

OAH Newsletter

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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 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 involvement with issues regarding freedom of expression and governmental policies. 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 small, overworked, underpaid, largely of WASP derivation, hierarchical, and patriarchal. That earlier generation was also 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

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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 for the large increases 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 495,000 in 1964). The number of graduate degrees

being 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 waned, 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

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demand for professors. This encouraged many veterans who were searching for job security, some prestige, and a life of public service, to seek graduate degrees and academic jobs. Given their large numbers, this meant that the veterans would dominate graduate enrollments and the academic hiring scene during the 1950s.

As the veterans had been a different breed of students, so they presented a different profile as professors than did their older colleagues. They represented a broader range of ethnic, economic, religious, and geographical backgrounds. Their military service was important, for most of them had had experiences and had been places that few other students, and not many older professors, could match. The veterans were also keenly aware that they had lost years out of their lives as a result of military service. They were determined to make up for this by vigorously pursuing their career choices.

The consequences were considerable, and say much about what academic life was like during the heyday of the veterans. By the time I entered the academic job market in 1951, placement was a diverse situation. The older system had been considerably one in which senior professors in a small number of universities, relying heavily on old-boy networks, arranged for the employment of their graduate students. This system was less important after 1945, partly because the growing job market and expanding

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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 old-boy networks; and graduate students more commonly wrote letters of inquiry, visited campuses, and made their own job contacts at conventions. Some veterans and senior professors also sought a fairer way to inform people of academic openings. This led the American Historical Association, by 1960, to create the Job Register, which soon became the Professional Registrar and later the Employment Information Bulletin.

The job market was a relatively good one during the fifteen years after World War II. Normally, aspiring professors sought and

received jobs well before they had finished their doctorates. If they failed to find college teaching positions, there was an abundance of government jobs with veterans favored for employment to tide them over until they had completed their dissertations.

There were, of course, some deplorable situations. Black historians could only get jobs in black colleges or, by the 1950s, with the federal government. I was a member of one department, composed largely of veterans, that recommended hiring a black, but the administration vetoed our choice because "he would feel uncomfortable living in an overwhelmingly white community."

The story for women was also disappointing, and veterans were an important factor in this situation. Women students seldom had G.I. Bill assistance. Society also discouraged them during the two postwar decades from undertaking graduate work or employment in most areas of study. Moreover, men often replaced women professors upon their retirement, resignation, or death. A familiarity was that men were preferred in placement because they usually had families to support, were more worldly, would not get pregnant or resign to get married, were less emotional, and were more serious about their work. Male veterans benefited from these attitudes in seeking employment, which they usually did aggressively. Yet aggressive women were seldom esteemed then and women who were not aggressive were weak competitors in the academic market place; teaching in women's colleges was deemed most appropriate for those who persevered. Veterans significantly shared the contemporary attitudes toward women. When it came their turn to have a say in awarding grants and hiring, most of them were not much better than their elders in considering women on the basis of merit.

There was also little room in the academic job market for the seriously handicapped, including veterans. This was true, too, for those holding extreme political views, and avowed pacifists were seldom tolerated until after 1965. Being openly homosexual was a fatal disability in the market place. Yet the doors to academic employment were open more than ever before to Catholics, Jews, and the unchurched, although they could still occasionally encounter discrimination. Those of foreign birth were also more welcome. Except for more liberal attitudes on religion and foreigners, veterans had little to do with changing these situations, since most of them shared the general run of American opinion.

The veterans who became professors helped to reshape academic life in other ways, though. They were active in seeking better compensation, which was poor at the beginning of the 1950s in most institutions, particularly private colleges and universities. In 1951 the entrance

salaries for historians at most of the prestigious private universities ranged from \$2,000 to \$3,000, while the State University of New York offered about \$4,000 and the federal government \$3,100. The new breed of professors also pressed for quicker promotions, fringe benefits, and sabbatical leaves and research grants, which few institutions offered then. They also sought to reduce academic course loads and to secure additional clerical services, supplies, and equipment. Consequently, if many professors continued to be overworked, their rewards were greater by the 1960s. The veterans were, moreover, intolerant of the hierarchical system in which instructors and assistant professors sat at the feet of tenured associate professors and professors, while department heads, deans, and presidents often exercised arbitrary authority. Consequently, a greater amount of democracy was injected into university and college life. The divisions between ranks were lessened, department heads became chairmen and more like faculty representatives than bosses, and deans and presidents became more amenable to faculty concerns.

There are many other things that one could discuss in reviewing academic trends in the United States between 1945 and 1965. Of special interest to historians is the fact that researchers made greater use of archival resources than before and were more likely to use social science concepts. Historians more often traveled to conduct their research and taught abroad, thanks to the Fulbright-Hays program. The Mississippi Valley 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 scared 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 Mars: 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 on before most of us came onto the scene.

[Donald R. McCoy is University Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Kansas.]

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 woman'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

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.

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.

The histories that both women published showed the same tendency to



Courtesy of the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1875.

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 scant the 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, Wendell Phillips, Lillie Devereux Blake, Charles Sumner, Clara Bewick Colby, Benjamin Butler, and Elizabeth Boynton Harbert kept nearly complete files of frequent correspon-

dence over many decades. After Anthony's death in 1906, suffragists in Los Angeles made a major effort to locate letters in the hands of her family and friends, letters now at the Huntington Library. In the 1940s her nieces gave a number of papers, including some of Anthony's diaries, to the Library of Congress. Other significant Anthony collections were later assembled, through donation and purchase, at the Anthony house in Rochester, the University of Rochester, and the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College. The Stanton children also collected letters but with very mixed results. After having transcripts made in preparation for publishing a selection of letters, they destroyed or returned most of what they had assembled. In the absence of original manuscripts, editors and historians must rely on the transcripts, though the quality of their transcriptions is demonstrably terrible. The best thing to happen to Stanton's papers was Alma Lutz's decision to write a biography of Stanton in the 1930s. She assembled a major collection of additional manuscripts, now at Vassar College. Publishing the papers of Stanton and Anthony together makes editorial as well as historical sense. The dispersion and imperfection of their papers necessitated a large investment in searching for manuscripts and texts. Because they worked closely together, shared common friends, and published in many of the same journals and newspapers, one search for the papers of both women saved time and money. Additionally, their papers interlock in ways that make it necessary for a person researching one to have access to the papers of the other. Not only did they correspond with each other and co-author many important documents, they also recorded important information about each other in diaries and in letters to others.

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 movement for woman'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 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 we 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

A WOMAN'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1848



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815-1902): After seeing the cruel and unjust treatment of women before the law, in the office of her father, Judge Cady, she vowed, even as a child, to find a way to help change these laws. Her marriage to the abolitionist leader, Henry B. Stanton, swept her swiftly into the current of national politics. This laid a firm foundation for the political experience to wage the battle for woman's rights in which she was to become a most inspiring leader. Together with friends, she planned and executed the first Woman's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, July 19th and 20th 1848. Her life story is truly the history of the Woman's Rights Movement.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, wins a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the women under this government, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to demand the equal station to which they are entitled.

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world

Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half of the people of this country, their social and religious degradation — in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States.

In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation, and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality in our power to effect our object. We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the state and national legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. We hope this convention will be followed by a series of conventions embracing every part of the country.

Resolutions

Resolved, That all laws which prevent women from occupying such a station in society as her conscience shall dictate, or which place her in a position inferior to that of man, are contrary to the great precept of nature, and therefore of no force or authority.

Resolved, That woman is man's equal — was intended to be so by the Creator, and the highest good of the race demands that she should be recognized as such

Resolved, That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise

Resolved, That the speedy success of our cause depends upon the zealous and untiring efforts of both men and women for the overthrow of the empire of the pulpit and for the securing to women an equal participation with men in the various trades, professions, and commerce

Resolved, therefore, That, being invested by the Creator with the same capabilities and the same consciousness of responsibility for their exercise, it is inseparably the right and duty of woman, equally with man, to promote every righteous cause by every righteous means; and especially in regard to the great subjects of morals and religion, it is self-evidently her right to participate with her brother in teaching them, both in private and in public, by writing and by speaking, by any instrumentalities proper to be used, and in any assemblies proper to be held; and this being a self-evident truth, growing out of the divinely implanted principles of human nature, any custom or authority adverse to it, whether modern or wearing the hoary sanction of antiquity, is to be regarded as a self-evident falsehood, and at war with mankind.

Courtesy Historical Documents Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"A Woman's Declaration of Independence 1848," in a version prepared in 1973.

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 locate 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 funding an edition, of calculating the cost per document acquired, this effort struck some editors as unnecessary. There are, after all, manuscript texts of a few of the best known lectures, enough, some 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 evangelicalism 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 an 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 scholars have imposed 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 and Anthony's memorials 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, worst of all, where are their records? Whenever we answer such

Publishing the papers of Stanton and Anthony together makes editorial as well as historical sense.

questions in the course of searching for documents and describing what we find, we impose order and set standards that will be 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 grimly 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 reciting 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 removed them from another mainstream of U.S. history. To one group we must assert raw female competitiveness about who this nation will count among its "representative Americans." To the other 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 papers of presidents, the records of Congress and some thirty state legislatures, the newspapers of Arkansas suffragists and Tuskegee students, the minute books of small-town woman'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 Parnell or Lord Byron, the application of American constitutionalism to the governance of new territories, the ramifications of racial discrimination on railroads for American liberty, and 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 woman's right to and need for political power. In doing so they redefined American republicanism 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 document 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 its author seeks out those perspectives that, for example, place the issue of women's suffrage within the larger context of the American experience, particularly in reformist periods, that included movements for the abolition of slavery and lynching, civil rights for Afro-Americans and women—even temperance. The suffragist movement was connected to these other movements, and they all drew strength from each other in both the human experience and the development 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 organizations based usually on race.

Papachristou writes that the suffragists saw themselves not necessarily as feminists with a specific gender-related agenda (remembering that Frederick Douglass and other male Afro-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 scholar-

ship "erases some of the confining boundaries between social and political history and between women's history and everyone else's," she says. (Emphasis added.)

She also brings in the Afro-American element that all too often is missing from women's history. According to Adele Logan Alexander, the granddaughter of Afro-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—nor . . . 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 [wo]men" and participants in movements like that of Afro-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.

In the spirit of source sharing, I would mention Rosalyn Terborg-Penn's "Discrimination in The Women's Movement, 1830-1920" in *The Black Cross-Culturally* edited by Filomina Chioma Steady (Cambridge: Schenkman Books, 1985), as well as, it goes without saying, Angela Davis' thought-provoking *Women, Race, and Class* (New York: Vintage, 1983).

