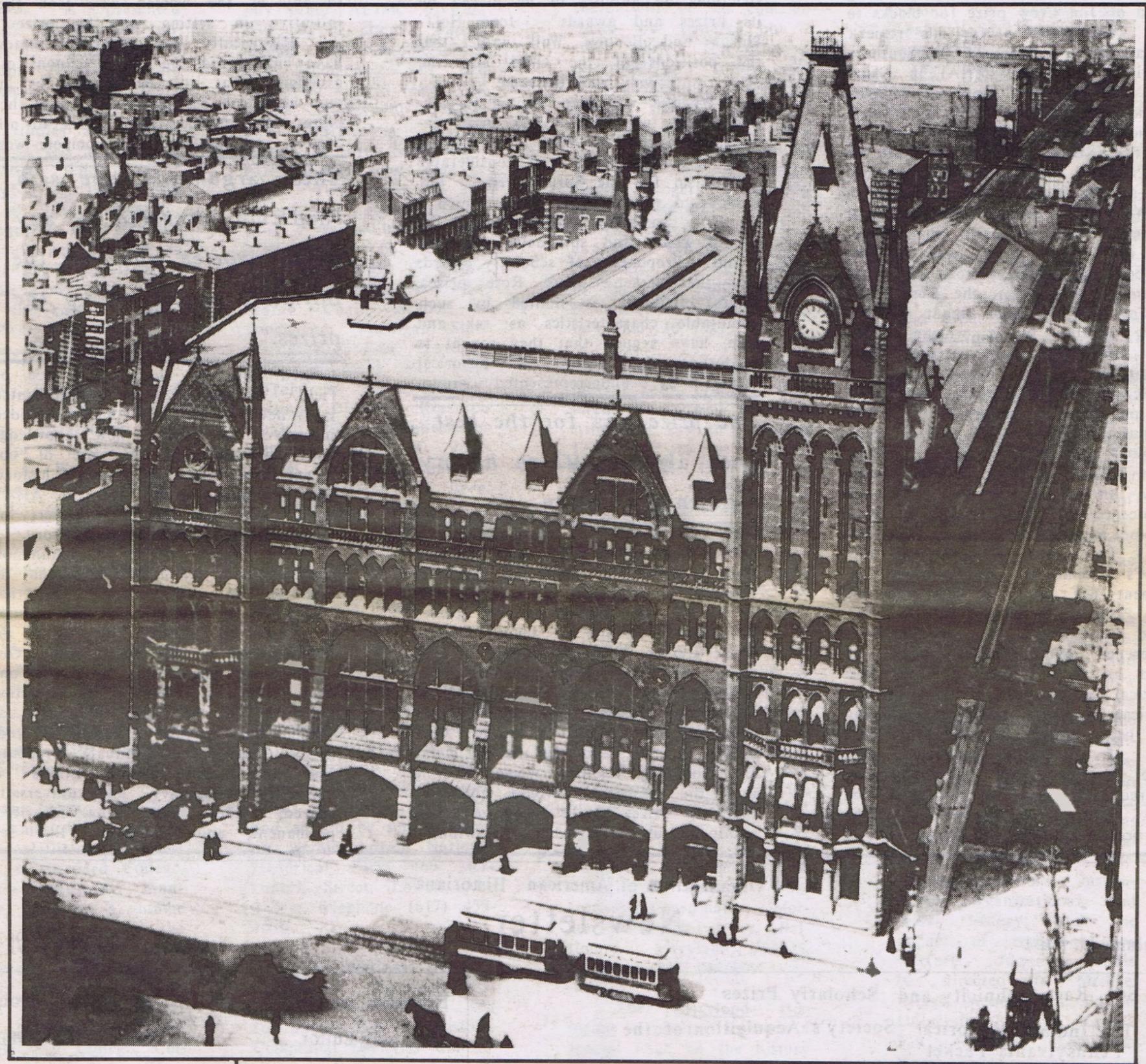


OAH NEWSLETTER

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Broad Street Station in 1890. Courtesy of Temple University Libraries Photo-journalism Collection.

INSIDE:

Sex, Race, Ethnicity and Scholarly Prizes

Sex, Race, Ethnicity and Scholarly Prizes

Hugh Davis Graham

"Even at the peak of the civil rights movement during the late 1960s," my colleague reflected over lunch, "we never dreamed of creating a kind of Jim Crow prize for blacks to win." The occasion for his remark was last fall's meeting of the Southern Historical Association (SHA) in Charlotte, and the topic was not a race-specific prize, but rather a gender-specific one--for women only.

The SHA's printed program for the Charlotte meeting carried a full-page ad by the Southern Association of Women Historians (SAWH) that announced two new prize competitions. One, the Spruill Prize, was for the best book about the history of southern women; the other, the Rose Prize, was for the best book about southern history written by a woman. My lunch companion had not previously thought about the matter and was troubled by its implications. But I had been prompted to explore it on a few previous occasions--partly, I'm sure, because I have been writing a book on the evolution of federal civil rights policy during the 1960s, and such group-centered policy questions tend to attract my attention.

I first read a notice of the SAWH's commitment to build an endowment for the two prizes in the *AHA Perspectives* in the fall of 1983. I had been aware that the Berkshire Conference had recently begun to award an annual prize for the best historical publication written by an American woman. But because I had long been active in the SHA, and many of my SHA colleagues were active in the SAWH (whose officers are required to be members of the SHA), I began to inquire about the new precedent and its implications. I

wrote to the executive directors of the AHA, the OAH, and the SHA and asked if their associations had policies on such restrictive prizes. Sam Gammon wrote in reply that the AHA "does not allow gender or racial restrictions on authors to be placed on its prizes and awards." Joan Hoff-Wilson and Bennett Wall wrote that the positions of the OAH and the SHA, respectively, were the same.

When I was then invited to contribute to two new SAWH prize endowments early in 1984, I responded with a modest check and considerable enthusiasm for the Spruill Prize. But I objected to the Rose Prize, which I thought basically contradicted the Spruill Prize, and spiritually cancelled it out. Proponents of scholarly awards like the Berkshire and Rose prizes, where eligibility is limited by such immutable characteristics as sex and race, have argued that they sought to encourage the pursuit of historical careers by underrepresented groups

The prize was for the best book about southern history written by a woman.

that had long been discriminated against; that universities had provided some precedent by endowing chairs in women's studies that were held only by women, and similar patterns seemed to hold for chairs in Jewish studies, black studies, Hispanic studies, and so forth; and that such initiatives were consistent with serious commitments to affirmative action. Moreover, they observed that their intentions were purely positive, and that in particular the flood of talented women coming into the profession would guarantee that the prizes would recognize scholarship of unchallengeable prize-winning

quality. But to my mind the most telling comment came from a distinguished scholar who wrote, not that she agreed or disagreed with my objections, but that these arguments "had not occurred to me, nor I think to any of the women who took the initiative in setting up the prizes."

Historically our scholarly prizes have emphasized the shared canons of excellence that universally bind us in our historical associations. Thus the prizes were democratically open to all comers, and the choice to compete was

These arguments, she said, "had not occurred...to any of the women who took the initiative in setting up the prizes."

limited only by the free choice of field. As the prizes have proliferated into new fields, they have provided incentives to reward new knowledge and perspectives--in the case of our recent new prizes in women's history, like the Spruill Prize and the AHA's Kelly Prize, they enrich the poverty of our traditionally male-centered history.

But surely it is a paramount principle that our prizes should not do this on an exclusionary basis that would screen competitions for scholarly excellence because of group attributes that we are born with. Our professional associations do have one model for a kind of class-action incentive, in the form of career awards for younger historians and prizes limited to graduate students. But this apprenticeship status is voluntary, temporary, and universally shared, rather than being inherited, permanent, and immutable, like sex

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Members of the OAH receive the Journal of American History, the Program to the annual meeting, and the Newsletter. Information about membership dues is available from the above address. © 1986 by the Organization of American Historians.

and race.

A second objection is less theoretical, but it is probably more powerful as a practical matter. This is the demeaning effect, however inadvertent, of cheapening the quality of the prize by screening the competition from potentially strong challengers. It is generally acknowledged that excellent scholarship on women's history has come from men, and on black history from whites, and vice versa. This phenomenon recognizes the Tocqueville principle: that while well informed history usually emanates from the people who have lived it and share its legacy, it is also true that the most penetrating analysis of the Papacy is not likely to come from the Pope. Would or should an award that automatically excluded such out-group entries be cherished, and bring enduring prestige to its recipients? Should we offer a prize that offends, by its exclusions, principles that many of our colleagues hold deeply, including historians of both sexes and all races and ethnic groups to whom such prizes might otherwise strongly appeal?

Third, the important goal of

Our prizes should not be on an exclusionary basis that would screen competitions.

encouraging and rewarding a constituent group through scholarly prizes can readily be achieved without resorting to literal discrimination by gender, race, or ethnicity. Most scholarly prizes in areas like Catholic or Jewish or Hispanic history seem more often than not to be awarded to members of the constituent groups involved, with-

out resorting to the explicit exclusion of nonmembers. Prizes thus normally defined by subject and not by author category seem to have well served their intended dual purpose of generating interest in the field, and also encouraging and rewarding group members. Their occasional award to nonmembers has surely enriched the field rather than threatened its purity.

Finally, there is the danger of further splintering our profession internally by sex, race, and ethnicity, as single-interest groups increasingly organize around constituencies that are inherently exclusive. In our major national historical associations, we have seen a recent proliferation of such group-focused committees, especially for women. These committees have addressed a historic need, have attracted the support of highly regarded members of our associations, and have conducted their useful inquiries with a high level of professionalism. Such single-interest group committees do not serve precisely the same function as their equivalent scholarly prize committees, and the same objections cannot be evenly applied to them. But their common inherent logic invites emulation on behalf of other groups--Afro-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, Native Americans, gays and lesbians--that may indeed claim more disproportionate levels of underrepresentation in our association activities than women.

This past year, for example, the OAH's Ad Hoc Committee on Minority Historians, like the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession that preceded it, was made a standing committee of the association. Among their recommendations is the establishment of a W. E. B. Du

Bois Prize. If this is designed to be a competition for all scholars of black history, then it is long overdue. But if it is intended exclusively for black historians, then logically one would expect further calls for similar new awards for groups not yet so recognized and honored. While our historical associations have all begun to create such group-focused committees, none of the new committees themselves, at least as far as I am aware, explicitly excludes nonmembers of the focus group, and none of our major national associations has yet made the leap into prize competitions that are genetically exclusive.

All of us should recognize, however, that the political momentum in that direction is powerful and far advanced. During the past two years of discussing these sensitive issues with my colleagues, I have been struck by the divergence between widespread private agreement with many of the objections on the one hand, and on the other by an acute public discomfort with so politically awkward a topic of debate, where opponents tend quickly to be labeled and dismissed as sexists and racists. As of right now, all of the scholarly prizes of the AHA, the OAH, and the SHA are still open to all of our members, with the winners being determined entirely by the quality of their scholarship. We need a lively debate on the validity of that tradition, lest our incremental slide decide it for us by default.

[Hugh D. Graham is professor of history at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and author of The Uncertain Triumph: Federal Education Policy in the Kennedy and Johnson Years (1984).]

The Indiana Historical Society's Acquisition of the "Pennsylvania Packet"

Robert K. O'Neill

In early 1983 Harry L. Stern, a rare books and manuscripts dealer in Chicago, offered the Indiana Historical Society a copy of "the first public printing" of the United States Constitution--the famous September 19, 1787, issue of the Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser. Printers John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole used the same standing type from which they had printed on September 17 the official broadside text as approved by the Constitutional Convention.

The Indiana Historical Society was interested in purchasing this first public printing of the Constitution and thoroughly examined available information. The Pennsylvania Packet was the second, and arguably the first successful, daily newspaper published in the United States. It was founded by Dunlap in 1771 and was first published as a weekly, then as a semi-weekly, a tri-weekly and finally in 1784 a daily. The daily was issued under the name The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser, and

Dunlap and Claypoole published it from September 21, 1784, through December 31, 1790.

As official printers of the Constitutional Convention, Dunlap and Claypoole issued three drafts of the

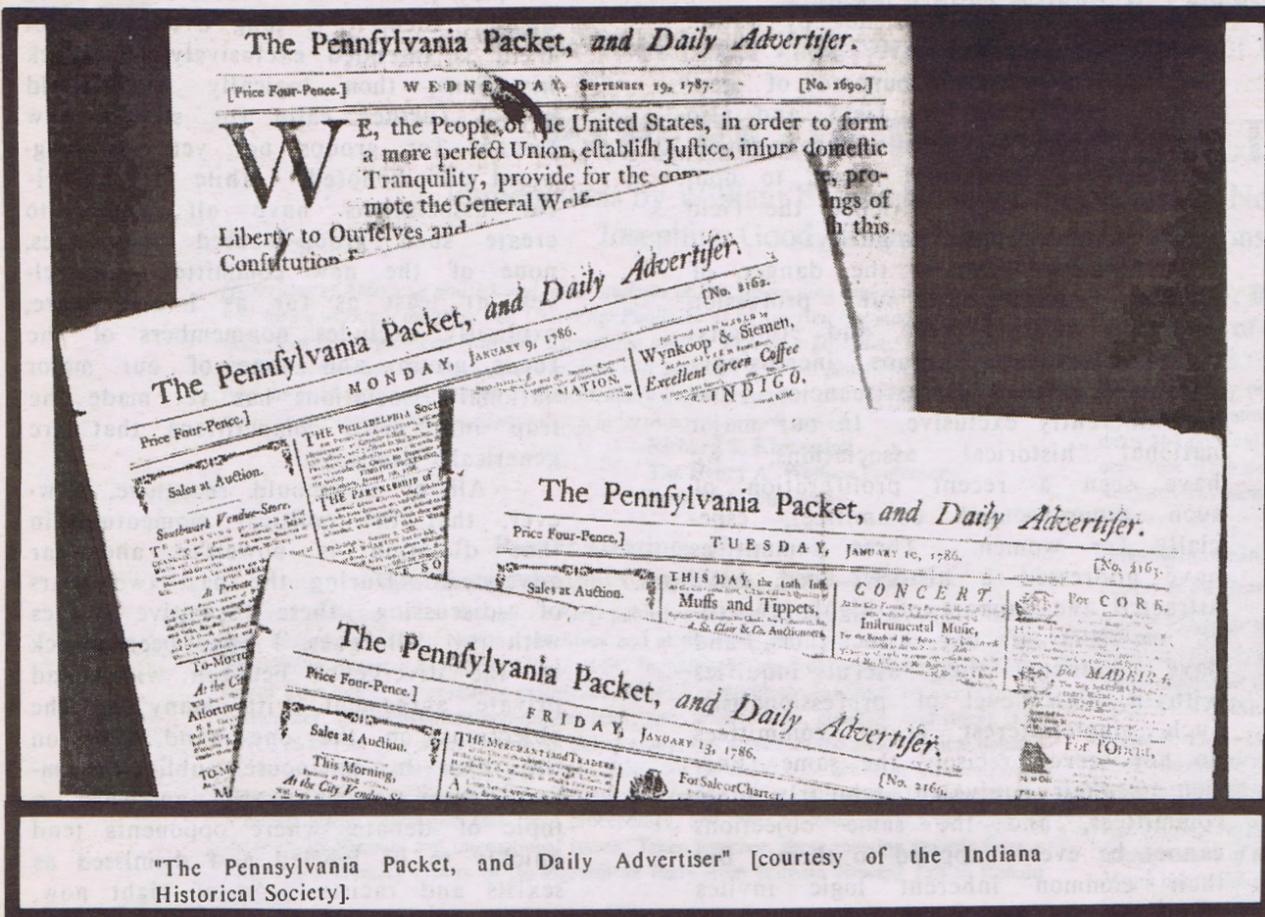
It was the "first public printing" of the Constitution.

Constitution: the Committee of Detail draft, August 6, 1787; the Committee of Style draft, September 12, 1787; and the Committee of Style's revision, December 17, 1787. When the Constitutional Convention approved this final draft, the printers took the standing type they had used for it and, resetting only the preamble to the Constitution in large type to the width of their newspaper's title, issued a special, fourth printing for sale to the public two days later. The issue which Stern offered to the Indiana

Historical Society in 1983 was one of only nineteen known surviving copies.

There is some argument as to whether the Pennsylvania Packet's Constitution issue can rightfully be called "the first public printing," as the paper was only one of five Philadelphia newspapers in which the Constitution appeared on the morning of September 19. Moreover, it is possible that the Constitution appeared first in the Philadelphia Evening Chronicle the night of September 18, but no copy of this issue is known to have survived. Nevertheless, the Dunlap and Claypoole printing was the only one of these first public printings issued from the same type used for printing the official broadside. This alone established its primacy.

With the bicentennial of the Constitution approaching when Stern made his offer in 1983, the appeal of the Indiana Historical Society's acquiring one of fewer than twenty known surviving copies of this "first public printing" was strong. The Society was planning a number of events to celebrate the bicentennials of the Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance, and there was a definite role for this



"The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser" [courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society].

document in these celebrations, but at a cost of \$100,000 there were other factors to consider. I first consulted with one of the Society's editors, Douglas E. Clanin, who formerly worked with the Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution Project at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Clanin contacted former colleague Gaspare Saladino, co-editor of the Project who generously provided considerable information about the early printings of the Constitution, as well as a census of the four printings by Dunlap and Claypoole. After reviewing this information, the Society decided not to pursue the matter any further.

In September, 1984, Stern offered to the Society a second copy of the Pennsylvania Packet Constitution issue, this time for \$75,000. Another copy of this issue, according to information

The issue was one of only nineteen known surviving copies.

provided by Stern, had recently sold for \$85,000. Following some inquiry and discussion, we found insufficient interest in the Society to warrant trying to raise funds for purchase of this one newspaper issue, however rare and special it might have been. The Society, therefore, passed once again.

But the third opportunity proved to be the charmed one. Scarcely a month after the second offer was made and turned down, the Society received an inquiry from James P. Danky, Newspapers and Periodicals Librarian at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He wrote that his library had recently inventoried its impressive holdings of the Pennsylvania Packet and had identified more

than 1,500 duplicate and triplicate issues, including the Constitution issue. Wisconsin was, of course, aware of Indiana's interest in the Packet as a result of our earlier inquiries, and Danky had been authorized to ask if the Indiana Historical Society would be interested in purchasing duplicate issues for the years 1786 through 1790--not just the Constitution issue, but a nearly complete run of the newspaper. All issues were unbound and recently had been cleaned and flattened by the Wisconsin Conservation Services Center. The offer certainly piqued the library's interest, and I discussed the matter with the Indiana Historical Society's new executive director, Peter T. Harstad. We agreed that the matter was worth pursuing, and I informed Danky of this.

A good run of the Packet had strong appeal for a number of reasons. Indiana was part of the Northwest Territory, and the scope of the library's collection has from the beginning included material on the entire territory northwest of the Ohio River. The Pennsylvania Packet run included not only the Constitution issue but also one of the earliest public printings of the Northwest Ordinance, which the Confederation Congress passed on July 13, 1787. The complete text of the Ordinance was published in the July 21 issue of the Packet. These documents were obviously critical to the history of Indiana and the midwest. In addition, the Packet contained significant material on the Northwest Territory in general, material not easily found elsewhere. This material provides a daily account of life and customs in eighteenth-century America that simply cannot be conveyed adequately in a textbook. In our efforts to stimulate young people's interest in history, the opportunity to expose them to these early sources

presented exciting possibilities. There is something magical about seeing a document that provides a direct link to the past. This collection, consequently, would not only enhance the Society's existing holdings, but would serve to stimulate interest in the bicentennials of the Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance. For these and other reasons, Wisconsin's inquiry triggered renewed interest in the acquisition of the Pennsylvania Packet.

A full year passed, however, before the sale was consummated. Both parties had questions to be resolved. For Wisconsin the de-accession of valuable library materials raised obvious concerns. In this instance, the decision was acceptable because Wisconsin would be selling only duplicates, the sale was to be made to another historical society (one with long-standing ties to Wisconsin), and proceeds from the sale would be used exclusively to enhance Wisconsin's library collection. The decision for Indiana was largely a matter of finances and priorities. Would the acquisition of the Packet so deplete financial resources as to limit seriously, perhaps harmfully, the Society's ability to acquire other important historical materials for some time to come? Though no price had been established at this point, there was little doubt that it would exceed the

A good run of the "Packet" had strong appeal.

Society's annual library acquisitions budget.

