"A Historian Must Have No Country"
by Edward Pessen

Puerto Rico's Hawaiian Colony
by Milagros Hernández de Noboa
and Carmen Judith Nine Curt

The Comstock Brewing Industry
by Eric A. Moody
and Robert A. Nylen

Nevada Women and the Progressive Era
by Jill M. Winter

Historians and Historic Preservation
by Janelle Warren-Findley

The Papers of Mother Jones
by Edward M. Steel

Educators' Tour to Vietnam
by Jonathan Goldstein

CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT

Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC
Crock, watercolor rendering, Index of American Design
"A Historian Must Have No Country":
John Quincy Adams' Standard for Historians
Edward Pessen

Responding to Brantz Mayer's request for advice on how to go about writing a history of the Mexican War then in progress, John Quincy Adams on July 6, 1847 wrote Mayer. In his letter, Adams stated that the Mexican War rested "upon the questions of right and wrong" and that there was "no aspect of right and wrong of which we can claim the benefit in the controversy" over the area south of the Sabine, since the United States had not "a shadow of right" to the disputed territory. The most striking feature of the letter is its opening words: "A Historian you know must have neither Religion [n]or Country...."

To judge from the accounts in Mayer's two-volume Mexico, written five years after the Mexican War ended, Mayer appears not to have been unduly influenced by Adams' advice. To judge from the accounts of American history written from George Bancroft's time to our own, many American historians have also been little influenced by the thought embodied in Adams' words. I have written this brief essay because I believe Adams' advice no less timely now than it was 140 years ago when it was first offered. That a historian must have no country is a kind of historians' Hippocratic Oath, an enduring standard appropriate to historian.

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Plus CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT
Abernathy or Marie Hecht, "His-" and "She-" in OAH's 1988 Newsletter, 3 February 1988 OAH Newsletter 3

The program committee for the 1989 meeting encourages the widest proposals for sessions, papers, workshops, panel discussions, and other contributions. Proposals for full sessions are especially welcome. Each contribution should be described in a two-page summary that indicates its thesis and significance, and a one-page proposal for each participant. Proposals of full sessions should strive for broad demographic representation among participants. All papers will be refereed, and members must be members of the OAH unless their field of specialization is not U.S. history. The committee has chosen the sections of American Business and Society, among others, and solicits with special interest proposals that address the issue of links between intellectual, cultural, and social history. Moreover, since 1989 will be the bicentennial of the French Revolution, we welcome proposals on the significance of the revolutionary tradition for American history. Likewise, 1989 is the 75th anniversary of the beginning of World War I, the 50th of the outbreak of World War II, and the 25th of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; we invite panels that address the full cultural meaning of war in the 20th century. Proposals in other areas, including the theoretical challenges confronting historians, are of course also encouraged.

Deadline for proposals is March 1, 1988, but early submissions will be encouraged. Send two copies of the proposal to Richard Fox, Program Chair, Department of History, Reed College, Portland, Oregon 97202.
The Comstock Brewing Industry

Eric N. Moody
Robert A. Nylen

Because Virginia City, jewel of Nevada's Comstock Lode, has always been closely identified with frontier mining, the fact that it was more than just an oversized mining camp is often overlooked. In reality, at the height of its prosperity in the 1860s and 1870s, Virginia City and its neighboring towns of Gold Hill, Silver City and American City constituted a complex industrial community.

Mining certainly was the dominant economic activity in Virginia City and its neighbors, and it was the basis for all commercial and industrial enterprise in the area. But the prominence of the great mines and mills has obscured other economic enterprises shaping the Comstock community. Retail and service businesses flourished, especially saloons, groceries, dry goods stores, restaurants, hotels and laundries. There were also plumbers, coopers, upholsterers, saddle makers, wigmakers, bakers, foundries, gas works and soap factories.

