasize those connected with the entrance of World War II and the Korean War G.I. Bill students into graduate work and the ranks of college teachers. These people contributed to the demand for a broader range of courses and increased specialization and professionalization. Moreover, the postwar growth in enrollments increased the
Many veterans who were searching for job security, some prestige, and a life of public service began to seek graduate degrees and academic jobs. Graduate programs made it more difficult for senior professors to make the necessary contacts effectively, and partly because the veterans sought additional ways to find information about academic jobs. Consequently, university and private placement offices were established or expanded; the buddy system, so important in military life, supplemented the old-boy networks; and graduate students were being recruited for membership in the American Historical Association, renamed the Organization of American Historians in 1965, had become a national association by the late 1940s, and it and the AHA were growing significantly. Although graduate students were being recruited for membership in the associations, increasing specialization and professionalism had scarred away the amateur historians and the high school teachers, and communication between academic and non-academic historians had become tenuous. As for intellectual interests and developments, that is another story, one interesting exploration of which is Harold Hyman's "Clio and Its Discontents: Happy Bedmates" (OAH Newsletter, 12 [Feb. 1984], 5-7).

What I have tried to do here is to put some flesh on Shakespeare's observation that "the past is prologue" as concerns the recent past of our discipline in America. Indeed, doing such has been the mission of the "History Over The Years" column. Let it continue to be so, for whether we are young or old as historians, we need frequent reminders of what went or before most of us came on the scene.

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The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

Ann D. Gordon and Patricia G. Holland

Over the last four years we have directed a project at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst to assemble the papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in preparation for publishing a comprehensive microfilm edition and a book edition of selected documents. The project's history can be traced to the early 1970s when the National Historical Publications and Records Commission responded to the interest in women's history and to critics of its support for "great white men" editions by publishing a list of some ninety editions of women's papers that should be prepared. In 1979 the Commission awarded a grant to study the feasibility of an edition of the papers of Stanton and Anthony. By 1982, with a full plan of work developed, we gained support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and foundations to collect the documents. The microfilm edition is scheduled to be available in 1989.

Stanton and Anthony were the two most prominent figures in the nineteenth-century movement for women's political equality, yet no editions of their papers existed. Indeed no definitive manuscript collection existed for either woman. To publish their papers necessitated defining, identifying, and assembling the documents to be included. Designing a documentary edition required a multitude of decisions based on the state of papers previously identified plus a vision of what papers one would wish to have. Both the lifework of the subjects and current historiography shaped that vision of the ideal documentary edition. What did she or they do and achieve? Why are the papers of interest now? Why might they be interesting in the future?

For Stanton and Anthony, the documents are fragmented. Neither woman preserved more than a fraction of her personal papers. Anthony, near the end of her life, allowed her biographer, Ida Husted Harper, to consign boxfuls of papers saved for more than fifty years to a bonfire in the back yard of Anthony's house in Rochester, New York. For Stanton, the situation was worse. She moved often, ending up in a New York apartment, and she periodically destroyed her correspondence. The papers that did survive give insight into what each woman valued and did not value about her life. Both Stanton and Anthony saved the record of their public work, their struggle over half a century for women's rights. Anthony took pains to prepare scrapbooks that chronologically documented, largely through newspaper clippings, the history of their struggle for temperance in the early 1850s, abolition of slavery, and woman's rights of all sorts. She deposited them at the Library of Congress, and as part of the same gift, she turned over her valuable personal library of books, pamphlets, and reform newspapers, including a complete run of the Revolution. Stanton preserved a more personal record, largely of her public utterances. The major portion of collections now deposited at the Library of Congress, Vassar College, and Rutgers University, and the few things still in family hands consist of manuscripts of her articles, speeches, and the Woman's Bible.

Stanton and Anthony were the two most prominent figures in the nineteenth century movement for women's political equality, yet no editions of their papers existed.

The histories that both women published showed the same tendency to value public work at the expense of what they regarded as private lives. Their multi-volume History of Woman Suffrage contains accounts of meetings and hearings, reports of local activism, and recollections of pioneers in the movement. In 1898 each issued the story of her life, Stanton her autobiography and Anthony the first two volumes of her authorized biography. Both books scoured private life. Each intended the books to be the chief historical record of their work. Anthony then justified the bonfire of her papers, once they had served as sources for the books. Who would care about family matters or the correspondence regarding the myriad conventions, state campaigns or lecture tours?

What makes an edition now even possible was the care taken by friends and colleagues of the two women to preserve the letters each wrote. People like Lucy Stone, Gerrit Smith, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Wendall Phillips, Lillie Devereux Blake, Charles Sumner, Clara Bevick Colby, Benjamin Butler, and Elizabeth Boynton Harbert kept nearly complete files of frequent correspon-
Both women valued recording their public work at the expense of their private lives.

Despite a recent trend to stress differences between Stanton and Anthony, we remain convinced that both of them were uniquely committed reformers whose lives centered around the same ambition for women's political equality and emancipation. Insofar as the papers of individuals tell a political story, Stanton's and Anthony's papers will tell essentially the same one. together their papers will provide a far richer record of woman's suffragism than either collection alone. We further decided to interfile their papers in one chronological series in order to allow each woman's papers to help fill gaps in the other's.

We sought the standard material for a comprehensive edition: correspondence, manuscripts of writings, diaries and account books. To find more letters written by each woman, we checked libraries for the papers of more than a thousand people with whom they were in touch. We surveyed secondary works for printed versions of documents to be included if we did not find the originals. Finally, we read journals and topical newspapers concerned with anti-slavery, temperance, health reform, free thought, as well as woman's rights to locate their letters and writings.

Emphasis on their work does not exclude documentation, such as it is, of personal lives. There are in the collection numerous poetic toasts authored by Stanton for family occasions, school-girl diaries by Anthony, motherly epistles to the Stanton children, and heartbreaking accounts of deaths among Anthony's siblings. But these private stories are situated amid public activity in the edition as they were in the women's lives.

As scholarship on the history of women's movements has developed in the last two decades, Stanton's and Anthony's lives have attracted interest not only for what each woman accomplished but for how they worked. It is not that they have a strikingly different principle from theirs to define what papers are valuable, but we do define more broadly than they did the kinds of documents one needs to understand that work. They were reformers, agitators, propagandists, organizers, leaders. The edition documents that activism. We collected texts of their oral argument in speeches, testimony in court and before legislatures. Working from a list of over a hundred organizations with which Stanton and Anthony were involved to a greater or lesser degree, we found what we needed in


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A WOMAN'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1848

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815-1906): After seeing the crude and ugly treatment of women, women, women, women, swept her

"in the cause of woman's emancipation," it became necessary for each faction of the family to assess among its own values. In a political sense, it was just as bad to use the quality of one's paper to work on.

We held this truth to be self-evident: that all women and women were equal-spaced, that are equal, separated, and connected; and individuals, that many women are equal, that the greatest potential, that the power to do evil, to do right, to be moderate, to be the Stanton and Anthony together makes
to the papers of the other. Not

their letters and writings.

Our major search for the papers of both Stanton and Anthony together makes
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transcriptions of proceedings, handwritten minutes, and journalists' accounts.

One aspect of the search plan has prompted criticism of this effort to document the part Stanton and Anthony played in building a political movement for suffrage. We set the goal to date coverage of Stanton's and Anthony's lectures during their circuit-riding tours of the country particularly in the 1870s. By assembling schedules of several hundred engagements per year, we would check local and metropolitan newspapers for texts of what they said. From the point of view of cost per document acquired, this effort struck some editors as unnecessary. There are, after all, manuscript texts of a few of the best known speeches, one might argue, to sample rhetoric and ideology. A few clippings files, such as Anthony's scrapbooks, augment the record with indications of how lectures varied.

While considering whether to modify our search strategy in light of such criticism, we recall the influences behind our goal. They included such negative conditions as biases in suffrage histories measuring the movement's achievements by the rate of progress in Congress, the failure of historians to develop an adequate chronology of the movement, and positive conditions like the "discovery" of a dynamic woman's culture in the nineteenth century and increasing attention to popular political culture. Coverage of Stanton's and Anthony's tours through small towns and cities promised a new documentary record useful to all those considerations about the history of suffragism and American politics. Here would be the record of their interaction with the American people, especially women.

Like other documentary editions, the papers of Stanton and Anthony will be shaped by the scholarship of our own times and the need to produce an edition valuable fifty years hence. Day by day, with monographs churning in our heads and "facts" overwhelming us, some contributions to current scholarship do emerge:

The peak of organizing activity by Stanton and Anthony occurred in the 1870s, a time rarely examined by scholars in the field.

Eighteen-eighty marked a turning point in the movement at least equal in importance to 1869, because successful recruitment of new suffragists then pitted feminist evangelism against republican egalitarianism.

Anthony's most distinctive contributions and persistent conflicts after 1880 resulted from insisting on the primacy of a federal suffrage amendment and hence of a national suffrage association over states' rights suffragism north as well as south. Such interpretation of topics in the papers does not exhaust the contributions we would like to make because the edition must allow historians to find what we little dream of asking today.

We can judge one of the edition's contributions to future scholarship by degree of difficulty we experienced in pushing against the limits of identification and order that those limits impose on the field so far. Have you ever, for instance, found a complete set of proceedings for the National Woman Suffrage Association's annual conventions? (We think there are only two libraries in the country with full sets, and neither is one of the major women's history libraries.) Like a nightmare of Trivial Pursuit, we can go on and on. Which congressional committees were responsible for hearing suffragists' testimony? Which political parties allowed Stanton's essays to be read before their full nominating conventions and in what years? How many woman suffrage associations existed in Iowa in the nineteenth century, what were their names, and, of worst of all, where are their records? Whenever we answer such questions in the course of searching for documents and describing what we find, we impose order and set standards. In the basis for using the edition and reaching beyond it in related research.

Certainly the availability and reliability of Stanton's and Anthony's papers will increase. The poor quality of much published work on these two women wastes an astonishing amount of our time, and we grudingly rank authors by how much time and effort it costs us to unravel their flawed footnotes. But at the same time it vindicates us. We would prefer it if some scholar had actually cited Stanton's essays in the New York Tribune of the 1850s rather than reeling again the rumor that she wrote some, for example. Nonetheless, when we still cannot find the essays, we at least understand that the sole lead for them is a letter extant only in a transcript by her children, which appears to combine paragraphs from different documents and bears a fanciful date. By now we can estimate how far off that date is likely to be and how probable it is that Stanton actually wrote the essays. Then our job begins, and we search the Tribune.

We cannot anticipate the values of historians who will use the edition. Right now some of our colleagues are editors of multi-volume collections of the papers of Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and Jefferson Davis while others are historians of nineteenth-century women. On the one hand there is interest because of all well-known American women Stanton and Anthony showed the most traditional concern with politics, while on the other hand their disdain for women's culture resented them from another mainstream of U.S. history. To one group we must acknowledge skepticism about the typicality of our subjects, the popular appeal of many of their demands, and the ability of their papers to document a "history of women."

To find the island of sanity between these two poles, we rely on the achievements of Stanton and Anthony. Their documentary record exists in the records of Congress and some thirty state legislatures, the newspapers of Arkansas suffragists and Tuskegee Institute's daily files, collections of small-town women's clubs and the papers of Victoria Woodhull. It is found in forty-eight states and twelve foreign countries. It treats the ideal length of a dress, the proper nourishment for infants, the relative power of courts and legislatures to initiate constitutional change, the meaning of individualism when extended beyond political economy to personal relations, the standards invoked in condemning the personal morality of Barnwell or Lord Byron, the application of American constitutionalism to the governance of new territories, the ramifications of racial discrimination on railroads for American Indians, the implications of the Paris commune for woman's emancipation.

Such scope in their own lives promises a wide range of uses for this edition. Stanton and Anthony are notable among "representative Americans" because they focused world attention on the issue of women's right to and need for political power. In doing so they redefined American republican and pioneered in the ways of American reform. By the sheer magnitude of their genius and commitment, they touched the lives and thinking of millions of people. As editors we must leave the effects of that influence for others to do research. What we can do is to do research how and where and when it occurred.