On September 6, 1985, the Executive Committee of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin authorized the sale of the duplicate issues of the Pennsylvania Packet. A formal offer was then made to the Indiana Historical Society. The cost was set at \$75,000, to be paid in installments over three years. The ball was now in Indiana's court. On September 12, the Wisconsin proposal was presented to the Indiana Historical Society's Library Committee, a standing committee of the Society's Board of Trustees. The committee recommended the purchase, proposing that half the purchase price be taken from the library's annual acquisitions budget spread over three years, and that the remainder be solicited from private sources, if the Board would guarantee this portion. Following considerable discussion, the Library Committee voted unanimously to recommend this proposal to the Board.

Before making the formal presentation to the Board, however, Peter Harstad and I decided to visit Wisconsin to examine the newspaper collection. In discussions with the Library Committee a number of questions surfaced that could not be answered fully without such an examination. I made the necessary arrangements with James Danky, and Peter Harstad and I drove to Madison on September 19, 1985. The choice of date was purely coincidental. We examined the news-

papers the next day, resolving any doubts in our minds that this was indeed an appropriate acquisition for the Indiana Historical Society. The papers were in excellent condition, printed on what appeared to be linen rag, and the blemishes noted in Wisconsin's offer were for the most part hardly worth mentioning. The Constitution and Northwest Ordinance issues drew our closest attention, but each issue we examined proved to be of interest, especially those containing accounts of life and travel in the American West. We returned to Indiana completely satisfied that the Pennsylvania Packet would be worth the effort and expense.

A presentation was then made to the Society's Board of Trustees on September 26, 1985. The Board unanimously approved the acquisition, offering to guarantee half the purchase price if sufficient funds could not be raised from outside sources. This decision was communicated to Wisconsin immediately. In November, James Danky delivered the Packet to the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis.

The wrappers had scarcely been removed from the some fourteen hundred issues that arrived when plans were launched to exhibit the Packet. Arrangements were made with the Indiana Supreme Court to host a two-year exhibit entitled "Newsprint and New Beginnings: The Pennsylvania Packet and the Era of the Northwest Ordinance and the United States Constitution, 1786-1787." Starting January 6, 1986, six Monday-through-Saturday issues of the Packet corresponding to the day and month in our present calendar have been exhibited weekly in the Supreme Court wing of the Indiana Statehouse, which is just across the street from the historical society's library. Special exhibits of the Constitution and Northwest Ordinance issues are also planned for 1987. In addition to exhibits, weekly excerpts from the Packet are distributed to the media through Indiana and elsewhere. These excerpts have been carried on a regular basis by a growing number of newspapers and radio and television stations. The excerpts, prepared by Robert Taylor of the Society's staff,



Examining the Constitution issue of the "Pennsylvania Packet" are (seated) James P. Danky of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and James J. Davita, chair of the Indiana Historical Society Library Committee; and (standing) Peter T. Harstad, IHS Executive Director, and Robert K. O'Neill, Director of the IHS Library [courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society].

are available to the public on a monthly basis for a small fee. Finally, special facsimile editions of the Constitution issue are planned, especially for distribution to the schools.

A fund raising campaign was recently launched to help with the acquisition of the Packet, and early returns have been very encouraging. If sufficient funds are raised, the Society will publish the Constitution

There is something magical about seeing a document that provides a direct link to the past.

issue in a limited facsimile edition on handmade paper comparable to the

original. At this point, prospects for this special edition are very promising.

The Pennsylvania Packet project is part of a wider program sponsored by the Society to alert and inform the public of the tremendous significance and relevance of the Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance. This program includes a major conference in South Bend, Indiana, in the spring of 1987, and various publications. For more information about these activities, write the Indiana Historical Society, c/o Robert M. Taylor, Jr., 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.

[Robert K. O'Neill has been director of the Indiana State Historical Society's library since 1981. He holds Ph.D. and M.A.L.S. degrees from the University of Chicago.]

Foreign Students in U.S. Colleges

Students from economically expanding Asian nations are the largest and fastest growing group in the U.S. foreign student population, according to figures released by the Institute of International Education (IIE)--the largest U.S. higher educational exchange agency. IIE conducts the annual census of foreign students in the United States, published as Open Doors, with grant support from the U.S. Information Agency.

The People's Republic of China showed the largest percentage increase--up 38.4 percent to 13,980 students. Seven of the ten leading homelands were East and South Asian. Taiwan continued to send the largest

number of students, with 23,770.

The nine percent growth in enrollment from South and East Asia is in sharp contrast to declines in virtually all other major world regions, notably the developing nations of Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Overall foreign student enrollment was virtually stagnant at 343,777, up just 0.5 percent from the previous year.

Stagnant foreign student enrollment during the eighties is in notable contrast with the OPEC-fueled expansion of 10 percent annually during the seventies. Engineering was the leading field for foreign students (22 percent), followed by business and management, mathematics and com-

puter sciences, and physical and life sciences.

California attracted the largest number of foreign students (nearly 50,000), with New York second and Texas third. Miami-Dade Community College was the institution with the largest number of foreign students (4,730), followed by the University of Southern California, University of Texas at Austin, University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Ohio State University.

Copies of Open Doors are available for \$29.95 each from the Institute of International Education, Publications Service, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

Engines Of Change

In the early 1800s new machines, new sources of power and new ways of organizing work brought vast changes to American life. "Engines of Change: The American Industrial Revolution, 1780-1860," a new exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History introduces some of the people and machines that were part of this great change. It reveals the transformation of American society that occurred when industry was brought to these shores.

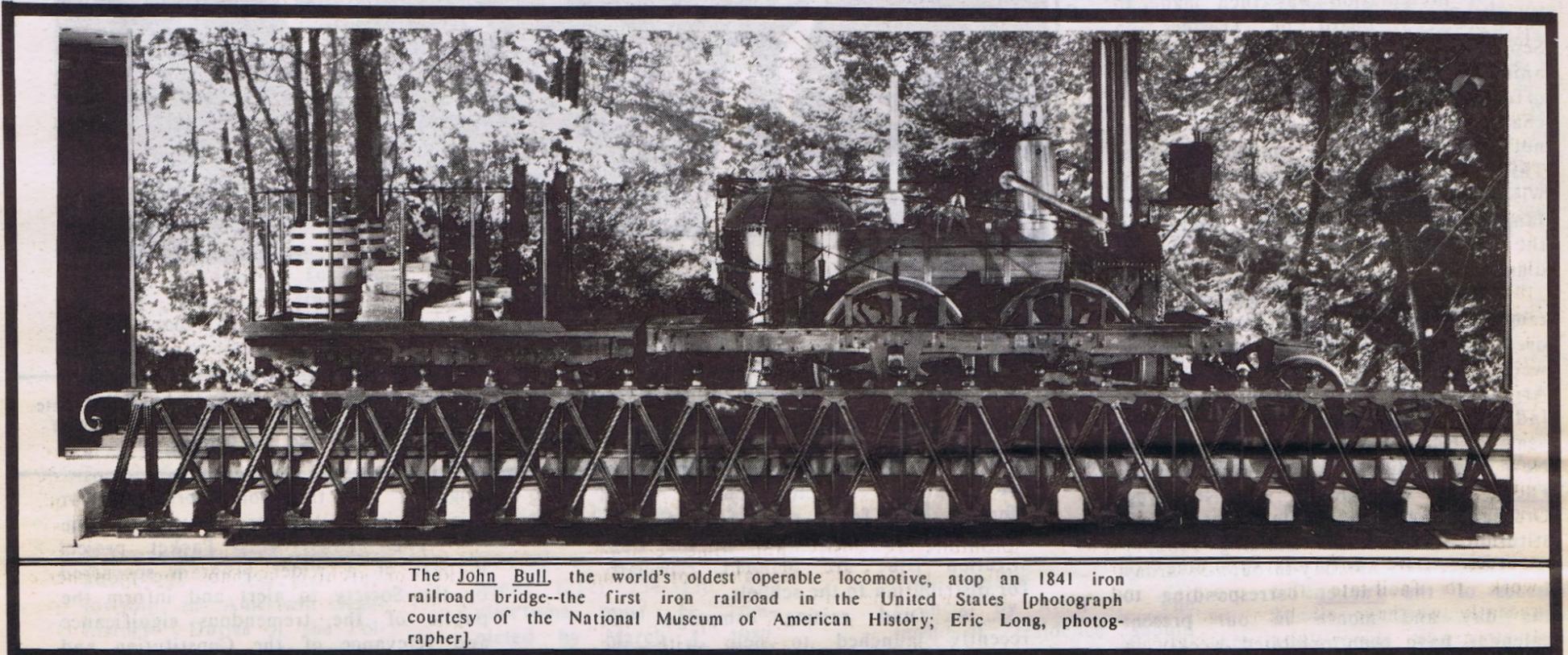
This new exhibit--the second in a series of reinstallations that within 10 years will substantially alter most of the museum's presentation of American history--is based on a new approach to the history of technology. In recent years, historians have moved from studying technological "progress" to studying the ways in which technology interacts with culture and society.

"Engines of Change" thus focuses not only on the machines but also on the people who invented, operated and owned them. The exhibition examines the choices these people made as they built a new American society--choices that the invention, design and use of

these machines reflected.

Some of the most important machines from the American Industrial Revolution survive in the Smithsonian collections. "Engines of Change" presents these machines in their historical context and displays them as part of the history of their times. Using period factory settings and graphics, products, documents and other machines, the exhibit shows the complexities of American industrialization.

The National Museum of American History is located at 14th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.



The John Bull, the world's oldest operable locomotive, atop an 1841 iron railroad bridge--the first iron railroad in the United States [photograph courtesy of the National Museum of American History; Eric Long, photographer].

On Interviews: A Discussion of Historical Documentation

Holly Shulman

Journalists often use interviews as a staple source of evidence. Historians, in contrast, frequently are wary of a process that has few guidelines and many pitfalls. Nevertheless, for the historian of modern America, interviews can provide insight into the events and people of the past. For this reason I would like to open a dialogue on the use of interviews as historical evidence.

Personal interviews are not the same as oral histories. The former are done as part of a larger investigation. In general, they are not meant to stand alone, but are part of a whole body of research. Oral histories, on the other hand, are personal memoirs that may take weeks, months, or even years to accomplish, and often span the subject's lifetime.

Oral history is, today, an expanding field. There are many reasons for this growing success. First, oral history rests upon the invention of the portable tape recorder. Moreover, oral history has come of age as part of the development of social history, through which the traditional study of the political elites has been joined by the investigation of the common people, by

history, as James Malin wrote more than forty years ago, "from the bottom up" (James C. Malin, "Local Historical Studies and Population Problems," in Carlin F. Ware, ed., The Cultural Approach to History [1940], 300). The twentieth century also has witnessed a welter of paper records in an ever expanding federal government. But simultaneously, this abundant documentation often is less revealing than it was before the Second World War. We live in an era in which easy long distance travel and instant telephone conversations have reduced the likelihood that the process of decision making will go on record. (Ernest R.

Historians are wary of a process that has few guidelines and many pitfalls.

May, "Writing Contemporary International History," Diplomatic History [Spring 1984], 103-113).

Most important to the discussion here, the rules surrounding oral history mean that these interviews will become public property. Although access to a specific oral history may be limited for a period of time, in the

long run, if it is part of an oral history project, it will become available to all historians. Oral histories, thus, are open documents governed by the same traditions as those which extend over written documents.

Although a certain amount of respectability has sloshed over onto the common interview, the specific problems of this form of investigation remain unaddressed. Historians have developed few canons to guide their use and stamp their legitimacy. There are, I think, particular reasons for this state of affairs.

First, most historians are not trained interviewers. Our professional education instructs us in the art of reading the printed word and the official document. Increasingly our focus has been extended to include the material artifact, such as billboards, clothing, or architecture. But in these cases historians are using existing pieces of evidence, not evidence that they themselves create.

Interviews, by contrast, are an active process in which the historian must not only use the resulting document but create it. Comfortable among books and amidst library stacks and archive boxes, the historian may not be at ease writing letters of request

or making phone calls to set up the interview. Once arranged, the historian must elicit information from the subject, while remaining conscious of how subjective and fallible the process is. The questions asked determine the answers given; even the body language and personal style of the interviewer will affect the end result. Moreover, as historians we are trained to impose ourselves on the evidence at hand, and as teachers we become used to giving

We live in an era when the decision-making process may go on off the record.

our opinions. But a good interviewer must bring out the other person and repress him or herself.

These problems also exist, of course, for oral history, but there is an important distinction. The oral history interview usually takes place as part of a structured process. The goal of the oral historian generally is to create the oral memoir as a document, and not to use it. But often the same historian creates and uses his or her interview. This introduces a special element of self-consciousness.

It may be this element of self-consciousness, and this sensitivity to the special subjectiveness of the process, that has prevented the community of historians from coming to full terms with interviews. We are committed to the openness of our sources. We carefully footnote our work to facilitate this process, and recently we have all been made acutely aware of how strict our standards of documentation must remain. The very nature of the field demands that different people can pore over the same texts in order to arrive at their own interpretations of the same events. But in stark contrast to other historical documents, interviews remain private and personal. Interviews remain in the historian's file cabinet, off limits to the next researcher,

inaccessible to the community at large.

The reasons for this situation are complex. Some people conduct interviews without a tape recorder. I have done this myself, either when asked by a subject to do so, or when I have judged that a tape recorder would have silenced the person I am trying so hard to open up. Would the director of British covert propaganda during the Second World War, a cagey man who constantly spoke from behind a cigar wedged between his teeth and through a hand slapped over his mouth, tell his story to a tape recorder? I judged not, took a few notes while conducting the interview, and then, when we were done, ran as fast as I could to the closest coffee shop to spill out my memory onto a pad of paper. Sometimes I have interviewed people by telephone. I do not have a recording device on my phone and feel awkward at the very thought of using one, although I know that there is nothing improper in doing so if the subject is properly warned. Instead, I sit at my desk and take as many notes as I can.

If the interviewer does use a tape recorder, the next question becomes whether he or she transcribes the tape. While some interviews may last only one or two hours, I have spent the day with people, chatting, going back over certain ground, putting them at ease, setting as personal and relaxed an atmosphere as I can. These interviews contain interesting material, but transcribing them is prohibitively costly and time consuming. It is easier to take notes from my own tapes and relisten when the need arises. Even when the historian has a transcript of an interview, there is no obvious place to deposit the document. Should he or she give it to a university library? Is there some other archive where it might be welcome? Where can the historian put these bits and pieces of evidence where the next investigator will even know to find them?

All this results in a closed and inaccessible document. My interviews,

I believe, have given me insight into people and situations. They not only lend color and texture to my tale, they balance the excessive memo writers whose notes fill the folders of many archives. Decisions are often made, after all, in personal conversation. Leaders of an organization gather for informal chats, meet together after work at clubs, restaurants and bars or telephone each other to talk out the immediate and long range problems they must solve. Even in the midst of World War II, when transportation was at a premium, American propagandists, for example, traveled great distances to solve local problems, believing that a personal visit could accomplish more in two days than could volumes of correspondence.

But to state the importance of these conversations does not solve the problem of how we can make the resulting document accessible. Should we not lay down rules to govern the use of these sources? I would like, therefore, to conclude this discussion

A cagey man spoke with a cigar wedged between his teeth.

with a suggestion. Interviews, whether in the form of notes, transcripts, or tapes, should be deposited as part of the regular process of writing scholarly books and articles. If there is no obvious university library or archive, perhaps the publisher should act as a repository. But it is only by creating such depositories that this type of evidence can become truly open and therefore truly respectable. It is up to the profession to create a set of guidelines governing the preservation and the accessibility of the personal interview.

[Holly Cowan Shulman is an independent historian currently writing a book on American propaganda during the Second World War.]

ACLS Survey of Scholars

[Excerpts from The ACLS Survey of Scholars, Views on Publications, Computers, Libraries by Herbert C. Morton and Anne Jamieson Price are reprinted below with permission from Scholarly Communication.]

What are the opinions of scholars on a wide range of issues? What do scholars read? How much do they write? How do they use computers? And are there any clear differences among various groups and kinds of scholars?

Preliminary results of a survey that sought to help answer these questions and others related to the communication of scholarly information in the humanities and social sciences are presented in a special issue of Scholarly Communication. The survey was conducted in November 1985 by the Office of Scholarly Communication and Technology of the American Coun-

cil of Learned Societies (ACLS). Questionnaires were mailed to members of a cross-section of ACLS societies in seven disciplines--classics, history, linguistics, literature, philosophy, political science and sociology. More than 71 percent responded. (The sample of historians was selected at random from the memberships of the CAH and the American Historical Association.)

A few illustrative findings suggest the nature and scope of the survey and some of the issues on which historians differ most from other disciplines.

Favoritism. Three out of four respondents consider the peer review system for journals in their discipline biased, especially in favor of established scholars. Nearly half say reform is needed. Among historians and classicists the concern seems to be somewhat less.

Nonacademic employment. One respondent in six is employed in government, business, private research institutions, and secondary school teaching, or is self-employed. Among historians, however, the percentage employed outside universities and colleges is 28 percent--the highest for any discipline.

Journals. The average respondent follows about a dozen journals: four or five by subscription, two or three more than that are monitored regularly, and about five more are occasionally checked.

Book buying. Scholars report that they buy about twenty-one books a year for their personal libraries, including 12 paperbacks, at a cost of more than \$300. Social scientists buy fewer; historians and philosophers, classicists and literary scholars buy more.

Computer use. In 1980, about 2 percent of all respondents either owned a computer or had one on loan

for their exclusive use. In 1985, the number was 45 percent. There are significant differences in the way computers are used by different disciplines. Historians use computers least (44% report routine use) while sociologists, linguists, and philosophers report the most routine use. Fewer than one in five scholars views computer-aided instruction as an important use of computers. Responses vary by discipline--from history, where 8 percent consider it important, to political science and sociology where the percentages are 22 and 28 respectively.

Effects of computers. One controversial issue has been whether computers would have a negative effect on scholarly research, overemphasizing quantitative aspects. Computer users are much more optimistic than nonusers; three of four users are positive whereas half of the nonusers haven't made up their minds.

Libraries. A higher proportion of newer academic scholars--those who received their Ph.D. in 1980 or later--find shortcomings in their institution's library. They are less satisfied than those who received their Ph.D's in the early 1970s or before. Dissatisfaction may reflect the special needs of a field. Thus 43 percent of the historians say newspaper holdings are "fair" or "poor," which is far above the average. Interlibrary loan is regarded as of "great" or "moderate" importance by 52 percent of scholars at colleges and universities.

Library technologicis. Microfiche is a relatively long established medium, and three out of four scholars say they have used microfiche at least once in their careers; satisfaction was reasonably high with all but the quality of paper copies. A large majority of survey respondents have access to computerized data searches and about half are served by libraries whose catalogue is computerized at least in part. Two out of three users are at least mildly satisfied with the results of their computer searches. Only one in three users report increased access to scholarly materials. The social scientists are slightly more likely to report these effects than are the humanists.

In conclusion, the ACLS survey provides a reading on the experience and attitudes of a cross-section of scholars in the mid-1980s. The findings draw together data on a wide range of issues that have been topics of research and of discussion in recent years and provide a benchmark for comparison with studies in the future.

The OAH Newsletter considers for publication articles in all fields of American history and on subjects of interest to its wide readership. The editor encourages submissions from historians in traditional areas (such as Early Republic, Gilded Age, American Diplomacy), as well as those in newer areas of research. Articles should have general interest and a maximum length of 2000 words. Send inquiries or papers to Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47401.

Our Disappearing Past

Richard J. Cox

America faces the specter of a disappearing past because it is failing to care for its historical records. This is the conclusion of a series of studies conducted by professional archivists and allied colleagues over the past few years. Starting in 1982 and extending into 1985, with funding from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, forty-two states have assessed the condition of historical records programs and proposed plans for the better management and preservation of historical documents.

Their final reports constitute the most in-depth analysis of historical records programs ever undertaken in this country and conclude that the care of historical records is abysmal and growing worse. Supplementing this important national survey are four other reports on the condition and preservation of government records, a profile of the "state and local History field," and a long-range plan for improving the archival profession's ability to manage the nation's documentary heritage.

The condition of America's historical records is precarious.

It is not difficult to summarize these various studies. Organizations responsible for the administration and preservation of the federal and state government records are pictured as weakened by inadequate legislative support and resources that are less than meager. Historical records of local governments are in even greater disarray, with few political subdivisions interested in the care of our most important documents. Professional archivists and records managers are not properly placed within government to administer records. The rapid growth of government and the use of electronic technology for records creation and storage have made government's functions more complex and difficult to document. Private historical institutions are simply impoverished. The condition of America's historical records is precarious.

The most difficult aspect about preserving historical records in the United States is that there is a continuous threat to their protection despite a rapid growth of the total number of historical organizations supporting this cause. Archivists, historians, and others dedicated to the care of historical records are swimming against a very strong tide that is counter to their work.