Nancy Elizabeth Fitch, Ph.D.
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Ronald Reagan, Ellis Island, and the History of Immigration

Mike Wallace

For all the rumors about possible Libyan terror 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 funding as having "put a smile on the face of our Statue of Liberty." Second, through a reading of John Winthrop's Model of Christian Charity, he sought to reinvigorate a millenarian vision of America's manifest destiny, a rough beast that has been slumbering of late. And third, the effort of most concern here, he tried to fix for us the meaning of "the immigrant experience." It was, he proposed, an up-from-poverty saga of success, the achievement of a "striving, God-fearing, self-reliant people." Lee Iacocca argued similarly that the restoration of the Statue and Ellis Island "gives us a chance to honor those who came before us and the values they cherished: individual enterprise, hard work, and voluntary sacrifice."

At the heart of the Reagan-Iacocca reading of immigration history was the proposition that achievement was based on the individual and the family. The model white ethnics, the story goes, escaped squalor and repression and came to the land of opportunity, where 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 now comfortable ethnics by lionizing their ancestors as rugged and successful individualists and legitimates the right wing's dismantling of the New Deal. It also suggests that contemporary immigrants and blacks should rely on themselves and implies their depressed situation is a temporary phenomenon. In time, blacks, Asians and Hispanics, too,

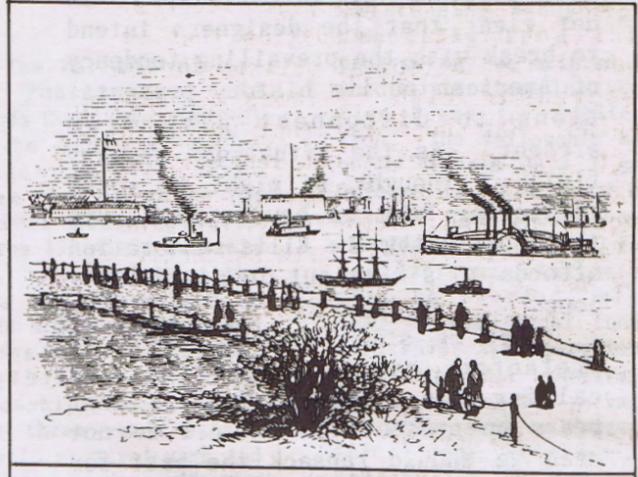
will move to the suburbs. And if they do not, the record of prior immigrant success suggests that modern failure is a matter of insufficient grit and determination. This approach abstracts the very real braveries of individual immigrants and deploys them in the service of corporatist politics.

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 domain. 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 ensconced 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 promoting 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 Algerism, there was no mention of collective activities and achievements by organized immigrants, by bunds, churches or nationality groups, much less 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 dollar cost. 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



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, May 1, 1880.

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.

How 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 another floor in the Statue, 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 hammered out by the National Park Service and the Historians Committee called for three interpretive themes: one treating Ellis 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 presentations to disconnect past from 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.

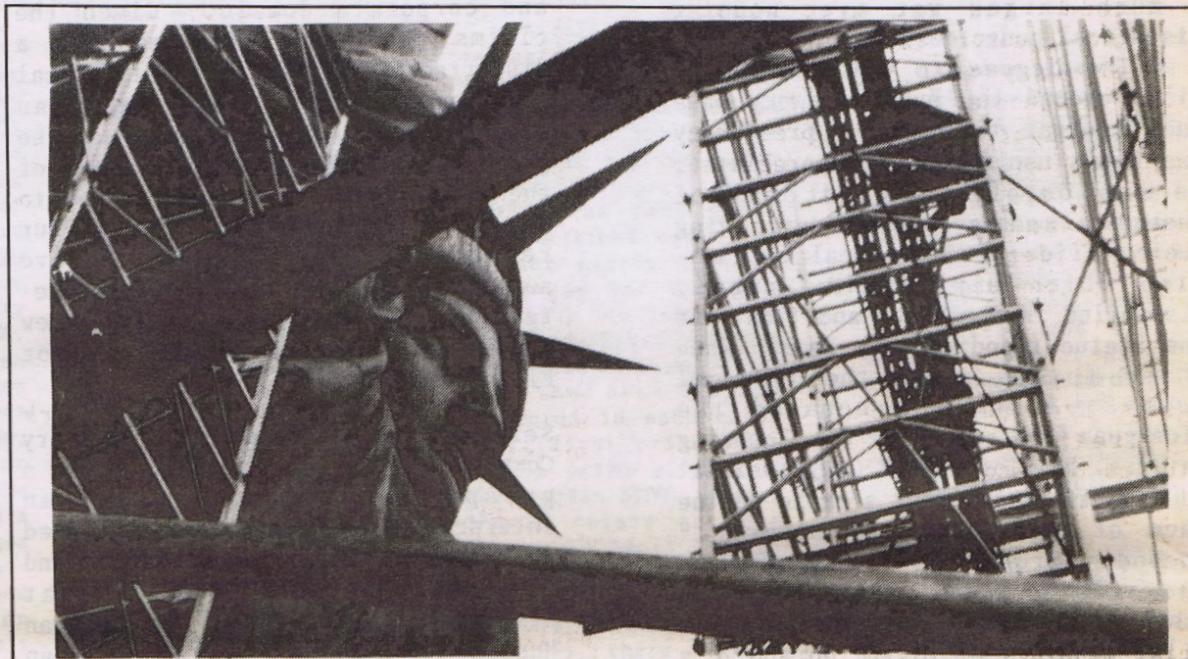
Let me start with a couple of prefatory cautions. First, by calling for a public history that bears on present concerns, I do not mean we should ransack the past for analogies but rather use historical analysis to understand better the legacy of the past. Secondly, though I admit to being annoyed at right wing ideological exploitation of the immigrant experience, I am not suggesting we reject Reaganite 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 issues in historical context? Major Congressional controversy is now underway (as it has been for decades) 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 set national policies on labor migration in historical and international perspective? Perhaps an exhibit could compare the experience of various countries with "guest workers," thus exploring the history of Mexicans in the U.S., Turks in Germany, North Africans in France, Chinese in Africa. Such a show could perhaps overcome the cultural 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 to see submitted to public scrutiny a proposal offered recently by a Heritage Foundation Fellow which suggested auctioning off the right to immigrate, and letting in only the highest bidders. This would, its sponsor admits, discriminate among applicants, but only "according to the standard of a market-oriented society: ability and willingness to pay."

Still another exhibit might compare the role of national foreign policies in engendering mass demographic movements. It might be intriguing, for instance, to compare the role of English imperialism in generating nineteenth-century Irish

migration (far more fundamental than the potato famine, the explanation conventionally offered to popular audiences) with the impact of contemporary U.S. and European corporate expansion, which similarly appropriates peoples' lands, driving them first to domestic shantytowns and eventually to U.S. cities. Perhaps if visitors to Ellis Island were aware of the connections between the activities of the International Monetary Fund, major multinationals and the CIA, on one hand, and immigration on the other, it might produce some fresh thinking on the subject. One could, for example,



Courtesy WTIU, Bloomington, Indiana.

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 currently 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 centerpiece of the Reagan-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 ethnics and blacks were instrumental in creating the institutions and practices 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 successes.

Such an exhibit might even be more daring and evaluate critically the claim of much contemporary immigration ideology that the pursuit of, indeed the definition of, the American Dream was an individual or

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 Handlinesque peasant. America also attracted, despite vigorous efforts to keep them out, British Chartists, Irish republicans, German Marxists and Lassalleans, Italian Garibaldians, 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 1848, Russians in 1905, European Jews in the 1930s and '40s, Hungarians in 1956, Cubans in 1959, Chileans in 1973, and Haitians, Vietnamese and Salvadoreans 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

Reagan '80s, largely in response to Salvadoreans and Haitians who have sought political asylum. Such a show might conceivably include debated 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 inclusion-exclusion of ideas. It might examine the kinds of ideas that have historically been deemed too dangerous to offer for display in the free marketplace and the individuals who have been, and are currently, considered to dangerous to be allowed even temporary 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

tension within families, especially between mothers and daughters, the incorporation of which into public presentations might help us get beyond the cinematic images that still dominate much thinking of the subject.

These are but a few of many potentially interesting history presentations that Ellis might house. But, of course, even to suggest any of these seems a bit silly. Apart from the specific political reservations that would be raised, more generally we would be told: museums do not do this kind of thing. They deal only with the past. To date, that has been quite true. Indeed almost any historical investigation that brings its analysis down to the present, as opposed to cutting it off at some safely distant point in the past, raises the possibility of becoming politically "controversial" and, in large measure as a consequence, threatens to become interesting to mature adults. To ignore the potential contribution professional historians can make to present democratic discourse is to impoverish unnecessarily, even imperil, our society.

[Mike Wallace teaches history at John Jay College (CUNY), is co-authoring a history of New York City, and writes on various aspects of public history. This article is a revised and updated version of a paper given at the OAH convention in April, 1986.]

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 to address 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 Program/Office of Museum Programs in January in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

At the meeting, invited conferees studied the interdisciplinary needs and special concerns of tribal organizations on a national level. Among their recommendations are calls to strengthen the lines of communication, a survey of existing tribal archives and records projects, 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 & I 2235, Washington D.C. 20560.

immigration or other aspects of the relations between the two countries. Italian historians do not often compare their nation's history with that of others, certainly not with that of the United States. What specialists in U.S. history do, to put it quite frankly, hardly seems to concern their Italian colleagues. If the teaching and writing of history in Italy remains Italocentric and not only Eurocentric, U.S. history 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 both more represented and integrated. It is, in 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, none the less, of little help to U.S. history. In

American History Abroad

Malcom 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. Here this marginality is twofold: on the one hand regarding overall Italian historical scholarship; on the other regarding the writing of American history in general. As to the first aspect one only has to see its relatively scarce presence in the university system where positions, as elsewhere, are the main support for research.

A recent article has made this clear (Mirella Scardozzi, "Gli insegnamenti di storia nell'università italiana (1951-1983): tra immobilismo e frammentazione," Quaderni Storici, nuova serie 59, no. 2 [August 1985], pp. 619-633). Positions in "American History," which includes Latin American, total 1.4% of all those in history. The "History of Afro-Asian Countries," the only other specifically non-European history, has 3.9%. More important is that many history subjects in the Italian system appear to overlap national boundaries, although usually this is not so: "Medieval History," "Modern History," and "Contemporary History" are almost

always Italian medieval, modern and contemporary history while the "History of Journalism" or the "History of the Working Class Movement," just to take two examples of electives, normally are limited to Italian themes. The "History of Afro-Asian Countries" frequently is part of political science or law degree programs; thus within history departments U.S. history often has the distinction of being, 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 Italy. A random 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

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. While the important historical works published today in the United States often are translated, much more 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. Polemics in America against editorial 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 1985, 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.

should also be a help in this regard. The Italian Committee for American History (CISA) publishes this journal. An organization distinct from the more general American studies group (AISNA), it prints articles exclusively in English and thus should put the Italian scholars in closer contact with other U.S. history specialists.