[The authors are co-editors of the Stanton and Anthony papers. Outside support for the project has come from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and interested individuals.]
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Reader's Response

Judith Papachristou's article, "Woman's Suffrage Movement: New Research and New Perspectives" (OAH Newsletter 14 (August 1986), 6-9) is important not just because it finds new perspectives in writing about American women but also because it shows the issue of women's suffrage within the larger context of the American experience, particularly in reformist periods, and that included movements for the abolition of slavery and lynching, civil rights for Afro-Americans and women—often in the same period. The study of these movements, she argues, is an important and compelling lens to view the history of American democracy. However, these movements often represented, or at least were perceived to represent, competing interests colliding with one another, the result being dual perspectives even in that movement.

Papachristou writes that the suffragists saw themselves not necessarily as feminists with a specific gender-related agenda (remembering that Frederick Douglass and other black American abolitionists were also suffragists) but rather as part of a larger American reform tradition that they, in part, had a hand in creating. The scholarship "erases some of the confining boundaries between social and political history and between women's history and everyone else's," she says. (Emphasis mine.)

She also brings in the African-American element that all too often is missing from women's history. According to Adele Logan Alexander, the granddaughter of African-American suffragist Adele Hunt Logan, historian Rosalyn Terborg-Penn was the person who made her aware of the role Logan played in the suffragist movement—a role made very difficult by other suffragists who were white. In "How I Discovered My Grandmother: . . . And the Truth About Black Women and the Suffrage Movement" (Ms., November 1983), Alexander recounted that she "had never imagined that she [her grandmother] was a suffragist... even heard about black women in the suffrage movement" (p. 29). Ida Bell Wells-Barnett, Hallie Quinn Brown, Mary Church Terrell, Sarah J. (Smith) Thompson, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, and Adele Hunt Logan, among many others, are seen more as "race [women]" and participants in movements like that of African-American club women when they too were engaged specifically in the fight for the right of women and of black men to vote. They often founded their own suffrage organizations because of some discriminatory practices even in that movement.

As a class, suffragists were committed to varying political and ideological beliefs, and on occasion exercised what was most expedient to smooth the way toward their goal. They consisted of a group in which men, including black men, participated. Suffragists, as Papachristou suggests, no more than anyone else working for reforms in the American republic, constituted a monolith. They were simply "Americans" wanting the rights and also the responsibilities accompanying that title.

With the integrative tone of her article, Papachristou raises the prospect that new scholarship on minority groups and women increasingly will be part of the continuity of American political and social life rather than viewed as isolated and peripheral moments. If we could have one more wish, it would be that those same groups better integrate themselves in the histories of one another.


Nancy Elizabeth Pitch, Ph.D.
Assistant to the Chairman, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Ronald Reagan, Ellis Island, and the History of Immigration

Mike Wallace

For all the rumors about possible Libyan terrorist attacks at the July 4th ceremonies in New York City to rededicate the Statue of Liberty, it was Ronald Reagan who, as it were, hijacked the Statue, deploying its extraordinary popular appeal and symbolic potency in a campaign of narrow ideological self-justification. The entire occasion, I would argue, can best be seen as the latest in an ongoing series of skirmishes in a much larger war over popular historical consciousness.

The degree to which interventions around the public memory have been central to Reagan's presidency has been insufficiently appreciated. He has devoted a good deal of rhetorical energy to reconstructing that edifice of historical explanation which historians largely dismantled in the 1960s and '70s. At the Statue rededication, Reagan made three forays along the temporal front. First, he equated the Nicaraguan contras with the Founding Fathers, hailing recent Congressional action which historians largely insist was, in part, the 1984 demand for its removal was, in part, the insistence by a powerful board members got the Reagan Service lost. Du Pont and other powerful board members got the Reagan Service disliked several things about the AMI, the Park Service and its Museum of Immigration (AMI), then American freedom (read: free enterprise capitalism) made it possible for them to climb the ladder of success through their own individual, family and community efforts, and all without help from big government or taxpayers.

This version of the immigrant experience simultaneously flatters the image of the rugged and successful individualists and legitimates the right wing's dismantling of the New Deal. It also suggests that contemporary immigrants and blacks rely on themselves and implies their depressed situation is a temporary phenomenon. In time, blacks, Asians and Hispanics, too, will move to the suburbs. And if they do not, the record of prior immigrant success suggests that modern failure must be a matter of insufficient grit and determination. This approach abstracts the very real braveries of individual immigrants and deploys them in the service of corporate politics.

The command over the meaning and the amplification of the July 4th messages, like the funding process itself, lay heavily in the private and corporate quarters. Given the claims that were advanced for a distorted, even tortured, historical interpretation of the American experience, it is disturbing that the professional historians, trustees of the public memory, had so little to say about it. Happily, through our representatives, we will have something to say about the interpretations to be embedded in the new museum of immigration planned for Ellis Island.

In 1984 the National Park Service, together with an Advisory Committee of Historians, issued a prospectus that called for an interpretive strategy that differed dramatically from that of Reagan and Iacocca. One key proposal that historians made was that the American Museum of Immigration (AMI), then enshrined in the base of the Statue of Liberty, be ousted from its quarters, relocated to Ellis Island and incorporated into the new museum. To replace it inside the monument, they proposed a new museum focused on the history of the Statue itself.

The historians (and the Park Service) disliked several things about the AMI, but particularly they disliked its interpretive approach. The AMI had been conceived in the Cold War '50s and dedicated by its founders (headed by Pierre S. du Pont, 3rd) to a cold war perspective on immigration. At its heart was the proposition that immigrants had fled misery abroad, triumphed over adversity here, and gone on to make distinctive "contributions" to American life. It held out to visitors "the inspiring example of those who had succeeded by self-sacrifice and hard work." Success was an individual triumph; apart from soldiers in wartime, the heroes tended to be businessmen, inventors and artists. Amidst all the Horatio Alger there was no mention of collective activities and achievements by organized immigrants, by bums, churches or national groups, major labor unions or radical political parties.

Intended as a private sector effort, fundraising flopped and the federal government paid almost all of AMI's five million dollars. By the time the design was announced, the '60s had rolled around, and the AMI approach met with a great uproar from blacks, various ethnic groups and many historians. Critics charged the exhibits embodied a nationalistic perspective, stressed the contributions of great men (with emphasis on "men"), propounded a discredited "melting pot" thesis, focused excessively on European immigrants, and had a distinctly martial tone. As one reviewer wrote, "the overall impression you get there is that there are two ways to prove yourself as an American—one is to become rich and famous and the other—not as good—is to die in a war." Protests got some minimal changes made before its grand opening in 1972, an event Richard Nixon used to make political hay and ideological points. However, its essential approach remained intact. Hence the 1984 demand for its removal was, in part, the insistence by a new generation of social historians that a crucial public memory marker reflect contemporary scholarship.

But did the AMI-Park Service battle turn out? We would have to call it a split decision. On their key goal of dismantling the AMI, the Park Service lost. Du Pont and other powerful board members got the Reagan Administration to order the Park Service to leave the museum in place. On the other hand, the Park Service was given permission to construct a museum on Ellis Island, that focused narrowly on the history of the monument. Du Pont and Co. failed to scuttle the project for a brand new immigration museum on Ellis Island. So, though there is talk of future renovation of the AMI exhibits, we are likely soon to have two, essentially competing, museums of immigration—one at Liberty, one at Ellis.

What will the new immigration museum at Ellis look like? We do not know yet. The 1984 prospectus burned out by the National Park Service and the Historians Committee for three interpretive themes: one treating Ellis Island itself; another setting U.S. immigration history in a global perspective; and a third, exploring the question of American identity, that advanced the mosaic over the melting pot approach, by examining the persistence of ethnicity as well as the common elements of American culture. All in all, the prospectus dropped the "individual
contributions" approach and took up instead the perspective of the new social history.

Despite the prospectus' excellent programmatic intentions, it is not clear that the designers intend to break with the prevailing tendency of American public history presentation to focus past and present. As the situation remains fluid, I thought it might be worth reflecting here on how we might use the opportunity the Ellis restoration affords to strike out in new directions.

Let me start with a couple of prefatory cautions. First, by calling for national public history that bears on present concerns, I do not mean we should ransack the past for analogies but rather use historical analysis to understand better the legacy of the past. Secondly, though I admit to being annoyed at right-wing ideological exploitation of the immigrant experience, I am not suggesting we reject Reaganaut ideology only to impose another in its place. One way to avoid doing so, while simultaneously making these exhibits more interesting to general audiences, might be to incorporate different interpretive points of view. It might teach museum visitors that historians differ and that they should not accept any presentation as gospel truth. What follows, then, are some notions for exhibits.

Why not mount a show that sets current public policy debates on immigration and issues in historical context? Major Congressional controversy in the 1980s over the continuing influx of mexican workers into the Southwest and undocumented immigrants into the country generally. Might not public understanding of the issues at stake be illuminated by an exhibit that put national policies on labor migration in historical and international perspective? Perhaps an exhibit could compare the experience of various groups with different workers, thus exploring the history of Mexican-Americans in the U.S., Turks in Germany, North Africans in France, Chinese in Africa. Such a show could perhaps overcome the colonial provincialism that marks conventional discourse. It would be particularly useful if such a presentation discussed the pros and cons of the full range of currently proposed immigration policies. I would see submitted to public scrutiny a proposal offered recently by a Heritage Foundation Fellow which suggested auctioning off the rights of immigrants, and letting in only the highest bidders. This would, its sponsor admits, discriminate among applicants "according to the standard of a market-oriented society: ability and willingness to pay." Still another exhibit might compare the migratory life of a particular Irish family with that of a contemporary Dominican family, tracing the latter's movement from the countryside under an American-backed dictatorship, to the ITT-leased free trade zone where they did industrial assembly work at twenty-seven cents per hour, and then, particularly after the U.S. invasion crushed hopes of reform, to Washington Heights in New York City. Another current interesting issue that might be fruitfully explored in historical perspective is the role of government in achieving the American Dream. The official story, enshrined at the AMI and the center of the Iacocca celebration, is, as we have noted, that success was based on the individual and the family. What it obscures is something that might be brought out in a balanced exhibit: that older ethnic and blacks were instrumental in creating the institutions and practice that are currently despised by the right.-labor unions, the New Deal, unemployment insurance, social security, civil rights, the growth of schools, GI benefits, highways, suburbs, environmental protection, and health care. All these things provided the collective underpinning for individual effort and success.

Such an exhibit might even be more daring and evaluate critically the claim of such contemporary immigration ideology that there is nothing wrong with that. Certainly the arrival process was often a fractured, fragmented and self-seeking affair, and there is nothing wrong with that. Tens of millions from around the globe voted for America with their feet, and a vision of individual liberty formed a crucial part of the United States' attraction. But it might be worth pointing out that from the Puritans on, much immigration has been communal in nature, spurred not only by a vision of getting ahead at best a family affair. As Iacocca would have it, "it is in the nature of liberty itself that it can be won through individual effort and initiative." Certainly the arrival process was often a fractured, fragmented and self-seeking affair, and there is nothing wrong with that. Tens of millions from around the globe voted for America with their feet, and a vision of individual liberty formed a crucial part of the United States' attraction. But it might be worth pointing out that from the Puritans on, much immigration has been communal in nature, spurred not only by a vision of getting ahead personally but of creating a new society. Nor was everyone who got off the boat either a man on the make or a Handlinwske peasant. American also attracted, despite vigorous efforts to keep them out, British Chartists, Irish republicans, German Marxists and Lassalleians, Italian Carabaldians, French survivors of the Paris Commune, Russian anarchists and socialists, Caribbean nationalists, and many, many other proponents of alternatives to capitalism. That they only partially succeeded in modifying entrepreneurial institutions is not to say they never existed.

In a related vein, why not a comparative show on how America welcomed such political exiles as Germans in 1948, Russians in 1905, European Jews in the 1930s and 40s, Hungarians in 1956, Cubans in 1973, and Haitians, Vietnamese and Salvadorans in the 1980s. It would be interesting to examine who (and for what reasons) America has refused (and is refusing) entry, on political and "moral" grounds. Again, this might provide a context within which to evaluate our contemporary policies on Caribbean and Central American immigration. Such a show might recall that Ellis Island was originally a detention center for people (the rich breezed in) that facilitated deportation of those denied admission; that it was eventually closed in part to avoid what the Supreme Court called "needless confinement;" and that detention has been revived in the

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*OAH Newsletter November 1986*

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Reagan's 80s, largely in response to Salvadoreans and Haitians who have sought political asylum. Such a show might conceivably include debate between those religious and political leaders who offer sanctuary to Central American refugees and spokesmen for the current administration, which vigorously opposes such efforts.