The poverty of the archival profession has, of course, been a major cause of the failure to preserve adequately and manage America's documentary heritage. This profession is incapable of preserving all of the nation's historical records and is overmatched in its efforts to document

adequately a fast paced and ever-changing modern environment. This is partly due to inadequate funding, weak professional standards, a lack of stringent educational criteria and virtually non-existent research and development capabilities.

On the surface the American archival profession seems to be thriving. Membership in the Society of American Archivists (SAA), the main professional association, has doubled in a decade, and there is a fairly steady demand for archivists in a wide variety of institutions and organizations. Furthermore, there is the remarkable recent increase in archival publications on standards and practices. There is also increasing acceptance of basic archival practices, a trend that many archivists see as a tremendous advancement, but there has been less emphasis placed on developing theory that supports such basic archival work and inadequate development of new methods of dealing with the preservation of historical records.

The archival profession's problems begin with improper educational standards and a lack of research and development. The archival profession gradually emerged from the historical

The archival profession gradually emerged from the historical profession.

profession between 1900 and 1940, and it has maintained an extremely close alliance with its historian colleagues. Many individuals in archival positions consider themselves historians, an identity crisis reflected in the educational system for the training of archivists. Archivists come from traditional history programs, library schools and the newer applied history departments, and they receive a wide variety of instruction. In fact, most archivists know what they know from on-the-job experience.

Advancements in the theory of archival administration must move at a snail's pace under such circumstances. Most archivists work in institutions in which they are so harried with pressing daily responsibilities of cataloguing and servicing collections for their various publics as to have very little time left to think through broader issues. Because existing educational programs are so tied to such practical labor, there has been only spotty development in theoretical issues. Unfortunately, the immense challenges of preserving the documentary heritage require tremendous innovation and creativity that archivists may not have (or at least think they don't have) the time for.

Although there have been some recent breakthroughs in archivists' capacity to support the research and development essential to their work, most notably the Bentley Historical Library's Research Fellowship Program,

there is still insufficient coordination and cooperation between the various professions most interested in improved management of historical records. Records managers and archivists see themselves as separate professions. Archivists are critical of applied historians. And archivists and academic historians make differences between their professions insurmountable or indecipherable. Such a scattered and disorganized historical community will not help preserve the historical records in this country.

Even if the public strongly supported the care of the nation's historical records, the archival profession was in better shape and the historical community unified and strong, America's historical documents would still remain in a precarious condition because of the self-destructing nature of all recording media. Every material on which information can be captured contains in its manufacture the source of its own destruction. Most threats to archival materials can be resolved by current conservation practices but only at huge monetary outlays. Almost a decade ago it was estimated that the National Archives held over four billion pieces of paper. Proper conservation of such a volume ranges

Every material on which information can be captured contains in its manufacture the source of its own destruction.

from hundreds of dollars for each manuscript map to a few cents for each page of a routine government document. The problem should be readily obvious. If our historical records repositories lack adequate funding for staff, proper storage facilities and suitable records containers, it is inevitable that proper conservation methods will remain simply unobtainable.

The present condition of America's historical records provides a gloomy portrait, even with significant progress in improving the care of these documents. Efforts by archivists, librarians, historians, and others to study this issue seriously testifies to an awakened concern. The willingness of professionals to criticize their own failures is a positive move to draw the public's attention to the seriousness of the condition of historical records. Moreover, since the early 1970s, there has been an increasing professionalism among archivists and others charged with protecting our documentary heritage. There are also new opportunities for archivists and colleagues to investigate important notions of how to identify and preserve those sources possessing historical value. Archivists have even been working to define more precisely the nature of their work. And there has even been some reunification of various segments of the historical community in the 1980s. The successful movement of

archivists, academic historians, applied historians and researchers to gain independence of the National Archives from the General Services Administration in order to make the national repository a more effective leader in records preservation may be just the beginning of an essential and sustained crusade in behalf of our documentary heritage.

Despite progress, no one should think that the battle to preserve the nation's records has been won. Here are several actions that records creators, users and custodians might consider.

First, the general public must be better informed of the value and relevancy of knowledge of the past. Archivists have just recently discovered the importance of educating the public why they must preserve historical records, but very few archival institutions have made any serious commitment to such public outreach.

Second, there must be greater resources for improving the conservation of historical records. The federal government should take the lead and promote efforts by private foundations and other levels of government.

Third, the historical community must be united in order to become an effective advocate for the proper management of our documentary heritage. Although there will remain professional distinctions between archivists, historians, librarians and others, it is necessary that these groups rally behind key issues. The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History should be a model for the type of energetic and persistent lobbying needed. And, the SAA should issue periodic reports to the public on the condition of this nation's records that can serve as a focus for increased public and professional involvement.

Fourth, the archival profession must strengthen itself by ensuring that archivists are well-trained. The profession needs to certify its members as well as acquire greater support for basic research and development.

Fifth, records creators must be convinced of their basic responsibility to preserve and manage, for the public good, those records possessing historical value. Many archivists now realize that it is not possible to bring into established repositories all historical records. Without records creators themselves being aware of their responsibility, many of our nation's historical records will not be saved.

Sixth, the growth of archival repositories must be better planned in light of severely limited resources available for the management of the American documentary heritage. Such preservation is not only expensive but in jeopardy if attempted by institutions lacking means to meet existing professional standards. The management of records cannot be achieved through ill-informed and underfunded archival operations.

Seventh, archivists must abandon their institutional parochialism and work on such cooperative records

projects as state and regional documentation strategies. Because of archivists' tradition of independent collecting, they have often failed to document adequately historic events which transcend single actors or institutions.

The analysis that has been lavished upon America's historical records in the past few years is unlikely ever to be undertaken again. There is more now known about the condition of these documents and what needs to be done about them than ever before. Such an opportunity cannot be lost. The historical community must energetically lobby for the improved care of this country's documentary heritage and all Americans must realize the seriousness of caring for their records and take actions better to preserve and manage them.

[Richard J. Cox is an Associate Archivist at the New York State Archives and has written extensively on archival subjects; a member of the Council of the SAA, he also teaches at SUNY-Albany.]

Note: Publications described in this essay are as follows: Lisa Weber, ed., Documenting America: Assessing the Condition of Historical Records in the States (Albany, 1984); Charles Phillips and Patricia Hogan, The Wages of History (Nashville, 1984) and A Culture at Risk (Nashville, 1984); Committee on the Records of Government: Report (Washington, 1985); Planning for the Archival Profession (Chicago, 1986); and Preservation Needs in State Archives (Albany, 1986).

Obituary

Donald F. Warner, 73, of Ellensburg, Washington, died August 21, 1986, following an extended illness. Dr. Warner was born June 7, 1913, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he received his early education. He received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Minnesota and his Ph.D. from Yale in 1940.

Dr. Warner published three books and 25 articles. His The Idea of Continental Union (1959) received the Frederick Jackson Turner award from the Organization of American Historians. He had taught at Bethany, Shimer, St. Lawrence and Macalester colleges, the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire. He also served as a specialist for social science with the office of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Warner first went to Ellensburg in 1953 and taught during summer sessions at Central Washington University for four years. He moved permanently to Ellensburg in 1962 to join the faculty at CWU and serve as chairman of the Division of Social Sciences and Dean of Arts and Sciences. He moved to Winona, Minn., in 1968 and for 10 years served as vice president of academic affairs at Winona State University. He retired in 1978 and in 1979 he returned to Ellensburg to live. He is survived by his wife, Helen Irene Warner.

Documenting the Constitution's Ratification

John A. Kaminski

"Bicentennial" is a word that scholars and the general public have gotten accustomed to over the past decade: first the bicentennial of the American Revolution, now the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Last September marked the "official" beginning of this latest celebration as we marked the 200th anniversary of the Annapolis Convention. This May, attention will begin to focus on the Constitutional Convention, then on individual state ratifications, and finally on the proposal and adoption of the Bill of Rights.

To commemorate these events, many activities have been planned, but no project will have as significant an impact on constitutional scholarship as The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution being edited at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. This multi-volume project, published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, is being funded primarily by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the University of Wisconsin. Despite its importance, the project is still somewhat unrecognized. This overview will bring the existence of this valuable source to the attention of historians.

In 1936 the National Historical Publications Commission recommended establishment of a documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, but bills for the project's establishment were never brought to a vote in Congress. In 1950 the Federal Records Act revitalized the NHPC and provided funds for a small staff. The Commission again endorsed a proposal for a documentary history of the ratification. Preliminary surveys of major libraries were made and copies of documents were collected. In 1957 a Ford Foundation grant allowed the Commission to appoint an editor and staff. Project offices were established in the National Archives Building in Washington, D. C. The first editor was Robert E. Cushman, a retired political science professor from Cornell University. Cushman died in 1969 and was succeeded by Merrill Jensen of the University of Wisconsin. He named Gaspare J. Saladino and John Kaminski as associates. The project was moved to Wisconsin in 1970. Professor Jensen died in 1980 and Saladino and Kaminski were named co-editors.

The mandate of the project is to collect and publish the entire documentary record of the ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The project has searched over 1,000 libraries, archives, historical societies, municipal government offices and private collections. These repositories range from massive institutions, such as the Library of Congress, to the smallest town clerk's office in Rhode Island. The project has searched thousands of published state, coun-

ty and local histories; documentary publications; biographies; genealogies; auction sale catalogs; and historical articles and monographs.

Nearly 60,000 documents have been collected. Documents fall into various categories: the records of the Confederation Congress, state legislative and executive records, town and county records, convention records, private correspondence and diaries, foreign diplomatic correspondence, pamphlets, broadsides and newspaper items of all description. Individual documents range in size from a few lines to the 600 pages of the Virginia Convention Debates printed in 1788-89. Most numerous are the 40,000 items controlled from the 150 contemporary newspapers. The project has also amassed an extensive biographical file of persons politically active during the late eighteenth century.

The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution is divided into four sections.

1. Constitutional Documents and Records, 1776-1787 (one volume). Because cross-references to this volume appear frequently throughout the project's other volumes, this introduction, published in 1976, serves as a companion to every volume in the series. It traces the background of American constitutional development from the Declaration of Independence through the Constitutional Convention's final report. A shortened edition of this volume will soon be published in paperback for classroom use.

2. Ratification of the Constitution by the States (eleven volumes). The volumes in this series are arranged in the order in which the states considered the Constitution. Documents detail each state's process in ratifying the document. The Pennsylvania volume was published in 1976 followed in 1978 by the volume containing the documentary record of ratification by Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia and Connecticut. The volumes in this series are accompanied by a supplemental microfiche. At present the staff, with a grant from the Virginia Bicentennial Commission, is editing the two volumes of Virginia documents, which will be published in 1988 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of that state's ratification of the Constitution.

3. Commentaries on the Constitution (five volumes). This series contains newspaper items, pamphlets and broadsides that circulated regionally or nationally, as well as letters from private correspondents, public officials and diplomats analyzing the Constitution and reporting on prospects for ratification in various states. This series presents a day-by-day account of the ratification on the national level. Antifederalist and Federalist essays are interwoven, and this is the first publication of The Federalist in chronological context amidst such items. These newspaper items were reprinted regionally and

nationally by means of an informal network of printers who exchanged newspapers. The distribution of these reprintings is indicated in editorial notes and in a tabular compilation published as an appendix. There are frequent cross-references between the Commentaries and the project's other volumes.

4. The Bill of Rights (one or two volumes). Debate over the Constitution did not end with its adoption. Continuing debate centered on the issue of amendments to the Constitution and how they should be proposed. This volume will contain documents related to the public and private debate over amendments, to the proposal of amendments by Congress, and to the ratification of the Bill of Rights by the states.

Many scholars have already used the Ratification of the Constitution volumes in their research. Others have visited the project offices in Madison and searched the files for data not yet published. One German scholar has spent fourteen months at the offices and has published an article in a German journal on the role of newspapers in the ratification debate. And Professor William H. Riker of the University of Rochester is using the Commentaries to study political rhetoric and heresthetics.

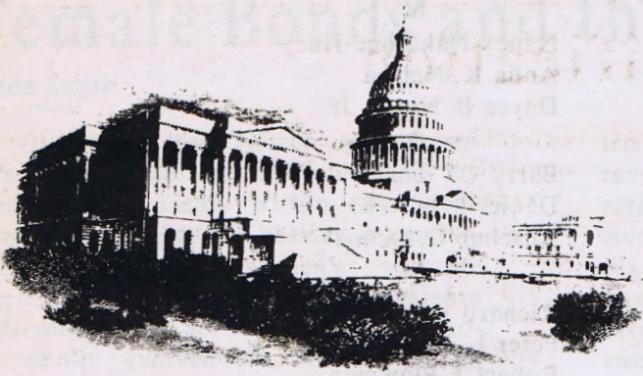
The project is particularly interested in innovative applications of its documents in teaching situations. Beginning in 1987 two subject-oriented documentary histories will be published annually, each to run about 200 pages and aimed at the college market for use as supplemental reading. Plans are also underway for the publication of a series of short narrative histories with documents for each state's ratification of the Constitution.

The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution has become a major source for scholars, public officials and the judiciary in helping us to understand how people in 1787-1791 viewed the Constitution. Minority and women's rights, antitrust cases, the protection of personal liberties, and jurisdictional disputes between Congress and the President and between the federal and state governments are contemporary issues on which the project has already provided historical information to government officials, associations, lawyers and private citizens. The project's volumes have been cited in major law journals on subjects such as jury size, federal anti-bias legislation, institutional litigation and the separation of powers and the second amendment. To quote one reviewer, this documentary history "will stand high among the enduring monuments of our Constitution's bicentennial."

[John P. Kaminski is director of The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution project and The Center for the Study of the American Constitution at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.]

Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller



Selection of U.S. Archivist

On October 2 the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee decided not to act on the nomination of John Agresto for U.S. Archivist. Since this derailment of the Agresto nomination, there has been considerable speculation about what will happen next in the selection process for a U.S. Archivist. The President could resubmit Agresto's name to the 100th Congress; or the White House Personnel Office may dust off their old files and take another look at some of those previously under consideration; or the Administration may choose to begin the search process anew; or, a final possibility is that the White House Personnel Office may have more pressing matters and will not move on this appointment for some time.

While there is little information on developments at the White House Personnel Office, the reorganization of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which has responsibility for considering and recommending the nominee for U.S. Archivist to the Senate, has been completed. William Roth (R-DE) has stepped aside as Chair and John Glenn (D-OH) has assumed the chairmanship. Two members of this committee most responsible for the passage in 1984 of the Archives' independence legislation--Thomas Eagleton (D-MO) and Charles Mathias (R-MD)--have retired. The composition of the committee has shifted from seven Republicans and six Democrats of the 99th Congress to eight Democrats and six Republicans in the 100th Congress. Mathias' retirement reduced the number of remaining Republicans to six, and all are continuing on the committee. They are Roth (R-DE), Stevens (R-AK), Durenberger (R-MN), Cocran (R-MS), Cohen (R-ME), and Rudman (R-NH). Four Democrats from the 99th Congress are continuing--Glenn (D-OH), Levin (D-MI), Nunn (D-GA), and Chiles (D-FL). Four additional Democrats joining the committee are Bingaman (D-NM), Pryor (D-AR), D-TN), and Mitchell (D-ME).

1988 Appropriations

On January 5 President Reagan forwarded his FY'88 budget recommendations to Congress. There were few surprises, for most recommendations mirrored those of the past several years. Zero funds were recommended for the grants program of the National Historic Publications and Records Commission. The proposed budget called for the elimination of funds for FY'88, as well as the rescission of three-fourths of the FY'87 money, for the Historic Preservation Fund which

provides appropriations for the State Historic Preservation Offices and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Administration recommends a \$12 million cut in the National Endowment for the Humanities' budget which would reduce the current \$139 million budget to approximately \$127 million. Under the proposed budget, the National Archives would receive an increase of approximately \$10 million, the amount needed to absorb inflationary costs, pay salary increases, plus some additional money to begin processing the papers of the Reagan Administration. However, many basic needs, such as shortage of staff for preparing adequate descriptions of records, preserving documents, processing of the declassification backlog, and assisting researchers, will not be met by this FY'88 budget of \$110.5 million.

Freedom of Information Act

On April 25 the revisions to the Freedom of Information Act which were recently passed as a part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 will take effect. The major intent of the FOIA amendments was to protect confidential law enforcement informants and files and to establish new fee provisions. The amendment fee provisions includes fees for document search, review, and duplication when records are requested for commercial use; however, there is a fee waiver for scholarly research. P.L. 99-500 states that "fees will be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when...the request is made by an educational or noncommercial scientific institution, whose purpose is scholarly or scientific research." In clarifying the meaning of this language Representative Glenn English (D-OK) prepared an analysis of the fee waiver section which states that "a request made by a professor or other member of the professional staff of an educational or scientific institution should be presumed to have been made by the institution." Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) is also to be commended for his efforts to assure that the new fee waiver provisions will end the current policy of using fees to deter FOIA requests by scholars. An added plus for the new bill is that it provides that the first one hundred pages of duplication will be free for noncommercial requesters. It may be too early to anticipate the impact of these amendments on access to information, but the Congressional Research Service has concluded that this legislation does not represent a narrowing of the FOIA but rather provides some commonsense direction in applying FOIA exemptions.

Librarian of Congress

On December 10 Daniel J. Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, announced his intention to retire this

coming June and to devote more time to writing and lecturing. Boorstin's twelve-year tenure as the twelfth Librarian of Congress has been characterized by greater public visibility for the Library and more systematic interaction with the world of scholarship and learning. In 1980 Boorstin established a Council of Scholars to serve as a link between the Library of Congress and the world of scholarship and to advise the Librarian on its collections and services. Boorstin's forceful support of the Library of Congress was most evident in 1986 when he eloquently protested the deep cuts in the Library's budget. As a token of admiration for the Library of Congress, Boorstin and his wife are making a \$100,000 gift to establish, in recognition of the Library of Congress' Center for the Book, the Daniel J. and Ruth F. Boorstin Publication Fund. The position of Librarian of Congress is a presidential appointment requiring Senate confirmation.

National Park Service

William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, has released plans for revamping the National Park Service (NPS). The plan includes placing additional political appointees in top level NPS positions and seeks to minimize the NPS mandate to protect the parks' natural and cultural resources and to emphasize only those programs related to visitor enjoyment of the parks. The NPS has a long history of professionalism, independence, and autonomy; thus, the supporters of the National Park Service, as well as many park officials, have expressed strong opposition to the plan. William Penn Mott, Jr., the Director of the NPS, has gone on record opposing the reorganization plans. On January 29 Representative Sidney Yates (D-IL), who chairs the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, will be holding hearings on the proposed changes. Director Mott and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Horn will be the only two witnesses; however, conservation and historic preservation constituency groups plan, through written testimony, to oppose these efforts to politicize the NPS.

The OAH Sponsorship Program is being discontinued. The following OAH members participated in this program by sponsoring new members:

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"Female Bonds and the Family": Continuing Doubts

Hilda Smith

Over the last fifteen years, women's history has established itself as a significant field within historical scholarship. Certain themes--sexuality, family roles and women's separate experiences--have come to dominate its direction. I documented this direction as it evolved in the 1970s in "Female Bonds and the Family: Recent Directions in Women's History," which appeared in For Alma Mater: Theory and Practice in Feminist Scholarship, edited by Paula Treichler, et al. (Urbana, 1985). I surveyed periodical and monographic literature, as well as doctoral dissertations, on European and American women's history appearing from 1975 to 1980. The article's primary thesis was that women's history over the previous decade, and especially during the last half of that decade, has devoted itself almost exclusively to the private sphere of women's lives. In so doing it has concentrated on their role in the family, the various stages in their life cycles (usually biologically determined), and relationships among themselves rather than those with public institutions in general or men in particular (except in the family). Historians have paid less attention to the organized activities of women, to feminist theory and action, and to the thoughts and activities of individual women who wrote about something other than their personal lives.

I made a quantitative survey which covered ten journals, including the American Historical Review, Journal of American History, Signs, Feminist Studies, Journal of Social History, Journal of Family History, Past and Present, Journal of Modern History, Journal of Interdisciplinary History and French Historical Studies. The survey revealed the clear domination of certain themes. From 1975 these journals published only four articles dealing with education, seven on feminism and politics combined, and six on reform. There were, however, twenty-nine on marriage and the family, and eight just on the topic of fertility. In addition, four complete issues were devoted to the latter topic. There were thirteen articles on issues relating to women's sexuality, twelve on sex roles and four on the home. Although such figures demonstrate the dominance of domesticity and sexuality in the scholarly treatment of women's past, if one views the most influential journals--especially Signs, Feminist Studies, The Journal of Social History and to a lesser degree the journals of Family History and Interdisciplinary Studies--this dominance is all the more striking. Each of these journals emphasized women's private lives, publishing whole issues and numerous articles on topics such as motherhood, kinship, and women's informal networks.