Although Italy is absent from

the five volume *Guide to the Study of United States History Outside the U.S. 1945-1980* by Lewis Hanke, information has been published in the second issue of *Storia Nordamericana* (vol. I, no. 2, 1984). This contains three essays on trends in research, Italian immigration, and labor history, as well as "A Bibliography of Italian Studies on North American History, 1945-1983" (pp.22-182). Annotations have been provided only "for works of particular importance and whenever it was necessary to clarify the meaning of a title." "The highest possible degree of completeness" was the aim for the bibliography, not selectivity, and writings by Italians which appeared outside Italy are included. The essays cover research but not

U.S. history would perhaps enter the mainstream of Italian historical studies if it were laced with rigorous discussion among its practitioners.

teaching.

There is, however, still another reason why Italian work on U.S. history penetrates so little into the profession in Italy: there is simply too little debate. The prevailing view seems to be that since the group of specialists is small it must present itself as not too divided. Perhaps just the opposite is true: U.S. history would have more of a chance of entering into the mainstream of Italian historical studies if it were laced with more vigorous discussion and a little less group solidarity. What may be needed is confrontation that could be the basis on which contact can be established with trends in other areas of Italian historical research.

A seeming contradiction in this regard is that the Italian university system, which is still rather hierarchical, has not produced in the field of U.S. history the formation of "schools" of research dominated by the major scholars in the field. Perhaps such "schools" can only be a by-product of the delineation through sharp debate of historiographical positions.

An additional general problem of the position of U.S. history abroad cannot be avoided: the shadings in the historical interpretations of the American experience are invariably intertwined with more directly political positions taken towards the U.S. as a world power and as a model of development for the rest of the world. It is rather difficult that such positions not define, at least in part, how American cultural agencies--sources of funds for publication projects, conferences, and so on--will relate to the individual scholars operating in the

foreign country. Such sources of funding are obviously not the only ones in Italy but some influence may thus be exerted on some foreign specialists of American history. The seventies did see much critical work by young Italian scholars on the American working class. If it is natural that such work was not especially promoted by the American cultural agencies in Italy, it should be cause for reflection that projects, which truly require extensive funding, could be denied for reasons of cultural politics.

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

One could argue that recently a slight improvement in the presence of U.S. has occurred.

the only ones 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 take the path of increasing the number of university positions through the traditional methods of horse-trading alliances. There 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.

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The OAH Newsletter considers for publication articles in all fields of American history and on subjects of interest to its wide readership. The editor would like to encourage submissions from historians in traditional areas (such as Constitution and Early Republic, Jacksonian Era, Reconstruction and the Frontier) as well as those in newer areas of research. Articles should have general interest and a maximum length of 2500 words. Send inquiries or papers to Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington IN 47401.

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 degrees 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 responsive 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. Professors 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 their research published. 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 marginal 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

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 that distinguish 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 doctorates in history. While most were college educated women, many at the master's level, their degrees were generally not in history, but their subject matter and publications were in the field of history. Delilah Beasley and Alice Dunbar Nelson are 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 BLAZERS 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

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.

"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 Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College. Elsie Lewis taught at both Howard University and Hunter College and was the first black woman to earn a doctorate in history from the University of Chicago. Her dissertation examined the secession movement in Arkansas. Margaret Rowley 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 Qualls, presently teaching at Tuskegee University, earned graduate degrees from Radcliffe College, her Ph.D. in 1956. Letitia Woods 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. Elvena Bage Tillman was a 1948 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 woman 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 doctorate 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 analysis or interpretations to conform to the new paradigms in Afro-American history, however. 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 an indictment of American law as it developed to exploit and subjugate blacks.

Briefly surveying the published work of several historians in this group provides insight into their assessment of American law. Both Black Resistance/White Law (1971) and Military Necessity and Civil Rights Policies (1977) by 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 black oppression in periods following the end of hostilities. In Groundwork: Charles Hamilton Houston and the Struggle for Civil Rights (1983), Professor Genna Rae McNeil emphasized that "questions are raised about the rule of law in the United

Increasingly the women's liberation would have an impact on some of the black women who earned their Ph.D.s in the 1960s.

States, the efficacy of legalism, when used as a weapon of an oppressed minority seeking drastic change in its status."

Interpretations of the economic oppression of blacks appear in the work of Nell I. Painter, Barbara J. Fields and Juliet E. K. Walker. In Exodusters: Black Migration to Kansas After Reconstruction (1977), Professor Painter provides a detailed assessment of the cumulative effect of oppression of blacks in the Reconstruction South which forced their migration from that region. Barbara Fields' Slavery and Freedom 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 enterprise system which relegated 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 that decade, as seen in the increasing numbers who focused their research on the historical experience of black women. The published dissertation of Professor Deborah Gray White, Ar'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 third generation failed to 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 for black women to develop successful and significant careers in history may have been considered so negligible that limited guidance and effort were provided 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 incisive 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 expand the scope and 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

Certainly, sexism as well as racism made it difficult for black women graduate students in history Ph.D. programs in the 1970s to develop positive mentor relationships with their professors, which is as important in the intellectual development of graduate students as the courses they take. Nor were white female history graduate students immune to sexism in the

academy during the 1970s, but racism imposed a double burden on black female history students in their attempts to adjust to an often racially hostile and unsupportive environment. The crisis of professionalism intensified for black women historians in the third generation as they began their professional careers in the 1970s. They represented the first group of black women historians who found the doors of major research universities open to them in the initial states of their careers. With few exceptions, most were unprepared to confront the realities of academic politics.

In white dominated departments, sexism as well as racism limited the professional growth of many black women historians in the 1970s. Mentor relationships and networks of supportive departmental colleagues were virtually non-existent, at either formal or informal levels. The impact of exclusion was reflected in the career moves of many black women historians. Either they left teaching or moved from one university to another. Those who remained either surmounted those obstacles or survived through stoic resistance. Others found support outside their departments or at other universities. It was within this context, where racism and sexism limited their professional growth, that the Association of Black Women Historians

was founded in 1978, a response to the needs of black women historians to develop a supportive network and also to encourage research in Black

The future professional careers of black female historians appear promising as they enter the job market in the 1990s.

Women's History.

It was also within this context, too, that the fourth generation of black female historians emerged, those who earned degrees in the period from the late 1970s through the mid-1980s. Relatively more sophisticated in their knowledge of academia, often pursuing graduate work in a comparatively less hostile environment, few women found their research interests denigrated. In the choice of their research topics, the Women's Liberation Movement had a great impact on the intellectual development and political consciousness of this generation, as opposed to the third generation of black women historians. The overwhelming research interest in black women's history in the choice of a dissertation topic would distinguish the fourth generation from the third. The 1978 publication The Afro-American Woman: Struggles and Images, co-edited by Professors Sharon Harley and Rosalyn Terborg-

Penn, placed these two black women historians in the forefront in establishing Black Women's History as a legitimate field of research.

The fifth generation consists of those women who are presently pursuing Ph.D.s in history. Their dissertation topics show a movement into mainstream Afro-American and Southern history, as well as an expansion into subject areas explored by the third generation. In view of the present state of higher education in this nation, projected faculty shortages, the future professional careers of this generation of black female historians appear promising as they enter the job market in the 1990s. Still, universities are a microcosm of the broader American society, as seen in the retrenchment of financially supportive affirmative action programs and the declining numbers of blacks pursuing doctorates. The persistence and pervasiveness of racism, which confront all black Americans will still be the major determining factor that will shape the careers of the fifth generation of black female historians. Their challenge will be to capitalize on the experiences of the present black professoriate in the field of history.

[Juliet E. K. Walker is an associate professor of history at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.]

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 SUNY, 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-HumaNet** electronic network. For information on the network, contact Professor Richard Slatta, Director, **ScholarNet**, North Carolina State University, Box 8101, Raleigh NC 27695.

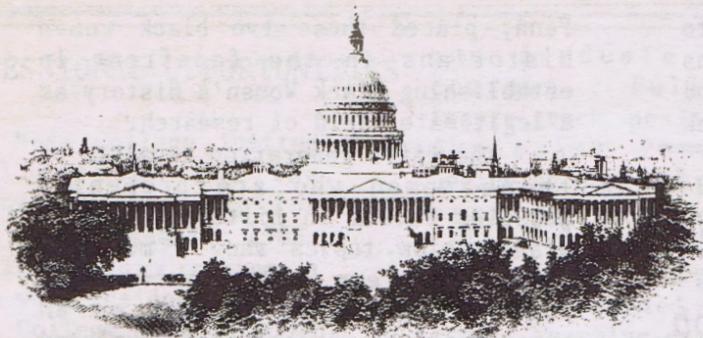
OAH/FIPSE CONSULTING TEAM VISITS MARSHALL UNIVERSITY

On October 20, Chairman David R. 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 Howe 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.



Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

SENATE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DERAILS 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 spokeswoman 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 Agresto, who is now the deputy director of the National Endowment for the Humanities, is a political scientist. He has held several nontenured teaching posi-

tions, has worked with William Bennett at the National Humanities Center before becoming a political appointee at the National Endowment for the Humanities, and has written one book. Given the fact that he does not have the appropriate background and experience, he is not a seasoned administrator, and he is not a person of national stature, it appears that his nomination is based solely on his connections with this particular administration.

A major turning point in the hearings took place on September 10 when Senator Levin (D-MI) summarized the evidence revealing that the White House Personnel Office had politicized the interview process and had done "directly what our statute said it should not do." Levin then requested that the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee call as a witness Mr. Robert Tuttle, who heads the White House Personnel Office, and to determine from Mr. Tuttle if the very unique requirements of the archives' independence legislation--designed to prevent politicization--had been violated. Three other Senators--Senators Eagleton (D-MO), Glenn (D-OH), and Gore (D-TN)--joined Senator Levin in requesting the appearance of Mr. Tuttle in an additional day of hearings. After several weeks of negotiations on whether to, and how to, accommodate this request, Senator Roth, the chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, tried to bypass the request and bring the nomination to a committee vote. Objections by the majority of Senators on the committee to this procedure resulted in the decision not to deal with the nomination during this Congress. Thus the nomination as effectively derailed.

Many historians, genealogists, librarians and archivists were a part of the effort to oppose this nomination. The hundreds of letters, telegrams and telephone calls from organizations and from individuals definitely made an impact on the members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. Many within the historical and archival communities share Senator Eagleton's sentiments when he stated: "For the sake of the adequate preservation of the historical documents of this country, I hope President Reagan nominates someone who is professional, nonpolitical, and respected by those in the archival and historical disciplines."

APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION FOR 1987

Congress failed to enact any of its regular 13 appropriations bill 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. NCC provided testimony at six appropriations hearings and we are reasonably pleased with the final figures. Since budget cuts and not 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 Historic Preservation.

National Historical Publications and Records Commissions' 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.