A coda to such a show might treat the history of the incursion-exclusion of ideas. It might examine the kinds of ideas that have historically been too dangerous to offer for display in the free marketplace and the individuals who have been, and are currently, considered those dangerous to be put even temporarily access to willing American audiences. This could have both a popular dimension (one can imagine and interesting audio exhibit featuring taped segments of banned speeches) and a more scholarly component depicting the way the history of censorship illuminates our changing and shifting political and sexual culture.

Mention of the last item suggests my final exhibit idea—a show treating the intersecting histories of gender and immigration. Much of the official immigration story is heavily patriarchal, as were, to be sure, many immigrant cultures. But an entire exhibit could be fruitfully devoted to the special meanings of migration and of "liberty" for immigrant wives and daughters. There has been much interesting work done recently on American History Abroad

Malcolm Sylvers

The marginality of the study of American history in Europe, noted in general by Peter Boyle and Wolfgang Helbich in the May 1986 OAH Newsletter, is more than confirmed by a glance at the specific situation in Italy. History is both more represented and more integrated. It is, in addition, more Eurocentric, always Italian medieval, modern and contemporary history. While "History of Journalism" or "History of the Working Class Movement," just to take two examples of electives, normally are limited to Italian themes, "History of Afro-Asian Countries" frequently is part of political science or law degree programs; thus within history departments of foreign origin often has the distinction of lying together with the "History of Eastern Europe," the only non-Italian history taught.

American History has a scarce presence in the Italian university system.

Not surprisingly something similar is present in Italian writing on U.S. history. Often of a high quality, it never seems to enter the general historiographical discussion in Italian journals. A look at major Italian historical journals confirms the marginal status of U.S. historiography. Articles on U.S. history do appear, but usually as something separate, and never to the extent that the importance of the country would indicate. U.S. history generally finds linkage to Italian history only when the two distinctly coincide, as in such questions as immigration or other aspects of the relations between the two countries. Italian historians do not compare their nation's history with that of others, certainly not with that of the United States. What specialists in U.S. history do, put it quite frankly, hardly seems to concern their Italian colleagues. If the teaching and writing of history in Italy remains Italocentric, it is simply the most notable but not the only victim.

The situation described here is somewhat different with regard to those periodicals that specialize in the labor movement because American history is more represented and integrated. It is addition important that a recent and quite successful book review magazine, L'Indice—often has material on the United States; this, however, derives from the fact that its editor is an American history specialist. One could perhaps also note that American literature in Italy has a longer tradition within Italian cultural life. This is, in one way, little help to U.S. history in

Native American Historical Records

Eleven recommendations designed to encourage and aid full participation by Native Americans in the preservation of their national heritage are contained in the report, Native American Historical Records: Issues and Recommendations for Development. The report, now available to the broad profession, is the first of its kind on Native American cultural issues. It reflects the deliberations of the Native American Archives Advisory Conference, a meeting of Native Americans, archivists and cultural resource specialists, convened by the Smithsonian's Native American Museum's Office of Museum Programs in January in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

At the meeting, invited conference members studied the interdisciplinary needs and special concerns of national organizations on a national level. Among their recommendations are calls to strengthen the ties of communication, to conduct surveys of existing archival and records projects, to conduct a nationwide study of Native American history and cultural documentary sources, peer training opportunities and changes in the National Historical publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) policy and procedures. It is hoped that the Native American community, educational and cultural organizations and those who support such activities will find the Native American Historical Records: Issues and Recommendations for Development useful. To obtain a copy contact the Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution A & 1 2325, Washington D.C. 20560.

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fact, it often means that when an attempt is made at interdisciplinary studies, history takes a back seat to literature.

Furthermore, deep Italian cultural trends are at work independent of the specific problem of U.S. history. Part of the problem has to do with language. In Italy, English is more studied than known. English is more studied than known. Published today in the United States should be done on the level of documents. For example, Italian editions of material for the Revolutionary period carried out in the late fifties and early sixties could be extended. Large scale translation projects of those periods and processes that constitute the major themes of U.S. history would certainly lead to a broader interest in the subject, especially by undergraduates beginning their study of history. Nor should there be any reticence about publishing translations of the writings of important United States political and intellectual leaders. In America against editoral ventures concentrated on "great white men" may have some meaning there, but in Italy they remain a necessary phase that we have yet to experience. (Italian scholars should, for example, look more carefully at what is being done in France where, as reported in the American Studies International Newsletter of August 1983, a ten volume edition of Revolutionary documents is being prepared.)

The language problem has another aspect. Few non-Italians, especially Americans, who do not deal with Italy, know the language well enough to read works published there on U.S. history. For this reason Italian scholars of American history are faced with the problem of their contributions remaining outside the mainstream of research and discussion. Certainly, articles or essays by Italian scholars have been published in the United States, and the new review Storia Nordamericana.

U.S. history generally finds linkage to Italian history only when the two distinctly coincide, as in such questions as immigration or aspects of mutual relations.

The only one able to do more about it than they have done to the present. The nature of the Italian university system dictates that attempts to expand the influence of any particular subject must be made in the path of increasing the number of university positions through the traditional methods of horse-trading alliances. It is nothing inherently immoral about such a course, and it obviously has to be pursued. One wonders if in addition to this a policy of the type indicated in this article-translation projects of American history documents, more publications in the English language and especially more vigorous debate-is not also necessary.

If this does happen, however, it will not be automatic, for the practitioners of the art are

One could argue that recently a slight improvement in the presence of U.S. history has occurred, and that this relative latecomer to the Italian cultural scene will experience its real take off in the next few decades. If this does happen, however, it will not be automatic, for the practitioners of the art are
Generational Differences and the Crisis of Professionalism

Juliet E.K. Walker

A 1983 report from the National Research Council showed only 367 black Americans as recipients of the 20,400 Ph.D.s awarded in history by American universities in the period from 1940 to 1982. More than half earned their doctorates in the 1970s. The entry of black women in the history profession in that decade reflected the initial impact of Civil Rights legislation in the mid-1960s. Subsequent financial university graduate fellowship programs, federal grants and private foundation support provided a financial basis, which also encouraged opportunities for blacks in higher education, accounting for an increase in the number of black women in history Ph.D. programs in the 1970s.

Prior to 1943, as Harry W. Greene shows in his Holders of Doctorates among American Negroes (1946), only twenty-two blacks had earned Ph.D.s in all fields. The prolific and world-renowned social scientist and humanist William E. B. DuBois was the first black to earn a Ph.D. in history when in 1895 Harvard awarded him a degree. Nearly half a century elapsed before Lulu Mae Johnson became the first black woman to receive a Ph.D. in history when in 1941 the University of Iowa accepted her dissertation "The Problem of Slavery in the Old Northwest, 1787-1857." Between 1941 and 1971, fewer than twenty black women were awarded doctorates in history.

Historical writing by black women scholars also included the work of those with earned doctorates in other fields. Professor Merze Tate and Marie Carpenter earned Ph.D.s in 1941. Professor Tate's degree was in government from Harvard University and Radcliffe College for her dissertation The Disarmament Illusion: The Movement for a Limitation of Armaments to 1907 (1942). Her professional experience and publications have been in the field of history, including thirty-five years at Howard University until her 1977 retirement. Professor Carpenter earned her doctorate in education from Columbia University.

With singularly few exceptions, black women historians have won only limited recognition for their work, unlike their sisters in the literary world. Contemporary black women writers have won international acclaim, but the work of most black women historians remains a virtual unknown quantity. Failure to recognize the work of black women historians is not surprising. Few have had the opportunity to publish. A general reluctance of the historical profession to give serious consideration to the work of black female historians can also be attributed to sexism in the academy.

Only within the past two decades have women historians, black or white, received critical scholarly recognition. The position of black women historians in the profession can also be attributed to the subject matter of their research. Most black women historians with Ph.D.s in American history have focused on various aspects of the Afro-American historical experience, which until the 1960s was given only limited scholarly credibility as a legitimate field. Even in the 1980s, the assumption still remains that only certain areas of Afro-American history are significant enough to receive serious scholarly inquiry, especially such areas as plantation slavery and Reconstruction.

In their research and publications, most black women historians have also focused on these topics. They have subscribed to what Earl Tate described as "historians of that group were aware of their history yet reluctant to publish their work, unlike their sisters in the literary world. Black women historians have won only limited recognition for their work, unlike their sisters in the literary world.

Thorpe described in Black Historians: A Critique (1969) as the central theme in black history, "the quest of Afro-Americans for freedom, equality, and manhood." At the same time, black women historians have explored obscure topics, often considered peripheral to mainstream Afro-American historiography. Often their interpretations deviate from those which support a consensus school, especially among black women who earned American history Ph.D.s in the 1970s. Regardless of specialization, the research focus and interpretations of those black women did not always conform to established paradigms, thus challenging the reconstruction of the Afro-American historical experience. Given the subject matter, focus and conceptual framework in which black women historians place their interpretations of the Afro-American experience, one finds five generations of twentieth-century black women historians.

The first generation were what Thorpe described as "historians without portfolios" because they did not have doctorate in history. While most were college educated women, many at the master's level, their degrees were generally not in history, but in focus and subject matter and publications were in the field of history. Delilah Beasley and Alice Dunbar Nelson were representative of this first group. Both published in the Journal of Negro History, Beasley focused on the history of blacks in California and her research included a serious scrutiny of primary sources as well as oral history interviews. Her book The Negro Trail Blazer of California, published in 1919, is still considered a standard reference. Alice Dunbar Nelson, wife of the famous black poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, was a graduate of Straight College in New Orleans, and she attended the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. Her lengthy article "People of Color in Louisiana" was published in the first issues of the Journal of Negro History.

Dorothy B. Porter earned an M.S. in library science from Columbia and a Certificate of Preservation and Administration from American University in 1937, but her publications were in history. Her 1935 article "Sarah Remond, Abolitionist and Physician" appeared in the Journal of Negro History. Subsequent publications included The Negro in the United States: A Selected Bibliography (1971) and Early Negro Writing, 1790-1837 (1971). As the publications of Beasley, Nelson and Porter show, their research efforts paralleled those of the black male historians at the time. Both groups attempted to provide information which would correct those serious distortions and massive omissions of fact which precluded a balanced reconstruction of black historical experience.

In the second generation are those black women who were the first to be professionally trained in history. Their background and research interests paralleled Thorpe's "New School of Black Historian," those black male historians who were awarded Ph.D.s in the middle period, 1930-1960. Included among that group were Rayford Logan, Benjamin Quarles and John Hope Franklin. Black women historians of the second generation, however, would enter the field a decade later. Their Ph.D.s were earned in the period from 1941 to 1968. After Lulu Mae Johnson, Susie Lee Owens in 1943 became the second black woman to earn a degree in history.

In 1946 three black women received Ph.D.s. Helen Edmonds, the most prolific of this second generation and a faculty member at North
Carolina State Central University. She is presently a fellow at the Hunting Institute of Radcliffe College, where she has taught at both Howard University and Hunter College and was the first black woman to earn a doctorate in history from the University of Wisconsin. Her dissertation examined the recession movement in Arkansas. Margaret Rovely Nelson, formerly a professor of history at Atlanta University and department chair, earned a Ph.D. from Columbia University.

In the 1950s and 1960s, black women who received Ph.D.s in American history included Lorraine Williams from American University and Martha Putney, both in 1955. They were Howard University graduates who had been awarded bachelor and master's degrees before 1940. Youra Olufua, presently teaching at Tuskegee University, earned graduate degrees from Radcliffe College, her Ph.D. in 1956. Letitia Brown, who was awarded her M.A. at Ohio State University in 1937 and her Ph.D. from Radcliffe in 1966. Oxford University Press published her dissertation Free Negroes in the District of Columbia in 1972. She taught at George Washington University prior to her death. Eleven Bage Tpillom, who a 1968 M.A. from Howard University, where she taught before returning to graduate school, and in 1968 she was awarded a Ph.D. in American history from the University of Wisconsin at Madison for her dissertation "The Rights of Childhood: The National Child Welfare Movement, 1890-1919." Professors Putney and Williams also taught at Howard University, and Williams served as the first women chairperson in 1970. Before her retirement she was a university vice president.