This present report constitutes an updated survey of articles on women's history, which constitutes the primary focus of this brief report, in the same

ten journals from 1982 to 1986. It reveals the continuing dominance of research in the area of the family, studies of sexuality and analyses of sex roles. One significant change, however, is a growth in the number of articles on feminism: up from eight to twenty. Yet this total is still dwarfed by the fifty-three on the family, the twenty-nine on sexuality and the twenty-six on sex roles. Further, only twenty-eight authors focused on the topic of work, and eight of these did so in the context of the family. Perhaps the most depressing statistic is the apparent lack of interest in the history of women's intellectual accomplishment, judging by the fact that over this period only two articles were published in the area of intellectual history. Perhaps related to this lacuna is the fact that only four dealt with women's education.

The predominance of articles on sexuality, the family and motherhood reveals the continuing interest of historians in the ways women have fulfilled their duties to those closest to them. Certainly much of women's time is devoted to such activities, a larger percentage in the past than in the present. However, doubts do arise concerning the assumptions underlying some of this work. Many scholars see these topics as evolving from feminist principles, both in relation to their content and in terms of their critique of traditional historical scholarship. These are accurate observations; yet, to some degree, such work conforms easily with the academic status quo.

It tends to relegate women to private spheres in the past, and to relegate their researchers to separate interests, and often departments, in the present. Although such studies may question women's past treatment in the home, they do not question that the home is the primary vehicle through which we can understand women's lives. If not explicitly, certainly implicitly, they accept that one can understand political and public activities without including women. If the motivation for such scholarship, as I and others have argued, is to present women in a positive light--to remove them from the victimization model which we see as detrimental to women's history--it is often done at some loss to a general portrait of women's past. Although women's lives may appear happier and more fulfilling if we only concentrate on their limited autonomy within the home, or their relationships with other members of their sex, we are presenting only a partial view of women's past, one that is potentially harmful in the present.

Further, as noted in the For Alma Mater article, one limiting factor is social history's influence on the development of women's history. Although much has been gained from the association between social and women's history, there have been costs as well. Much of the analysis of

women's experience within the private sphere has been tied to the goals of social history: to de-emphasize the public and political arena of leaders in order to seek information concerning the daily lives of common people--either at work or at home. In following this direction, we have mined a wealth of information about people who had been omitted from history.

There are drawbacks, however, when women's historians uniformly take on the goals and methods of social historians. Although working-class men, and men without significant public functions, have been omitted from historical treatment, certainly men as a group have not. Yet, except for an occasional illustration or brief mention, women leaders, thinkers and public figures had been relegated to the same obscurity as their more invisible sisters. Above all, we know little about what happened to individual women, what factors influenced their choices, how they balanced personal goals, prescriptive directives, public and private constraints. Studying women in groups, or as one unit of a much larger set of statistics--depicting whether they worked or not, whether and when they married, and whether and when they bore children--will not meet this need. We must not miss the opportunity to learn as much as we can because we mistakenly consider women's history merely a branch of social history. All fields of history can be enriched through the inclusion of women.

Women's history will be strengthened if its practitioners pursue a more encompassing vision of women's past and its general applicability to the discipline of history. External realities and internal values directing women's lives evolve from complex origins, and to grasp them we must look into all parts of the past and the treatments of that past. Historical fields--military, political, diplomatic--that seem to hold little promise for studying women often reveal much of value. One can often learn as much from historical omissions as from inclusions, from asides and materials hidden in footnotes as from full coverage in a work's narrative. A feminist perspective also teaches us to respect the insights in favor of contemporary observers, historians, or women today (feminist or non-feminist).

Women exist in all classes, ethnic groups, and nationalities. If we rely too heavily on Marxist divisions among humans, or on differences dictated by language, race and culture, we may--though seeing the world in more sophisticated economic and social terms--lose a sense of the whole of women's world. Women interact across racial, national and class lines, and, while being cognizant of the identities and realities that class and place dictate, we should not allow these realities to lead us to view sex as a less fun-

damental division. Nor should they lead us to focus our study only on working-class women as if they were the only true women, or to view the study of black women as somehow a higher form of women's history than the study of women generally. To study middle-class women only through labels such as "bourgeois feminists," or "liberal reformers," dismisses them as political enemies and diminishes them as historical subjects.

Women are valid topics of study for themselves--not so we can flesh out Marxist thought, not so the suffrage movement will provide us with a surer grasp of American group politics, not so we can better understand the extent of the reform tentacles of the abolitionists or the Quakers--but because women as a group have a legitimate existence, worthy of study in and for its own sake. This is not to say that studying women's past doesn't aid us in each of these undertakings, only that, if the understanding of women becomes secondary to the understanding of class, ethnicity or race, then we have detracted from the full potential of the field of women's history.

[Hilda Smith is Director of Arts and Humanities for the Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington. She presented a longer version of this paper at the National Women's Studies Meeting in June, 1986 at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.]

WSP Receives FIPSE Grant

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) has awarded a three-year grant of \$75,000 to the Women's Studies Program (WSP) at the University of Illinois at Chicago and to the OAH to produce and disseminate teaching packets in Third World women's history. The packets are intended for use by college and university instructors of world history and African, Asian, Middle Eastern, or Latin American history classes.

Packets will gather existing information and raise new issues. Although packets will follow traditional periodization in order to be easily used in survey courses, the inclusion of material on women in such courses may ultimately challenge existing generalizations.

The OAH will produce the packets during the project's first two years and disseminate them at cost during the third. Eight colleges and universities around the country will receive seed money to conduct faculty development seminars utilizing the packets. In addition, the authors will appear on panels at major professional meetings.

Professor Richard Kirkendall's first topic in the OAH Lectureship Program was incorrectly listed in the November issue. It is "Harry S. Truman and the Slow Growth of Modern Missouri."

Executive Board Actions

The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians met November 15, 1986, and took the following actions:

1. AFFIRMED support for the National Commission on Social Studies and Arthur Link's efforts on behalf of the OAH, and APPROVED travel money for the OAH representative to the Commission.

2. APPROVED the establishment of a funded service Committee on Minorities which will have five members, one of whom will be a Board liaison person. It will initially address the following issues: a) publication of a special issue of the Journal of American History on minority studies; b) the attrition of male minority historians; c) compilation of a job register of minority historians; d) creation of an annual book prize in minority history; e) in conjunction with the AHA, compilation of a directory of minority historians to be updated every year; and f) funding for various aspects of graduate and undergraduate education of minority students.

3. APPROVED three separate resolutions concerning the archival policy for confidential records of the Journal of American History:

A. JAH editorial correspondence and referee's evaluations written before 1979 will remain closed for the lifetime of the author unless the reviewer explicitly sanctions opening. In response to specific requests, the editor of the Journal will make a good-faith effort to contact authors to obtain permission to open such documents.

B. JAH evaluations written between 1979 and the adoption of the new policy in 1986 will remain closed for ten (10) years, or longer in those cases where referees requested other terms.

C. For the future the editor of the JAH will develop a form that requests each referee to indicate whether he or she is willing to let the author know his or her identity. The form will also have a box for referees to indicate whether they want such information immediately available or closed for fifteen (15) years.

4. APPROVED a resolution on sexual harassment submitted by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession (see text, page 15) and SUPPORTED all of the following recommendations submitted to it by the Women's Committee, conditional upon obtaining independent funding for these projects (for the text of these recommendations, see "Assessing the Past, Looking to the Future: A Report by the OAH Committee on the Status of Women, Newsletter, May, 1986, Supplement).

5. APPROVED the Bicentennial Committee's multi-volume series under the general title of "OAH Essays on Constitutional Rights in American History" and a joint publication with ERIC/Clearinghouse entitled "Lessons on the Federalist Papers."

6. Upon the recommendation of

Frank G. Burke, Acting Archivist of the United States, APPROVED discontinuing the Thomson Prize as it is presently constituted.

7. APPROVED removing the restriction on the Turner Prize that it be limited to university presses. It will now be open to all presses, but each press may only submit one book; presses that publish books for institutes or societies may not submit a separate entry on behalf of such groups.

8. APPROVED unanimously, with several changes in wording, two resolutions submitted by the Public History Committee (the text appears on this page).

The Fall Executive Board Meeting will be held in New York in the ACLS conference room on Thursday, November 19, 1987. (This is the day before the beginning of the American Studies annual meeting on Friday, November 20, 1987.)

PUBLIC HISTORY COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, the American public's appreciation and understanding of our history is vital to the preservation of America's ~~pride~~ democratic culture; and,

Whereas, the historians of this country are a primary repository of specialized skills and knowledge about this Nation's history and the only group trained in historical theory and historical method; and,

Whereas, the uses and applications of history have now spread far beyond academia; and,

Whereas, the Organization of American Historians is the primary professional organization interested solely in the study, writing, and understanding of the many facets of the United States of America's history.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Organization of American Historians does:

1. Encourage its officers, Executive Board, committees, editor, and staff to be aware of and foster work in public history by actively: seeking appointments of public historians; soliciting books for review, articles for publication, and program proposals; and innovatively seeking ways to integrate public historians and their work into the Organizations, e.g., exhibit reviews and a public history list in the recent articles section of the JAH.

2. Encourage historians to use their knowledge, skills, and professional standards to stimulate general interest in and research in history.

3. Encourage interested historians to work in "public history": through educational activities such as films, museum exhibits, popular lectures, and workshops.

4. Encourage historians to explore and understand the ways [in which an] understanding of the Nation's history prepares people to deal with current issues and dilemmas.

5. Encourage colleges and uni-

versities to recognize, encourage, and reward through publication credit, raises, promotion, and tenure those faculty members who use their professional skills in teaching, writing, and critical research in public history projects such as publications, public speaking, consulting, exhibits, and media projects.

Whereas, the Public History Committee has used its OAH travel budget and has raised at least \$3,000 in donations in order to publish its service pamphlets; and,

Whereas, the pamphlet series is aimed at assisting history departments in establishing and improving public history programs and at attracting new students to the field of history; and,

Whereas, the pamphlet series has proven ~~extremely~~ successful as evidenced by sales, revenues, and positive feedback to the Committee;

Now, therefore, the Public History Committee strongly recommends that the Executive Board take the revenues generated by the sale of the Public History Committee pamphlet series to establish a revolving fund in support of upcoming publication of pamphlets in the series general publications revolving fund.

A CODE OF ETHICS, ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT: GUIDELINES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

I. A. Sexual Harassment within academe is unethical, unprofessional,

and threatening to academic freedom. In the academic context, the term "sexual harassment" may be used to describe a wide range of behaviors. It includes, but is not limited to, the following: generalized sexist remarks or behavior, whether in or out of the classroom; requests for sexual favors; sexual advances, whether sanction free, linked to reward, or accompanied by threat of retaliation; the use of authority to emphasize the sexuality or sexual identity of a student in a manner which prevents or impairs that student's full enjoyment of educational benefits, climates or opportunities; and sexual assaults. Such behaviors are unacceptable because they are forms of unprofessional conduct which seriously undermine the atmosphere of trust essential to the academic enterprise.

B. The potential for sexual harassment is not limited to incidents involving members of the profession and students. Use of asymmetric power by members of the profession resulting in sexual harassment of colleagues or staff is also unethical and unprofessional.

C. Further, it is unprofessional behavior to condone sexual harassment or to disregard complaints of sexual harassment from students, staff or colleagues. Such actions allow a climate of sexual harassment to exist and seriously undermine the atmosphere of trust essential to the academic enterprise.

II. In addition to sexual harassment, amorous relationships that might be appropriate in other circumstances are inappropriate and should be avoided when they occur between members of the profession and any student for whom he or she has a professional responsibility. Implicit in the idea of professionalism is the recognition by those in positions of authority that in their relationships with students there is always an element of power. It is incumbent upon members of the profession not to abuse, nor seem to abuse, the power with which they are entrusted, since relationships between members of the profession and students are always fundamentally asymmetric in nature. Such relationships may have the effect of undermining the atmosphere of trust among students and faculty on which the educational process depends.

III. The Organization of American Historians encourages chairs of departments of history to pass these guidelines on to the members of their departments. It suggests, moreover, that department chairs urge their respective universities to enforce existing federal regulations prohibiting sexual harassment and to take whatever measures are necessary to publicize grievance procedures available to students, faculty, or staff who have been subjects of sexual harassment.

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OAH Council of Chairs Inaugurated

Clara Lovett, Dean of the Columbian School at George Washington University, lead a workshop on departmental management at the inaugural session of the OAH's new Council of History Chairs. The session was held at the AHA annual meeting at Chicago, December 28, 1986, with Professor Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary of the OAH, presiding. Thirteen chairpersons attended, representing almost every type of department from the community college to the small liberal arts institution to the large state university.

The workshop was divided into two parts. For the first hour, Dean Lovett led a general discussion on the problems common to all departmental chairs. Then small groups were formed to work on several case studies drawn from the ongoing program that Dean Lovett runs for her chairpersons at George Washington. Dean Lovett began the session by observing that while the word "chair" covers a variety of roles and duties, all chairs regardless of the type or size of department they served, had to face some common issues and problems.

First of all, being a chairperson constantly involves one with all of the intricacies of the academic hierarchy throughout all of its levels, from disgruntled part-time faculty to the deans, vice presidents and even presidents. Somehow, the chair must be

able to find some sort of self-satisfaction in his or her performance while dealing with often conflicting demands as well as personalities. Unfortunately, academic chairs receive little if any training for this position. This not only leads to continual reinventions of the administrative wheel, but it makes it difficult for many individuals to perceive the position of chair is one that demands its own type of professional competencies and one that can provide its own rewards. Accustomed to think of themselves as educators and scholars, many academic chairpersons may find themselves frustrated as they find the time they would rather spend teaching or researching taken up with "paper work."

Part of this frustration stems from the fact that chairpersons have not been trained to distinguish between their two major roles--leadership and management. Instead, they often confuse the two. Departmental leadership is very much the responsibility of the chair. Management tasks, on the other hand, can and should be delegated as widely as feasible among one's colleagues. All too often, chairs fail to delegate managerial responsibility. In any case, neither leadership nor managerial roles can be assumed to take care of themselves based upon years of collegiality with the department.

Chairs may also be slow to build up institutional support for their ef-

forts from deans, their colleagues and even from students. Unfortunately, the more competent they are at "going it alone," the less support they are likely to receive, unless they ask for it. As a result, many chairs tend to develop an "Atlas" complex, the feeling that they are carrying the department on their shoulders. This can lead to stress and personal dissatisfaction. It can also lead to a department that is at a total loss if the chair gets ill, since his or her colleagues have had no experience in running the department.

Professor Joan Hoff-Wilson pointed out that the Modern Language Association was the only professional academic organization that she knew of that addressed itself directly to the problems of departmental chairs. It has formed the Association of the Departments of English that holds two training sessions each year for chairs.

The Council of History Chairs will hold a second session at the annual meeting of the OAH in Philadelphia in April. At that time the issue of minority faculty and students will be addressed by a member of the newly created OAH Committee on Minorities. **All chairs attending the Philadelphia meeting are invited to this session, scheduled for Saturday, April 4, from 10:00 until 2:00 in Salon 9, Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel.** In the interim, interested department chairs should write the OAH for two reports based on questionnaires sent to minority faculty and history departments.

Announcing Two New Awards in American History



THE HERBERT G. GUTMAN AWARD

will be given each year to an outstanding book in American social history published by the University of Illinois Press. The award honors the late Distinguished Professor of History at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, a pioneer in the "new social history," the author of a path-breaking book on the black family, and a founding editor of the University of Illinois Press series *The Working Class in American History*. The award carries a stipend of \$1,000. The first winner will be selected from books published in 1987.



THE ELLIOTT RUDWICK AWARD

will be presented each year to the author of an outstanding manuscript in race relations or the black experience which has been accepted for publication by the University of Illinois Press. The award honors the late professor of sociology and history of Kent State University and the author of important books in black history and race relations. It is made possible with the support of August Meier, Professor Rudwick's longtime friend and collaborator. The award, which carries a stipend of \$1,500, will be first given for a manuscript accepted for publication in 1987.

The University of Illinois Press is also publisher of award-winning books selected annually by the Social Science History Association and the National Women's Studies Association, each of which includes a stipend of \$1,000, and of the Ellis Island-Statue of Liberty Centennial Series, in which two books are published annually, the author of each receiving a \$500 award. For further information about any of these awards please contact the Editorial Department.

OAH Call For Papers

OAH Annual Meeting, Reno, Nevada, April 1988

The Program Committee of the 1988 meeting of the Organization of American Historians to be held in Reno invites proposals for papers, sessions, workshops, and panels. Proposals for full sessions are welcome, but careful attention will be given to individual paper proposals as well. Each proposal should be described in a two-page resume summarizing its thesis, methodology, and significance.

The committee contemplates no special theme for the 1988 annual meeting. The program, we hope, will represent the best of current American historical scholarship in its full diversity, as well as the professional, teaching, and public aspects of historians' activities. The committee welcomes proposals that include scholars from other disciplines, both the social sciences and the humanities.

The committee believes that not only the program content but also the actual participants should reflect the present diversity and heterogeneity of the profession. Persons proposing full

sessions should keep this desideratum in mind in selecting paper presenters, commentators, and chairs.

Scheduling realities dictate that the program for 1988 be substantially completed during the 1987 OAH meeting in Philadelphia. Accordingly, the deadline for the receipt of proposals is March 15, 1987, with earlier submissions encouraged. Proposals should be sent as soon as possible to the chair of the Program Committee: Professor Paul Boyer, Department of History, Humanities 4131, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Professional Opportunities

The National Archives and Records Administration invites applications for position of Director, Kennedy Library. The Library administers the archival materials of President Kennedy, operates an historical museum, and conducts public programs. Requires graduate degree in American history or related field and experience managing an archives, historical museum, or similar program. Federal Civil Service position, Supervisory Archivist, GM-1420-15. Annual salary begins at \$53,830. Security investigation required prior to entry on duty. For Vacancy Notice and application forms, write Boston Area Office, Office of Personnel Management, 10 Causeway Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02222-1031. For more information contact Liz Gordon, 617-565-6543. Open until filled. AA/EOE.

CURATOR 20TH-CENTURY AMERICAN POPULAR CULTURE, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution. Seeking a prominent scholar of the field (PhD or equivalent) or with potential to be, with speciality in one or more of the following areas: vernacular or commercial architecture, ethnic and working-class cultures, the cultural landscape, recreation, popular entertainment, sports, advertising, consumer culture. Understanding of the material aspects of popular culture required; background in museums, historical societies or other forms of public history highly desirable; commitment to public education through exhibition and public programs a necessity. Res-

possibilities include research, initiation of exhibit projects, and the articulation of a collections policy for the museum in the area of specialty. To qualify applicants must send SF-171, three letters of recommendation, and cover letter by March 31. As a federal service position, each candidate must be certified by U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Salary range negotiable, (GS 11,12, or 13/ \$27,172-\$50,346). Write to Chairman, Department of Social and Cultural History, NMAH #4112, Smithsonian, Washington, D.C. 20560. The Smithsonian Institution is an equal opportunity employer.

The American Heritage Center of the University of Wyoming invites applications for the staff position of Curator of Manuscripts, a twelve month position.

The American Heritage Center contains a diverse body of manuscript holdings ranging, in subject matter, from economic geology to music to the livestock industry. The 10,500 individual collections represent one of the largest university historical manuscript collections in the nation.

Duties include supervising the accessioning and processing staff of nine full-time and three part-time members; assisting in the management of the rare book collection; inventory and arranging the non-manuscript materials; operating and initiating computer retrieval programs.

Minimum qualifications are an M.A. degree or higher and three years of experience in an historical

collection, archive or university library. An administrative ability to recognize the needs of the scholarly community as they relate to the objectives of the Center and the goals of the University. Salary is negotiable. Send resume and application letter to Dr. Edgar Lewis, Chair, Search Committee, Box 3924, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82071. Closing date for applications is March 15, 1987. AA/EOE.

The National Archives expects to hire a few qualified individuals for its professional archival staff in entry level positions. Duties: Arrange the records in proper order and develop descriptive guides to the records, assist researchers in obtaining information from the records, take steps to preserve the records, and apply declassification guidelines to records. The records include a variety of different media. Requirements: 30 graduate semester hours in any combination of the following: history, American civilization, economics, public administration or government of which at least 18 hours in United States history or American political science. Entry salary: Federal civil service pay grade GS-7 (\$18,358 per year); a two-year on-the-job training program takes the successful applicants to a GS-11 pay grade (\$27,172 per year). Ranking factors: Knowledge of history, knowledge of research methodology, and ability to communicate orally and in writing. To apply, submit a completed Standard Form 171 (available at any post office) and a narrative statement describing accomplishments relevant to the ranking

factors to the National Archives & Records Administration, Personnel Services Division (NAPW), 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408. Application deadline: Postmarked by March 1, 1987. Interviews will be arranged at the OAH meeting in Philadelphia, April 2-5, or at other mutually agreeable times and places. AA/EOE.