NOMINEES FOR NEH COUNCIL PULLED FROM SENATE COMMITTEE AGENDA

In the last days of the 99th

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 from the agenda the names of Charles Moser (a leader in a textbook censorship campaign) and Anthony Bouscaren (alleged to have plagiarized published articles). Prior to this the White House dropped E. Christian Kopff, who had been objected to by Senators because of his alleged anti-homosexual and pro-fascist views. The committee expected no controversy on the nominations of Robert Hollander (Professor of European Literature at Princeton and a contender for the Chair of NEH) and Robert Bocking Stevens, President of Haverford College. However, because there was not a quorum, no action was taken. The committee may be polled for a vote on Hollander and Stevens so that the full Senate can consider their nominations before adjournment. If the White House wishes to pursue the nominations of Moser and Bouscaren, their names must be resubmitted to the next Congress; and the committee will take them up when there is time for careful consideration.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT RELEASED STUDY ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

On September 29, the Office of Technology Assessment, a research arm of the U.S. Congress, released a lengthy report titled *Technologies for Prehistoric and Historic Preservation*.

ation, which had been requested by Representatives Morris K. Udall (D-AZ), John Seiberling (D-OH), Don Young (R-Alaska), and Ron Marlenee (R-MT). The report, the product of the work of five working panels of experts, should, said Representative Seiberling, "help experts in the field of historic preservation as well as the general public by serving as a guide to specific, applicable technologies (both 'high tech' and 'low tech'), which can be used to identify, protect and interpret historic resources." Noting that the United States is losing important parts of its cultural heritage at an alarming rate, the report then concluded that the Department of Interior has not given sufficient attention to its responsibility of stewardship of historic resources. In the concluding chapter on technology and preservation policy, the report dealt with the need for a central facility within the federal structure which could provide assistance with technological problems relating to preservation. It was clear from the report that the National Park Service's efforts in this area were not considered adequate. A copy of the report may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office (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 House on H. 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 to a public that is accustomed to viewing the records of their Government." McReynolds joined Nelson in urging that the House adopt a twenty-year policy similar to the Senate. 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 at the postsecondary level. During a very intensive weekend, the participants reviewed their presentations and honed their workshop techniques. It was a "metaworkshop" - a workshop on workshops, led by three individuals with extensive experience in this area:

Hans O. Mauksch, 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;

Peter and Julie have been conducting faculty workshops for many years and are the recipients of many teaching awards. They wrote the innovative study and teaching guides designed to

accompany 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 workshop teams cover the uses of microcomputers in the history classroom; the integration of public history into the history curriculum; teaching methods for TA's; 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, all 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 package.

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

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

Richard Slatta, 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. Karamanski, 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 team:

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.

Peter J. Frederick (see above);

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 programs 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 workshop 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

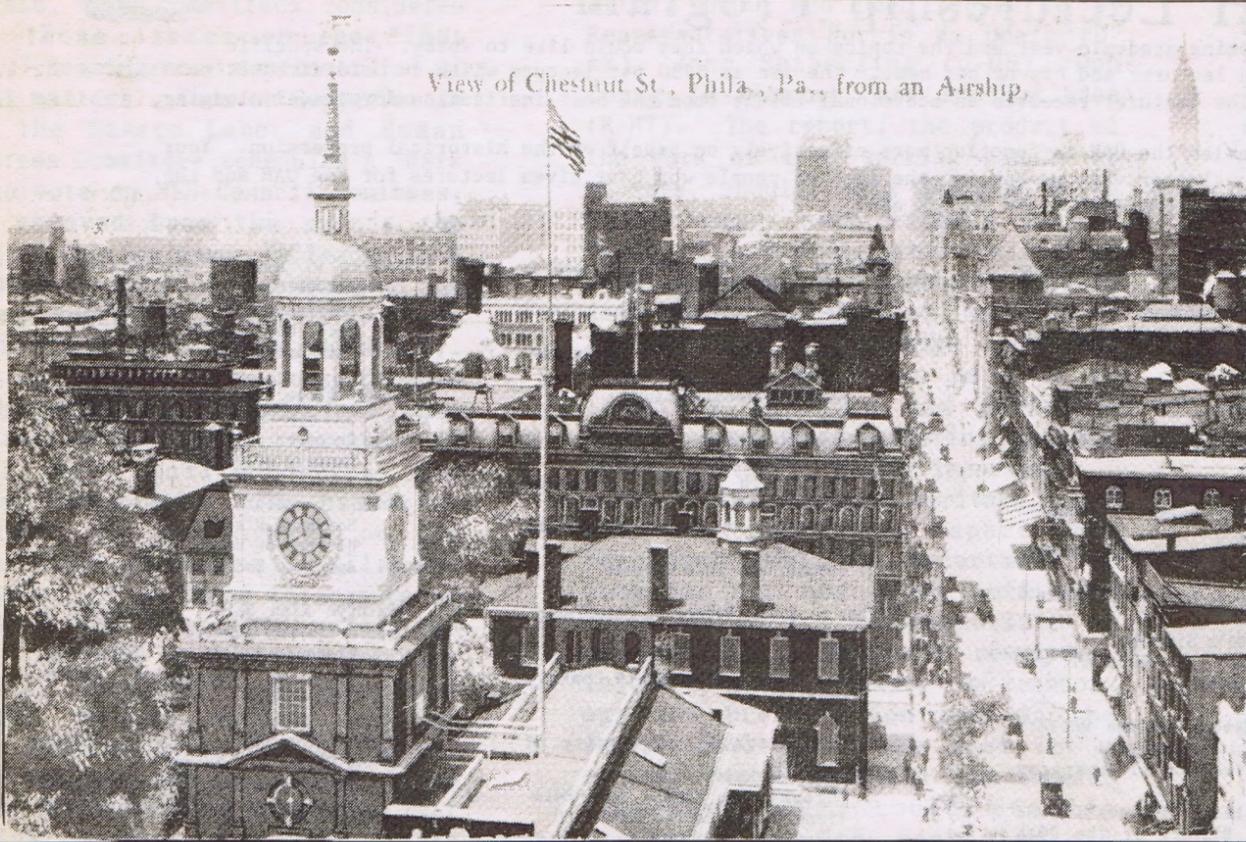
Clara Lovett, Dean of the Columbian School of Liberal Arts at George Washington University, will inaugurate a new OAH-sponsored series of informal sessions for history department chairs at the upcoming Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago. Dean Lovett will lead a discussion 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 Joan Hoff-Wilson, 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-Wilson 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.

View of Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., from an Airship.



View of Philadelphia, c.1910.

Courtesy of Howard F. McMains.

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.

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

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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.

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.

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.

Broad Street, looking north from Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



View of Philadelphia, c.1910.

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. Aeschbacher, University of Cincinnati
- Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., University of Michigan
American Social History
American Indian History
Theory of History
- Barton J. Bernstein, Stanford University
Hiroshima and Nagasaki 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
- Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin-Madison
The Paths of Power: Congressional Career Lines and the Civil War
Lincoln and the "Disorderly Schoolboys": 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 H. Chafe, Duke University
Contemporary Feminism and Civil Rights
Changing Gender Roles from 1920 to the Present
From Roosevelt to Reagan: American Politics in the Past 50 Years
- Kathleen Neils Conzen, University of Chicago
- Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati
Relocation of Japanese Americans
The Asian American Experience
Modern Immigration
- Cullom Davis, Sangamon State University
Oral History
20th Century U.S.
- *Alexander DeConde, University of California-Santa Barbara
American Diplomatic and Political History
Aspects of Ethnic History
- **Carl N. 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 M. Fredrickson, Stanford University
Comparative White Supremacy
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 Fairhope, Alabama, Single Tax Colony
- John Higham, The Johns Hopkins University
From Indian Princess to Statue of Liberty: The Evolution of American National Symbols
- Andrea Hinding, University of Minnesota
Women's History Research Resources
Archives Administration
Wider Uses of Research Resources
- *Darlene Clark Hine, Purdue University
Afro-American History--Twentieth Century
Black Women's History
Blacks in the Medical and Nursing Professions
- **Joan Hoff-Wilson, Indiana University and Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians
United States Diplomatic and Political History of the 20th Century
Modern Presidency
Women's History
- *Nathan I. Huggins, Harvard University
Afro-American History
American Social and Intellectual History
American Studies
- Harold M. Hyman, Rice University
Why Celebrate the Constitution's Bicentennial?
Who Won the Civil War and Reconstruction Anyway?
Prudent Jurisprudence: Judicial Review from John Marshall to Rehnquist
- Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University
Constitutionalism in the American Revolution
The Unintended Logic of the Philanthropic Foundation
- Robert Kelley, University of California-Santa Barbara
American Intellectual and Political History
History of Public Policy
- Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa
The Roots of Modern American Feminism
History Will Do It No Justice: Women and the Reinterpretation 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 Mississippi
Confrontation: Henry A. Wallace v. Harry S. Truman, 1944-1948
Three Farm "Crises": An Essay in Comparative History
- J. Morgan Kousser, California Institute of Technology
Quantitative History
U.S. Political History
Southern History
Race Relations
- Walter LaFeber, Cornell University
American Diplomatic History
- *Richard W. 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
- **Gerda Lerner, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Women's History
Women's Education
The Creation of Patriarchy
- *William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Recent American Political History
Conservation of Natural Resources
Constitutional History
- *Lawrence W. Levine, University of California-Berkeley
Twentieth Century American History
History of Negro in Modern America
Popular and Folk 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
To Look for America: From Hiroshima to Woodstock (an impressionistic visual examination of American society), with introductory lecture on American society after 1945
Growing Up Black in the New South
- Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1776 and 1787: Two American Revolutions
Making Sense of the American 18th Century
- Gloria L. Main, University of Colorado-Boulder
Women's Work in Colonial America
Civilizing the Common Folk: The Transformation of Rural Lifestyles in Early America
- Jane DeHart Mathews, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
- Richard P. McCormick, Rutgers University-New Brunswick
American Political History
New Jersey History
- Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State University
Recent America: Political
- Irene Neu, Indiana University
Nineteenth-Century American Business and Businessmen
Women in the American Economy
- Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University
Gender and Society in the 17th-Century Chesapeake
- Nell Irvin Painter, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
The U.S., 1877-1919
Martin R. Delany
- *Lewis Perry, Vanderbilt University
United States Intellectual History
Cultural Institutions
Psychology and History
- Edward Pessen, City University of New York
American History, All Aspects 1815-1850
American Social Structure and Social Mobility
The American Presidents: What They Have Been, What They Should Be
- Keith Ian Polakoff, California State University-Long Beach
The Role of Political Parties in American History
The Changing Role of the Liberal Arts in American Higher Education
- Francis Paul Prucha, S.J., Marquette University
American Indian Policy, Especially the Federal Government's Relations with the Indians
- Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois-Chicago
American History, 1789-1877
Early National Period
Jacksonian Era
- Martin Ridge, The Huntington Library
United States Intellectual, Frontier and Late Nineteenth-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 DuPont Winterthur Museum
Early American Constitutional Development and Civil Liberties
- *Kenneth M. Stampp, University of California-Berkeley
Sectionalism
Civil War and Reconstruction
- George B. Tindall, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
U.S. History
History of the South Since Reconstruction
- Edgar A. Toppin, Virginia State University
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Civil War and Reconstruction
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- Allen W. Trelease, University of North Carolina-Greensboro
The Reconstruction Era
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- Maris Vinovskis, University of Michigan
American Family History
Adolescent Pregnancy
History of Education
- *Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell College
American History-Post Civil War Industrialism
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- Mary E. Young, University of Rochester
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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 to Nell Painter, Chair, Afro-American Search Committee, Department of History, Hamilton Hall 070A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. All materials must be received by 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,

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Position available in Afro-American culture at the University of California, Irvine. Ph.D. and interdisciplinary expertise in sociology, anthropology, or history, with substantive focus on black people in the United States, essential. Position requires ability to teach an introductory undergraduate course in Afro-American culture, a graduate seminar on Non-Dominant Classes and Cultures, and undergraduate and graduate courses in one's area of specialization. Applicants should have a record of successful teaching and innovative research. Tenured position at the Associate Professor level. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact the Director, Program in Comparative Culture, University of California, Irvine, California 92717. Deadline for application January 15, 1987.