One of the most significant and interesting non-mining manufactures was beer brewing. The first commercial brewing in Virginia City occurred during the town's first year when the wild rush of 1860 to the Washoe silver region transformed a mining camp of a few hundred prospectors into a teeming city with more than two thousand inhabitants. Several German brewers plied their trade in Virginia City by the summer of 1860, only months after the pioneering Carson Brewery in nearby Carson City had opened. The earliest saloons probably hired German brewers to provide their beer, and the city had several dozen saloons. The first independent Comstock brewery was the Nevada, which John Dohle opened in late 1860 or early 1861. Dohle, like virtually all of the nineteenth-century Comstock brewers, was a German immigrant, although in Nevada a "German" might be from Alsace, Austria or Switzerland. Dohle's brewery was soon joined by six others. Over the years, these breweries periodically changed hands, some closed, and occasionally their roofs were augmented by new establishments. From the middle 1860s to the late 1870s, six to nine breweries could always be found operating in Virginia City. Other establishments existed in the neighboring Comstock towns and at Dayton, a short distance down Six Mile Canyon on the Carson River.

Some of the Comstock breweries were extensive manufacturing plants, occupying two or three-story buildings, while others were backroom or basement operations in saloons. In October 1860, there were about twenty-five saloons in Virginia City; three years later, when the city had some 5,000 residents, there were more than fifty saloons. The Comstock breweries had ready outlets and customers for their products.

Several German brewers plied their trade in Virginia City by the summer of 1860.

According to Herman Hoffman, a Swiss chemist who in 1864 worked for the German proprietor of the Pacific Brewery, German beer was a beverage for which Comstockers had to develop a taste. Hard liquor, such as whiskey and rum, was preferred by the earliest Comstock residents, although California and European wines were stocked in bars and locally-brewed ale and porter were also available. But wines and the lukewarm English-style beers did not gain wide popularity. The Comstock Germans' fondness for their traditional low-alcohol drink was ridiculed at first, but the beverage soon gained popularity among non-Germans. It was advertised as healthful and non-alcoholic, but it was also less expensive than whiskey and, since it was served chilled, it was a refreshing drink during the dry, hot weather that prevailed much of the year.

One quite visible result of the arrival of the German brewers was the establishment of "beer gardens" in Virginia City. Just as the beer altered the drinking habits of many Comstock residents, the gardens, sometimes called "summers gardens," had an effect on the leisure-time activities of many. Usually established in close proximity to, or in conjunction with, a brewery or saloon, the gardens were either open-air arbors with tables and chairs or spacious indoor rooms ventilated by large windows and decorated profusely with vines and other plants. Music was provided for listening or dancing, food was available, and often there were private meeting rooms for small parties. The gardens were open during warm months of the year, serving not only the German-speaking community, which often held Turnverein meetings and social gatherings there, but also non-Germans who used them as they saw fit. The first substantial beer gardens operated in Virginia City during the 1860s and 1870s, and other garden-like establishments, such as the draft room of the Nevada Brewery, were also open.

Although the earliest Nevada breweries described their German brews as genuine lager beer, they may all have been producing, until the late 1870s, what came to be known as steam beer. This was a bottom-fermenting brew produced without the constant low temperatures that true lager required. Ice from the Sierra Nevada was available on the Comstock year-round even in the early 1860s, but apparently only in amounts sufficient for cooking food and drink, not for brewing. By the 1870s, great quantities of ice were being used on the Comstock, but most went into the mines to cool off miners working thousands of feet below ground.

Besides ice, brewing materials of all kinds generally had to be imported from outside the immediate western Nevada-eastern Sierra area. Bottles were secured from California, and corks, isinglass and other supplies were commonly purchased through merchants in San Francisco or Sacramento. Later, some supplies could be bought from Virginia City businesses, which obtained most of their goods from California. Even brewing kettles at least in the early years, had to be imported in 1863, when at least one was purchased by a German brewer for his Carson City brewery.