Tenure-track position in history department beginning fall, 1987. Assistant to Associate Professor rank. Salary dependent upon experience and qualifications. Ph.D. in American history required with a minor field in third world area desired. Major instructional responsibilities will be in the area of American social and cultural history with the opportunity of teaching women's and immigrant history. Possibility of developing third world and minority studies. Send applications to Dr. H. Benjamin Powell, Chairman, Search and Screen Committee, Department of History, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania 17815. Applications must be received by March 15, 1987. AA/EOE. Blacks, Hispanics, women and all other protected class members are urged to apply.

The Rockefeller Archive Center of The Rockefeller University, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York is seeking a trained archivist to process the records of The Commonwealth Fund. The Commonwealth Fund, established in 1918, made grants in the general area of health. The position is for two years at a salary of \$21,500 with benefits. Candidates should have a master's degree in archival management. Archival

experience desirable. Applications should be received by March 1, 1987. Apply to: Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591-1598. AA/EOE.

Wesleyan University is seeking a United States historian with primary interest in the history of Black Americans 19th or

20th century. Assistant Professor, Associate Professor or Full Professor. Applications due by March 1, 1987. Send applications to: History Department, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06457. - AA/EOE.

The Winterthur Museum seeks a cultural historian or art historian with specialization in American

material life, European or American decorative arts, or visual history. Candidates should have a proven record of outstanding teaching and commitment to instruction in a museum setting. Major responsibilities include teaching graduate courses in the Winterthur Program in Early American Culture, advising theses, and participating in other education programs. Position

carries adjunct appointment at the University of Delaware. A Ph.D. is required. Record of publication or exhibition desirable. Rank and salary dependent on qualifications. Start September 1987. Application deadline March 15, 1987. Send resume and salary requirements to Joseph W. Beda, Personnel Manager, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735. AA/EOE.

Meetings and Conferences

The annual Missouri Valley History Conference, organized by the Missouri Valley History Conference, Inc., and sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Omaha, will be March 12-14, 1987, at the Ramada Central Hotel, 7007 Grover Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68106. There will be 45-scheduled sessions, exhibits, caucuses and hospitality hours. For conference-rate room reservations, write the hotel or telephone 1-800-228-5299. For program information, contact Michael L. Tate, Program Coordinator, MVHC, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182.

The annual conference of the Sonneck Society, devoted to all aspects of American music, takes place April 1-5, 1987, at the Stephen Foster Memorial, University of Pittsburgh. This year's theme is "American Music and Society." For further information, contact Dr. Deane L. Root, Stephen Foster Memorial, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, telephone (412) 624-4100.

"McCarthyism: The Lessons of History," a conference at Brooklyn College Student Center on April 9-10, 1987, will coincide with the 30th anniversary of the death of Senator Joseph McCarthy. This will be an occasion of commemoration, evaluation and reconciliation for there will be a panel devoted to a discussion of McCarthyism at the City University of New York with former faculty members who lost their jobs. For further information about the conference and the conference papers, contact the Humanities Institute, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York 11210; telephone (718) 780-5847.

The New River Gorge National River, a unit of the National Park System in West Virginia and the New River State Park in North Carolina are co-sponsoring the New River Symposium. The sixth annual three-day symposium, scheduled for April 9-11, 1987, will be held in the Broyhill Continuing Education Center at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. The multidisciplinary symposium is open to all those with an interest in the New River.

For information, contact the Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 1189, Oak Hill, West Virginia 25901, telephone (304) 465-0508.

The Department of History at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln will hold a conference on Nineteenth-Century American Political History on April 17-18, 1987 in honor of Professor James A. Rawley's retirement. Historians Thomas B. Alexander, Harold M. Hyman, John Niven, Phillip Paludan, Robert V. Remini and Hans L. Trefousse will deliver papers. For information, contact Lloyd E. Ambrosius, Department of History, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588.

The University of North Carolina at Asheville will host the first annual National Conference on Undergraduate Research on April 23-26, 1987. The conference will comprise paper and poster sessions for students to present the results of collaborative research projects, and a symposium on undergraduate research. There will be cash awards for the best student presentations, and the organizers plan to publish the selected proceedings. For information

about the conference, write to the National Undergraduate Research Conference, 211A Rhoades Hall, University of North Carolina at Asheville, Asheville, North Carolina 28804-3299, telephone (704) 251-6122.

"Forests, Habitats, and Resources: A Conference in World Environmental History" will be held at Duke University, Durham, NC on April 30-May 2, 1987. Sponsored by the Forest History Society, the meeting will feature more than one hundred papers by scholars and scientists. Michael J. McCloskey, Chairman of the Board of the Sierra Club will present the keynote address. For registration information contact: David Potenziani, Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies will take place at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, April 30-May 2, 1987. A workshop for Scandinavian bibliographers and librarians will also take place immediately prior to the conference. Papers on any topic associated with Scandinavian literature, art, music, history, or social sciences are welcome. For more information, write to Professor Marilyn Johns Blackwell, Department of German, Cunx Hall, 1841 Millikin Road, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

The Mid-America Conference on History will be held at the University Place Hotel and Convention Center, Springfield, Missouri, September 24-26, 1987. Papers and sessions on all history-related subjects are invited. Proposal deadline is May 15, 1987. Send all submissions and inquiries to James N. Giglio, Department of History,

Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri 65804.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will hold a conference on "American Unitarianism, 1805-1865," May 15-16, 1987. The program is open to interested scholars, but registration will be limited to fifty. There will be a \$25 registration fee to cover the cost of duplicating and mailing conference papers. For more information or to register, write to Director of Publications, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, telephone (617) 536-1608.

For information on registering for the New York Historical Society's May 15-16, 1987 conference on "New York in the Age of the Constitution," please write to Sheryl Klineberg, NYHS, 170 Central Park West, New York City, New York 10024. Registration fee of \$20 includes copies of papers in advance.

MSU Center for Research on Women's Research Clearinghouse and Curriculum Integration Project announces the third annual Workshop on Women in the Curriculum on May 27-29, 1987. To receive an information packet, call Dr. Elizabeth Higginbotham, workshop coordinator, or Ms. Marie Santucci, project secretary, at (901) 454-2770, or write Workshop on Women in the Curriculum, c/o Research Clearinghouse, Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee 38152.

Tufts University announces a five-week Summer Institute on "Technology in American Society, 1607-1940: Choices and Consequences." The Institute is open to full-time

humanities and social sciences faculty of universities and four-year colleges. The Institute will be held on Tufts University's Medford campus from June 1-July 3, 1987. Twenty-four fellowships are available with stipends of \$2,750. To receive additional information and an application, contact Program Director, Professor Seymour Bellin, c/o Edie Wieder, Office of Continuing Education, 112 Packard Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts 02155, telephone (617) 381-3562.

The Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, will hold its 40th annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques at ISR during the summer of 1987. Two four-week sessions will be offered from June 19 to August 21, 1987. The 1987 Summer Institute will also offer five-day short courses on the use, analysis and interpretation of survey data. For information, contact Dr. Duane F. Alwin, Director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, The Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-1248, telephone (313) 764-6595.

The Federation of Genealogical Societies and the Miami Valley Council on Genealogy and History are sponsoring "Harvest of History 1987: A Conference for All People," an interdisciplinary conference on genealogy and history, July 8-12, 1987. The purpose of this conference is to provide an opportunity for all organizations interested in family and local history to gather together on common ground to discuss and promote their dreams for the future. For information, write to Vicki Frazer Arnold, Conference Chair, 4290 Honeybrook Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45415, tele-

phone (513) 222-5330; or Phyllis Brown Miller, Camp for Kids Chair, 6945 Hubbard Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45424, telephone (513) 236-1722.

The bicentennial anniversary of the signing of the Northwest Ordinance will be observed during a summer conference at Franklin College in Franklin, Indiana, July 10-11, 1987. Professional and amateur historians, folklorists, and scholars in the arts will give presentations during "Pathways to the Old Northwest." Registration for the conference will begin in early February. For conference information, contact Dr. Lloyd A. Hunter, Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana 46136, telephone (317) 736-8441, Extension 157.

The Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife announces its next conference, "Early American Probate Inventories," to be held at Historic Deerfield on July 11-12, 1987. The seminar will consider proposals for papers based on the use of estate inventories, wills, and other probate archives in the Atlantic seaboard states before 1850. The deadline for proposals is March 31, 1987. A selected transcript of the conference will appear as the 1987 Annual Proceedings to be issued approximately one year following the conference. Proposals and inquiries should be addressed to Peter Barnes, Director, Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, 249 Harrington Avenue, Concord, Massachusetts 01742.

The University Film and Video Association announces its 41st annual conference to be held August 3-7, 1987 at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles, California. In addition to workshops, panels, and the presentation of papers, there will be special emphasis on

formal screenings of completed film and video works. A panel of selected respondents will provide impetus for discussion of members' creative work. For information, contact Dana Driskel, UFVA Conference Program Coordinator, Film Studies Program, University of California-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106.

The International Symposium on Newspaper Preservation and Access will be held August 12-15, 1987 in London, England. The keynote speaker will be Sir Denis Hamilton, former Editor-in-Chief of the Times, a Trustee of the British Museum and member of the British Library Board. Major suppliers will be invited to participate in the exhibition associated with the symposium and will be displaying the latest developments in microform and preservation technology, information retrieval and newspaper storage. Further information and programs are available from Valerie J. Nurcombe, Information Consultant, 8 Kingfisher Drive, Over, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 1PF, U.K., telephone 0606 558242/-782511 Fax 061 941 6124.

"Freedom Fettered: Blacks and the Constitutional Era in Maryland 1776-1810" is the title of a conference to be held at Morgan State University on October 2-3, 1987 in celebration of the bicentennial of the Constitution. The conference is co-sponsored by the Maryland Hall of Records, the Maryland Commission for Afro-American History and Culture, and the Maryland Historical Society which is planning an exhibit of Joshua Johnston's art. For more information contact the Conference Coordinator, Elaine G. Breslaw, Professor of History, Morgan State University, Baltimore,

Washington, D.C. 20036; telephone (202) 939-5401. When inquiring, include countries of interest.

The Board of Trustees of Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library has established an annual Maynard J. Geiger Memorial Fellowship to support scholarly research related to the American Southwest prior to 1846. Preference is given to studies relating to

Maryland 21239, telephone (301) 444-3344.

The U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, US/ICOMOS, will introduce a Lecturers Program in conjunction with the organization's triennial General Assembly in Washington, D.C., October 7-15, 1987. The aim is to further professional contacts between U.S. preservationists and their foreign counterparts by facilitating ICOMOS delegates' travel after the General Assembly to preservation institutions in the United States. For further details and membership information, contact Russell V. Keune, AIA, Director of Programs, US/ICOMOS, 1600 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, telephone (202) 673-4211.

The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Council is sponsoring a major conference on Pequot and regional Indian history, October 23-24, 1987, at the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in Ledyard, Connecticut and in Mystic, Connecticut. For information, contact Laurance M. Hauptman, c/o Department of History, SUNY/New Paltz, New Paltz, NY-12561; telephone (914) 255-8464.

Interface '87, the Eleventh Annual Humanities and Technology Conference, will be held October 22-23, 1987, at the Northwest Atlanta Hilton Hotel in Marietta, Georgia (metro Atlanta). Papers, panels and presentations that examine the interaction of humanistic concerns and technological development are invited. The deadline is May 1, 1987, for one-page, single-spaced abstracts to reach Joan McCoy, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Southern College of Technology, Marietta, GA 30060.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) has announced that a number of 1987-1988 Fulbright Lecturing Grants remain available to U.S. faculty in the field of American history. There are specific openings for American historians in various countries. In addition, other countries are open to applications in any disci-

pline and American history is among their preferred fields. Scholars in all academic ranks, including emeritus, are eligible to apply and must have a Ph.D., college or university teaching experience, and evidence of scholarly productivity. U.S. citizenship is required. For information, contact CIES, 11 Dupont Circle NW, Suite 300,

Alta and Baja California. The fellowship is open to junior scholars beginning careers in an academic or professional institution or field. Applicants should hold the Ph.D. or equivalent in an appropriate discipline. Consideration is also given to outstanding graduate students in candidacy for the doctorate. Deadline for applications is February 1 of each calendar year. The fellowship

carries a minimum stipend of \$1000. Applications and further information may be obtained by writing to Chair, Geiger Fellowship Committee, Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, Old Mission, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

The Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, in association with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is sponsoring a Small Grants Program for research on a variety of poverty-related topics. One component of the program will fund up to two months of research and does not require residence at the Institute. A second component will fund up to four and a half months of research on the Madison campus. The application deadline is February 13, 1987. Funding is for the period between July 1, 1987, and June 30, 1988. Program guidelines can be obtained from Elizabeth Evanson, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, 3412 Social Science, Madison, WI 53706.

The University of Wisconsin Law School announces a one year fellowship in American legal history. Duties of the Fellow should leave two-thirds of the time free for research and writing. Applicants should have completed a J.D. degree by June 1986 and already have demonstrated an interest in historical research on law; historians who do not have the J.D. may be eligible to apply. The fellowship begins on July 1, 1987 and has a stipend of \$14,000. Applicants must submit a detailed description of their proposed research project, curriculum vita, transcripts, and two letters of reference. All application materials are due by February 23, 1987 and should be sent to the Administrative Office, Legal History Program. For further information contact Hendrik Hartog, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, WI 53706; telephone (608) 262-5866.

The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces the third annual competition for the Cathy Covert Award in Mass Communication. A prize of

\$500 will be given to the author of the best essay in mass communication history published in 1986. Nominations, including one copy of the article or chapter, should be sent by February 27, 1987 to Prof. James L. Baughman, Covert Award Committee, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 821 University Ave., Madison WI 53706.

The thirty-fifty seminar in numismatics will be held at the Museum of the American Numismatic Society from June 9 through August 8, 1987. Stipends of \$1,200 will be available to students of demonstrated competence who will have completed at least one year of graduate work in classical studies, history or related disciplines. Applications will also be accepted from junior faculty members with an advanced degree in one of those fields. This offer is restricted to individuals affiliated with colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. Information and applications may be obtained from the American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032; telephone (212) 234-3130. Applications must be completed by March 1, 1987. Announcement of the awards will be made by April 1.

The American Numismatic Society awards a fellowship in support of a doctoral dissertation which employs numismatic evidence. Applicants must have completed the general examinations, be writing a dissertation during 1986-87 in which the use of numismatic evidence plays a significant part, and have attended an American Numismatic Society's Graduate Seminar prior to the time of application. The fellowship may be held in addition to other support. The stipend is \$3,500. Applications must be completed by March 1, 1987. Information and applications may be obtained from the American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032; telephone (212) 234-3139.

The Jamestowne Society announces the establishment of an annual fellowship in the amount of \$1000 for support of the completion of a master's thesis or essay on the his-

tory and culture of Virginia before 1700. Applicants may be candidates for the master's degree in any relevant discipline and must supply a brief resume, a proposal, a brief sample of their writing, and three letters of reference to the Institute of Early American History and Culture and the Jamestowne Society, P.O. Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187. The deadline is March 1, 1987, and a decision will be announced by mid-May. For further information, write the Jamestowne Society Fellowship Program, P.O. Box 14523, Richmond, VA 23221.

The Massachusetts Historical Society is offering a six-week, \$2500 research fellowship. Eligible projects must pertain to the revolutionary era and to the collections of the MHS. The fellowship is open to doctoral candidates and to scholars who already hold the degree. Successful applicants must be in regular residence at the Society during the term of the fellowship. Candidates who live more than 100 miles from Boston will be given preference. The deadline for applications is March 1, 1987. The winner will be announced by April 1. The term of residence should fall between July 1, 1987, and June 30, 1988. Candidates should apply to the Editor of Publications, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215.

Herbert Hoover Fellowships and Grants Program 1987 is offering up to \$10,000 to current graduate students and postdoctoral scholars who wish to make use of the Hoover Presidential Library. The deadline for receipt of applications and all supporting materials is March 1, 1987. Award recipients will be announced no later than May 1, 1987. Application materials are available upon request from Chairman, Fellowship and Grants Committee, Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358; telephone (319) 643-5327.

The Western Association of Women Historians will award the 1987 Sierra Prize for the best monograph by a WAWH member. The book must be based on original research. The prize is open to all fields

of history. Send one copy no later than March 1, 1987 to each of the following: Linda S. Popofsky, Chair, Sierra Prize Committee, Department of Social Sciences, Mills College, Oakland, CA 94613; Joanna Cowden, Department of History, California State University-Chico, Chico, CA 95929; and Rosalie Schwartz, 4161 Olympic Avenue, San Diego, CA 92115.

The Naval Historical Center, U.S. Department of the Navy, plans to grant a 1987-1988 fellowship of \$7,500 to a pre-doctoral candidate who is undertaking research and writing on a dissertation in the field of U.S. naval history. Applicants should be U.S. citizens who are enrolled in an accredited graduate school and will have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation by September 1987. The deadline for applications is March 1, 1987. For further information, individuals should include an approved dissertation title in a letter addressed to the Director of Naval History, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374.

Historic Deerfield will offer between six and ten Summer Fellowships to men and women who have completed two or more years of college and are of undergraduate status as of January 1. The fellowships are intended to encourage young people to consider careers in museums, historic preservation and the study of American culture. Fellows will participate in a program of independent study and field experience in museum interpretation to be held at Deerfield, MA. Students may apply for Full, Partial or Tuition Fellowships. The application deadline is March 1, 1987. For applications and further information contact Historic Deerfield, Summer Fellowship Program, Deerfield, MA 01342.

The Naval Historical Center has established the Secretary of the Navy's Research Chair in Naval History, a competitive position that will allow up to three years to research and write a major monograph concerning the history of the U.S. Navy since 1945. The award will amount to approximately \$50,000 per year plus allowances. The application deadline is

March 1, 1987. For further information, contact Director of Naval History, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Bldg. 57, Washington, D.C. 20374-0571.

The Summer Seminars for College Teachers Program, offered by the National Endowment for the Humanities, provides teachers of undergraduates with a unique opportunity for advanced study. Participants in the program's eight-week seminars will receive a stipend of \$3500 and are required to remain at the seminar location until the final meeting of the group and to spend full time on individual study for the entire tenure period. The Endowment particularly encourages humanities faculty at two-year colleges to apply. The deadline is March 2, 1987. A full list of seminars is available from National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20506.

Historic Lexington Foundation and Washington and Lee University announce 1987 Mary Moody Northern Graduate Fellowships for work/study in the fields of American History, Museum Studies, Material Culture and Architectural History at the Stonewall Jackson House, Lexington VA. The program offers 3-month summer internships for qualified students who are currently enrolled in M.A. or Ph.D. programs. Fellowships will be conferred on the basis of a national competition and two fellows will be selected for the summer of 1987. The fellowships include stipends of \$2,250 for living expenses and are not intended to support dissertation research. The deadline for applications is March 15, 1987. For application and information write to Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 East Washington Street, Lexington, VA 24450.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) will offer three history fellowships in 1987. Successful candidates receive a stipend of \$15,000, plus \$3,000 toward fringe benefits and other expenses, and will spend ten months at a documentary publication project. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. or

have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Further information and application forms are available from the NHPRC, Room 300, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408, telephone (202) 523-3092. Deadline is March 15, 1987

The Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College offers two fellowships that support women who wish to pursue independent study and thereby advance their careers. Successful applicants must reside in the Boston area and at the Institute during the fellowship appointment. The Peace Fellowship, 1987-88, offers \$16,000 plus additional funds for travel and research. The Berkshire Summer Fellowship offers women historians at the post-doctoral level \$2,500 for the summer of 1987. The deadline for both fellowships is March 16, 1987. For information and applications write to Fellowship Program, The Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-8212.

The NEH Division of General Programs fosters public understanding of the humanities through grants from Public Humanities Projects and other programs. Eligible applicants include colleges and universities, professional organizations or associations, cultural and community organizations, agencies of state and local governments, and various nonprofit community groups. Deadline for applications is March 20, 1987. For guidelines and additional information, write Public Affairs Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; telephone (202) 786-0438.