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Reader's Response

Editor:

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 general even faintly resembling Jack D. Ripper appeared? Has any situation even faintly approximating the plot of *Fail 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 concerns is just plain silly. Even sillier 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 "Testament" 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

Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company Archives

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has announced the acquisition of the Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company Archives, consisting of a century 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 Clarence Darrow, Eugene 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.

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.

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, the materials will be available for distribution from the OAH office and at cost to members of the Organization. Details will be announced later.

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 15, 1986, 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 mentor 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, wrote many articles and literally thousands of book reviews in dozens of scholarly journals and other national publications. He was proudest 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 Turner, 1937-1986

With deep regret we report the death of our valued colleague and friend James R. Turner, 48, following a sudden illness. A graduate of

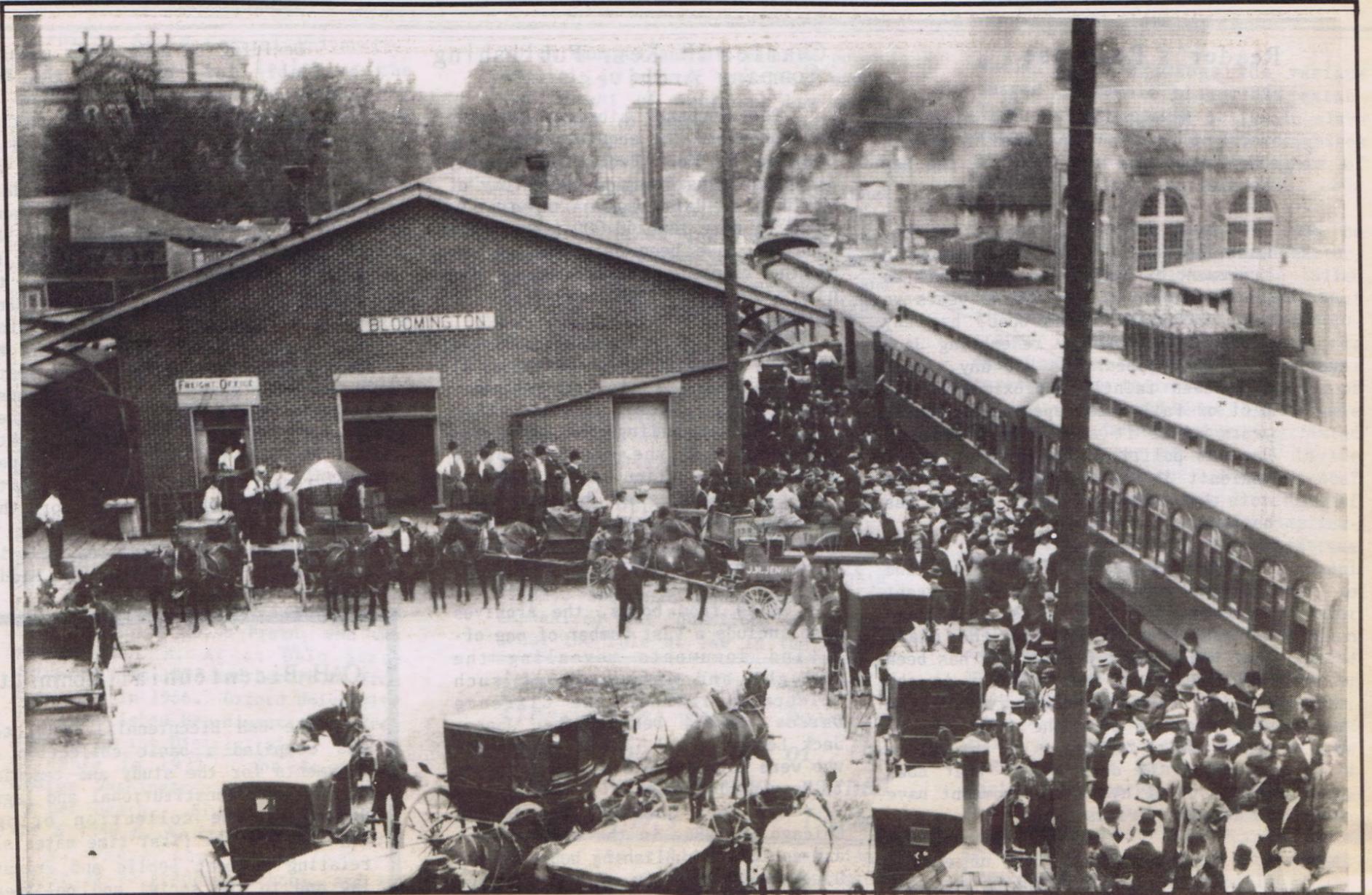
Oberline College where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he joined the faculty of the College of Wooster in 1969, rising to the rank of full professor in 1981. He received the Ph.D. degree in history from the University of Wisconsin in 1972, where he began graduate study as the Woodrow Wilson fellow 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 so much shun the role of researcher as subordinate it. 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 1876, 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. What we, 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 to 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.



On its way from Chicago to Louisville, a Monon Railroad (C.I. & L.) train stops at Bloomington, Indiana, c.1901. Courtesy of Joe Myers Photography Studio, Bloomington, Indiana.

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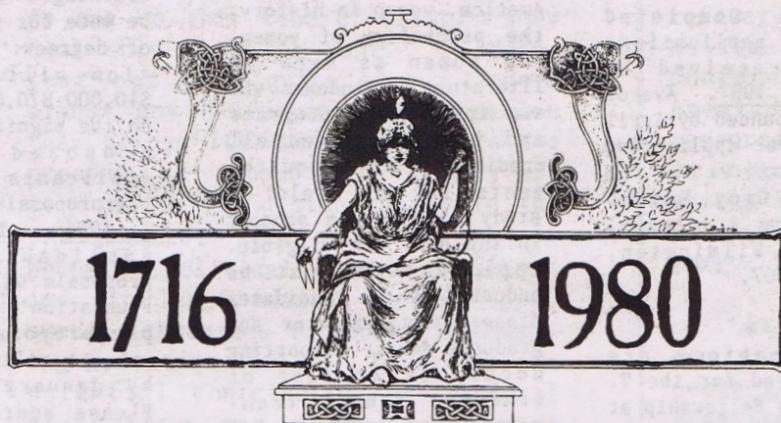
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Grants, Fellowships, & Awards

Maurice L. Richardson Fellowships are available for graduate students in the History of Medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Beginning and advanced graduate students 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 on the basis of merit 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 for applications is January 15, 1987. Apply to Department of the History of Medicine, 1415 Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

The Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies at the University of Virginia announces the inauguration of an annual competition for two one-year postdoctoral fellowships in Civil Rights Studies to be funded by the Rockefeller Foundation's Residency Fellowships Program in the Humanities. For the purposes of this competition, Civil Rights Studies will be confined to studies of the origins, process, and outcomes of the twentieth-century black American civil rights struggle. The Senior fellowship, designated for a scholar whose Ph.D. was awarded prior to January 1, 1980, carries a stipend of \$30,000 per year. The Junior fellowships carries a stipend of \$22,000 and is for scholars whose doctorates were awarded since January 1, 1980. The recipients of both fellowships will also receive a \$3,000 cost of research allowance. Applications are due no later than December 5, 1986. Full instructions and forms for application can be obtained from Fellowship Program, Center for the Study of Civil Rights, The Carter G. Woodson Institute, The University of Virginia, 1512 Jefferson Park Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903. Telephone (804) 924-3109.

Hagley Museum and Library announces its third year of fellowship study funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Fellowships are available for the 1987-1988 academic

year offer exceptional opportunities to study American industrialized society since 1850. The minimum residency is six months and the maximum stipend is \$25,000 for an academic year. Under Endowment guidelines, the N.E.H. funded fellowships may not be awarded to degree candidates or for study leading to advanced degrees. Completed fellowship applications must be received by February 1, 1987. Awards will be announced by April 1, 1987. For application information write to Elizabeth Gray Kogen, Hagley Museum & Library, Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

Applications are being received for the T. Wistar Brown Fellowship at Haverford College for the academic year 1987-1988. Fellows spend one or two semesters at Haverford College doing research in the Quaker Collection of the library and in nearby scholarly collections. The Fellowship is usually awarded to mature scholars and the stipend is \$10,000. Letters of inquiry may be directed to the Office of the Provost, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania 19041. Deadline for applications will be December 31, 1986.

The Hagley Museum and Library in cooperation with the University of Delaware jointly sponsor The Hagley Program in the History of Industrial America, a two- to four-year program leading either to an M.A. or a Ph.D. degree for students interested in careers as professionals in museums and historical agencies or as college teachers. Financial aid consisting of a stipend of \$6,250 per year the first two years and \$6,650 the second two years, full tuition, and a small travel fund is available. In addition, an allowance of \$1,200 is available to married students with dependent children. These awards are renewable for a maximum of three years. Deadline for application is February 1, 1987 for the academic year 1987-1988. For further information write to Brian Greenberg, Coordinator, The Hagley Program in the History of Industrial America, The Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, Delaware 19807, or telephone (302) 658-2400, ext. 244.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is offering Women's Studies Research Grants for doctoral candidates. The purpose of the grants is to encourage original and significant research about women on such topics as the evolution of women's role in society and particularly contemporary America, women in history, the psychology of women, and women as seen 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 endorsed by the candidates dissertation director and graduate dean. Supporting documents consist of graduate school transcripts, letters of reference, a dissertation prospectus, a statement of career plans, and a timetable for completion of the dissertation. Winner's will receive grants averaging \$1200 to be used for research expenses connected with dissertation. The deadline for receipt of all materials is November 12, 1986. Notification of awards will be January 31, 1987. Send materials to Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Department WS, P.O. Box 642, Princeton, New Jersey 08542.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation is offering Charlotte W. Newcombe Fellowships to encourage original and significant study of ethical or religious values in all areas of human endeavor. Applicants must be candidates for Ph.D., Ed.D., or Th.D. degrees enrolled in doctoral programs in the humanities and social sciences at graduate schools in the United States and expect to complete all doctoral requirements except the dissertation by January, 1987. Winners will receive \$9,000 for twelve months of full-time dissertation research and writing. The award contributes to medical insurance, but not tuition. Approximately 45 fellowships will be awarded. Applications must be requested by December 12, 1986. To obtain an application write to Newcombe Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, New Jersey 08524. Completed applications must be postmarked by January 2, 1987.