The ingredients for beer not only had to be imported, but often they were costly or difficult to obtain. In 1863, three years after the Carson City Brewery sold beer at a costly $3 per gallon, brewers in the Comstock area were paying $10 for a hundred pounds of grain. Wagon freight charges from California could be twenty or thirty cents per pound. Some barley was grown in western Nevada, but the state's brewers had to rely on San Francisco or Sacramento commission merchants for what they needed. Supplies were not always adequate, as when widespread crop failures occurred in California in 1864. Occasionally, Nevada newspapers would carry advertisements placed by brewers desperately trying to purchase locally the barley they needed. Hops also had to be brought in from outside the state. Some 50,000 pounds were shipped into the Comstock area in 1876. Although they could be grown in some Nevada localities, hops apparently were never produced in commercial quantities in the state. Some Comstock brewers, fortunate or lucky enough...
to acquire more supplies than they needed, supplemented their income by selling hops, malt, and even corks and bottles to other brewers. The first Comstock breweries seem to have used water from local springs and underground streams tapped by mine shafts, even though it was highly mineralized and, if purchased, quite expensive in the quantities required. It was not until 1873, when the first pipeline from the Sierra Nevada was completed, that adequate supplies of good water were available in Virginia City and its neighboring towns.

The advent of railroads facilitated brewing, just as it benefited other businesses and industrial enterprises on the Comstock. The construction of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad between Virginia City and Carson City in 1869 and the 1872 extension of that line opened up the Comstock mining district to the outside world. Nevada's brewers faced steadily increasing out-of-state competition. While breweries initially sold mostly to local saloons in horse-drawn wagons, the railroads were used to send products to more distant markets. The Carson City Brewery, for example, supplied its beer to Comstock saloons, and Virginia City breweries shipped their beverages to Reno and other places in Nevada.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, the Comstock brewing industry appears to have overgrown its capacity and to have prospered. It was reported in 1872 that the consumption of beer in Virginia City was 1,000 barrels per month, at a cost of $20,000. Since the six local breweries then in operation were responsible for most of the beer sold on the Comstock, they picked up the lion’s share of whatever money was involved. In 1875, at the height of the Comstock’s prosperity, when Virginia City had 20,000 inhabitants, there were sixteen brewers at work in Storey County, of which Virginia City was the seat. While there are no production figures available for that year, in 1880 the county’s six breweries manufactured nearly 150,000 gallons of beer.

The Nevada State Museum in Carson City presents an exhibit that recalls the heyday of Nevada’s brewing industry.

In the 1870s, after the railroads had opened up the Comstock market to the outside world, Nevada’s brewers faced steadily increasing out-of-state competition. Not only did more California beers, including one from nearby Boca that purportedly was the first lager on the Pacific coast, arrive to compete with local brews, but products from major midwestern breweries also started to appear in Comstock and Nevada saloons. The Nevada brewers held their own as long as the Comstock mining industry prospered, but when mining began a precipitous decline in the late 1870s and the population of the Comstock communities began to dwindle, they found it increasingly difficult to compete successfully with the lower priced "foreign beers." One by one, the Comstock breweries shut down. In 1880, six were still operating, but during the succeeding decade all but two disappeared.

Although the Nevada Brewery in Virginia City, the last on the Comstock, continued in operation until Prohibition, and although there was a short-lived brewing resurgence in the state when a new mining boom occurred in the early 1900s, Nevada’s brewing industry was in irreversible decline. After the Reno Brewing Company produced its last barrel of lager in 1937, Nevada was without a commercial brewery until 1987, when the old Union Brewery Saloon in Virginia City became a brew-pub and resurrected its long-abandoned beer-making function.

Through March 1988, the Nevada State Museum in Carson City presents an exhibit that recalls the heyday of Nevada’s brewing industry. The display of photographs, brewing equipment, bottles, labels, advertising, and diagrams describing the brewing process accompanies a text which traces the industry’s fortunes from the 1860s to the present.

Eric N. Moody is curator of manuscripts, Nevada Historical Society, and Robert A. Nisole is acquisitions registrar, Nevada State Museum.

Access to United Nations War Crimes Commission Records

Records of the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC) at the UN Archives in New York are now open for research. UN rules state that access will be granted for "bona fide research by individuals into the history of the UNWCC and into war crimes" and stipulate that applications should be submitted to the researcher’s government for review and transmittal to the United Nations. Applications must be accompanied by "an appropriate introduction from an institution of higher learning or research or from a relevant professional society."