The Naval Historical Center, Department of the Navy, has announced that for the academic year 1987-88 it plans to grant two postdoctoral fellowships of up to \$3,500 each to individuals undertaking research and writing in the field of U.S. naval history. Applicants must be United States citizens and hold a Ph.D. from an accredited university. The deadline for submitting completed appli-

cations will be April 1, 1987. For further information and application forms, write to the Director of Naval History, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374-0571.

The American Philological Society Library announces the Andrew Mellon, Jr., Foundation Fellowship in Bibliography for 1987-88. The fellow will conduct a bibliographic study to be published by the library, and pursue research and study. Candidates must have a Ph.D. or an equivalent record. The fellowship will be held for eleven months and carries a salary of up to \$25,000. Benefits and travel are also provided. Deadline for applications is April 1, 1987. An appointment will be made by June 2. For further information write to Dr. Edward C. Carter II, Librarian, American Philological Society Library, 105 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

The National Council for the Social Studies is sponsoring an Exemplary Dissertation Award competition to recognize excellence in research conducted by doctoral candidates in areas related to social studies education. The author of the selected dissertation will receive a certificate of merit and \$150. The dissertation must have been completed between June 16, 1986, and June 15, 1987. Nominations should include four double-spaced copies of an abstract, not more than three pages long. Each copy must include the author's name, address, telephone number, name of institution where degree was completed, name of major advisor, and date of degree completion. Include a SASE for acknowledgment. Send materials to Dr. Cynthia Sunal, West Virginia University, 604 Allen Hall, Morgantown, WV 26506-6122.

The History of Science Society announces a program designed to aid scholars trained in the history of science who are unemployed, unaffiliated with an institution making use of their training, or whose affiliations are either part-time or short

term without prospect of renewal. Awards in amounts up to \$1,000 will be made to facilitate research or travel to interviews. Applicants must have received a Ph.D. in the history of science or a related field. Completed applications should include an up-to-date curriculum vitae. A tentative budget indicating amounts requested and justification of each item should be included. For more information, contact Joseph W. Dauben, HSS Coordinator of Programs, Department of History, Herbert Lehman College, CUNY, Bedford Park Boulevard West, Bronx, NY 10468, telephone (212) 960-8289.

The eighth annual Bryant Spann Memorial Prize of \$750 will be awarded by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1987 for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsian tradition of social protest and reform. For further details send a SASE to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o the Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

The Museum of American Textile History is offering a grant-in-aid to those doing research related to the role of textile manufacturing in American history. Men and women who are preparing doctoral dissertations and young historians who are preparing a first book are given priority. The deadline for applications is July 31, 1987. For a copy of the guidelines, write to Editorial and Research Committee, Museum of American Textile History, 800 Massachusetts Ave., North Andover, MA 01845.



Research Collections in American Politics

General Editor: William E. Leuchtenburg

William Rand Kenan Professor of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

PAPERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Introductions by William E. Leuchtenburg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Josephine Good, Former Director of Conventions and Meetings, RNC

Historians of American politics and other students of that fascinating and significant subject will surely welcome the news that University Publications of America has made available the papers of the Republican National Committee and its Research Division. The opening of these materials and this easy access to them will surely be of great benefit to such scholars. And the guiding role of William E. Leuchtenburg in this enterprise and the larger one that it initiates strengthens our confidence that scholarship will be well served.

—Richard S. Kirkendall
The Henry A. Wallace Professor
Iowa State University

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The *Diaries of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953–1961* is the microfilm edition of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Diaries series that is located at the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas. The Diaries series covers Eisenhower's presidential years and consists of over 28,000 pages of material, arranged chronologically by month and year. UPA, in cooperation with the Eisenhower Library and John S.D. Eisenhower, has filmed the Diaries series in its entirety for this publication.

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Calls For Papers

The New York State Historical Association is receiving manuscripts for the 1987 New York State Historical Association Manuscript Award. The award, which consists of a \$1,500 prize and assistance in publication, is presented each year to the best unpublished, book-length monograph dealing with any aspect of New York history. Biographies and culture studies are eligible as long as the methodology is historical. The deadline is February 20, 1987. Two copies of the manuscripts and requests for information should be addressed to Dr. Wendell Tripp, Director of Publications, New York State Historical Association, P.O. Box 800, Cooperstown, N.Y. 13326.

The Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum requests suggestions for papers for a conference on "Women at Work: Life of the Anthracite Woman, 1850-1950" to be held in November 1987. Themes will focus on northeastern Pennsylvania, but papers on the broader context of women's work and life in industrial America are welcome. A brief (250) abstract and cover letter should be sent by February 28, 1987 to Director, Anthracite Museum Complex, R. D. #1, Bald Mountain Road, Scranton, PA 18504.

"Masculinity in Victorian America: Processes and Institutions," conference at Barnard College, Columbia University, January 8-9, 1988, for a volume to be published by the University of North Carolina Press. Deadline for abstracts: March 1, 1987. Contact either Mark C. Carnes, Department of History, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, or Clyde Griffen, Department of History, Vassar College, Poughkeepsic, N. Y., 12601.

The Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication plans a session on the history of freedom of expression in America. The AEJMC's convention will be at Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, August 1-4, 1987. The deadline for paper submissions is March 1, 1987. Cover letters

should indicate if the author wishes to have the paper transferred to the open papers competition of either the Law or the History Division in the event it is not selected for the joint session. Papers that have been published, accepted for publication, or submitted simultaneously to any other AEJMC division will not be eligible. Papers should be double-spaced and accompanied by two abstracts of 75 and 250 words. Names of authors and institutions should appear on title pages only, titles on the first page of text. Two copies of the paper and each abstract plus a self-addressed postcard should be sent to both Prof. Todd F. Simon, AEJMC Law Division Research Chair, School of Journalism, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, and Prof. Jeffery A. Smith, AEJMC History Division Research Chair, 207 Communications Center, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

The Lowell Conference on Industrial History will be held at Lowell, Massachusetts, October 24-25, 1987, and the theme will be "Immigration, Ethnicity, and the Industrial Revolution." Proposals for papers or sessions may address any aspect of immigration history, particularly industrial, labor and urban themes. Deadline for proposals is March 31, 1987, and should be sent to Robert Weible, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852; telephone (617) 459-1025.

The National Historic Communal Societies Association announces a call for papers for the Historic Communal Societies Conference at the restored Swedish colony of Bishop Hill, Illinois, on October 15-18, 1987. Papers and session proposals on the program theme "Immigrant and Native Communitarians: Ethnicity, Ideology and Material Culture" should be sent with abstracts and resumes by April 1, 1987, to Mrs. Dina Nelson, Bishop Hill Heritage Association, Bishop Hill, Illinois 61419, telephone (309) 927-3899.

The National Park Service and Vincennes Uni-

versity are seeking proposals for history to be delivered on any aspect of the frontier from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. Papers should be approximately 12-15 double-spaced pages in length and not exceed 20 minutes. The conference is intended to be informal; there will be no commentaries on papers, but a short period for audience questions will follow each presentation. Interested persons should submit a 300 word summary of their subject and a short resume to Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, 401 South Second Street, Vincennes, Indiana 47591. Proposals must be received by April 15, 1987, and the committee's response will be by May 10, 1987.

The Conference Committee for "Freedom Fettered: Blacks and the Constitutional Era in Maryland 1776-1810," to be held at Morgan State University in Baltimore, October 1-2, 1987, welcomes papers on all aspects of Afro-American life in Maryland from the writing of the first Maryland Constitution in 1776 to the amendment prohibiting the black vote in 1810. Reading time for papers should be about 20 minutes. Funds for honoraria and travel expenses will probably be available. Publication of the papers and a Directory of Research in Progress is also planned. A one-page proposal and vitae should be submitted by April 30, 1987 to Elaine G. Breslaw, Professor of History, Conference Coordinator, Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland 21239, telephone (301) 444-3344.

The Maryland Historian is putting together a special issue on the history of gender and sexuality in the spring and summer of 1987. The journal is seeking papers of about twenty pages in length which adhere to the Chicago Manual of Style. Time period and location are open. The deadline will be May 1, 1987. Papers should be submitted to B. Donald Remington, Editor, The Maryland Historian, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

The North American Labor History Conference

will meet October 22-24, 1987 at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. The program committee hopes to include sessions on Canadian and European labor history, as well as American, but proposals relating to other areas are welcome. The committee's deadline for receiving suggestions for papers, sessions, special events and featured speakers is June 1, 1987. Contact Philip P. Mason, Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; telephone (313) 577-4024.

The American Archivist welcomes manuscripts by archival users and other persons with an active interest in archival administration. Persons interested in obtaining information about submitting manuscripts should write to Julia Marks, Editor, the American Archivist, School of Library Science, University of Southern Mississippi, P.O. Box 5146, S.S., Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406, telephone (601) 266-4228.

The University Press of Kansas invites the submission of proposals and manuscripts for its new Modern War Studies series. The series encompasses the period from the mid eighteenth century to the present, is international in scope, and will embrace such diverse topics as operations; biography; strategy and politics; civil-military relations; institutional, organizational, and social history; and the impact of technology on warfare. Inquiries should be directed to Michael Briggs, Acquisitions Editor, University Press of Kansas, 329 Carruth, Lawrence, Kansas 66045.

A call for contributors for An Encyclopedic Handbook of American Women's History, to be published by Garland Publishing, Inc., is announced. Send inquiries to Dr. Angela Howard Zophy, Editor, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53141.

SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS CENTER FOR HISTORICAL STUDIES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

In the two academic years 1988-1990 the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies at Princeton University will be Power and Responses to Power.

We intend to consider Power from the whole range of analytic and exploratory perspectives being brought to bear on it in contemporary scholarship, and we seek fellows and papers that attempt to apply these perspectives in specific historical contexts. We understand Power to be inherent in all institutions, large or small, and as taking many forms, including military, social, economic, cultural, intellectual, religious, customary and ritual. We understand Responses to Power to include all passive resistance and active rebellion. The topic will thus embrace imperialism, acculturation to it, and anti-imperialism; foreign domination, acceptance of it, and rebellion; internal power struggles between status, class or religious groups; and consensus or conflict within intermediary institutions such as churches, cities, villages, schools and economic organizations. The Center thus hopes to explore a diversity of approaches, settings and issues.

Since the Center spent two years exploring the family a few years ago, the topic will exclude power relations between genders and generations inside the family.

Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application Forms should be addressed to the Secretary, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08544. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1988-1989 is December 1, 1987 and for 1989-1990 is December 1, 1988. Scholars who would like to offer a paper to the Seminar are asked to write to the Director, Lawrence Stone.

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The Organization of American Historians is the largest professional society devoted exclusively to the study of American history. Members receive the *Journal of American History*, the *OAH Newsletter*, and the *Annual Meeting Program*. The OAH sponsors an Annual Meeting each spring, supports awards in recognition of professional and scholarly achievement and publishes a range of pamphlets, teaching guides, and anthologies.

To start your OAH membership, complete the form below and return it to OAH, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405-3886. Please enclose a check or money order payable to the Organization of American Historians.

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*Student membership requires faculty signature below:

Name of Institution _____ Faculty Signature _____

Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary
112 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47401
ISSN: 0196-3341

**OAH
Newsletter**

OAH Convention Supplement

Annual Meeting, April 2-5, 1987



Pretzel vendor (1950) selling pretzels for \$.25. Courtesy of Temple University Libraries Photojournalism Collection.

A Guide to Philadelphia's Sights and Celebrations

1987 Program Has Dual Focus

Drew Faust

Ron Walters

The program for the April Convention in Philadelphia has a dual focus in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Constitution. OAH President Leon Litwack chose "Dissent" as the Convention's theme, and a sizeable number of sessions address this topic, interpreted in its broadest sense. This year's convention gives special prominence to Black and labor history, women's studies, Native American, and minority issues generally, as well as to some more conservative forms of protest, as in American religious history.

This year's convention will embody the interdisciplinary orientations that have increasingly become part of American historiography in the past two decades, and dissent has been interpreted by the program committee to include cultural as well as political and social dimensions. Two sessions are scheduled on material culture, three on literature, and, in recognition

of a particular interest of the President's, four in music. The opening night event will be a combination performance and discussion of the traditions of dissent in American music, with folksinger Pete Seeger, Mississippi bluesman Son Thomas, and contemporary blues artist Tracy Nelson in concert.

The second focus of the program is on more traditional legal and constitutional history. Sessions will address both the creation of the Constitution in the eighteenth century and its impact in the two centuries that have followed. A number of sessions on the origins of the Constitution make this year's program of special appeal to Early American historians, who will also be particularly interested in many of the exhibits and programs the museums and libraries of Philadelphia have themselves mounted to celebrate the City's role as home to the Constitutional Convention. For scholars of more recent eras, sessions



related to the Constitution include considerations of the Fourteenth amendment, the federal role in regulation, economic liberty and the law, and the teaching of the constitution.

Historians will find in the Philadelphia convention an unmatched opportunity to explore the many dimensions of historical study in the 1980s at the same time that they will be able to return to the very roots of the Republic through the observance of the Constitution's two hundredth birthday, both in the OAH program and in the cultural institutions of the City at large. Those who have not yet learned about the nationally acclaimed Philadelphia Restaurant Renaissance should also come do research.

Centerpiece of Celebration Second Bank Exhibit

Elliot Shore

The central exhibition to mark two hundred years of the U.S. Constitution in its Philadelphia birthplace is at the Second Bank of the United States, an imposing Greek revival structure one city block east of Independence Hall. Drawn chiefly from the collections of three great libraries and manuscript repositories, the American Philosophical Society, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, this exhibit is the centerpiece of Philadelphia's year-long celebration. Included in the exhibit are selected pages from James Madison's notes taken at the Constitutional Convention, the work of James Wilson for the Committee of Detail, which is shown in a series of drafts of the Constitution, and the first printed proof sheet of the Constitution of the United States. Benjamin Franklin's copy of the Constitution is the centerpiece of the display.

Much of what has and will happen in Philadelphia is of a less antiquarian nature. The exhibit at the Second Bank, for example, also contains audio-visual and slide presentations that attempt to evoke the personalities of those engaged in the business of constitution writing and uses of the computer to show how the various drafts of the document were condensed and changed by the Committee of Style: the process illustrates, for example, how "We the people of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island

and the Providence Plantation..." became "We the People of the United States". But dozens of outdoor events are what mark this celebration off from those of fifty and one hundred years ago.

What we got [one hundred years ago] was a ritualistic, pro forma celebration in which the American people said, "Ho, hum, this is a bore," according to Michael Kammen. The sesquicentennial of the Constitution was "anything but a pro forma ritual" because Franklin Roosevelt announced his plan to pack the Supreme Court in February, 1937. Instead of worshipping an icon, as in 1887, or concentrating on one burning issue, as in 1937, this year's commemoration will see a broad range of issues discussed and a number of public celebrations.

Philadelphia began the year with a midnight fireworks display at Penn's Landing, at the foot of Market Street along the Delaware River, and continued soon thereafter with a celebration of the bicentennial at Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the nation's oldest black church. In March, the venerable Philadelphia Flower show plans to recreate the spot at Gray's Ferry in which George Washington spent time during the Constitutional Convention. From April 4th to the 8th, overlapping for two days with the OAH Annual Meeting, a special exhibit of material culture from 1787 will be at the Armory. But May will bring the largest

number of events.

One of the original Magna Carta documents will be on display at Old City Hall at 5th and Chestnut, adjacent to Independence Hall from May first through the end of the year. On May 22nd, there will be an outdoor concert of American music, on the 23rd and 24th, the "1787 Festival", recreating life at the time of the drafting of the national constitution. The May performances will culminate with a ceremony commemorating the first meeting of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Constitution Day on September 17th in Philadelphia will not only include public celebrations, but will also be the day when the Committee of the Constitutional System, a Washington based, non-partisan group of public officials, scholars, business and labor leaders, plan to meet to discuss the findings of the report they have been preparing in a national town meeting. So Philadelphia plans a multifaceted celebration, heavy on public events but with a share in the national debate on the future of the constitutional system.

[Elliot Shore is the 1987 Publicity Chair. He is the Librarian at the Institute for Advance Study-Historical Studies-Social Science Library, Princeton.]

Browse Through

Richard H. Bradford

Philadelphia's Unique Bookstores

One historian has written that while few Philadelphians were intellectual, many of them were bookish. One of the finest bookstores in the city was owned at different times by the mayor and the governor. The city possesses a rich tradition of books and authors. Perhaps it was this fact which led one collector to remark that he had not been outside Philadelphia for a decade and with any luck when another decade passed he would still be able to say the same thing. The city's literary history encompasses the first library, established by Benjamin Franklin, who else, and among its literary lights have been the father of the western novel, Owen Wister, and the Haverford graduate, Christopher Morely, who authored a couple of volumes featuring a traveling book salesman as the protagonist.

Those OAH members in search of a good book who are unable to satisfy their needs from the hotel paperback racks are within a ten to fifteen minute walk of some of the best shops in the country. In addition to the ubiquitous **Dalton at 1431 Chestnut Street** and **Encore Books at 1712 Walnut Street** there are some that would reward any historian's hike to find them.

American historians would be particularly interested in **George S. Macmanus Co. at 1317 Irving Street**. This probably has the most complete set of Americana in the city. Mr. Clarence Wolfe, the owner, assures OAH members of welcome. The store is comprised of two floors of mostly 18th and 19th century American history and literature. A word of warning to those unfamiliar with the city, it can be somewhat difficult to find. Irving Street is located between Locust Street and Spruce Street going north and south, and between 13th Street and Juniper Street, going east and west.

For those who would like to wander farther afield than Americana,

an excellent and old shop to visit is **William H. Allen at 2031 Walnut Street** near Rittenhouse Square. The Allen family has been dealing in books since 1941, which must be something of a record. On their three floors visitors will find everything from Africa to Zanzibar, and Americana is not neglected. It struck this writer as friendly and everything a bookstore should be.

A couple of squares, as blocks are measured in Philadelphia, from Allen's is the **Bookmark at 2049 Rittenhouse Square**, located in a former carriage house. Over the door can be seen the opening to the hay loft. Although the store has Americana, it specializes in architectural history. The door to the shop should arouse some interest even among those who are not architectural enthusiasts.

Philadelphia bookstores do go out of business. Among old reliables no longer around is Sessler's which has been bought out and replaced by other interests. But next door to the old Sessler's is **Hibberd's Books at 1310 Walnut Street**, which comprises both contemporary books as well as used and rare ones. The manager's comment that they try to get in as much good history as they can should interest conventioners and encourage would-be authors.

For those who believe historical research is like solving a good mystery, the city offers **Who Dunit at 1931 Chestnut Street**, a mix of contemporary and rare mystery thrillers.

In a class by itself is **Bauman Rare Books at 1807 Chestnut Street**. Unlike many such firms where one must make an appointment to see the collection and then find it out of range of his/her pocketbook, at Bauman's browsers are welcomed by an exceptionally friendly staff. Rosamond Sanderson is of an academic family and can give an excellent run down on the stock. The Bauman's specialize in history and literature with emphasis

on legal history. Here one can see a set of the first edition of Blackstone, the first laws of Hawaii, and first editions of the laws of most American states. Prices range from the reasonable to the astronomical, depending on what book captures your fancy. No one can go wrong visiting the Bauman's. How many places can you see an original copy of the Stamp Act? The shop is located on the second floor and to gain entry one must ring the bell on the left hand side of the street door.

For those with cars who don't mind a bit of driving, a trip outside the city limits will be rewarding. Some twenty-five miles west of the city is the college town of West Chester, home of **Baldwin's Book Barn at 865 Lenape Road (Route 100 South)**. An 1822 barn houses three floors of books covering virtually every area of interest. The history section is particularly good. In the area of military history, from time to time, one can find works by pre-World War I spies, and West Point Yearbooks. When you get tired of factual or semi-factual works, the barn offers a wide selection of fiction.

There are of course many more bookstores in central city and the outlying areas worth visiting. A brief visit to the ones listed, however, should convince bibliophiles that Philadelphia bookstores are just as worthy of note as the city's hoagies, ice cream, and oversized soft pretzels.

[Richard Bradford is professor of history at the West Virginia Institute of Technology, Oak Hill, West Virginia and an occasional visitor to Philadelphia. He is author of *The Virginius Affair* and numerous articles.]

THE ROSENBACH MUSEUM & LIBRARY

The Rosenbach Museum & Library is located at 2010 Delancey Place. The collection includes paintings, antiques, rare books and manuscripts including the manuscript for James Joyce's *Ulysses* and the first edition of Ben Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanack*. One collection of particular interest is the Americana collection. It begins with Amerigo Vespucci's *Mundus novus* (1504) and ends with the typed carbon copy of the Atlantic Charter signed by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1941. An exhibition titled **Public Men on Public Life: Letters of Washington, Paine, Lincoln, and others** will be installed during the

OAH Convention. Among the letters in this exhibition are George Washington's **Letter to General Schuyler**, Mount Vernon, 21 January 1784. Also included are Thomas Paine's **Letter to Robert Morris**, 20 February 1782, Andrew Jackson's **Letter to Rachel Jackson**, Fort Strother, 1 February 1814, Abraham Lincoln's **Letter to G.W. Rives**, Springfield, Illinois, 15 December 1849, and Theodore Roosevelt's undated **Autograph manuscript**.