The third generation of black women historians, with the exception of Professor Mary F. Berry, earned Ph.D.s in the 1960s. Berry was awarded a Ph.D. in history in 1966 and a J.D. in 1970 from the University of Michigan. Such women began their graduate studies in the late 1960s or early 1970s. Events in the Civil Rights Movement, the Black Power Movement and the period of Urban Rebellions shaped them. Increasingly the Women's Liberation would have an impact on some of the black women in this group.

These women examined traditional topics in nineteenth century black American history, particularly in the areas of slavery and Reconstruction. They did not always structure their analyses or interpretations to conform to the new paradigms in Afro-American historiography. Rather than limiting their analysis to an examination of the internal dynamics of black communities or to communal efforts of black survival and resistance, the third generation sought to analyze the processes inherent in those white institutions which managed and distributed power. Implicit in much of their work was the indictment of American law as it developed to exploit and subjugate blacks.

Briefly surveying the published work of several historians in this group reveals the breadth of their research interest in the African-American historical experience. Both Black Resistance/White Law (1971) and Military Necessity and Civil Rights Policy (1969) Professor Mary Berry assess constitutional racism as seen in black military conscription policies, which Berry emphasizes have been manipulated by law to the disadvantage of black men. She also places emphasis on the historic continuity of this nation's retreat to blacks oppression in periods following the end of hostilities. In Groundwork: Charles Hamilton Houston and the Struggle for Civil Rights (1983), Professor Genna Rae McNeel emphasized that questions are raised about the rule of law in the United States, the efficacy of Legalism, when used as a weapon of oppression minority seeking drastic change in its status.

Interpretations of the economic oppression of blacks appear in the work of Neil I. Painter, Barbara J. Fields and Juliet E. K. Walker. In Exodusters: Black Migration to Kansas After Reconstruction (1977), Professor Painter examined a detailed assessment of the cumulative effect of oppression of blacks in the Reconstruction South which forced their migration from that region. Barbara Fields and Freedmen on the Middle Ground: Maryland During the Nineteenth Century also gives detailed attention to economic and social factors which affected the adjustment of blacks in the post-Civil War period. And this writer's Free Frank: A Black Pioneer on the Antebellum Frontier (1983), provides examples of alternative responses by blacks to the oppressive nature of American law and racial constraints inherent in the antebellum free system which regulated blacks to slavery and poverty.

The late 1970s would mark a change in the research direction of black women historians who were Ph.D.s in the increasing numbers who focused their research on the historical experience of black women. The published dissertations of Professor Deborah Gray White, Are'n't I a Woman? Female Slaves in the Plantation South (1985), reflects the changing research interest of the third generation of black women historians.

While White examines the various images of female slaves and establishes the existence of female slave support networks, she also recognizes the institutional constraints of their slavery. Of course, questions can be raised as to why black women historians in the 1970s did not embrace the new paradigms that distinguished Afro-American historiography in the 1970s, often to the detriment of their professional careers. Was their refusal an act of defiance to challenge white male imposed standards of what constituted legitimate areas of research in the Afro-American historical experience? In many instances the direction of their research had broader implications for reconstructing mainstream American history. In graduate school the potential of black women to develop successful and significant careers in history may have been considered negligible that limited guidance and forced them to help direct and shape their research. Or, perhaps when confronted by research topics which strained the intellectual sensibilities of a basically conservative professoriate, black female students were discouraged from exploring topics that challenged established historical heterodoxy.

In the 1970s, perhaps the most critically inclusive and provocative commentaries of the work of white historians, who dominated the field of Afro-American history, emanated from black male historians who had also earned their degrees in the 1970s. Through their research, publications and professional activities, black male historians used the academic arena as a battle­field in their fight to achieve scholarly legitimacy. For black women historians of that era, perhaps the most distinguishing feature of that group, as their research efforts find publication, will be their efforts to retain a focus of traditional topics and themes in the Afro-American historical experience. Yet, while in graduate school, their research efforts did not find the same support as for some black male graduate students.

Perhaps... black women students were discouraged from exploring topics that challenged established historiog
OAH/FIPSE News: Workshops, Network, Team Visits

The OAH/FIPSE workshop series for the revitalization of the teaching of history will be offered in pre-conference sessions at the Annual Meeting of the OAH in Philadelphia, 1987. "Active Learning in the History Classroom" and "Integrating Public History into the Curriculum" will be offered on April 1 and 2. The workshop on microcomputers in the history classroom may have to be offered near the end of the week. Contact the OAH/FIPSE office at 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Moravian College is Host for Inaugural "Active Learning" Workshop

Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, will be the site of the inaugural offering of the OAH/FIPSE series of workshops. Chairman Robert Stinson and his colleagues in the Department of History at Moravian will act as hosts for the "Active Learning" workshop which will be held February 14 and 15, 1987. The workshop presenters will be Professor Peter Frederick of Wabash College, Professor Julie Roy Jeffrey of Goucher and Professor Judith Wellman of SUH, Oswego. Those interested in attending this workshop should write for details to the OAH/FIPSE Project office.

Network Clearinghouse in Operation and On-Line

The OAH/FIPSE Project has been busy answering requests for information on innovative courses and articles on such topics as survey courses, microcomputers, and careers for history graduates.

The Project's bibliographic database and list of curriculum models is now accessible through the ScholarNet-HumanNet electronic network. For information on the network, contact Professor Richard Slatta, Director, ScholarNet, North Carolina State University, Box 8101, Raleigh NC 27695.

OAH/FIPSE CONSULTING TEAM VISITS MARSHALL UNIVERSITY

On October 20, Chairman David B. Woodward and colleagues in the Department of History at Marshall University greeted the OAH/FIPSE consulting team they had invited to their campus in Huntington, West Virginia. The team consisted of Professor Barbara Hove of West Virginia University; Professor Otto Olsen, Chair at Northern Illinois University; Professor Herbert Rissler, Chair at Indiana State University; and Professor Marian Strobel of Furman University. Mr. Michael Regoli, OAH/FIPSE Project Coordinator, accompanied the team. Having assembled on the evening of October 19, the team interviewed department members and administrative officials over a two-day period. Professor Rissler, Team Leader, will be returning to Marshall shortly to present the team's written report to the department.

UP-COMING TEAM VISITS

Over the coming months, OAH/FIPSE consulting teams will journey to history departments at the University of Idaho (November), North Carolina State University at Charlotte (January), University of Arkansas at Little Rock (March), Appalachian State University at Boone, NC (April) and the University of Arizona (April). Departments interested in visits for Spring, 1987, should contact the Project office as soon as possible.
SENATE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DETAILED NOMINATION OF AGRESTO FOR U.S. ARCHIVIST

After holding three days of controversial hearings on the nomination of John Agresto, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee decided on October 2 not to act during this session of Congress on the nomination for U.S. Archivist. Action by this Senate Committee is required before the nomination for Archivist can go before the full Senate for a vote. Thus by refusing to include a vote on Agresto on the agenda for the Committee meeting, a spokesman for the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee concluded that "as far as we're concerned, the nomination is pretty much dead."

There is the outside possibility that the President could make a "recess appointment" and place Agresto immediately in the position of U.S. Archivist with the Senate having to confirm him during the next session of Congress. Additionally there is the outside possibility that the President may resubmit Agresto's nomination in 1987 to the next Congress. In that case, the whole cycle of hearings would have to begin again.

The decision for either a "recess appointment" or resubmitting Agresto's name must be viewed in light of the fact that the Senate Committee has accumulated a considerable amount of information regarding both Agresto's lack of qualifications and the politicization of the selection process by the White House Personnel Office. Thus the sense of many close observers of the situation is that there would be a great reluctance at the White House to continue the fight for this nomination. Sixteen organizations officially opposed the nomination (including the OAH) and seven representatives of historical, archival and genealogical associations testified during hearings on September 9 and 10 that John Agresto lacked the experience and qualifications for the position and that his ties with the Reagan Administration violated the intent of the legislation which stated that the Archivist be chosen "without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of professional qualifications." John Levin, who is now the deputy director of the National Endowment for the Humanities, a political scientist. He has held several nontenured teaching posi-

APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION FOR 1987

Congress failed to enact any of its regular 13 appropriations bills for fiscal 1987; therefore, the Continuing Resolution combines the 13 bills into one bill which will provide funding for all federal programs until September 30, the end of the 1987 fiscal year. NCH provided testimony at six appropriations hearings and we are reasonably pleased with the final figures. Since budget cuts and new increases seem to be the rule this year, the following appropriations represent some real victories. The Continuing Resolution does cover the following areas.

National Endowment for the Humanities: The FY'87 budget for NEH is almost $139 million which is a small increase over the $132 million received in 1986.

Historic Preservation: FY'87 appropriations are close to current funding levels, with $20 million for the state historic preservation programs, $4 million for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and $1.5 million for the National Advisory Committee on Preservation.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants program has been funded for FY'87 at $4 million. Despite the fact that for the last six years the Administration has recommended zero funding for NHPRC grants.

National Archives' budget for FY'87 is $100.3 million with $4 million earmarked for the NHPRC grants program. Although this includes a small increase over FY'86 for operating expenses for the Archives, inflationary costs will absorb most of the increase.

The Library of Congress has been appropriated $235.399 million for FY'87. This is a $14 million increase over the amount received in 1986, including the supplemental appropriation. Although $3.5 million of the increase is for renovations, this appropriation ensures that the Library will be open in the evenings and on weekends and will be able to maintain its pre-1986 acquisitions and cataloging programs.

NOBINEES FOR NEH COUNCIL PULLED FROM SENATE COMMITTEE AGENDA

In the last days of the 90th
Congress, many committees considered only those issues on the "fast track," meaning non-controversial or urgent matters. Thus on September 24 when the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee scheduled a "mark up" to vote on NEH Council nominees, they removed the names from the agenda because of his alleged anti-homosexual and pro-fascist views. The committee expected no controversy on the nominations of Robert Bollow and Anthony Bouscaren, their names must be submitted to the next Congress; and the committee will take them up when the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee scheduled a "mark up" to vote on NEH Council nominees, they removed the names from the agenda because of his alleged anti-homosexual and pro-fascist views. Before adjournment. The committee may be polled for a quorum, no action was taken.

Most of the hearings on nominations before adjournment. The committee may be polled for a quorum, no action was taken.

Pursue the nominations of Moser and Moser, their names must be resubmitted to the next Congress; and the committee will take them up when

The National Park Service's efforts in this area were not considered adequate. A copy of the report may be obtained from the GPO, Superintendent of Documents, Washington D.C. 20402, phone (202) 783-3238. The GPO stock number is 052-003-01051-8.

House held hearing on access to house records

On September 17, Dr. Anna Nelson, a professor of diplomatic history at American University, testified on behalf of the NCC member organizations at a hearing of the Subcommittee on the Rules of the Senate, Res. 114, a resolution dealing with access to the records of the House of Representatives. Representative Joe Moakley (D-MA) used this resolution on minor technical matters to raise the larger issue of possible modification of the House's fifty-year rule, which effectively closed all records of the House committees for fifty years. Although the Senate, since 1980, has routinely opened twenty-year non-sensitive records, with no problems, the House has been reluctant to change its fifty-year rule. "The failure of the House to provide a system of access to records in the National Archives," Nelson concluded, "has led researchers to neglect the contributions of the House and its committees to American government." Another witness, Michael McReynolds, Director of the Legislative Archives Division of the National Archives, described the current procedures as "seriously antiquated and misunderstood". 

The "revitalization" workshops designed by the OAH/FIPSE Project are workshops that cover the uses of microcomputers in the history classroom; the integration of public history into the history curriculum; teaching methods for TAs; and a faculty workshop on active learning in the teaching of history.

In addition to his extensive experience in designing and presenting workshops, Hans was also instrumental in the founding of the American Sociological Association's Teaching Resources Center. Although the committee did not take any action during this session of Congress on H. Res. 114, the issues have been well stated. It is hoped that legislation may be forthcoming in the next Congress.

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

OAH/FIPSE News

Three workshop teams sponsored by the OAH/FIPSE Project came together at Indiana University, August 15-17, to design a series of workshops intended to help revitalize the teaching of history by bringing new technologies to the postsecondary classroom. During a very intensive weekend, the participants reviewed their presentations and honed their workshop techniques. As a "metaworkshop," a workshop on workshops, led by three individuals with extensive experience in this area:

Hans O. Mauck, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Missouri at Columbia, and Adjunct Professor at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee;

Peter J. Frederick, Professor and Chair of the History Department at Wabash College;

Julie Roy Jeffrey, Professor of History at Goucher College;

accompanied by the text, The American People.