Prospective researchers may obtain applications, rules governing access and a records inventory from the following address. Send inquiries and completed applications to: Office of the Historian (PA/HQ), Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

The Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar in Residence Program 1988-1989

Program The Rockefeller Archive Center of The Rockefeller University announces the creation of a Scholar in Residence Program in the general field of the history of philanthropy beginning with the academic year 1988-1989. The Resident Scholar will receive a stipend of up to $30,000 for nine months of study and research at The Rockefeller Archive Center, beginning on September 1, 1988; will be provided opportunities for extensive research at the Archive Center; and will participate in the intellectual life of the Center, which includes scholarly conferences.

Purpose The program aims to foster substantial research in the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center, which includes the records and papers of The Rockefeller Foundation, The Rockefeller University, the Rockefeller family, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Commonwealth Fund, and other individuals and organizations.

Eligibility Established researchers and scholars engaged in areas of study generally related to the history of philanthropy whose work will substantially benefit from an extended period of research in the Archive Center’s holdings are encouraged to apply.

Application Deadline The deadline for applications is April 1, 1988. Applications should include (a) a letter detailing the candidate’s research interests and demonstrating familiarity with the holdings of the Archive Center; (b) a curriculum vitae; and (c) letters of reference from three persons familiar with the candidate’s research and scholarship. Send these to Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591-1589.

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Puerto Rico Discovers Its Hawaiian Colony

Milagros Hernández de Noboa and Carmen Judith Nine Curt

Not long after Christopher Columbus first sighted the island we now call Puerto Rico, his discovery was followed by a determined effort at colonization under the command of the celebrated Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León. The intrepid Ponce chose the inviting harbor at what is now Guanica to land his forces and lay claim to the island in the name of the Spanish crown. More recently, Guanica has figured prominently in still another Puerto Rican "discovery." Thanks to research conducted by some of our leading historians, Puerto Ricans are learning that thousands of their neighbors on the island almost vanished during the years immediately following the Spanish-American War. Embarking aboard ships in Guanica harbor, they never returned to their native land.

Since 1985, a plaque has overlooked this embarkation point "to honor the 5,203 Puerto Ricans who migrated from their beloved homeland...to Hawaii in 1900-1901 to work on sugar cane plantations." The fact of this mass emigration to a distant point on the globe had been almost completely forgotten in Puerto Rican memory until the recent publication of Carmelo Rosario Natal's Exodo PuertoRicano: Puertorriqueños en el Caribe y Hawaii, 1900-1915. Professor Rosario, now Dean of the Faculty of General Studies at the University of Puerto Rico, documented the migration of a significant portion of the island's population after 1898 because of a hurricane, the devastating results of the 1899 hurricane, caused emigration to appear to be an attractive alternative for many islanders.

They were loaded aboard guarded trains and dispatched overland to San Francisco.

At nearly the same moment, the Hawaiian Islands, too, became a part of the United States. The Organic Act of 1900, which established the islands as a legal territory, also abolished the prevalent labor contract system in Hawaii and gave Japanese workers there the freedom to demand higher wages and reduced hours. These demands eventually led to a strike and caused the Hawaiian sugar planters to cast about for a new source of cheap labor. Soon their gaze fell upon Puerto Rico and by 1900 labor recruitment facilities had been opened in San Juan, Ponce and Aguadilla. President McKinley's newly-appointed governor, Charles C. Allen, applauded the planters' initiative, stating: "The laborers from Puerto Rico...can do no harm to the island. Puerto Rico has plenty of laborers and poor people generally."

The recruiters' pitch was undoubtedly an attractive one. They promised free transportation to Hawaii (an island which was described as being much like Puerto Rico in climate and agriculture), free housing, schools and medical care, as well as excellent wages. Frequently it was those who had been dwelling in the Puerto Rican mountains who responded most enthusiastically to these appeals. They came in their thousands from Adjuntas, Yauco, Ponce and Lares to the port at Guanica and elsewhere for what was supposed to be a mere two week journey to the new land. Young and old, entire families and single individuals began this exodus from Puerto Rico with the first boat load sailing on November 22, 1900. Of the 114 who embarked on this inaugural voyage only 56 reached Hawaii a month later.