The museum is open Tuesday-Sunday from 11am-4pm and admission is charged.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRINT SHOP, LTD.

The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd. located at 8405 Germantown Avenue in Chestnut Hill is one of the few old print shops in America. The shop has historical prints and old maps and sells excellent new books on the history of printmaking and cartography. They have an extensive inventory of reference books on maps and prints both current and out-of-print. The shop can provide appraisals, research, and general advice for single time purchasers or collectors. The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd. is open Monday-Saturday from 10am-5pm and Wednesday evenings until 9pm.

1987 Professional Day

OAH Professional Day, which takes place on Saturday, April 4, is a day of professional development for high school history and social studies teachers. The purpose of the workshops is to discuss current research and teaching strategies. Each session will be led by one secondary and one post-secondary teacher.

Morning sessions will present new material on urban and local history, constitutional history, twentieth century American history, women's history, the utilization of primary sources in American history, and the use of film, television, and radio in the teaching of American history. Afternoon sessions include presentations on developing slide/tape programs for teaching local history, social change in the Revolutionary era, the utilization of primary sources in the classroom, Reconstruction/Black history, and American industrialization: 1865-1920.

The keynote address will be given at the Professional Day Luncheon by Russell F. Weigley, professor of history at Temple University. His topic will be "Teaching about War and Peace: The American Civil War."

Teachers are invited to drop into the Professional Day Hospitality Suite to meet panelists and members of the committee that planned this year's program and to exchange ideas and comments about the sessions. The suite will be open on Saturday in the afternoon and evening. Complimentary copies of the OAH **Magazine of History** will be available at the suite.

This year's Professional Day is underwritten by the Pennsylvania Humanities Council, the History Teach-

ing Alliance, and the Organization of American Historians. The co-chairs of the 1987 planning committee are Clair Keller of Iowa State University and Deborah Welch of the History Teaching Alliance.

To preregister for the 1987 Professional Day, please return the coupon below before **March 13, 1987**. Teachers may register on the day of the meeting, but luncheon tickets must be reserved in advance.

PROFESSIONAL DAY PREREGISTRATION FORM 1987 OAH ANNUAL MEETING

Please mail your completed form by March 13, 1987 to **Professional Day, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401**. If you wish to attend the Keynote Address and Professional Day Luncheon, include a check or money order for \$18 made out to the Organization of American Historians. Your preregistration packet, including your name tag and luncheon ticket (if purchased) will be available at the Professional Day counter in the registration area. A schedule of the day's sessions will also be available.

Please print your name and affiliation as you wish them to appear on your name tag.

Name _____

Last First Initial School or Other Affiliation

Home Address _____

Street City State Zip Code

Work Address _____

Street City State Zip Code

Name and Level of Courses You Teach _____

Please check: _____

I wish to attend the Keynote Address and Professional Day Luncheon
Please make out your check or money order for \$18 to the **Organization of American Historians**.

I wish to receive information about the OAH **Magazine of History**

Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Parkway

Philadelphia boasts a wide variety of museums catering to just about every interest. The cultural hub of Philadelphia is the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, a broad boulevard, often compared to Paris' Champs-Elysees. There you will find the Philadelphia Museum of Art, a legacy of the Fine Arts Gallery great Centennial Exposition of 1876, which boasts one of the largest and finest collections in the world.

The museum, a magnificent Greco-Roman building, houses internationally renowned collections that survey 2000 years. It is America's third largest art museum with more than 500,000 paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints, decorative arts period rooms, and oriental art. There is also a permanent collection of arms and armor.

From April 1-5, 1987, the Philadelphia Museum of Art will be the only East Coast museum to host the first American tour of a collection of Chinese tomb sculptures excavated from many burial sites in China. This exhibition entitled Quest for Eternity reflects the great emphasis placed on

the afterlife in Chinese culture.

The museum's hours are from 10am-5pm Tuesday-Sunday, admission is charged with an additional charge for some exhibits.

The Rodin Museum at 22nd Street and the Parkway contains the largest collection outside Paris of Rodin sculpture. The museum houses 124 sculptures, including bronze casts of the artist's greatest works such as "The Thinker," "The Burghers of Calais," and the "Gates of Hell."

The museum is open Tuesday-Sunday from 10am-5pm.

Also along Benjamin Franklin Parkway is the Franklin Institute Science Museum, an adventure in science for all ages. It offers a world of science and technology on four floors of participatory exhibits. Computers, demonstrations, the country's largest public observatory and a giant, walk-through heart can also be seen. The museum also contains the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial.

The Academy of Natural Sciences Museum located at 19th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway boasts a two-story dinosaur skeleton along with

Egyptian mummies, gems, minerals, animal displays in natural habitats, and extinct and endangered species. The museum is open Monday-Friday from 10am-4pm, Saturday & Sunday from 10am-5pm. Admission is adults \$3, students (13-18 or with college I.D.), senior citizens, military \$2.75, children (3-12) \$2.50.

The Free Library of Philadelphia Central Library, 19th & Vine Streets contains more than six million books, magazines, newspapers, recordings and other materials. They also have feature films, concerts, and lectures. Daily tours are available of the Rare Book Department and group tours by appointment (686-5416). The museum is open daily, call 686-5322 for hours.

Finally, a short walk away is the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts located at Broad and Cherry Streets. It is the oldest museum and art school in the United States, and is designated as a National Historic Landmark. It includes three centuries of American art with changing exhibitions. The hours are Tuesday-Saturday 10am-4pm, Sunday noon-4pm.

OAH / FIPSE Annual Meeting Workshops

OAH/FIPSE PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOPS TO BE OFFERED AT OAH ANNUAL MEETING

The OAH/FIPSE Project will offer its teaching workshops on April 1 and 2, just prior to the opening of the OAH Annual Meeting at Philadelphia. "Active Learning and the Teaching of History" will be held at the convention site, the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel. "Integrating Public History into the Curriculum", co-sponsored by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, will hold the second day of its session at the Society's headquarters at 1300 Locust Street in Philadelphia.

The Project is still trying to locate a convenient site for the micro-computer workshop, but is having trouble finding an Apple II cluster within a reasonable distance of the convention site.

Brochures and registration information will be sent to history departments in the Delaware Valley area. Individuals from other parts of the country planning to attend the OAH Annual Meeting who are interested in the workshops should contact the OAH/FIPSE office immediately (812-335-7311) for details on registration.

HISTORY IN THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES: OAH/FIPSE PROJECT SESSION SCHEDULED FOR OAH ANNUAL MEETING

Over the past year, the OAH/FIPSE Project has heard from a number of historians teaching in community colleges expressing interest in the Project and suggesting that we, as a professional association, be more active in meeting the needs of those working at this level. In response to this need, the Project will hold an informal session on the teaching of history in community colleges at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. The session will be held Saturday, April 4 from 2:30-4:30 p.m. in Salon Two (2) of the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel.

The purpose of this session is to review the problems that may be unique to the teaching of history in two-year institutions and to examine the ways in which the OAH might be of service. Bill Williams, Project Director, would like to hear from those community college historians who will not be attending the Annual Meeting but who have ideas on this subject that they would like to have presented during the session. Those writing to Dr. Williams will receive a report on the session and will be involved in any follow-up activities.

More details on the community college session and some relevant articles will appear in the March issue of the OAH/FIPSE Project Newsletter which is sent to all history, political science and social science chairs.

OAH/FIPSE Project WORKSHOP SCHEDULES AS OF JANUARY, 1987.

ACTIVE LEARNING WORKSHOP.

February 14-15, Moravian College, Bethlehem, PA

April 1-2, OAH Annual Meeting, Philadelphia

April 10-11, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN

September 25-26, Midlands Technical College, Columbia, SC

INTEGRATING PUBLIC HISTORY INTO THE CURRICULUM.

February 27-28, Capitol University, Columbus, OH

April 1-2, OAH Annual Meeting, Philadelphia

MICROCOMPUTER WORKSHOP.

February 20-21, University North Carolina, Charlotte, NC

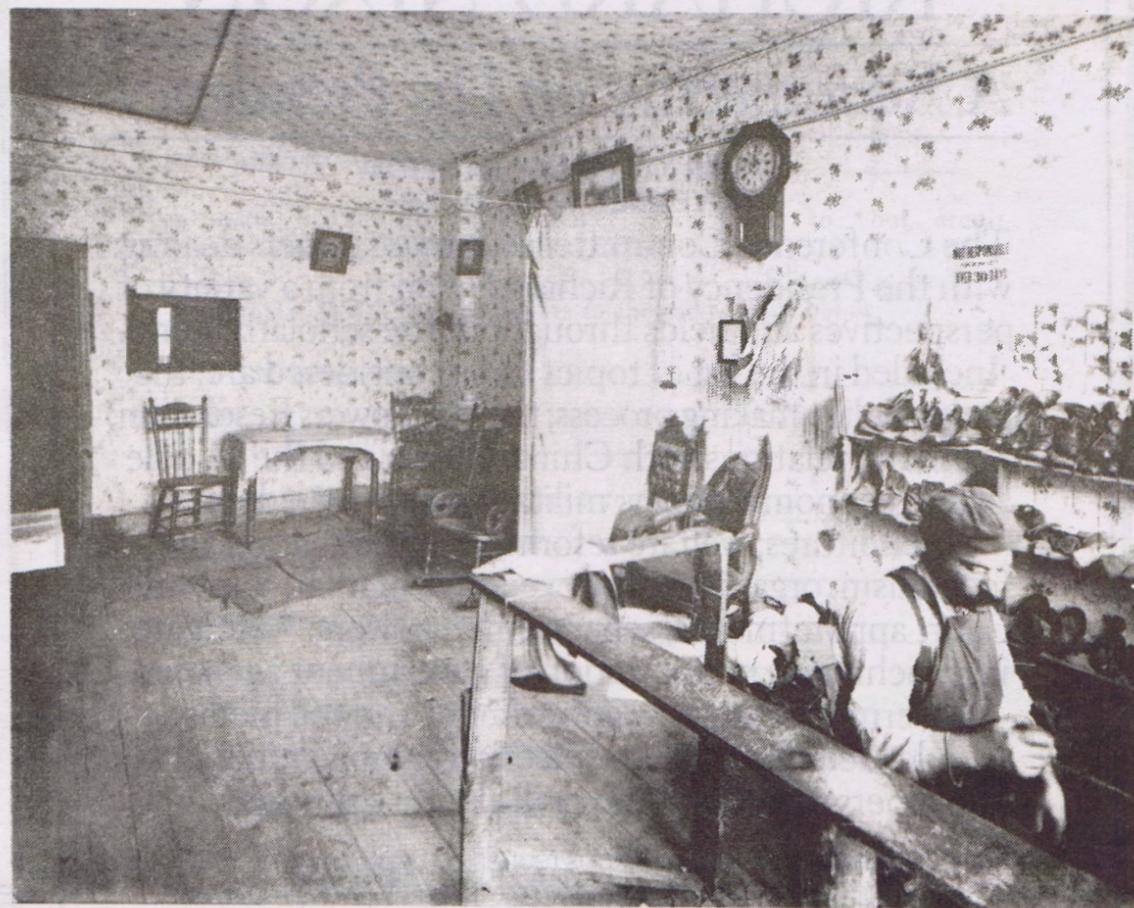
March 20-21, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH

April 1-2, OAH Annual Meeting, Philadelphia (tentative)

May 22-23, Gallaudet College, Washington, DC

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 with 1,000 voting members more or less 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.



Simon Mochrik, shoemaker, working at home in South Philadelphia in 1903.
Courtesy of Urban Archives, Temple University

Secondary History Teachers Association

announces an organizational session
to be held at the

1987 Annual Meeting of the
Organization
of American Historians
Date and Time:
Saturday, April 4, 1987
6:00 p.m.

Place:
Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel
Salon 10

Purpose:
To form an association of
historians teaching at the
secondary level providing
us a structured voice within
the historical profession

Conveners:
Marjorie Wall Binham
John W. Lerner
Denny Schillings

THE BALCH INSTITUTE FOR ETHNIC STUDIES

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, located at 18 South Seventh Street, documents and interprets America's multicultural heritage. It is unique in its concern for all books, documents and artifacts that relate to America's more than 100 ethnic groups. Collections provide unequalled opportunities for crosscultural and interdisciplinary research. The Research Library collects every kind of printed and written material relating to ethnicity and immigration history in America. The collections are catalogued by ethnic group, author, title and subject. They consist of 50,000 books, 5,000 reels of microfilm of newspapers, 2,400 linear feet of manuscripts, photographs, posters, tape and phonograph recordings and sheet music. The reading room is open for research Mondays through Saturdays, 9am-5pm.

The Ethnographic Museum collects, preserves and displays artifacts relating to ethnicity and immigration history. Documents, clothing, household goods, and other artifacts show what immigrants brought with them and how and where they lived when they arrived. They have three temporary exhibits each year. These can be artistic, historic, traditional or a combination. The Museum is open Mondays through Saturdays, 10am-4pm. There is no admission charge.

NORMAN ROCKWELL MUSEUM

The Norman Rockwell Museum is located in the Curtis Building at 6th and Walnut Streets. The collection includes all of the famous American painter's Saturday Evening Post covers and a slide and sound presentation. The museum is open daily from 10am-4pm and admission is adults \$1.50 and children under 12 free.

VALLEY FORGE

Valley Forge National Historical Park is located at North Gulph Road and Route 23, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. It was the scene of the winter encampment of 1777-78. Valley Forge has 2,788 acres to explore by car, bus, biking, or hiking. Self-guided tours begin from the Visitors Center and feature reconstructed soldiers' huts, the National Memorial Arch, Washington's Headquarters and various earthen fortifications. The park is open daily from 8:30am-5pm and admission is free.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY

The National Museum of American Jewish History is located at 55 North 5th Street, Independence Mall East. This is the only museum in

CALL FOR PAPERS

SIXTH ANNUAL PRESIDENTIAL CONFERENCE

RICHARD NIXON

A Retrospective on His Presidency

**THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 19, 20, 21, 1987**

The Conference Committee welcomes papers dealing with the Presidency of Richard Nixon from a variety of perspectives and fields throughout the scholarly world.

Included in the list of topics to be considered are: the foreign policy-making process; the War Powers Resolution; Vietnam; relations with China, Russia and the Middle East; economic policy; military manpower; defense expenditures; welfare reform; revenue sharing and federalism; organizing the executive branch; Supreme Court appointments; separation of powers; Watergate; impeachment; politicization of government agencies; government secrecy; government and the media; leadership style; and election campaigning. Papers on other topics will also be considered.

A prospectus or letter of intent is requested by January 15, 1987. The deadline for submission of completed papers (in duplicate) and a one-page abstract is April 1, 1987. Selected papers will be published.



CONFERENCE CO-DIRECTORS:
Leon Friedman, *Professor of Law*
William F. Levantrosser, *Professor of Political Science*

FOR INFORMATION:
Natalie Datlof & Alexej Ugrinsky
Conference Coordinators
Hofstra Cultural Center (HCC)
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North America devoted to the role of Jews in America's development. "The Jewish Experience" is a permanent exhibit. The museum is open Monday-Thursday, 10am-5pm and Sunday noon-5pm. Admission is adults \$1.75, senior citizens and students with ID \$1.50, children \$1.25 and children 5 and under free.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTIQUES SHOW 1987

The Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania Antiques Show 1987 located at 3400 Spruce Street will be held April 4-8. The Antiques Show will participate in the Bicentennial of the signing of the Constitution with especially crafted events to help bring to life this exciting period in the history of American Decorative Arts. The Loan Exhibit this year is the "Federal Procession" which represents the lives of the people who lived in the newly formed United States. Highlights of the show include a Collection of Period and Antique Clothing and Jewelry and Developments in the Art and Antiques Market over the Past Decade.

AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MUSEUM

The Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum is located at the northwest corner of 7th and Arch Streets. It is America's only museum specifically built to house collections on Afro-American culture. Five galleries trace black history.

**TRAVEL INFORMATION
OAH 1987 Annual Meeting**

Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants(RMTC)

Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants, Inc. (RMTC), the OAH's official travel agency, has negotiated discounted airfares to Philadelphia for the OAH 1987 Annual Meeting.

You can help the OAH save money. By booking your flight through RMTC you are helping the OAH earn credits that can reduce part of the cost of the Annual Meeting. Please help us so that we can better serve our membership.

Call RMTC toll free 800-645-3437; in New York 516-536-3076 Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. EST. 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 time, RMTC will reissue tickets at the lower rate.

Don't delay, make your reservations now. Call RMTC toll free or fill in the reservation form below and mail to:

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

The Historical Society of Philadelphia located at 1300 Locust Street is the nation's largest independent research center on American and Pennsylvania history. The society has 14.5 million rare documents, books, maps, prints and genealogical records. The museum displays historic furniture, silver, artifacts and early American paintings. The museum offers changing exhibitions, tours, lectures, and films. Admission to the galleries is free, and admission is charged for the library. The gallery hours are Tuesday-Friday, 9am-5pm and Saturday 10am-3pm. The library hours are Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 9am-5pm and Wednesday from 1pm-9pm.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site is located at 532 N. 7th Street. This is where Poe lived in 1843-44 and his books The Black Cat, Gold Bug, and The Tell Tale Heart were published during this period.

CALLS FOR PROFESSIONAL DAY PRESENTATIONS

The Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges is soliciting proposals for Professional Day for the 1988 OAH Program. The Professional Day format consists of round table discussions on topics relevant for teaching American History at the secondary level. Discussions are designed to update teachers on historiography, sources, and areas of investigation on topics or themes in American History. Presenters conduct two or three one-hour sessions during a morning or an afternoon period. Each scholar is accompanied by a secondary classroom teacher. Send a short description of presentation. Include a name of secondary teacher if possible. Send proposals by **March 15, 1987** to Professor Clair W. Keller, Department of History, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011.

**RESERVATION FORM
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2-5, 1987**

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Institution or Company _____

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In N.Y.: 516-536-3076
Business hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. EST

Group Tours Available

Centipede Tours, Inc. of Philadelphia is offering two tours for persons attending the 1987 OAH Annual Meeting. The first one is a tour of the Winterthur Museum and Gardens. This vast museum of American decorative arts, furniture and garden is among the most complete and impressive of its kind in the world. It has the world's largest collection of decorative arts made or used in America prior to 1850, displayed in 196 period settings.

H. Francis duPont began collecting in 1929, and from that time until his death he acquired entire rooms, complete to the wallpaper, which he reassembled on his 963-acre estate. Historians, architects, curators, conservationists, gardeners and those who appreciate the past as the prelude to the future will be delighted with this amazing collection.

The tour will be held Friday, April 3, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and the cost per person will be \$35. This tour price includes transportation, admission, and a box lunch. There is a 25 person minimum.

HISTORIC PHILADELPHIA

There will also be a tour of historic Philadelphia. A Centipede tour guide in colonial dress will lead

the tour through the historic district. The Miracle at Philadelphia exhibit, in the Second Bank of the United States can be visited on your own after touring the historic district. Tickets to the Miracle at Philadelphia exhibit are free, but must be pre-ordered. The Centipede guide will present them to the group upon arrival.

The tour will be given Saturday, April 4, from 9:00 a.m. until 12 noon. The price of the tour is \$6 per person. There is a 15 person minimum. Participants on this tour should plan to take public transportation or taxis to Independence Hall and meet at the George Washington Statue in front of Independence Hall.

CENTIPEDE TOURS, INC. RESERVATION FORM

Please PRINT or TYPE all information on the form below to ensure accuracy, using abbreviations where necessary. Check your tour selection(s) and indicate in the blank opposite each tour the number of tickets ordered for that tour.