Notification of awards will be announced by April 15, 1987.

The Rockefeller Foundation is pleased to announce support for projects that will further understanding and recognition of changing gender roles in post-industrial societies. The competition is open to women and men who have completed their professional training. Awards cannot be made for the completion of degrees. The Foundation will contribute \$10,000-\$70,000, depending on the significance of the proposed project. Applicants must submit pre-proposals by December 1, 1986. Invitations to applicants for full proposals will follow the Foundation's review of the pre-proposals. These results will be available by January 15, 1987. Please address inquiries and applications to Gender Role Program, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036.

The English-Speaking Union is offering Winston Churchill Traveling Fellowships tenable in 1988 to U.S. citizens working within the engineering, construction, or design profession involved in the physical preservation of historic structures and/or monuments. Applicants must spend at least six weeks in Commonwealth countries. Grants range from \$3,000 to \$5,000, although the field of award changes every year. Application deadline is December 31, 1986. Preference will be given to applicants under the age of 45. For further information and applications, contact Elissa Carlson and Susan Vumback, Education Department, The English-Speaking Union, 16 East 69th Street, New York, New York 10021. Telephone (212) 879-6800.

Brigham Young University announces the 1986 David Woolley Evans and Beatrice Cannon Evans Biography Award. A prize of \$10,000 will be awarded for a distinguished biography of any person significant in the culture of history of what may be called Mormon Country. (Mormon Country is generally regarded as extending throughout the Intermountain West of the United States but also includes Southern Canada and Northern Mexico. It is, moreover, an intellectual concept embracing individuals in any geographic locale who may

be significant to the rise or development of Mormonism.) If manuscripts are submitted, they should be book length and ready for publication. If books are submitted, they should have been published within 1986. All authors, regardless of religious affiliation, are invited to submit entries. Entries are not limited to Mormon subjects. The deadline for submissions for the 1986 prize is December 31, 1986. The University expects to announce the winner by April 1, 1987. Subsequent awards will be given annually. Manuscripts may be submitted to Ted J. Warner, Department of History, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. Telephone (801) 378-6244.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the American Antiquarian Society a grant of \$58,316 in support of six- to twelve-month fellowships at the Society during 1987-1988. The grant will fund at least two AAS-NEH fellowships during the year at a maximum stipend of \$27,500 each. This fellowship competition is open to scholars needing to do long-term research in the library of AAS, which specializes in all fields of American history and culture through 1876. The Society also administers several short-term fellowship competitions which annually fund approximately 15 scholars doing research at AAS. Persons interested in further information and application forms for any of the Society's fellowship categories may write to John B. French, Associate Director for Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01609. The application deadline is January 31, 1987.

To mark the retirement on July 31, 1986 of Warren F. Kuehl as Professor of History and Director of Peace Studies at the University of Akron, the Council of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations has approved the establishment of a Warren F. Kuehl Prize, and President Betty Miller Unterberger has appointed a committee to solicit funds for its endowment from members of the Society and from the friends of Warren Kuehl throughout the world of

scholarship. As defined by the Council, the Warren F. Kuehl Prize, to be offered every other year, is to be awarded to the author or authors of an outstanding book dealing with the history of internationalism and/or the history of peace movements. Such books may include biographies of prominent internationalists or peace leaders. Also eligible are works on American foreign relations which examine United States diplomacy from a world perspective and which are in accord with Kuehl's 1985 presidential address to the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations. It is hoped to make the first award in 1987. Contributions to the endowment of the Warren F. Kuehl Prize should be made to SHAFR, WARREN F. KUEHL PRIZE and sent to Lawrence S. Kaplan at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.

The Junior Year at Douglass Program in Women's Studies is now 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 taking Women's Studies 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 Director, Dr. Ellen F. Maven, Voorhees Chapel, Douglass College, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903. Telephone (201) 932-9197.

The staff of the Institute of Early American History and Culture includes two postdoctoral fellows. The fellowship is a two-year appointment awarded to a promising junior scholar in any area of early American studies. At the Institute the fellows devote most of their time to research and writing and reap the benefit of critical judgment of their work at close range. Fellows may achieve publication in the *William and Mary Quarterly* and have the good prospect of acceptance of their book manuscript by the Institute, which holds first claim on it. The fellowship will be supported for the twelve-month period of the 1988 calendar year by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, through its program of Fellowships at Centers for Advanced Study. Among

the perquisites of the fellowship are travel funds for research and the opportunity to participate in conferences and seminars sponsored by the Institute. The following restrictions apply: candidates must not have published a book previously, must have satisfied all requirements for the doctorate before commencing their term and must be able to provide a copy of at least a significant portion of their dissertation with the initial application. Foreign nationals are not eligible to apply unless they have lived in the United States for the three years immediately preceding the date of the fellowship award. The principal criterion used by the Institute in selecting a fellow is the potential of the candidate's dissertation or other research project for eventual publication as 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 Director of the Institute, Box 220, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187. The deadline for application is November 15, 1986. The Institute will give considerable weight to letters of recommendation from the applicant's dissertation director and graduate professors. Previous fellowship applicants are eligible to reapply. Candidates may not apply simultaneously for the Jamestown Prize and the fellowship. The appointment for the fellowship term, which normally begins July 1, will be made by approximately February 1.

Grants of not more than \$1,500 will be made to applicants of any discipline who are engaged in projects that require substantial use of the collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center in North Tarrytown, New York. The size of the individual grants will be dependent upon the travel, temporary lodging, and research expenses of the applicant. The deadline for applications is December 31, of each year. The names of the grantees will be announced in March. Requests for application forms and a brief description of the collections that are open to research should be addressed to Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591-1598. Telephone (914) 631-4505.

Two Research and Teaching Tinker Foundation Fellowships at Brown University and the University of Connecticut will be awarded to Latin American scholars in 1987-1988, 1988-1989, and 1989-1990. One Fellow each year must be from Brazil; the other may be from any other Latin American country. The Fellowships will extend for eleven months. Each includes a stipend of \$25,000, plus support for travel costs. Fellows will be expected to teach one seminar in each semester of their 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. At least one of the fellows each year will be chosen on the basis of his or her interest in the colonial period of Latin America. Application forms may be obtained from Director, Tinker Fellows Program, The John Carter Brown Library, Box 1984, Providence, Rhode Island 02912. The selection committee is interested in receiving also the names of candidates who may be unavailable in 1987-1988, but who intend to apply in subsequent years. The deadline for applications for the 1987-1988 Fellowships is December 1, 1986. Announcement of the fellows chosen for 1987-1988 will be made early in 1987.

The Duke University of North Carolina Women's Studies Research Center will offer Humanist-in-Residence Fellowships to one senior and two junior scholars in women's studies for the 1987-1988 academic year. The Research Center seeks research proposals in the humanities for original, book-length projects that will explore commonalities and differences in women's experience, with a particular emphasis on gender, race and class; and hold promise of significant contribution to women's studies scholarship. The visiting scholar's major focus will be on research and writing; however, each scholar will also be expected to participate in Research Center seminars, colloquia and other scholarly activities. Stipends will range from \$19,000-\$23,000. The deadline for submitting applications is January 31, 1987. Announcements will be made by March 15, 1987. For more information and an application, contact William Chafe, Academic Director, or Christina Greene, Project Director, at the Duke-UNC

Women's Studies Research Center, 207 East Duke Bldg., Durham, North Carolina 27708.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation will offer three fellowships in archival administration for the 1987-1988 academic year. Archival institutions are encouraged to submit applications to act as hosts for fellows. Eligibility for the fellowships requires at least three years experience in archival work and the completion of two semesters of graduate study in a program that contains an archival component. The fellowships provide a \$15,000 stipend and \$3,000 for fringe benefits. There is a possibility that the NHPRC, at its meeting in late October may increase these amounts and decrease the number of fellowships; the final amounts will be announced after November 1, 1986. The host institutions will be chosen by January 15, 1987. At that time, application forms for prospective individual fellows will be made available, and these forms will be due by May 15. The fellows will be selected by the host institutions from the pool of eligible applicants. The fellowships then will begin in September 1987 and last for nine or ten months. Institutions wishing to participate as hosts should request guidelines and application forms from the NHPRC, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408. Host applications must be returned to the Commission not later than December 15, 1986. For further information, contact NHPRC at (202) 523-5386.

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 research. Young scholars interested in historical and scientific research related to aviation and space are encouraged to apply. Minimum academic requirement for the predoctoral position is a bachelor's degree and current enrollment in a graduate program in an accredited college or university. Postdoctoral program applicants preferably should have received their Ph.D. within the past seven years. Candidates are encouraged to pursue a program of research and writing that would support publication of a work that

is scholarly in tone and substance, but is also addressed to an audience with broad interests. Outstanding manuscripts resulting from this program may be offered to the Smithsonian Institution Press for publication. The fellowship may begin between July 1 and October 1. A stipend of \$11,000 for predoctoral candidates and \$18,000 for postdoctoral candidates will be awarded, with limited additional funds for travel and miscellaneous expenses. Requests for an application package should be sent to Guggenheim Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

The American Historical Association is offering a Fellowship in Aerospace History for 1987-1988. A fellow will be provided with an opportunity to engage in significant and sustained advanced research in all aspects of the history of aerospace from the earliest human interest in 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 and possess 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 year. At the term's conclusion, the fellow will be expected to write a report and to present a paper or a public lecture on the fellowship experience. The maximum fellowship stipend is \$25,000. An allowance of up to \$1,000 is available for relocation and travel expense if needed. Stipend awards may be based on the previous year's salary, or a salary the recipient would expect to earn during the fellowship term, and are adjustable to the length of the fellowship term. Graduate students are eligible for a maximum stipend of up to \$12,000. Funds may not be used to support tuition or fees. Application forms and information can be obtained from: Fellowship in Aerospace History, American Historical Association, 400 A Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003. The deadline for application is February 1, 1987. Names of winner and alternate will be announced by April 30, 1987.

Calls for Papers

The 30th annual Missouri Valley History Conference will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, March 12-14, at the Ramada Inn Central, 69th and Grover Streets. Sessions will include topics in American, regional, European, and other fields of history, as well as interdisciplinary and methodological studies. Proposals for papers and panels should be submitted by November 15, 1986 to Professor Michael L. Tate, Program Coordinator, 1987 MVHC, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182. Proposals should include a half-page abstract of the paper proposal and brief curriculum vitae of session participants. Persons interested in participating as commentators or moderators are also invited to write to the Program Coordinator and indicate topics or areas of expertise.