This odyssey would be repeated many times. The emigrants sailed from Puerto Rico to New Orleans, where they were loaded aboard guarded trains and dispatched overland to San Francisco. It was from that port that they were then transported to their ultimate destination, the Hawaiian sugar fields. The San Francisco newspapers of the day turned out to be a prime source for accounts of the Puerto Ricans' saga. They detail the islanders' treatment as virtual prisoners during their sojourn on the Mainland, especially how the planters' agents cheated them and their armed escorts pursued them if they sought to escape.

When the shiploads arrived in Hawaii, they were quickly dispersed to plantations throughout the islands and little was heard from them back at home. A few sad and anguished letters are extant as well as stories published in San Juan by newspapers such as La Correspondencia, which informed its readers that conditions for Puerto Ricans on the distant Pacific islands were "worse than slavery."

The work of Professor Rosario and the Center for Puerto Rican Studies had done much to explain the emigration of these thousands, but little was known of their fate. Armed with Rosario's book, my colleague Tony Muñiz journeyed to the Hawaiian Islands soon after its publication and there discovered and interviewed a number of persons who claimed descent from the Puerto Rican laborers of the 1900 emigration. His visit was soon followed by the arrival of Blanca Souza in Puerto Rico. The daughter of one of those laborers, Mrs. Souza was now a retired librarian who had (with the assistance of a grant from the Humanities Council of Hawaii) researched and prepared a slide show on the Puerto Rican experience in Hawaii since the turn of the century. I was absolutely fascinated by her account and immediately set about preparing a video production on the subject. With a grant from the Fundación Puertorriqueña de las Humanidades, a program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and with the consultation of the historians Arturo Morales Carrión and Carmelo Rosario Natal, we launched our television project late in 1985.

Naturally, the production entailed extensive research in Hawaii and interviews with those remaining Puerto Ricans who had made the voyage in President McKinley's day and their descendants. We found Lawrence Camacho who left Puerto Rico as a little boy; Margie Andujar who was only 20 days old when she sailed with her mother from Guanica; and Maria Planesi who arrived in Hawaii with both of her parents when she was nine years old. Camacho recalled the hard work in the sugar fields, but most of
National Archives Bicentennial Recap

The National Archives and its 11 field branches, eight Presidential libraries, and 14 records centers commemorated the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in a variety of ways. Lectures, symposia, film series, educational workshops, exhibitions, naturalization ceremonies, and public readings across the country were all part of the celebration.

In Washington, D.C., more than 25,000 visitors from all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and 61 countries stood in line, night and day, to view the four pages of the Constitution in the National Archives Rotunda during the 87-hour Vigil. Dramatic presentations, based on archival materials, and concerts, period dance performances, live radio broadcasts from the Rotunda, a lecture by Frances FitzGerald on the "Evangelical Tradition in America," and a documentary film series on the Constitution were included in the special activities during the Vigil.

Ceremonies naturalizing thousands of citizens were held in Washington and around the country at field branches and records centers in 11 cities. At the National Archives in Washington, two major exhibitions commemorate the anniversary. More than 800 radio stations aired the National Archives series entitled "Bicentennial Daily Digest."

The Archives and its nationwide facilities have planned a number of upcoming events to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Federal government and the American Presidency in 1989, and of the Bill of Rights in 1991.

Call for Commitment to the Humanities

To strengthen ties between learning in the humanities and the nation's future, a group of nationally recognized scholars has called for renewed support of educational institutions and the federal government to support the advancement of the humanities in American life.

"The humanities and the American Promise," published by the Colloquium on the Humanities and the American People argues that "sustained public support of the humanities is essential to our society," and that "for the government to invest in the humanities and learning of its citizens is an act of national faith and national purpose."

Merrill D. Peterson, principal author of the report and Thomas Jefferson Foundation Professor of History at the University of Virginia, says that the Humanities and the American Promise reflects concern different from that expressed in other recent reports that have turned the nation's attention to the quality of education in America. "Previous reports have dealt with particular institutions-universities and schools, for example," says Peterson. This report "explores the relationship between the humanities and American public life, and it assumes that the health of the humanities, including public activities in the humanities, is fundamental to the health of the nation."

The report approaches to the development of a common or shared culture. Referring to William Bennett's "To Reclaim a Legacy" and to the idea of E. O. Hirsch, the report rejects "any canonical remedy to the problem. "The task of constructing a common cultural vocabulary for a diverse curriculum, is beset with peril. It flies in the faces of the openness and diversity of American society."