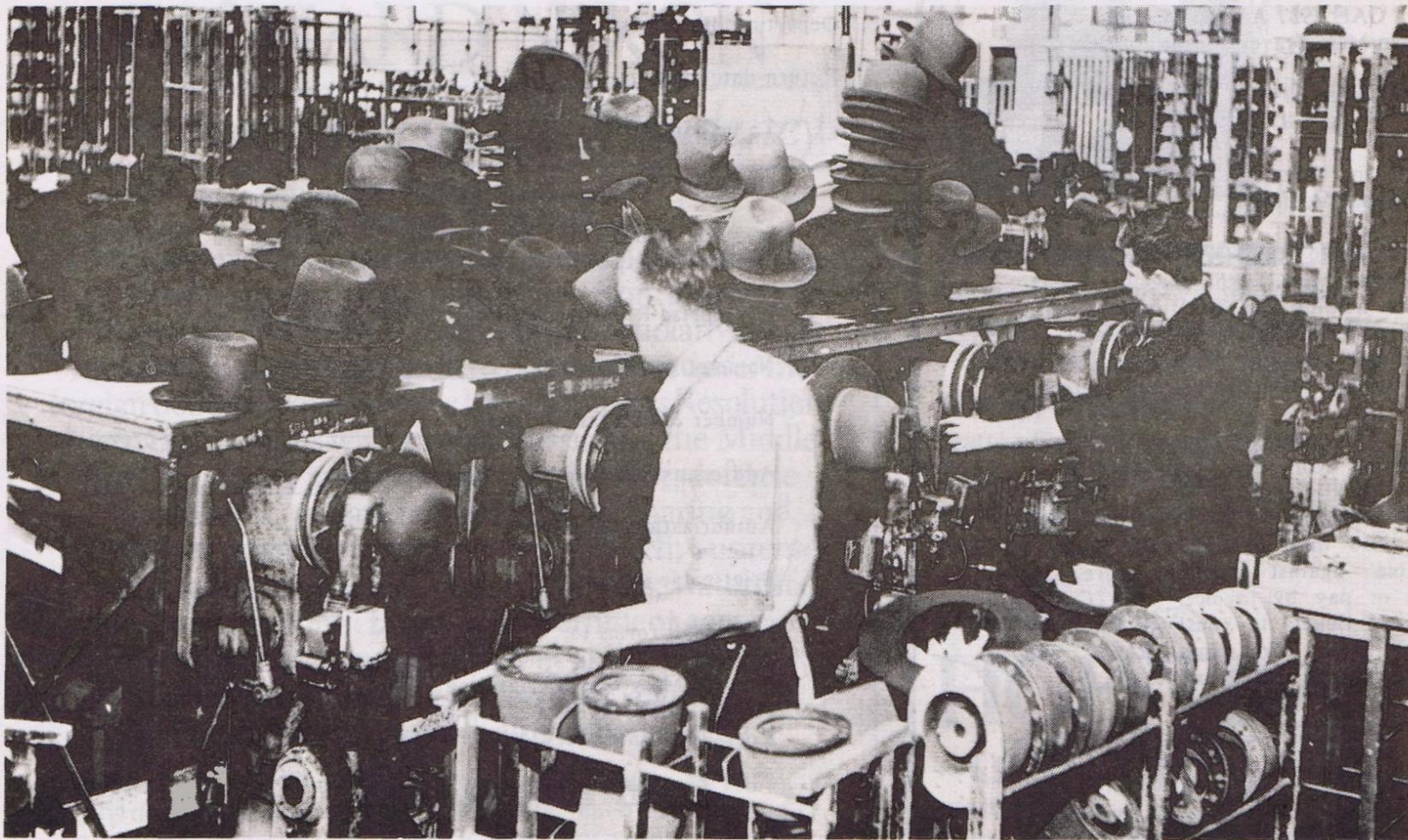
Please complete the form and remit full amount in check or money order, payable to Centipede Tours, Inc. Advance purchases of tour tickets should be received at Centipede Tours by March 20 to ensure time for pro-

cessing. Tour prices include tax and gratuity.

Centipede Tours will staff a tour desk near the OAH convention registration area at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel to answer questions about these tours and to distribute tickets to purchasers.

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Courtesy of Urban Archives, Temple University

Stetson factory workers sanding hats in 1962

Experience Philadelphia's Restaurant Renaissance

In the past 10 years, more than 500 restaurants in Philadelphia's Center City and its outlying neighborhoods have opened their doors. The city is a melting pot of international food and flavor. Philadelphia's dining scene opens up a world of culinary delights. Housed in colonial rowhomes, converted storefronts, and indoor gardens, Philadelphia's restaurants offer dishes from around the world.

The following list is a small sampling of the different types of restaurants in Center City and outlying areas arranged by price. The high priced restaurants are those in which the average cost of a dinner entree is over \$12. The moderately priced restaurants are those where the average cost of a dinner entree is between \$6 and \$12. The inexpensive restaurants are those where the average dinner entree is below \$6. For more information on these and other Philadelphia restaurants visit the restaurant information booth at Convention Headquarters.

EXPENSIVE RESTAURANTS

MORTON'S OF CHICAGO, One Logan Square (Entrance on 19th St. between Cherry St. and Benjamin Franklin Parkway) (557-0724). Specialties include prime day-aged steaks (24 oz. porterhouse 20 oz. N.Y. strip); live Maine lobster; Sicilian veal chop and an extensive American wine list. Open for lunch and dinner, major credit cards accepted.

DILULLO CENTRO, 1407 Locust St. (546-2000). A landmark restaurant specializing in Northern Italian cuisine, it is located across from the Academy of Music and offer a lunch, dinner and theater menu. Reservations are recommended. Major credit cards accepted.

MOSHULU, Chestnut Mall, Penn's Landing (925-3237). Located aboard a tall ship, the Moshulu specializes in continental cuisine and features beef and seafood specialties. Open for lunch and dinner. Major credit cards accepted.

BOOKBINDERS SEAFOOD HOUSE, 215 S. 15th St. (545-1137). Features lobster Coleman and fresh stone crabs (seasonal). This is the only Bookbinder's family-operated restaurant in Philadelphia. Open for lunch and dinner. Major credit cards accepted.

HOFFMANN HOUSE, 1214 Sansom St. (925-2722). German and Austrian specialties such as baked oysters Hamburg style and venison with ginger, gin and green peppercorn sauce are among the specialties. Open for lunch and dinner, major credit ac-

cepted.

ASAKURA AUTHENTIC JAPANESE RESTAURANT, 1207 Race (988-0274). Specialties include sushi, sashimi, tempura, sukiyaki, and a sushi bar. Nightclub and boutique on the premises; Open for lunch and dinner, Visa and MasterCard are accepted.

LA CAMARGUE, 1119 Walnut St. (922-3148). Country French cuisine with specialties that include red snapper in parchment, and lobster Indienne. Open for lunch and dinner, major credit cards accepted.

ALFREDO THE ORIGINAL OF ROME, Bourse Building, 5th and Market Streets, street entrance 20 S. 4th St. (627-4600). Italian cuisine: scampi Riviera, veal Seven Hills, Dover sole bella mugnaia; originators of the fettucini Alfredo dish. Open for lunch and dinner, major credit cards accepted.

CAFE DE COSTA, New Market, 2nd & Pine Streets, Head House Square (928-0844). Specialize in international nouvelle cuisine; Specialties include: fettucine cardinale, veal zurichoise, and caneton al'bigarde. Open for lunch, dinner, Sunday brunch and a theater menu. Major credit cards are accepted.

LE CHAMPIGNON, 122 Lombard St. (925-1106). Menu items include champignons farcis, creme de moules, noisette d'agneau roti. Open for lunch and dinner, major credit cards accepted.

LA TERRASSE, 3432 Sansom St. (387-3778). Fine French food in a casual setting and classical piano nightly; Open for lunch, dinner, and Sunday brunch. Lot and on-street parking available. Major credit cards accepted.

MODERATELY PRICED RESTAURANTS

CITY TAVERN, 2nd & Walnut Sts. (923-6059). Originally built in 1773, this reconstructed 18th-century tavern serves fresh fish, prime beef and fowl accompanied by a selection of wines and spirits. Open for lunch and dinner. Major credit cards are accepted.

CANTINA DEL DIOS, 225 Church St. (625-8686). Specialties include pork and beef burritos, soft tacos, arroz con pollo, ceviche, nachos, and quesadillas. Open for lunch and dinner. Major credit cards are accepted.

SHIROI HANA, 222 S. 15th St. (735-4444). Their specialties include a sushi bar and a variety of traditional

Japanese foods such as tempura, teriyaki, and sukiyaki. Major credit cards are accepted. Open for lunch and dinner.

MANDARIN PALACE, 1835 Chestnut St. (557-6280). Steaks cooked with tangerine flavor, Chinese pao-chine salads, and a seafood club platter prepared in a hot iron pan. Reservations are recommended. Open for lunch and dinner. Major credit cards are accepted.

CENT'ANNI, 770 S. 7th St. (925-5558). Specialties include nature-fed veal dishes, a variety of seafood, imported pastas, seven-course "Fest Dell' Abbondanza" (fresh fruits and pastries complimentary). Reservations are recommended. Open for dinner only. Major credit cards are accepted.

THE FISH MARKET, 18th and Sansom Sts. (567-3559, 568-5114). Offer gourmet American seafood from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Menu items also include filet, veal, lamb, and chicken. Reservations recommended and open for lunch and dinner. Major credit cards are accepted.

MIDDLE EAST, 126 Chestnut St. (922-1003). Specialties include a variety of Lebanese, Greek, Turkish, Israeli, Armenian and American dishes. Open for dinner only. Major credit cards are accepted.

INEXPENSIVE RESTAURANTS

AU BON PAIN-THE FRENCH BAKERY CAFE, 2 Penn Center Plaza-street level (854-9926). Baked goods are made hourly. Offer specialty soups and sandwiches, self-service breakfast, lunch and dinner. Credit cards are not accepted.

GALLERY AT MARKET ST., 9th and Market Sts. (925-7162). Thirty international restaurants are located in Market Fair on the lower level of the shopping mall. There are five new restaurants in Gallery II and ten additional eateries at the Market on the mall level. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are offered. Credit cards are not accepted.

READING TERMINAL MARKET, 12th and Arch Sts. (922-2317). This is a 19th-century markethouse with seafood, beer garden, chicken barbeque, ice cream, pasta, cheesesteaks, and other ethnic specialties. Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Credit cards are not accepted.

H.A. WINSTON & CO., Front & Chestnut Sts. (928-0060) and 1500 Locust St. (546-7232). Offer gourmet burgers, seasonal salads, sandwiches, fresh seafood, and baked onion soup. Open for lunch and dinner and Sunday brunch (Front & Chestnut Sts. location only). Major credit cards are accepted.

Explore Philadelphia on Foot

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The focal point of Philadelphia after 200 years is "the most historic square mile in America." The Independence National Historical Park, home of two of America's most treasured monuments, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, also offers another dozen sites of historic importance, such as Carpenter's Hall, Old City Hall, Congress Hall, and Franklin Court.

One of the best ways to explore Independence National Historical Park is on foot. The walking tour takes about two hours, including a stop at the Liberty Bell.

The first stop is the City Tavern, Second and Walnut Streets. After its construction in 1773, it quickly became a meeting place for Philadelphia's political leaders. City Tavern has been reconstructed and operates as an 18th century tavern serving lunch and dinner.

The Visitor's Center is at Third Street between Walnut and Chestnut Streets, and employees are there to answer questions about the park and the city.

Across Third Street the First Bank of the United States, with its restored neo-classical exterior survives as the oldest bank building in America.

Follow the walkway to the right of the First Bank and on the left is Carpenter's Hall, 320 Chestnut Street. Built by the Carpenter's Company in 1770, it was the site of the First Continental Congress in 1774. Nearby are New Hall, which houses the Marine Corps Memorial and the Pemberton House, which is occupied by the Army-Navy Museum.

Go out the gate at Chestnut Street and turn left, cross Fourth Street and to the left is the Second Bank of the United States. A fine example of Greek Revival architecture, it was built between 1819 and 1824 and houses the park's portrait

gallery.

At Fifth and Chestnut Streets is Old City Hall which was built as Philadelphia's City Hall in 1790-1791. It was used by the U.S. Supreme Court from 1791 until 1800. Afterwards it housed municipal government and courts through the 19th century. Next to Old City Hall is Independence Hall. Originally constructed between 1732 and 1756 as the Pennsylvania State House, it served as a meeting place of provincial and state governments until 1799. It was later the site of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the writing of the Constitution.

Next to Independence Hall is Congress Hall which was built as a county courthouse and used by the U.S. Congress from 1790 to 1800.

Across Chestnut Street at Market Street is the Liberty Bell Pavilion. In 1751, the Pennsylvania Assembly ordered a bell from England for the State House to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges, the democratic constitution William Penn granted his colony in 1701. The bell cracked

PAPERS OF THE NAACP: New Parts on Educational Equality, Voting Rights, Housing, the Scottsboro Case, and Anti-Lynching

Editorial Advisers: August Meier and John Bracey

Papers of the NAACP is an indispensable source for the study of race relations in the twentieth century. This series makes more widely available a collection that has been at the center of scholarship in Afro-American history.

—Nancy J. Weiss
Professor of History
Princeton University

The five new parts of *Papers of the NAACP* contain rich documentation on the issues and events that were at the heart of race relations in the United States during the first half of the twentieth century. What makes the papers uniquely valuable is the degree to which the NAACP shaped these issues and guided these events. The NAACP did not observe history in the making; the NAACP made history. The 150,000 pages now published for the first time form a comprehensive inner history of the policies and personalities at the highest levels of the civil rights leadership, as well as a compelling portrait of the lives of the individual black Americans.

Part 3: The Campaign for Educational Equality, 1913-1950 focuses on the grueling legal battle to achieve unrestricted access to the best available education. By reproducing in their entirety the complete files pertaining to the American Fund for Public Service (the Garland Fund), teacher salary cases, university admission cases, local school cases, and general education subjects, *The Campaign for Educational Equality* documents the NAACP's systematic assault on segregated education that culminated in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Part 4: The Voting Rights Campaign, 1916-1950 contains the complete NAACP legal files and subject files, as well as selected branch files, on all topics related to voting rights: white primary cases; the grandfather clause; literacy tests, registration abuses, and violence; poll taxes and legislative apportionment in the South; and women's suffrage.

Part 5: The Campaign against Residential Segregation, 1914-1955 makes available the complete files on cases and topics related to housing: segregation ordinances, restrictive covenants, discriminatory zoning ordinances, violence and mob actions against blacks, and discrimination in federal housing programs.

Part 6: The Scottsboro Case, 1931-1950 (edited by Dan T. Carter, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Southern History at Emory University) reproduces the complete NAACP files of one of the most celebrated criminal trials and civil liberties cases of the century.

Part 7: The Anti-Lynching Campaign, 1912-1955 (edited by Robert L. Zangrando, Professor of History at the University of Akron) offers the key NAACP national office files on the campaign against lynching and mob violence. *Series A* contains the records of the Association's investigation into lynchings and race riots throughout the country and especially in the South. *Series B* contains the records of the Association's sustained efforts to raise American consciousness of the specter of lynching and to enact federal anti-lynching legislation as a means of deterring the practice.

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35mm microfilm (28 reels) with printed guide.
Price: \$1,700. ISBN 0-89093-397-9. Available now.

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Discount: There is a 10 percent discount for standing orders to *Papers of the NAACP*. To receive this discount, please indicate "Standing Order" on your purchase order.

while being tested and John Pass and John Stow of Philadelphia recast it. Its tone was unsatisfactory and they recast it a second time. It served until 1835, when it is said that it cracked while tolling during the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall. The Liberty Bell's traditional associations with the events of the American Revolution and its prophetic "Proclaim Liberty" inscription have made it a cherished and revered symbol of American freedom.

Follow Market Street eastward to Franklin Court, site of Benjamin Franklin's home, in which he lived while serving in the First Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention. Here there is a post office, postal museum, "working" print shop, and underground museum.

After the visit to Franklin Court, the tour ends at the Visitor's Center.

OLD CITY WALKING TOUR

Conjure up a deep sense of history with a tour of Philadelphia's "Old City." Contrasted against a backdrop of modern city life, you will find reflections of Philadelphia's past in the carefully preserved homes, churches and other establishments from various periods in the city's history.

Delight in the charm of the 18th century as you stroll down Elfreth's Alley, visit Betsy Ross' House and view the collection of fire engines at the Fire Museum. Visualize 19th century nautical life while touring the historic ships at Penn's Landing on the Delaware River.

"Old City" walking tour takes about two hours, including a visit to Penn's Landing. Beginning the tour at Second and Market Streets, the first historical site is the Christ Church. Admission is free and it's open Monday-Saturday from 9am-5pm and Sunday 1-5pm. Among the distinguished members of the congregation were George Washington and members of the Continental Congress. Buried in the church yard are two signers of the Declaration of Independence and lining the center aisle in the church are the marble grave markers of some early church members.

From Market Street turn right on Fifth Street and follow the cobblestone street a short distance to the brick courtyard behind the PNB Building to the Museum of American Jewish History. An admission fee is charged and the hours are Monday-Thursday from 10am-5pm and Sunday from noon-5pm. Closed Fridays, Saturdays and Jewish holidays. The building houses both Congregation Mikveh Israel, the second-oldest Jewish congregation in the country, and the Jewish Museum, serving as a reminder to all Ameri-

cans of the 300 years of Jewish participation in the nation's history. The exhibits are both permanent and changing.

Turn right on Fifth and follow the brick wall which encloses Christ Church Burial Ground, the resting place of Benjamin Franklin and his wife Deborah.

Across Arch Street is the United States Mint, at Fifth and Arch Streets. Admission is free and open from 9am-4:30pm daily. Witness the actual production of ingots and coins, as you walk above the production rooms. Each process is explained by push button recording devices.

Return to Arch Street and proceed to the Betsy Ross House. Admission is free and the hours are daily from 9am-6pm. Visit Betsy Ross' grave within the Atwater Park in front of the house and see her home where she made the first American flag. Betsy Ross' daily routine is authentically reproduced, capturing the lifestyle of this patriotic Philadelphia woman who contributed much to American Heritage.

At Second and Quarry Streets past Elfreth's Alley is Fireman's Hall Museum. The hours are Tuesday-Saturday 9am-5pm, closed Sunday and Monday. The museum shows the history of the Fire Department dating back to 1736. Enjoy antique fire fighting equipment and memorabilia.

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There is no registration fee

For Further Information:
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New for Historians

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Return to Elfreth's Alley and stroll down this quaint, mid-18th-century street and visit the museum-house at No. 126 which is open daily from 9:30am-4:30pm. Named for Jeremiah Elfreth, this delightful little street is the oldest, continually occupied street in America. It consists of 33 houses built between 1713 and 1811.

Use the overhead bridge to get to Penn's Landing on the Delaware River between Walnut and Spruce Streets. In 1682, William Penn sailed up the Delaware River and disembarked along Dock Creek, where the Blue Anchor Inn and a few dwellings were located. In the early 18th-century, the creek was walled up and bridged over. The area now features an entertainment pavilion, five historic ships, and an international sculpture garden.

Gazela of Philadelphia at Dock Street is the world's oldest operable wooden sailing vessel. It was launched from Portugal in 1883. Gazela, while in port is open Monday-Friday, 10am-5pm and Saturday-Sunday, noon-6pm.

The Port of History Museum, Del-

aware Avenue and Walnut Street offers frequently changing exhibits; international arts and crafts and presentations of dance, music and theater. The museum is open Wednesday-Sunday, 10am-4pm and admission is \$2 for adults and \$1 for children 5-12.

Also located there is The Moshulu Restaurant and Maritime Exhibit, Chestnut Mall at Penn's Landing. The Moshulu is the largest steel ship in the world and it now houses a collection of photographs and memorabilia. An admission fee is charged and the museum hours are Monday-Saturday 11am-6pm, and Sunday 1pm-6pm.

As you leave the Moshulu, turn left and follow the walkway past the Walnut Street Mall to the tall ship called the Gazela Primiero, a Portuguese barkentine launched in 1833 and the Barnegat, a light ship built in 1904. They are open daily, noon to 5pm and an admission fee is charged.

The USS Olympia is also located here. This was Admiral Dewey's flagship from the Spanish-American War. It is open from 10am-4:30pm, and an admission fee is charged.

Finally visit the Penn's Landing Museum, which features changing ex-

hibits and a permanent multimedia show, "Philadelphia: Visions and Realities." The hours are Wednesday-Sunday, 10am-4:30pm and an admission fee is charged.

SOCIETY HILL WALKING TOUR

Society Hill was a prominent feature of Philadelphia's waterfront in the city's early years. The high bluff was part of a tract of land owned by the Free Society of Traders, a company formed to help William Penn to promote and settle Pennsylvania. It was called "Society's Hill," becoming known as Society Hill in later years.

Today, Society Hill is lined with hundreds of townhouses, many restored during the past two decades. The entire area is one of the most fashionable residential areas in Philadelphia. It has become the prototype for urban restoration projects throughout the United States.

The Society Hill Walking Tour takes about one hour. The tour begins at Head House Square, Second & Pine Streets. Established in 1745 as a marketplace, it was renovated in the early 1970s. It is now a red-brick market fair of restaurants, boutiques and craft shops.



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