In addition to his extensive experience in designing and presenting workshops, Hans was also instrumental in the founding of the American Sociological Association's Teaching Resources Center. The "revitalization" workshops designed by the OAH/FIPSE Project are workshops that cover the uses of microcomputers in the history classroom; the integration of public history into the history curriculum; teaching methods for TAs; and a faculty workshop on active learning in the teaching of history.

Creative Use of Microcomputers in the History Classroom: Designed for both the novice and those with computer experience, this workshop will cover word processing, database manipulation, telecommunications and simulation techniques intended to enhance the teaching of history.

The workshop will explore the ways the computer helps us to think differently about the past. There will be a review of the relevant software. Participants will discover how commercial software can be adapted to the curriculum. They will study computer simulation and will work in small teams to develop their own historical simulation packages.

Members of the computer workshop team are: Lawrence H. Douglas, associate Professor of History at South State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire; member of the board of editors of the History Microcomputer Review.

James B. Schick, Professor of History at Pittsburgh State University, Kansas; founding editor of the History Microcomputer Review, editor-in-chief of the History Quarterly and of The Practice of History and Social Science (Kansas).

Richard L. Stambaugh, Associate Professor of History at North Carolina State University, Raleigh; director of ScholarNet.

Integrating Public History into the Curriculum: This workshop is designed for historians who do not specialize in public history. It will focus primarily on the local/regional aspects of public history, emphasizing the different ways in which...
architecture, oral history, local historical documents, and material culture artifacts can be worked into the curriculum and presented in the classroom.

Participants will receive an introduction to the meaning and techniques of public history, learn about the role public history might play in their department and discover the public history resources available to them in their region.

Activities include assessing the significance of historic sites, evaluating museum exhibits for teaching purposes and a case study of history in the policy process. Part of the workshop will be held at a local historical society or an appropriate museum or historical site.

Members of the public history workshop team are:

Barbara J. Howe, Associate Professor of History at West Virginia University; Executive Secretary for the National Council on Public History.

Theodore J. Karamanek, Assistant Professor of History and Director of the Mid-American Research Center at Loyola University of Chicago.

Patricia Mooney Melvin, Associate Professor and Coordinator of the Public History Program at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Active Learning in the Teaching of History: This workshop will seek to integrate the many ways in which historians teach with the many ways students learn. Emphasis will be given to concrete teaching/learning situations centering around models of oral and community history projects, the analysis of primary documents, material culture, classroom simulations, role-playing, debates, small group activities, and innovative writing assignments.

While the workshop is designed to help participants discover a renewed sense of dedication to the challenge of teaching history, the emphasis is on the practical ideas and strategies that can be immediately applied in the classrooms, as well as built into future courses.

Teaching Workshop for History TA's: While graduate students are trained in the techniques of teaching, test design and assessment, their chairs and graduate program directors hone their skills in guiding and evaluating the performance of their teaching assistants.

Members of the teaching workshops:

Charles C. Bonwell, Professor of History, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; President of the Intellectual Skill Development Association and network coordinator of the OAH/FIPSE workshop teams.

Julie Roy Jeffrey (see above);

Stephen J. Kneeshaw, Chair and Professor of History, at The School of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, Missouri; editor of Teaching History: A Journal of Methods.

Judith Wellman, Associate Professor of History and Historian/Curator for Special Collections at State University of New York at Oswego.

Each workshop will be held over a two-day period, although the program can be expanded to cover three days. Participants will be mailed a modest preconference packet and will receive a comprehensive workshop kit upon registration. The computer kits will include a subscription to History Microcomputer Review, while the active learning workshop kit will include reprints from and a subscription to Teaching History. Finally, participants will become part of a network that will provide continuing support for their interests.

Costs: The OAH/FIPSE Project has absorbed the costs of workshop development and will continue to support them with publicity and administrative backup. Apart from this, the Project wants each workshop to be financially self-supporting so that they can continue to serve the profession after the end of the Project.

Because of variations in travel costs and the size of workshop staffs, the estimated cost of an individual workshop is between $1900 and $3500. It is expected that a participant's registration fees will be subsidized in whole or in part by various combinations of departmental travel funds and institutional and/or academic consortia faculty development funds.

Hosting a Workshop: Departments may host a regional workshop. In return for supplying meeting rooms and providing some organizational support, the department will be allowed to enroll one or two members free of charge. The OAH/FIPSE Project office will undertake the recruitment of other attendees and will handle the applications.

Institutions or consortia may underwrite part or all of a workshop. In the latter case, the host group will receive any registration fees charged to non-members. OAH members will receive special fee consideration.

Workshop sites: Any institution or consortia agreeing to underwrite a workshop may act as host. In cases where the Project is totally responsible for organizing the workshop and recruiting participants, the host department must be located in a central area, well served by good road systems, and with a sizable population of postsecondary institution within three-hours driving time.

Locations for the public history workshop must contain an active historical society, and/or a good museum and historical sites. The computer workshops should have access to an IBM computer with wall- or large-screen monitor and 10 Apple II computers with printers. Ideally, we are looking for institutions with suitably equipped computer laboratories or classrooms. Even if a college or university does not have a suitable set up, a high school in the area might. The OAH will help negotiate the use of such sites.

Brochures are now being prepared for each workshop. Individuals and departments previously requesting information will receive their brochures later this month. Others should contact the OAH/FIPSE Project office.

Workshops at Annual Meeting

Clara Lovett, Dean of the Columbian School of Liberal Arts at George Washington University, will inaugurate a new OAH-sponsored series of informal sessions for history department chairs at the upcoming Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago. Dean Lovett will lead a discussion on faculty morale, a topic with which she has been increasingly concerned with over the past several years. It is also one that preoccupies many history chairs in a period when their departments are being called upon to do more with fewer resources.

Chairing the session will be Professor John Hoff, Executive Secretary of the OAH. During this session, she will announce the formation of the Council of History Department Chairs, a network organization that will seek to help chairpersons deal with common problems and concerns facing them and their department.

Commenting on the need for such a council of chairs, Professor Hoff-Vilzem has noted that similar organizations exist in other humanities disciplines and have proved to be very helpful. Sessions will be held at the Annual Meetings of the AHA in December and the OAH in April. A series of regional workshops for history department chairs is also being considered.

The Council of Chairs will be temporarily served by the OAH/FIPSE Project’s network/clearinghouse newsletter which is mailed bi-monthly to all history department chairs and deans of liberal arts and humanities in the United States. The inaugural Council of Chairs session will be held on Sunday, December 28 from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. at the AHA Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois. Please check the AHA program for location.
Discount Airfares to OAH Annual Meeting

The OAH appointed ROSALYN MOSS TRAVEL CONSULTANTS (RMTC) as travel coordinator for the 1987 Annual Meeting, April 2-5, 1987 in Philadelphia. RMTC has negotiated a special savings for OAH convention participants. A discount of 5% will be given off of any airfare offered by United Airlines with applicable restrictions. Also, RMTC has negotiated a 40% discount off any day or night coach fare offered by United Airlines with no restrictions. Participants can help the OAH save money. United Airlines will provide the OAH with one complimentary ticket for every fifty tickets booked through Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants. Please help the OAH so that we can better serve our membership.

Make your reservations now. Call RMTC toll free 800-645-3437; in New York 516-536-3076 Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. You may use a credit card to guarantee against possible fare increases or pay by invoice. RMTC will mail your tickets to you. If fares are reduced at a later date, RMTC will reissue tickets at the lower rates.

Non-Profit Tables at OAH Annual Meeting

The OAH Executive Board has established a new policy regarding free table space at the Organization's Annual Meeting. Any small non-profit organization of historians may establish, without cost, a table at a convenient, public place to be determined by the Convention Manager. Table requests will be accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis, depending on space available in any given year. At this table, the organization will be permitted to distribute materials, solicit members and subscriptions, and sell journals and other products of the organization to promote its activities. Such organizations must notify the OAH Convention Manager of their desire to establish a table two months prior to the Annual Meeting. (Table space will not be allocated at the time of the Annual Meeting.) The deadline for the 1987 Annual Meeting is February 2, 1987. Written requests should include the organization's tax exempt number (or other proof of non-profit status) and a statement of the organization's size. Correspondence should be directed to the OAH Convention Manager, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

OAH Annual Meeting Accommodations

Philadelphia will be the host city for the OAH Annual Meeting, April 2-5, 1987. Headquarters for the meeting will be at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, 17th and Race Streets. Rates have been set at $77 for a single or double room.

Arrangements have also been made with two additional hotels with less expensive rates. The Penn Center Inn, at Market & 20th Streets, has set rates at $60 for a single or double room. Also, the Quality Inn Center City, 501 N. 22nd Street, has set convention rates at $45 for a single and $50 for a double room. Please note that none of these rates includes the current 9% tax.

Complete information on room reservations will be available in the OAH Program, which will be mailed to members in January.

1988 OAH Call for Papers

The Program Committee for the OAH Annual Meeting to be held in Reno, Nevada, March 30-April 2, 1988, invites proposals for entire sessions, individual papers, panels, or teaching workshops, although the Committee strongly encourages submissions of complete sessions. Proposals should include a two-page synopsis that summarizes the thesis, methodology, and significance of each paper, and one vita for each participant. Two copies of each proposal should be sent to the 1988 Program Chair, Paul Boyer, Department of History, Humanities Building, Room 4131, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. The deadline for submissions is March 15, 1987.
OAH Lectureship Program

Here is a list of lecturers for the coming academic year and the topics on which they would like to speak. The specific topic will be agreed upon in advance by the lecturer and his or her host. The fee is $750 per lecture which is paid directly to the Organization of American Historians. The lecturer receives an additional amount from the host institution for travel, lodging, and other expenses.

The money raised from this project enables the OAH to function more effectively on behalf of the historical profession. Your contribution will be acknowledged in the Newsletter when we publish the list of people who have given lectures for the OAH and the institutions at which they lectured. Available professors and topics are:

William D. Aesthesbacher, University of Cincinnati
Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., University of Michigan
American Social History
American Indian History
Theory of History

Barton J. Berstein, Stanford University
Hiroshige and Magagni Reconsidered: The "Decision" to Drop the A-Bomb
The Cuban Missile Crisis
The Arms Race: Missed Opportunities?

Mary Frances Berry, Howard University
Constitutional and Legal History

Allen G. Bogus, University of Wisconsin-Madison
The Paths of Power: Congressional Career Lines and the Civil War
Lincoln and the "Disorderly Schoolmen": A Chapter in Executive Legislative Relations.
Only God Can Guide Us: Authority in the Civil War House of Representatives

David Brody, University of California-Davis
American History-Labor

William E. Claflin, Duke University
Contemporary Feminism and Civil Rights
Changing Gender Roles from 1920 to the Present
From Roosevelt to Reagan: American Politics in the Past 30 Years

Kathleen Walls Conner, University of Chicago
Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati
Rejection of Japanese Americans
The Asian American Experience
Modern Immigration

Calum Davis, Sagona State University
Oral History
20th Century U.S.