List of AAUP Censored Administrations

Academic, published by the AAUP, carries in each issue citations to the published reports on each case of censure. Readers may obtain a copy of the 1940 Statement of Principles and Interpretive Comments by writing the AAUP, 1012 Fourteenth St., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005.

1962 South Dakota Colleges and Universities under South Dakota Board of Regents, specifically on the South Dakota Board of Regents with respect to a case at South Dakota State University
1963 Grove City College, PA
1964 University of the Ozarks, AK, Board of Trustees
1965 Nebraska State Colleges Board of Trustees with respect to a case at Wayne State College
1968 Amarillo College, TX
1969 Franklin Pierce College, TX
1969 Central State University, OK
1971 Southern Arkansas University
1972 Cañada Community College, CA
1973 Colorado School of Mines
1973 Rider College, NJ
1974 Camden County College, NJ
1975 Virginia Community College System
1975 Concordia Seminary, MO
1975 Houston Baptist University
1976 Murray State University, KY
1976 Blinn College, TX
1976 Marquette University, WI
1977 University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, IA
1977 Wilkes Radio Station
1978 State University of New York
1978 University of Detroit
1978 Phillips County Community College, AR
1979 University of Maryland
1979 University of Texas of the Permian Basin
1979 Wingate College, NC
1980 Olivet College, MI
1980 Nichols College, MA
1981 Bridgewater State College, MA
1982 Yeshiva University, NY
1982 Eastern Oregon State College
1983 University of Idaho
1983 Soana State University, CA
1983 Abilene Christian University
1983 American International College, MA
1984 Illinois College of Optometry
1984 Metropolitan Community Colleges, MO
1984 Long Island University
1985 Westminster College of Salt Lake City
1985 Southwestern Adventist College, TX
1985 Temple University
1985 Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery
1986 Tallahassee Community College
1987 Southern Nazarene University, OK
1987 Morgan State University, MD
1987 The Catholic University of Puerto Rico
1987 Husson College, ME
Woman Suffrage in Nevada during the Progressive Era

Nevada is one of a number of Western states in which women won the right to vote prior to the national woman suffrage amendment of 1920. The women's rights movement in Nevada was particularly active between 1910 and 1920, the period that saw the greatest successes of the Progressive Era. Prior to that, between Nevada statehood in 1864 and 1900, there had been several unsuccessful attempts, organized by a small number of prominent Nevada women, to pass woman suffrage.

Then, after an inactive decade, the movement gained momentum in 1909 when Jeanne Wier, a University of Nevada professor of history, at the instigation of a member of the New York Equal Franchise Society, founded a branch of the Society in Nevada. Members came mainly from women's clubs, and Wier assured them that the militant methods currently being used in England would not be condoned in Nevada. This group succeeded in getting a suffrage amendment passed in both houses of the 1911 state legislature because Jeanne Wier was a successful, respected woman, because club women supported the measure, and because the Society had a number of prominent men working for it.

Because Nevada requires constitutional amendments to pass two successive legislatures and a popular vote, the next step was to win passage in the 1913 legislature. At this point the Equal Franchise Society was centered mainly in Reno and Carson City and was dominated by club women. In 1911 Anne Martin of Reno returned from London, where she had worked with English feminist leaders. She became president of the Society in 1912 and set about organizing groups in the rural counties. This tactic was crucial to the ultimate success in both the 1913 legislative vote and the 1914 public vote. Without support in the rural areas suffrage would have been defeated.

In addition to establishing the county groups, many of which included prominent men, the Society circulated lists of candidates in the 1912 election who supported the suffrage amendment and obtained the support of the Democratic, Socialist, Progressive and Prohibition parties. At the additional urging of Governor Tasker Oddie, who pointed out that Nevada was "entirely surrounded by states which have marked their advance by giving women the same right to vote as men," the legislature passed the amendment by wide margins.

The women's rights movement in Nevada was particularly active between 1910 and 1920, the period that saw the greatest successes of the Progressive Era.