The thirteenth annual conference of the French Colonial Historical Society will be held May 7-9, 1987, at Indiana University at South Bend. Panels or individual papers on any aspect of the French colonial experience from any disciplinary perspective are welcomed. The deadline for proposals is November 15, 1986. Send papers and proposals to William I. Shorrock, Department of History,

Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, (216) 687-3920. For further information contact Carol Bradley, Conference Coordinator, Indiana University at South Bend, P.O. Box 7111, South Bend, Indiana 46634, (219) 237-4167.

The New River Gorge National River in West Virginia and the New River State Park in North Carolina are sponsoring the New River Symposium on April 9-11, 1987. The sixth annual three-day event will be held in the Broyhill Continuing Education Center at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. The multi-disciplinary Symposium is open to all those with a professional or avocational interest in the New River. Papers are being requested in natural, physical, and social sciences, and the humanities. All papers should share these common themes or the interrelationships of the natural, physical,

and human environments. The deadline for proposals is December 1, 1986 and must include a 250-400 word abstract which will be reviewed by a panel of professionals. Send all proposals to the Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 1189, Oak Hill, West Virginia 25901. Questions can be directed to the Park Headquarters at (304) 465-0508.

The Coalition for Western Women's History announces The Women's West: Race, Class and Social Change, a national conference on the roles of women in American western history, at Seven Hills Conference center at San Francisco State University August 13-16, 1987. Proposals are invited on the diversity of western women's history, important concerns of western women, integrating western women's history into the K-12 curriculum, and media presentations. CWWH urges primary, secondary, post-secondary teachers and scholars of Western women's history to submit proposals. Please submit four copies of a two-page summary of the presentation, four copies of a one-page resume of presenter, and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to CWWH, Women Studies Program, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164. The deadline is December 1, 1986.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Southwest Labor Studies Conference will be held March 27-28 in Phoenix, Arizona. Papers are being sought on "Labor: Past, Present, and Future" with topics on American labor, western U.S., and international labor. Proposal deadline is January 15, 1987. For more information contact Dr. Beverly Springer, International Studies Department, American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, Arizona 85306.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will hold its annual meeting in Durham, North Carolina from October 7, 1987 to October 11, 1987. Send paper or panel proposals by January 15, 1987 to Sylvia M. Jacobs, Program Chair, ASALH, P.O. Box 19753, North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina 27707.

Winterthur Museum and Garden's Office of Advanced Studies is seeking papers for presentation at the museum's annual two-day conference, to be held November 6-7, 1987. Papers for the conference, "Philadelphia As Cultural Capital, 1750-1800," should examine the social, economic, or religious environments in 18th-century Philadelphia, and how these environments shaped the institutions, ideals, and culture of the period. Papers exploring the impact of Philadelphia's institutions and culture on other regions of the colonies would also be welcome. Interested presenters should send single-page proposals to Deborah Federhen, Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, Delaware 19735. The deadline is December 15, 1986.

The Western Association of Women Historians will meet at the University of California, Davis, on May 8-10, 1987. Proposals for sessions and papers should be sent to Dr. Marguerite Renner, 775 North Mentor Avenue, Pasadena, California 91104. Deadline for submission is January 15, 1987.

The spring 1987 meeting of the New England American Studies Association, co-sponsored by the Center for New England Culture of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and the Department of American Studies at Amherst College, will be held in Northampton and Amherst on May 8-9, 1987. Proposals are invited for papers or complete sessions probing the relationship among regional, national, and sub-regional cultures, or addressing questions concerning regionalism. The meeting will focus on New England but not to the exclusion of other regions. Presentations concerned with teaching regional studies are also invited. Proposals, due no later than January 15, 1987, should be addressed to Program Chair: Stephen Nissenbaum, Director, The Center for New England Culture, 69 Paradise Road, Northampton, Massachusetts 01063, (413) 586-2613.

The Economic and Business Historical Society invites the submission of abstracts and papers for its Twelfth Annual Meeting, to be held April 23-25, 1987, in San

Francisco, California. Competitive proposals should be sent to Professor Paul Tiffany, President and Program Chair, EBHS, c/o The Wharton School, 2027 Dietrich Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Due date for abstracts is January 23, 1987. The deadline for papers is March 20, 1987.

A call for papers is requested for the Nineteenth Annual Dakota History Conference to be held at Dakota State College in Madison, South Dakota, on April 10-11, 1987. The Karl Mundt Distinguished Historical Writing Awards will be presented for the best papers in two categories, professional and amateur. There will be three prizes for the best papers presented in each category: first prize \$250, second prize \$150, and third prize \$100. Papers should relate to some aspect of South Dakota, Dakota Territory, or the history of the Upper Great Plains Region. In addition, there will be two awards by topic: The Richard Cropp award of \$100 for the best paper in military history and the Cedric Cummins award of \$100 for the best paper in institutional history. All papers submitted for competition must be read by the author. Papers presented will be published if desired. Deadline for submissions is January 31, 1987. Address all correspondence to H.W. Blakely, History Department, Dakota State College, Madison, South Dakota 57042-1799.

The Fourteenth Annual Midwestern Journalism History Conference will be held on April 11-12, 1987, at the University of Illinois. Submissions of any length dealing with topics related to the history of journalism, the media, and other aspects of communication will be welcome. Papers will be judged on a competitive basis, with the winners to be presented at the conference. The deadline for submissions is February 1, 1987.

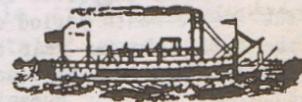
For further information, contact: John C. Nerone, Institute of Communications Research, University of Illinois, 222B Armory, 505 E. Armory, Champaign, Illinois 61820

Bluffton College will host the Sixth Mennonite Experience in America Conference in November 1987. Nineteenth-century Amish and Mennonite immigration to the United States and Canada will be the primary focus of the conference. Proposals for papers should be sent to Dr. J. Denny Weaver, 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 and class materials used for history instruction, undergraduate and graduate. Attribution will be given. Send copies to Ruth Clinefelter, Bierce Library-ULLR, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325.

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 each and every ethnic group in the United States, and collections of essays presented at scholarly conferences on the subject of immigration and ethnicity. All suitable manuscripts will be evaluated by an editorial board and outside readers and, if accepted, will be published in conjunction with Associated University Presses of Cranbrook, New Jersey. A \$1,000 prize will be awarded for the best manuscript published each year. Inquiries should be addressed to M. Mark Stolarik, Director,

The Balch Institute Press, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.



Mining for History in South Pass City, Wyoming

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

gold strikes of the period, the South Pass "boom" was short-lived and rather disappointing. Within five years of the opening of that first mine, most of the region's inhabitants had departed. Miners Delight promptly became a ghost town with Atlantic City and South Pass City clinging precariously to life. There were, we have just learned, subsequent cycles of revival and decay as the towns' destinies fluctuated with global demand for metals. Finally, in 1966 the state of Wyoming purchased an important portion of South Pass City. The site now consists of 23 historic structures, 50 exhibits and displays, and several on-going interpretive programs.

I arrived on the scene in 1982 with my family, a master's degree in history from the University of Wyoming, and a mere two years of experience in the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office. As the

new curator at South Pass City, I was greeted by all 12 of the town's citizens. Neither my graduate studies nor my work at the Preservation Office, however, had equipped me to handle family life in a town with no television reception that also happened to be 35 miles from the nearest store, hospital, or washing machine.

Thanks to the opening of an iron mine in its proximity, nearby Atlantic City had fared the years somewhat better. By 1980, the town could boast a population of more than 100 souls and an interest in its heritage that had produced the restoration of one of its 1890's general stores as well as a hotel and church. Soon after my arrival, I was recruited to assist a group of Atlantic City residents who wished to complement their community's physical restoration with some systematic effort to reconstruct its history, utilizing the sources at hand.

At first, we were few (a photographer, a journalist, a geologist, a librarian, a local playwright, an amateur historian, and myself) and the scope of our interests covered the entire expanse of the region's history. After much discussion, however, our planning group decided to focus its attention on Atlantic City, particularly how the town had maintained its sense of cohesion and community throughout the "boom and bust" cycles that had shaped its history. We decided that much of our inquiry into this experience would have to be an oral history of the community. Subsequently, we also agreed that the best way to present the results of our investigation to the public would be in dramatic form, supplemented by photographic exhibit and scholar-led discussion. It was this "package" of endeavors that we presented as a proposal to the Wyoming Council for the Humanities, a state program of the NEH, and, much to our delight, that organization granted us \$8,000 to undertake the effort.

The project was an immediate (if unintended) beneficiary of a contemporaneous Bureau of Land Management decision to suspend temporarily energy exploration on a nine square mile grid just north of Atlantic City. Thanks to that ruling, project historians turned up 177 historic sites in that locality during the summer of 1983, thus launching current efforts to enroll the site on the National Register of Historic Places. That same survey demonstrated that intensive gold mining and settlement had occurred in the region even after the initial 1867-1872 boom period and that miners had used many technologies to operate in this marginal mining district.

Our research efforts were, of course, grounded in the documents available to us on the period.

Digging into Stanton's Life

Margaret McFadden

National Park Service archaeologists recently spent two weeks excavating sections of the yard at Elizabeth Cady Stanton's house in Seneca Falls, New York. The objective of the dig was to identify the locations of no-longer-extant 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 to the house mention a circular driveway, an orchard, children's play equipment, a grape arbor, fences and a carriage block. No photographic or visual evidence of any of these features or buildings 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 found. The obvious question still to be answered is: If these buildings existed, how is it that no trace can be found? 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 archeological exploration will be undertaken.