Alexander DeConde, University of California-Santa Barbara
American Diplomatic and Political History
Table of Ethic History

Carl M. Degler, Stanford University
Nature of History
Women's and Family History

Eric Foner, Columbia University
19th Century U.S. History
Civil War and Reconstruction

George R. Fredrickson, Stanford University
Comparative White Supremcy
New Perspectives on the Gilded Age

Frank Freidel, Harvard University (Emeritus)
The Career or Times of Franklin D. Roosevelt

John A. Garraty, Columbia University
United States History
Comparative History

Paul M. Gaston, University of Virginia
The Two Souths: Teaching Southern History in South Africa
The Past Before Us: New Directions in Civil Rights Scholarship
Coming of Age in Utopia: Personal and Professional Reflections on the Falsches,jAlabama, Single Tax Colony

John Higham, The Johns Hopkins University
From Indian Princess to Statue of Liberty: The Evolution of American National Symbols

Andrea Hindling, University of Minnesota
Women's History Research Resources
Archives Administration
Women's Research Resources

Barbara Clark Hines, Purdue University
Afro-American History: Twentieth Century
Blacks in the Medical and Nursing Professions

Jean S. V. Kim, Indiana University
American History
Constitutional and Legal History
American Studies

Harold B. Myron, Rice University
Who Collected the Constitution's Benchmarks?
Who Won the Civil War and Reconstruction Anyways?
Prudent Jurisprudence: Judicial Review from John Marshall to Rehnquist

Stanley M. Katz, Princeton University
Constitutionalism in the American Revolution
The Untended Logic of the Philanthropic Foundation

Robert Kelley, University of California-Santa Barbara
American Intellectual and Political History
History of Public Policy

Linda J. Kerber, University of Iowa
The Route of Modern American Feminism
History Will Do It No Justice: Women and the Repudiation of the American Revolution
American Women in the Era of the Constitution and Early Republic

Richard S. Kirkendall, Iowa State University
Harry S. Truman and the Slow Growth of Modern Kinship:
Three Face "Crisis": An Essay in Comparative History

J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology
Quantitative History
U.S. Political History
Southern History

Walter LaFeber, Cornell University
American Diplomatic History

Richard V. Leopold, Northwestern University
United States Foreign Policy
Historical Profession, Especially Relations with Federal Government and Development of the Field of Diplomatic History
Documentary Publication, Archives, and Presidential Libraries

Eric Foner, Columbia University
Women's Rights
Women's Education
The Creation of Faithecracy

William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Recent American Political History
Conservation of Natural Resources
Comparative Institutional History

Lawrence V. Levine, University of California-Berkeley
Twentieth Century American History
History of Negro in Modern America
Popular and Polite Culture

Arthur S. Link, Princeton University
Woodrow Wilson
Getting to Know Woodrow Wilson
On Writing Twentieth-Century History

Leon F. Litwack, University of California-Berkeley
Trouble in Mind?: Race Relations in the South, 1890-1920
His Looks for America: From Hiroshima to Woodstock (an impressionistic visual analysis of American society), with introductory lecture on American society after 1965
Growing Up Black in the New South

Pauline H Elder, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1776 and 1976: Two American Revolutions
Making Sense of the American Century

Glenda H. Davis, University of Colorado-Boulder
Women's Work in Colonial America
Civilizing the Common Folk: The Transformation of Urban Life-Styles in Early America

Jane Dault Mathews, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
Richard F. McCormick, Rutgers University
American Political History
New Jersey History

Robert R. Murray, Pennsylvania State University
Recent American Political History

Irene Neu, Indiana University
Nineteenth Century American Business and Businessmen
Women in the American Economy

Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University
American History

Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois-Chicago
American History, 1787-1877
Early American Period
Jacksonian Era

Martin Ridge, The Huntington Library
United States Intellectual, Foreign and Late Eighteenth-Century History

Anne Firor Scott, Duke University
Southern History
History of Women
American Social History

Kathryn Kish Sklar, University of California-Los Angeles
Florence Kelley and the Women's World of Progressive Reform
1880-1930

James Morton Smith, The Henry Francis Du Pont Winterthur Museum
Early American Constitutional Development and Civil Liberties

Kenneth M. Stampp, University of California-Los Angeles
Sectionalism
History of the West

George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
American History

History of the South Since Reconstruction

Edgar A. Toppin, Virginia State University
Negro History
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Allen W. Trelease, University of North Carolina Greensboro
The Reconstruction Era
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Haris Vivasakis, University of Michigan
American Family History
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Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell College
American History-Post Civil War Industrialization

William A. Williams, Oregon State University
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For additional information or to schedule a lecture for your department or institution, please contact Sharon R. Coughil, 11 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401, phone (812) 335-7311.
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Mesa College invites applications for the Aspinall Lectureship for the spring semester 1988. The lectureship requires a five week residency on the Mesa College campus during which time a short course is given and public lectures are offered. Candidates should be recognized scholars or practitioners in history, political science, or public affairs. A generous honorarium is provided. Applicants should send a letter of interest and a resume of professional and educational experiences to Professor Don MacKendrick, Dean, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mesa College, Box 2647, Grand Junction, Colorado 81502 by February 1, 1987. AA/EOE

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AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORIAN, joint appointment in the Department of History and the Curriculum in African and Afro-American Studies, Assistant professor tenure track beginning July 1, 1987. Responsibilities will include teaching Afro-American and United States history surveys. Candidates must have Ph.D. by July 1987 and demonstrate promise of excellence in both teaching and scholarship. Send letter of application (including curriculum vitae), academic transcript, and ask at least four referees to write on your behalf. Deadline for application January 15, 1987. AA/EOE

The Department of History of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill seeks to make a senior appointment in Southern History, effective July 1, 1988. Applicants must have demonstrated a record of distinguished scholarship. Teaching responsibilities will include advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in Southern History; and a section of the American History survey. Send letter of application and curriculum vitae to Joel Williamson, Chair, Search Committee, Southern History, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. Application deadline is March 2, 1987. AA/EOE

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Reader’s Response

I am appalled by the mindlessness of Stephen Kneeshaw’s essay, “Hollywood and the Bomb” in the May Newsletter.

As a historian, should not Mr. Kneeshaw point out the parodic treatment of reality in films such as Dr. Strangelove? In the 40 years we have lived with the bomb, has any situation even faintly resembling Jack D. Ripper appeared? Has any situation even faintly approximating the plot of Fall Safe appeared in the 22 years since it has been released? Has our political system gone “mad”? Wouldn’t it be reasonable to point out that none of these things has happened?

To exhume these old films and discuss them as if they were relevant to today’s culture is just plain silly. Siller is the claim that the nuclear predicament has been made “real” by them. Where is the reality? What in the world does he mean when he says the film “treatment” should inspire us to act before our world is destroyed? What does this sort of hysterical comment have to do with serious history?

Mr. Kneeshaw’s lack of even a glimmer of critical thinking suggests a need for him and others who use film to teach history to give some thought to content as well as method.

Thomas Fleming
New York, New York

Deaths

Ralph Adams Brown (1908-1986)

Ralph Adams Brown, retired Distinguished Teaching Professor of American History at the S.U.N.Y. College at Cortland, New York, died on April 24 at his home in Ormond Beach, Florida. Dr. Brown earned his B.A. at the University of New Hampshire and taught in the secondary schools of Vermont and New Jersey. He did his graduate work at Columbia University, earning the doctorate in 1947. He came to Cortland in that year and quickly established himself as a superb teacher and concerned center to students and young faculty alike. At Cortland, his scholarly interests were concentrated in the period of the American Revolution and in the use of biography in history. After a number of years as department chairman and acting Dean of the College, he returned to full-time teaching and research.

Dr. Brown’s scholarship was substantial, especially for one who always carried a heavy teaching load. He authored, co-authored or contributed to numerous books and pamphlets, writing many articles and literally thousands of book reviews in dozens of scholarly journals and other national publications. He was proud of his last major work, The Presidency of John Adams. At the time of his death, he was engaged in a revision of an earlier study of the Revolutionary War press in New Hampshire.

Ralph Brown was a teacher-scholar of substantial achievement and a beloved member of both the college and the community where he lived. He will be sorely missed.

James Ross Turver, 1937-1986

With deep regret we report the death of our colleague James Ross Turver, 48, following a sudden illness. A graduate of Oberlin College where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he joined the faculty of the College of Wooster in 1969, rising to the rank of full professor in 1981. He received the Ph.D. degree in history from the University of Wisconsin in 1973, where he began graduate study as the Woodrow Wilson fellow in 1960. A teacher of American social and intellectual history, he played a significant and pioneering role in the development of the College’s women studies program, and his many contributions to the College and the Department of History, including yeoman service on numerous important committees, helped make him a highly respected member of the faculty.

First and foremost a teacher, he did not shun the role of researcher as subordinate. Although his published writings are few, they are of high quality exemplifying the care and attention to detail that were among his many commendable traits. He was a co-author of Wooster in 1976, and 1976 work, funded by a National Council of the Arts bicentennial grant, that was selected as “Outstanding Publication of the Year” by the Western Reserve Chapter of the American Architectural Association. He also co-authored Opulent Interiors of the Gilded Age, currently in press.

As an adviser of students, he played an important role as mentor, particularly to a number of students who went on to do graduate work in history. However, his colleagues, will miss most, however, is his keen wit, his honesty, his intellectual courage, his clarity of judgement, and his great sense of integrity. He was the kind of friend and colleague one treasures, for he helped bring out the best in all of us, and his untimely death has created a void that is not easily filled.

The Department of History.

Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company Archives

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has announced the acquisition of the Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company Archives, consisting of over 10 million pages of socialist and labor materials totaling more than 60,000 items. The Archives have been described as one of the richest collections on the history of the American Left in existence.

The Kerr Company Archives are an invaluable resource for historians of the labor and socialist movement. Numerous editions of socialist classics, including the Communist Manifesto and the first complete English translation of Karl Marx’s Capital, published by the Kerr Company, comprise part of the recent acquisition by the Newberry, located at 60 West Walton Street in Chicago.

Aside from books, the Archives also include a vast number of one-of-a-kind documents revealing the thought and influence of such celebrated radicals as Eugene V. Debs, Mother Jones, Jack London, V. I. Lenin and others who were Kerr authors or contributors to Kerr periodicals.

The Kerr Company, founded in Chicago in 1886, is the oldest labor and socialist publishing house in the U.S. – possibly the oldest in the world – and was the largest in the country for some quarter century. It has reflected the diversity and growth of American radicalism for 100 years and continues to publish some dozen titles each year.

OAH Bicentennial Committee

The OAH Bicentennial Committee has compiled a basic collection of documents for the study and teaching of American Constitutional and Legal History. The collection brings together for the first time materials relating to both public and private law and to the social and political setting in which they developed. After January 1, it will be available for distribution from the OAH office and at cost to members of the Organization. Details will be announced later.

OAH Newsletter November 1986

Desiring to make their archives available for research, the Kerr Company decided to offer them for acquisition to an interested institution. Because the Company wanted the Archives to remain in Chicago, and the Newberry Library was considered an appropriate institution to house them, a sale was negotiated in 1985. They are likely to become one of the most heavily used segments of the Library’s extensive Midwest Manuscripts Collection. In addition, the Newberry has possessed the May Walden Kerr papers for several years. May Walden Kerr, ex-wife of Company founder Charles Kerr, was a prominent socialist activist in her own right.

One of fourteen major independent research libraries in the United States, the Newberry houses more than $300 million in collections in history and the humanities spanning Western Civilization from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century.

Company Archives

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FOR NONTRADITIONAL STUDENTS

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2. CASE STUDIES IN THE HUMANITIES, critical examinations of exemplary course and curriculum plans (content, delivery mechanisms, institutional context) for traditional and nontraditional students;

3. HUMANITIES COURSE/CURRICULUM MODEL PLANNING SESSIONS, reflecting scholarly, curricular, and administrative considerations.

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For further information and application materials, contact:

NEH Institute Project Director
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Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

Maurice L. Richardson Fellowship is available for graduate students in the History of Medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Beginning and advanced graduate students with a strong interest in the history of science or in history with major concentration in the history of medicine are eligible. Funds are limited and awards will be made to students who have demonstrated need and standing. Stipends range from $500 to $9,000 per academic year. Students are eligible to apply for up to three academic years of support, one of which may be at the dissertation level. The deadline is January 15, 1987. Apply to Department of the History of Medicine at 658 W. Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

The Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies of the University of Virginia announces the inauguration of an annual competition for residence fellowships in the Humanities. For the purposes of this competition's Residency Senior Fellowship, Senior fellowships carries an allowance of $22,000. The grant will also provide tuition. Approximately 45 Ph.D. degrees. The Foundation is offering Grants range from $6,650 to $5,000, although the field of award changes depending on the deadline is December 31, 1986. Preference will be given to applicants under the age of 45. For further information and application forms, contact Elissa Carlson and Susan Vumbach, Education Department, The English-Speaking Union, 16 East 69th Street, New York, New York 10021. Telephone (212) 879-6800.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is offering Women's Studies Research Grants for doctoral candidates. The purpose of the program is to encourage original and significant research about women on such topics as the evolution of women's role in society and particular aspects of contemporary American, women in history, the psychology of women, and women and issues in literature. Students who are in doctoral programs and have completed all pre-dissertation requirements in any field of study at graduate schools in the U.S. are eligible. Applications must be mailed to the Rockefeller Foundation, 585 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. The deadline for receipt of all materials is November 12, 1986. Final materials for Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships will be available to candidates by March 15, 1987. Preference will be given to applicants under the age of 45. For further information and application forms, contact Elissa Carlson and Susan Vumbach, Education Department, The English-Speaking Union, 16 East 69th Street, New York, New York 10021. Telephone (212) 879-6800.