Martin's effective campaigning and organizing in the rural counties paid off in the public election in 1914. Although the amendment lost in the more populous counties, the rural vote gave the amendment victory. One of the arguments used in the rural areas was that suffrage would strengthen the stable home element. This was designed to appeal exactly to those men who voted, since, of Nevada's 40,000 men over 21, only 20,000 had been in the state for the six months required to qualify to vote.

Many who supported woman suffrage thought that the women's vote would bring social reform, particularly prohibition. After Nevada women won the right to vote they did move to control the saloons, as the liquor interests had feared. Although various suffrage groups had tried to keep the prohibition and suffrage issues separate, there were many influential women active in both movements. In 1915 women's groups attempted, unsuccessfully, to limit the number of saloons in Reno, but in 1918 Nevada prohibition groups succeeded. Using the initiative procedure for the first time, they brought prohibition to a public vote. Thus, Nevadans approved a measure to prohibit the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating drinks more than a year before national prohibition went into effect.

The 1911 and 1913 Nevada legislatures, in addition to voting for the suffrage amendment, took action on gambling and divorce, both areas which Progressives and women's groups wished to reform. Many feminists at that time were working for liberalization of divorce laws, seeing this as a necessary step towards individual freedom and legal identity for women. But in Nevada the newly-prospering divorce business was seen as a threat to a stable and moral society and the notoriety surrounding it as unseemly. Divorce had become a profitable business in Nevada after the best known divorce colonies, North and South Dakota, extended their residency requirements. In 1903 Californians increased the waiting period for a final divorce to one year. Nevada, which had a six-month residency requirement, was soon granting divorces to non-Nevadans seeking divorce. Consequently, local business immediately slumped. Influential interests were able to persuade the 1915 legislature to restore the six-month provision. Nevada women vainly protested in Carson City, but they had as little influence then as in 1927 when the residency requirement was lowered to three months, or in 1931 when it was further reduced to six weeks, in efforts to maintain Nevada's monopoly on short-term divorce.

Progressive reformers, having targeted legalized gambling in Nevada, succeeded in having it banned in 1910. In 1911 some card games were made legal, but the 1913 legislature again outlawed all gambling. Just as it had reversed the decision on one-year residency for divorce, though, the 1915 legislature voted to allow card games where the deal alternated since these were less likely to be dishonest. The differences in legislative action in 1913 and 1915 may have been partly due to the differing efforts of woman suffrage supporters in the 1912 and 1914 elections. In 1912 the emphasis was on...
Don W. Wilson Installed as Archivist of the United States

On December 4 Don W. Wilson became the seventh Archivist of the United States. In a swearing-in ceremony in the Rotunda of the National Archives, the President of the United States called the occasion "an important event in the history of the National Archives," and called the new Archivist "more than qualified" for his position. A historian and archivist, Wilson received his Ph.D. in History at Ohio State University and the University of Cincinnati. He has held positions as Archivist of the Kansas State Historical Society, Historian and Deputy Director of the Eisenhower Library, Librarian in Residence of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and Director of the Ford Presidential Library and Museum.

During the swearing-in ceremony David Mathews, Director of the Kettering Foundation, and former Archivist, Robert Warner, also offered words. Mathews applauded the fact that the professionals whose judgment is essential to the work of the National Archives have confidence in Wilson's ability to lead the National Archives. Recognizing Wilson's appointment as the culmination of the movement to gain independence for the National Archives, Warner noted that in the selection of Wilson the terms of the independence legislation had been fully met. After the administering of the oath of office, Wilson responded by thanking Acting Archivist Frank G. Burke for his "able leadership (which) over the last thirty-two months has kept the institution growing and provided many strong foundations upon which we can continue to build." Wilson then spoke of the "unparalleled opportunity to expand the agency's impact" provided by independence and said he intended to fulfill the mission of the National Archives "to preserve for posterity our nation's most precious documents." The new Archivist stressed the need for resources to carry out the Archives' mandate and said that he believed "innovation and ability to adapt to trends must be among the agency's highest priorities."

After working for three years for the confirmation of a professional, nonpartisan U.S. Archivist, members of the historical and archival communities have expressed great pleasure with the selection, confirmation, and installation of Don W. Wilson. In April of 1986 the Organization of American Historians went on record supporting the nomination of Wilson and then in April of 1987 the NCC forwarded to the White House a list of representative individuals who would serve ably as U.S. Archivist and Wilson was among those suggested.