Until that time, the Park's interpretive staff faces the challenge of making the ideas of the women's rights 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 distract 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 of the visitor. Nevertheless, understanding 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

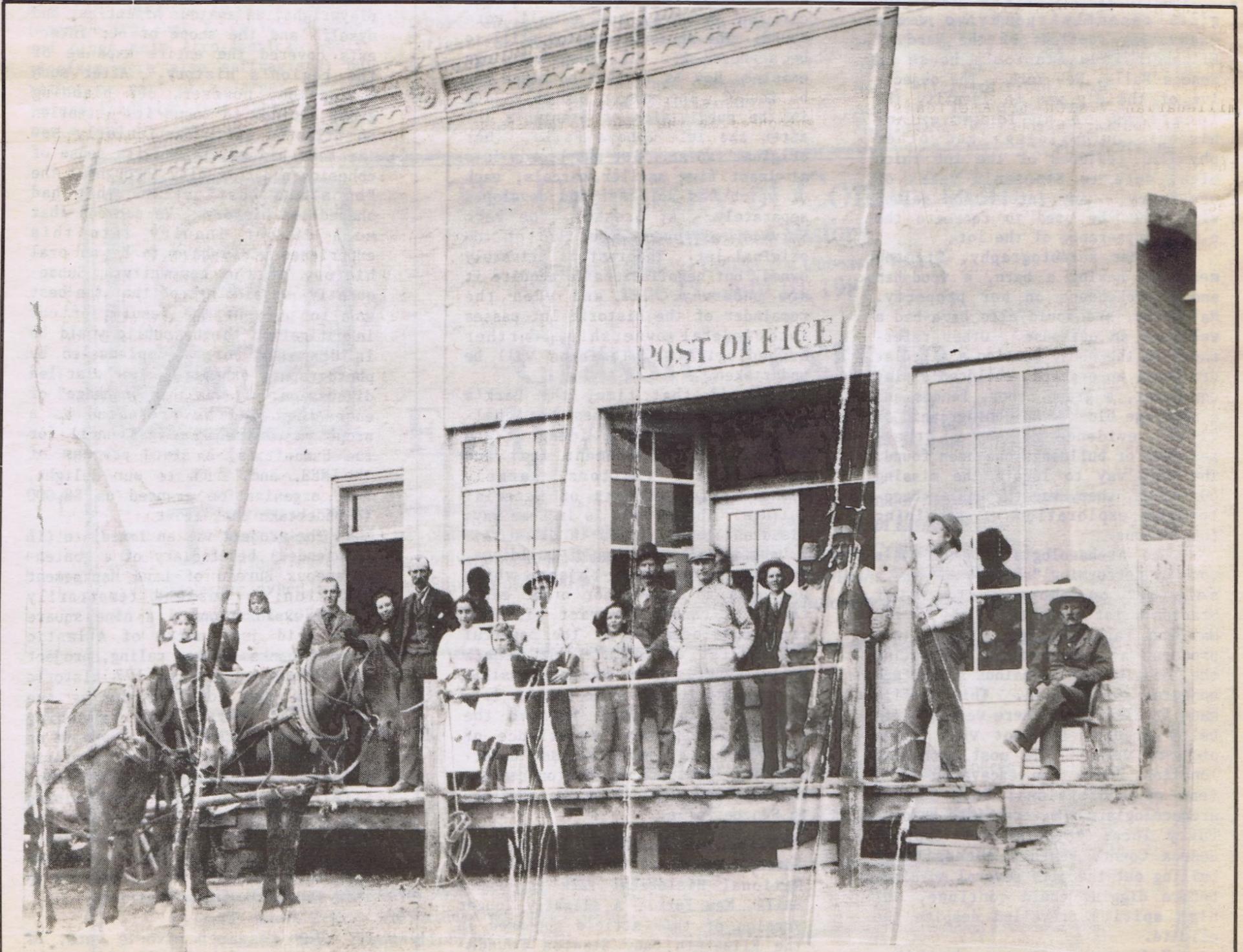
in 1983 that had a profound effect upon the Atlantic City economy. Our photographic exhibit finally consisted of 30 enlargements depicting the town, its residents, and the mines throughout its century-long history. The play, entitled "That Gold Mine in the Sky," blended our research with drama, music, 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, KCWC-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.]



The Geissler General Store, Atlantic City, Wyoming, c.1900.

Courtesy of Michael Massie.

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 Alianza Editorial for a revised, expanded and Spanish-language edition of her first book, "Praetorian Politics in Liberal Spain," published in 1979 by the University of North Carolina Press.

Justus F. 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 Negotiating World Order: 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 Dawley, professor of history, Trenton State College; Virginia G. Drachman, associate professor of history, Tufts University; and C. Jane Gover, 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,

"Dutch Religion in an English World: Political Upheaval 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 1985 for his book, To Starve the Army at Pleasure: Continental Army Administration and American Political Culture, 1775-1783 (University of North Carolina Press, 1984).

The American Jewish Historical Society has presented its Leo Wasserman Award for the Best Article published in its journal, 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 1936: 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. Kamphoefner, 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.



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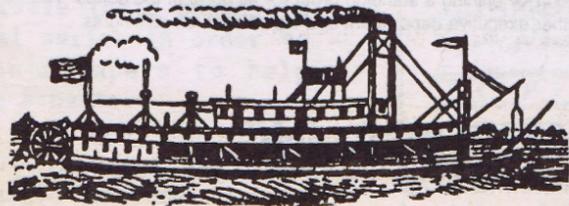
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Edited by Professor Carl M. Brauer
Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

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 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*, and *Part II, The Papers of Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights*—are available now. Edited by Dr. Carl M. Brauer, this series gathers from the millions of pages of documents stored in the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston the most important archival materials bearing on the issue of civil rights. The many archival records that are being published

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 crises at Ole Miss, Birmingham, and 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 legislative 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 Brauer is uniquely qualified to edit this collection on civil rights in the Kennedy administration—a collection of undoubted value to any student and scholar of recent American history.

—Dr. Allen Matusow
Professor of History
Rice University

Part I of Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration is drawn from three major record groups found at the John F. Kennedy Library: the White House Central Files (in particular, the Subject File), the White House Staff Files, and the President's Office Files.

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 those 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 Hersky, 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 Desautels, 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 numerous 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 documentation of 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 (there 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.

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

The Papers of Burke Marshall documents in detail Marshall's crucial role in shaping the civil rights program of the Kennedy administration. His files reveal the turmoil surrounding the black struggle for freedom in the early 1960s and define the limits of federalism in dealing with the white southern resistance. Indispensable to scholars of the civil rights movement and the Kennedy administration, this collection will also be of use to inquiring undergraduates interested in exploring the relationship between the federal bureaucracy and grass-roots activism.

—Dr. John Dittmer
Professor of History
DePauw University

As Attorney General Robert Kennedy's chief assistant for civil rights in the Justice Department, Burke Marshall was a key figure in the Kennedy administration's campaign for racial equality under law. In addition to expanding, streamlining, and galvanizing the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, Marshall was a quietly effective strategist and negotiator whose efforts (typically behind the scenes) greatly advanced the cause of civil rights. *The Papers of Burke Marshall*, now published as *Part II of Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration*, documents in fascinating detail the complex struggle over civil rights that polarized the U.S. along regional and racial lines in the early 1960s.

The 30,000 pages of this collection contain rich materials that will prove valuable to researchers in a number of disciplines. For example, the voluminous Correspondence Files include correspondence with JFK, Lyndon Johnson, RFK, Martin Luther King, Jr., James Baldwin, John Doar, and James Meredith, as well as union leaders and the heads of organizations for and against integration. The School File, reflecting Marshall's commitment to education as a principal arena of the civil rights struggle, documents the desegregation efforts in the schools of such southern states as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana. Included in the Case Documents File are briefs, appendices, argument preparations, and other supporting documents for antidiscrimination court cases initiated by the Justice Department in the interest of equal educational, voting, and employment opportunities. Marshall's enormous influence on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is apparent in his file for that landmark piece of legislation; this file contains extensive legislative background material, including the study of segregation in southern business that was compiled by Assistant Attorney General Louis Oberdorfer.

Among the highlights of the collection are Marshall's files for the two states in which the most dangerous and dramatic civil rights confrontations of Kennedy's term took place: Alabama and Mississippi. The assistant attorney general was directly involved as a mediator and negotiator with southern leaders on behalf of federal efforts to integrate the University of Mississippi, the University of Alabama, and the other public facilities in those states. The Alabama and Mississippi files contain memoranda, correspondence, legal documents, briefing papers, and a variety of other materials pertaining to specific crises and events as well as to the Justice Department's desegregation strategy. The Alabama File contains presidential briefing papers, FBI reports, and extensive telephone transcripts concerning the Birmingham crisis and the fiercely controversial integration of the University of Alabama, while the Mississippi File features materials relating to James Meredith's historic admission ordeal at Ole Miss and to the contempt proceedings against Governor Ross Barnett. Other documents in these files address equal employment opportunities, the Freedom Rides, attempts to expand voting rights, and Marshall's "Stick It to Mississippi" plan for pressuring that state into progress on integration.

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Meetings and Conferences

A symposium on "Reading 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 Radisson-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 annual John T. Cunningham Lecture 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 topics will also be addressed in the afternoon sessions. For more information about registration and luncheon, contact Annual 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, Publicity Chairman, "War on the Great Lakes," Monroe County Community College, 1555 S. Raisinville Road, 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 Brown 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 William E. Ellis, Oral History Center, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky 40475.

The University of Florida and the Vanderbilt University School of Law will host a Conference on the South and the American Constitutional Tradition on March 5-7, 1987 in Gainesville, Florida. Professor Herman Belz will deliver the principal address on "The South and the American Constitutional Tradition at the Bicentennial." Attendance is open to everyone who is interested but advance registration is desirable. There will be a registration fee of \$15.00. For more information please contact Professor James W. Ely, Jr., School of Law, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37240, (615) 322-2434, or Professor Kermit L. Hall, Holland Law Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, (904) 392-2211.

The sixteenth annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for July 15-26, 1987, in Madison, Wisconsin. Jointly sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin, the institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing. Applicants should hold a master's degree in history or American civilization.

A limited number of tuition and travel grants are available. Major funding for the institute is provided by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Further information and application forms are available from the NHPRC, Room 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408, (202) 523-3092. Application deadline is March 15, 1987.

The International Sir Walter Raleigh Conference will be held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 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 Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. For further information, contact H.G. Jones, North Carolina Collection, UNC Library, 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. McMahon, assistant professor of history at Bowdoin College. Speaking on drink on March 24 will be William J. Rorabaugh, associate professor of history at the University of Washington. The lecture on sex, on March 31, will be given by Roger Thomson, 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 Planning History Group will be held on Saturday, April 4, 1987, at noon in the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia. The luncheon is being held in conjunction with the meeting of the Organization of American Historians. Theodore Hershberg, 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 Blaine 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 Tuathaigh, David Doyle, Kerby Miller, Mary E. Daly, and John A. Murphy. For program and registration information please contact Dr. Peter Lombardo, Center 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.

The 7th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women will be held at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts on June 19-20, 1987. For registration and further

information contact Ms. Jean Proctor, Berkshire Conference, Women's Studies Program, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181, (617) 235-0230.

Franklin College of Indiana, in association with the Indiana Commission for the Humanities and the Humanities and the Indiana Historical Society, is sponsoring a major conference, "Pathways to the Old Northwest" on July 10-11, 1987 in observance of the Bicentennial of the Northwest Ordinance and the creation of the Northwest Territory. Leading scholars in history, folklore, and the arts throughout the United States and Canada will make presentations and lead discussions. For more information contact Lloyd A. Hunter, Department of History, Franklin College

of Indiana, Franklin, Indiana 46131.

The United States Capitol Historical Society will sponsor a symposium entitled "'To Form a More Perfect Union': The Critical Ideas of the Constitution" on March 26 and 27, 1987. The meeting will be held in the Senate Caucus Room, SR-325, in the Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. The program will consist of four sessions and a concluding lecture, followed by a reception. All proceedings, including the reception, will be open to interested persons free of charge, and advance registration is required. For additional information contact Professor Ronald Hoffman, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

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