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The Rockefeller Foundation is pleased to announce support for projects that contribute to understanding and recog-
The Junior Year at Douglass Program in Women's History is entering its fourth year. Applications for the 1987-1988 academic year are now being accepted. Students can apply for financial aid; some scholarship funds are available. In addition to Douglass courses, students can take the courses they need to complete major or minor requirements from their home institutions. For a brochure about the program and an application packet, please write to the Duke University, Women's Studies Program, Durham, North Carolina 27708.

The American Historical Association is offering the John Carter Brown Fellowship in Aerospace History for 1987-1988. A fellow will be provided with an opportunity to engage in significant and sustained advanced study of all aspects of the history of aerospace from the earliest recorded flight to the present, including cultural and intellectual history, economic history, history of law and public policy, and history of science, engineering, and management. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, hold a doctorate in a doctoral degree in history or in a closely related field or be enrolled as a student (having completed all course work) in a doctoral degree-granting program. The fellowship term is for a period of at least six months, but not more than one academic year. At the conclusion, the fellow will be expected to write a report and prepare a paper or a public lecture on the fellowship experience. The annual fellowship stipend is $25,000. An allowance of up to $1,000 is available for relocation and travel expense if needed. Stipend and allowance will be based on the previous year's salary, or a salary the fellow would be expected to earn during the fellowship term, and are dependent upon the length of the fellowship term. Graduate students are eligible for a maximum stipend of up to $12,000. Proposals and supporting documents must be submitted by January 15, 1987. Names of winner and alternate will be announced by May 1, 1987. More information can be obtained from: Fellowship in Aerospace History, American Historical Association, 400 A Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation are offering two fellowships in archival administration for the 1987-1988 academic year. Archival institutions are encouraged to submit application materials to act as hosts for fellows. Eligible applicants are archival professionals and graduate students who require at least three years experience in archival work and who can provide a copy of at least a significant published work or substantial research in association with the initial application. Foreign nationals are not eligible to apply unless they have lived in the United States for at least twelve months. Fellows will be expected to submit a final report to the Council. The deadline for applications is January 15, 1987. Further information may be obtained from: NHPRC and Mellon Foundation, 1821 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408. A stipend of $15,000 plus $3,000 for fringe benefits is available. In addition, institutional funds for travel and miscellaneous expenses will be made available. Requests for additional funds will be considered. The fellowships will begin on February 1, 1987 and last for nine or ten months. Institutions wishing to participate as hosts should request guidelines and application forms from Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408. If a host institution requests a fellow's services, the application must be returned to the Commission not later than December 1, 1986. For further information, contact NHPRC at (202) 357-5366.

The National Air and Space Museum, through the support of a fund established by the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, announces a one-year resident fellowship for pre- or postdoctoral candidates. Young scholars interested in historical and scientific aspects of aviation and space are encouraged to apply. Minimum allowances for the predoctoral position is a one-year resident fellowship for pre- or postdoctoral candidates. Young scholars interested in historical and scientific aspects of aviation and space are encouraged to apply. Minimum allowances for the predoctoral position is $11,000. Stipend and allowance will be based on the previous year’s salary, or a salary the fellow would be expected to earn during the fellowship term, and are dependent upon the length of the fellowship term. Grants of not more than $1,500 will be made to applicants of any discipline who are engaged in projects that require substantial research and collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center. 3970 Old West, Tarrytown, New York 10591-1598. Telephone (914) 631-4005.

The Duke University, University of North Carolina Women's Studies Program offers a Humanist-in-Residence Fellowship to one senior and two junior scholars in humanities for original, book-length research that will explore commonalities in gender, race and class; institutional histories of women's studies for the past thirty years; and women's studies for the future. The fellowship year on some topic in Latin American Studies, to give three public lectures, and to participate in a symposium at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. The principal criterion used by the Institute will be the potential of the candidate's dissertation or other project research for publication in a distinguished, book-length contribution to scholarship. Further instructions for applying for the fellowship and the necessary forms may be obtained by writing to the Duke University, women's studies program, Durham, North Carolina 27708.
Calls for Papers

The 30th annual Missouri Valley History Conference is being held in Omaha, Nebraska, March 12-14, at the Holiday Inn Central, 91st and Grover Streets. Sessions will include topics in American, regional, European, and other fields of history, as well as in the areas of methodological studies. Proposals for papers and panels should be submitted by November 15, 1986 to Professor Michael L. Tate, Program Coordinator, 1987 AVHC, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Nebraska 68182. Proposals should include a half-page abstract of the proposal and brief curriculum vitae of session participants. Persons interested in papers on a particular site or topics or moderators are also invited to write to the Program Coordinator and indicate topics or areas of expertise.

The thirteenth annual centennial conference of the French Colonial Historical Society, to be held May 7-9, 1987, at Indiana University at South Bend. Papers or individual papers on any aspect of the French colonial experience and its diverse perspectives are welcomed. The deadline for proposals is November 15, 1986. Send papers and proposals to William J. Storper, Department of History, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, 216/232-1370. For further information contact Carol Brady, Conference Coordinator, Indiana University at South Bend, P.O. Box 711, South Bend, Indiana 46634, (219) 237-4167.

The New River Graphe National Historical Park is now accepting papers for the New River Symposium, to be held at the New River Graphe National Historical Park in North Carolina. The symposium is being sponsored by the New River Graphe National Historical Park. The deadline is April 11, 1987. The symposium will be held in the Bryn Athyn Continuing Education Center at Bryn Athyn College at Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Papers are being sought on topics related to the history, ecology, and heritage of the park and its region. Papers are due by January 15, 1987. The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will hold its annual meeting in Durham, North Carolina from March 27-28, 1987. The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will hold its annual meeting in Durham, North Carolina from April 12-18, 1987.


Bluffton College will host the Sixth Mennonite History Conference in November 1987. Nineteenth-century Anabaptism and Migration to the United States and Canada will be the primary focus of the conference. Proposals for papers should be sent to Dr. B. Henry Wagner, Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio 45817. The deadline for submissions is February 1, 1987.

The Association for the Bibliography of History is preparing a guide Teaching Bibliographic Skills in History to be published by Greenwood Press. Interested persons should submit examples of programs in bibliographic instruction drawn from any level of education or any length dealing with topics related to the history, economy, or religious traditions of any period in world history. Inquiries should be addressed to: N. Vark Stolark, Director, Bluffton College Press, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies announces the establishment of its own press and also a prize for the best manuscript submitted each year. The Institute is soliciting manuscripts for publication in three areas: scholarly monographs on any aspect of immigration or ethnicity in America, general histories of ethnic and every ethnic group in the United States, and collective biographies presented at scholarly conferences on the subject of ethnicity and ethnicity. All suitable manuscripts will be reviewed by the editorial board and outside readers and, if accepted, will be published in conjunction with Associated University Presses of Cranberry, New Jersey. A $1,000 prize will be awarded for the best manuscript published each year. Inquiries should be addressed to: N. Vark Stolark, Director, The Balch Institute Press, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.
Michael Massie

Historians are accustomed to practicing their craft in the world's great repositories of documents and publications, usually situated in a teeming environment. What follows is an account of one historian's experience in pursuing the delights of his profession in a remarkably different setting—a nineteenth century gold rush town in rural, western Wyoming.

It was in 1867 that the Carissa mine began production of respectable quantities of gold. Prospectors, businessmen, and speculators promptly flooded this remote corner of Wyoming and by the following year the Territory's map was dotted with towns such as South Pass City, Atlantic City, and Miners Delight having populations in the thousands.

Compared to other Rocky Mountain women's rights movement real and historical, Stanton's house in the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House in Seneca Falls, New York. The objective of the study was to identify the locations of no-longer-extend historic outbuildings and other physical features of the lot which might date to Stanton's years of occupancy. Any information gained might then be used to recreate the c.1848 appearance of the lot.

In her autobiography, Stanton mentions having a barn, a woodshed and a smokehouse on her property. Naturally, she would also have had a well and an outhouse. Other references, the houses mention a circular driveway, a orchard, children's play equipment, a grape arbor, fences and a carriage block. No photographic or visual evidence of any of these features remains but has been found. The only way to locate the missing buildings, then, was through archaeo­logical exploration of remaining foundations.

The archaeologists began their work by performing "remote sensing" on those portions of Stanton's lot currently owned by the National Park Service. Through this process, a soil profile, indicating the locations of anomalous subsurface objects, was created. This profile made it clear that there were objects below ground, but not what those objects were. The most promising locations were then excavated by a team of professional Park Service archaeologists who were aided by over forty local volunteers. Typical Seneca County weather necessitated bailing out the pits several mornings before digging could continue, but high spirits prevailed despite the climate.

Unfortunately, no building foundations were discovered; however, strong evidence of the circular driveway and a well were confirmed. The obvious question still to be answered is: If these buildings existed, how is it that no trace can be found of them? The answer probably lies in the subdivision of Stanton's lot after she left Seneca Falls. Her original two-acre lot was broken into at least five smaller parcels, each of which was sold off and developed separately. At present, the Park Service only owns about 1/3 of the original lot. The rest is privately owned, but negotiations to acquire it are underway. If and when the remainder of the historic lot passes into federal ownership, further archaeological exploration will be undertaken.

Until that time, the Park's interpretive staff faces the challenge of making the ideas of the woman's movement real and concrete for visitors, largely without using objects of material culture. Though this is in some ways disadvantageous, it is in other ways a benefit. Admiration of buildings, furniture, or other objects which belonged to Stanton or other early feminists rarely distracts visitors from consideration of the powerful ideas first articulated at Seneca Falls. If it ever becomes possible to recreate the historic Stanton lot, that will no doubt improve the overall interpretive experience for the visitor. Nevertheless, understanding of the ideas of Stanton remains the most important thing for visitors to Seneca Falls.

Margaret McFadden is Chief of Interpretation at the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, New York. A slightly longer version of this article appeared in the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation's Newsletter, Fall 1986.
Before we attempted the oral history portion of our undertaking, our investigators plunged into the written record—diaries, county files, newspapers, and court records. It was upon that foundation that we then devised a topical outline for 30 interviews with citizens in the region. Our hope was that we could sift through their recollections to augment and color the history we had uncovered and, admittedly, breathe life into the "facts" with subjectivity and folklore.

This approach proved highly productive. It confirmed that there had been two significant booms in the region after the initial 1867 "gold rush." One had occurred in the 1890s and another a generation later during the 1930s. These cycles, we found, had tested the social cohesion of Atlantic City. The periods of prosperity produced collisions between established residents of the community and those "newcomers" whose desire for economic development was opposed by the locals' wish to preserve their social system.

Next came the task of presenting these findings to the public, an endeavor made more urgent by the news of the closing of a nearby iron mine in 1983 that had a profound effect upon the Atlantic City economy. Our photographic exhibit finally consisted of 30 enlargements depicting the town, its residents, and the mines throughout its century-long history. The play, entitled "That Gold Mine in the Sky," blended our research with drama, music, and even some visual art. It featured a conversation among four Atlantic City residents who reminisced about the town's experience after I had given the audience a ten-minute history lecture on the subject. During the play, the actors' words were augmented by slides that were projected on a screen behind them to illustrate the topics of their recollections, and occasionally the scene was enhanced by performances of period music provided by an Atlantic City quartet.

After each presentation, it was my task to engage audiences in a discussion of what they had just seen, seeking to relate these events in rural Wyoming to the broader fabric of American history. I am happy to report that audiences not only made those connections, they seemed to have enjoyed the experience enormously. As of now, "That Gold Mine in the Sky" has been performed several times in each of 10 Wyoming cities. Furthermore, KCUC-TV, the PBS affiliate in Riverton, decided to televise the play and in that incarnation the history of Atlantic City was aired in the state in May, 1985.

My involvement with this project has been singularly instructive. Naturally, the experience was most illuminating with regard to the particulars of the history of these mining communities; however, I also learned some valuable lessons about working with other professionals to present research to a general audience in a creative way. My prior work experience did enhance my effectiveness as a member of the project planning committee, but it was my education in the fundamentals of history that proved to be my most important contribution to their Atlantic City enterprise.

[The author, Michael Massie, is a historian and site curator at the South Pass State Historic Site in South Pass City, Wyoming. He wishes to thank Dr. Douglas Foard of the National Endowment for the Humanities for his comments on this article.]
Activities of Members

Gerda Lerner, with the assistance of Marie Laberge, has written *Women in History: A Bibliography in the History of American Women, 4th revised edition*. To order, contact The Graduate Program in Women's History, History Department, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 3211 Humanities Bldg., 455 North Park St., Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

Dr. Carolyn P. Boyd, associate professor of history at The University of Texas at Austin, has been named UT's associate dean of graduate studies. She has signed a contract with Allenia Editorial for a revised, expanded and Spanish-language edition of her first book, "Patoicis Polisc on Liberal Spain," published in 1979 by the University of North Carolina Press.

Justus P. Paul, Professor of History and chair of the Department at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, has been appointed to a one-year term as Acting Dean of the College of Letters and Science.

Alan K. Henrikson, of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, has been named Lloyd I. Miller Visiting Professor of Diplomatic History at the U.S. Department of State's Foreign Service Institute (FSI) and selected as the Scholar-in-Residence at the FSI's Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs for the year 1986-1987. He will give a two-week course at the State Department on postwar American foreign policy. He will also be Visiting Scholar at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University. He recently edited *The Artisanship and Architecture of Global Diplomacy* (Scholarly Resources Inc., 1986).

The following members have recently been awarded grants from the Radcliffe Research Support Program. They will conduct research drawing upon the resources of Radcliffe's Henry A. Murray Research Center: A Center for the Study of Lives, or the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, or both. The members are: Eileen Boris, visiting assistant professor of history, Howard University; Alan Davley, professor of history, Trenton State College; Virginia G. Drachman, associate professor of history, Tufts University; and C. Jane Cover, Instructor, College of New Rochelle, South Bronx Campus and Hofstra University.

Randall H. Balmer, Assistant Professor in the Department of Religion at Columbia University, has been awarded the 1986 New York State Historical Association Manuscript Award for his monograph, "The Dutch Religion in an English World: Political Uprheaval and Ethnic Conflict in the Middle Colonies."

Priscilla Roberts, lecturer in history at the University of Hong Kong, has been elected president of the recently-formed American Studies Association of Hong Kong, and will hold this position from July 1986 to July 1987.

E. Wayne Carp, assistant professor of history at Pacific Lutheran University, was awarded the National Historical Society Book Prize for his book, *To Starve the Army at Pleasure: Continental Army Administration and America's Political Culture, 1775-1783* (University of North Carolina Press, 1984).

The American Jewish Historical Society has presented its Leo Wasser- man Award for the Best Article published in its *American Jewish History*, to Dr. Edward S. Shapiro, of Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey. Dr. Shapiro received the award for his article "The World Labor Athletic Carnival of 1916: An American Anti-Nazi Protest" which appeared in the March, 1985, issue.

Darwin H. Stapleton has been appointed the new director of The Rockefeller Archive Center, located in Pocantico Hills, New York. Prior to his appointment, Dr. Stapleton was an associate professor and director of the Program in the History of Science and Technology at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Warren F. Kuehl, professor of history and director of the Center for Peace Studies at the University of Akron, has been conferred a rare Award of Merit by ABC-Clio, a California-based international publisher of academic reference books and serials. The prestigious award is only the 13th presented by the publishing company in its 30-year history.

Walter D. Kamphof- fer, Assistant Professor of history at University of Miami, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture in American history at University of Bremen, West Germany.

Timothy H. Breen, William Smith Mason Professor of American History at Northwestern University, has been appointed a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar for 1986-87.

**VIETNAM**

*VIETNAM: The Naval Story* by Frank Uhl Jr. is a comprehensive look at the war in which the U.S. rearmed the Navy in Vietnam. Each officer tells what he was attempting, what it cost to sea-son, and what actually happened. From the Tonkin Gulf in the north to the Gulf of Thailand in the south, operations, actions, shots, and America are discussed. Both combatant and logistical aspects of the war are covered.

*Captains of the Old Steam Navy* is a collection of biographical essays diverse in the careers of thirteen naval leaders who steered the American Navy from 1840 to 1880. Each contains detailed notes on the naval careers of his foe, the historical context of events, and the influence of each on the fleet. Each is an invaluable reference to the fleet's role in America.

*Japanese Navy in WWII* is a collection of biographical essays diverse in the careers of thirteen naval leaders who steered the American Navy from 1840 to 1880. Each contains detailed notes on the naval careers of his foe, the historical context of events, and the influence of each on the fleet. Each is an invaluable reference to the fleet's role in America.
Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration

Edited by Professor Carl M. Brauer
Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration is of monumental value to anyone with a serious interest in the Kennedy years and civil rights. Series Editor Carl M. Brauer has extracted the most substantive material from the endless files of the Kennedy executive offices and has provided documentation that is essential for comprehending the magnitude of the crisis in civil rights during the early 1960s. I cannot imagine how this research collection can be overlooked by any serious reference library.

—Dr. Herbert Parmet
Distinguished Professor of History
The City University of New York

University Publications of America is pleased to announce the publication of a new series, Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration. The first two installments of this series—

Part I: The White House Central Files and Staff Files and the President's Office Files

Part II: The Papers of Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights

...are now conveniently available to researchers who until now would have had to spend many hours poring over thousands of pages of the Kennedy White House files on civil rights. For the first time in this series document a broad range of key topics and events: specific federal civil rights programs and activities; meetings with civil rights leaders; civil disturbances and the use of federal troops; the civil rights acts of 1960 and 1961; federal efforts to integrate the University of Alabama; the Freedom Rides; segregation in housing, dining, and recreational facilities; unequal educational opportunities; the Anti-Poll Tax Amendment and voter registration activities; the 1963 March on Washington; and the development of major civil rights programs, including the legislation that would become the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Part I: The White House Central Files and Staff Files and the President's Office Files

Having spent years working at the JFK Library to write his superb book, John F. Kennedy and the Second Reconstruction, Carl M. Brauer is uniquely qualified to edit this collection on civil rights in the Kennedy administration—a collection of unrumbleted value to any student and scholar of recent American history.

—Dr. Allan Matusow
Professor of History
Vassar College

The White House Central Files were designed as a reference service for the president and his staff to document White House activities. These files consist of documents received from federal departments and agencies, members of Congress, and other prominent correspondents, as well as outgoing letters, memoranda, and other documents that were acted on or brought to the attention of the president or key White House officials. The Subject File of the White House Central Files consists of 62 subject categories; Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration utilizes these subject categories that emphasize civil rights.

The White House Staff Files consist of correspondence, memoranda, and reports relating to the issues and problems on which staff members were working. The Staff Files included in Part I feature the papers of staff members who had key positions in counseling the president on the civil rights issue—specifically, Charles Hesbay, presidential adviser on national capital affairs; Lee C. White, assistant special counsel to the president; Harris L. Wofford, Jr., special assistant to the president for civil rights; Claude Dessaulx, congressional liaison staff; and Myer Feldman, special assistant to the president for legislation. Since these staff members had a variety of duties throughout the Kennedy administration, Part I is selective, reproducing from the Staff Files only the files on civil rights.

The President's Office Files were a set of working files maintained by President Kennedy's personal secretary for the president's convenience. These files consist of twelve series. UPA has microfilmed selections from three of those series: the Speech Files, the Legislative Files, and the Subject Series. Selections have been based upon the relevance of files to the issue of civil rights. For example, the Legislative Files contain documents that highlight the efforts of the White House to push its race-related legislative proposals through Congress; the Speech Files contain a number of drafts, reading copies, memoranda, and background papers on civil rights; and the Subject Series include materials on the March on Washington, the Alabama and Mississippi crises, and White House meetings with civil rights leaders, labor leaders, and religious leaders.

For information on the role of the Kennedy White House in the civil rights movement, the various White House files at the JFK Library are the pre-eminent source. Our publication is the first large-scale collection of the Kennedy White House files on civil rights. Our aim was not to publish all of the White House Files (these are millions of pages and nearly every conceivable topic is included), but only the important ones on civil rights. Dr. Brauer has been instrumental in identifying these files. Virtually immeasurable research opportunities are now conveniently available to researchers who until now would have had to spend months at the JFK Library or, that not being possible in most cases, would simply not have had access to these files. For anyone interested in civil rights, the presidency, and American government—as seen from the unique perspectives of the people who worked for the Kennedy White House—Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration is a valuable collection.

Ordering Information:

Part I: The White House Central Files and Staff Files and the President's Office Files.
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Meetings and Conferences

A symposium on "Roadside in America, 1840-1940," will be held Friday and Saturday, November 21-22, 1986 at the Strong Museum in Rochester, New York. For program information and registration please contact the Strong Museum Education Division, One Manhattan Square, Rochester, New York 14607.

New Jersey's role in the U.S. Constitutional Convention is the theme of the New Jersey Historical Society's Second Annual Conference, which will be held at the Madison-Grant Cherry Hill Inn on December 6, 1986. Stanley N. Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, and president-elect of the Organization of American Historians, will deliver the keynote address on "Constitutionalism and the U.S. Constitution." The morning session of the conference will deal with New Jersey politicians associated with the Constitutional Convention. Several other topics will also be addressed in the afternoon sessions. For more information about registration and luncheon, contact Educational Conference, New Jersey Historical Commission, Dept. of State, 113 W. State St., CN 305, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

A symposium entitled "War on the Great Lakes-Canada and the United States in the War of 1812," will be held Friday and Saturday, January 23-24, 1987, at Monroe County Community College in Monroe, Michigan. Several facets of the War of 1812 in the Great Lakes region will be highlighted. Dr. Reginald Horsman, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will be the keynote speaker. Other presentations are also planned. For additional information and placement on the symposium mailing list contact Ron Goulet, Chairman, "War on the Great Lakes," Monroe County Community College, 1555 S. Madison-Grant Drive, Monroe, Michigan 48161, (313) 242-7300, ext. 302.

The Department of History of Eastern Kentucky University will sponsor a symposium on the theme "The 1940s: The World War II Era and Post-War Kentucky" on Saturday, February 28, 1987. Sessions will include "Kentuckians at War" and "Kentuckians on the Home Front." George Tindall will be the luncheon speaker. A concluding panel will discuss Harriet Simpson Arnow's classic THE DOLLMAKER. Registration and luncheon tickets are available for $8.00 after January 1. Anyone wishing to attend the symposium should contact W. E. Ellis, Oral History Center, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky 40475.

The University of Florida and the Vanderbilt School of Law will host a Conference on March 27-28, 1987, co-sponsored by America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee, the National Humanities Center, and the North Caroliniana Society in cooperation with the University. Speakers will include scholars from Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. For further information, contact B. J. Jones, North Carolina Collection, UNC Libraries, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

The American Antiquarian Society (AAS) has received a grant of $9,200 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a program of three public lectures under the collective title "American Appetites: Food, Drink, and Sex in America's Past," to be given next spring. The lecture on food will be delivered on March 17 by Sarah F. McManus, assistant professor of history at Bowdoin College. Speaking on drink on March 24 will be William J. Morabbi, associate professor of history at the University of Washington. The lecture on sex, on March 31, will be given by Roger Thompson, reader in history at the University of East Anglia (England). The lectures, and an accompanying exhibition of materials from AAS collections, will be open to the public free of charge. For a calendar of public events at AAS, write to John B. Hench, Associate Director for Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609.

The Sixth Annual Luncheon of the History Group will be held on Saturday, April 4, 1987, at noon in the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa. The luncheon is being held in conjunction with the meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, will present a paper. Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University, will chair the session. Tickets will be available as part of the pre-registration package for the OAH meeting or at the OAH registration. Purchase through pre-registration is encouraged. For additional information contact A. Brownell, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama 35294, (205) 934-5643; or Mark H. Rose, The Program in Science, Technology, and Society, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan 49931, (906) 487-2115.

The Cushwa Center at the University of Notre Dame is hosting a conference on "Ireland and the United States: the Transatlantic Connection, 1700-1980" April 10-11, 1987. Featured speakers include Gearoid O Tuathail, John A. Murphy. For program and registration information please contact Dr. Peter Lombardo, Director, for Continuing Education, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

The North American Society for Sport History will hold its 15th annual convention at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio on May 23-25, 1987. For program announcement containing session topics and organizers contact Richard C. Crepeau, Department of History, University of Central Florida, P.O. Box 25000, Orlando, Florida 32816 by October 15, 1986.

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All materials should be addressed to Professor Richard Vistor, 213 Baker Library, Harvard Business School, Soldiers Field, Boston, MA 02163. Harvard University is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.
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