Omnibus Spending Bill Establishes FY'88 Budgets

At the end of December, Congress passed and the President signed legislation establishing funding levels for the federal agencies for FY'88. Considering the budget cutting mood of both the Administration and Congress, those provisions of particular interest to historians fared well. The National Archives and Records Administration will receive $116 million for FY'88. This represents an increase of $6 million over the president's recommendation of $110 million. Of this $116 million, $4 million is earmarked for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's grants program and $6 million for the development of an architectural design for a new archival facility. Since the National Archives' current funding level is $100.3 million, the FY'88 budget represents almost a $16 million increase. However it provides for little new operational money. The money specified for the architectural design, a sizable increase in the General Services Administration's rental charges for storage facilities, and the added personnel will pay increases and the new federal retirement plan absorb most of the increase.

The FY'88 budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities is $140.435, up slightly from the FY'87 amount of $138.64 million. There was also an increase in the Historical Preservation Act for FY'88. The total of $28.25 million, compared with $24.25 million in FY'87, will be divided with $22 million going to the state historical preservation programs, $750,000 for a Micronesian survey, $1 million for the preservation of lighthouses, $4 million for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and $230,000 for the Critical Issues Fund.

Senator Sasser Holds Hearing on NHPRC Reauthorization

On December 15 the Senate Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee held a hearing on S. 1856, which provides for the reauthorization of the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) for the next five years at a level of $10 million annually. Senator Jim Sasser (D-TN), who both introduced the legislation and chaired the hearing, explained the need for an increased reauthorization level and noted that "In many states, historical records preservation plans have been tabled until monies can be found; the records, meanwhile, further deteriorate." Testifying on behalf of the NCC member organization, I noted that NHPRC grants serve as leverage for securing private support by ensuring potential funders that the project is of genuine significance and capable staffed and organized. Institutions sponsoring NHPRC grants have been true co-sponsors willing to provide at least half of the cost of the projects. In addition to documentary editing and state and local historical records programs, it is important to stress that NHPRC grants have provided the major financial incentives for the emergence of modern archival and records, techniques, standards, and practices.

We expect a parallel bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives shortly. NCC member organizations are now working to gain additional co-sponsors for the Senate bill, S. 1856.

Freedom Of Information Act

In December the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture of the Government Operations Committee held a hearing on alternative dispute resolution methods for Freedom of Information Act cases. An NCC statement submitted for the record explained that the cost of litigation has had a chilling effect on legal battle for FOIA requests. Faced with the choice of undertaking an expensive venture of taking the agency to court or forgoing an FOIA request, many scholars choose to forgo the request. The 1986 amendments to the FOIA, intended as reforms, have not eliminated abuses but instead further entrenched them so that FOIA requestors now face more, not fewer hassles. Thus NCC urges the subcommittee to continue exploring ways to improve the administration of the FOIA.

National Endowment for the Humanities

On January 26, 1988 the six year terms for nine members of the National Council on the Humanities will expire. In addition to these pending vacancies there are three other vacancies. To fill two of these the White House has sent to the Senate the nominations of Carolyn Ridg-Wallace, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs at City University of New York who has a background in literature and previously held positions in the Education Division of NEH, and Alvin Bernstein, who holds a Ph.D. in History from Cornell and is currently a professor at the Naval War College. Gertrude Himmelfarb, Professor of History at the Graduate Center of City University of New York, is the only historian now on the twenty-six person council and she is among those whose terms are due to expire this month.

The authorization legislation for NEH states that the members of the Council "provide a comprehensive representation of the views of scholars and professional practitioners in the humanities." Since history is one of the major humanities disciplines and since a substantial portion of NEH funds go to history-related projects, members of Congress as well as constituents in the humanities have expressed concern over the composition of this prestigious council. Efforts are underway to encourage a balanced representation of historians on the NEH Council.

NCC Member Organizations Hold Semiannual Meeting.

On December 28 representatives of the NCC member organizations met during the American Historical Association annual meeting to review the activities of the past year and to identify goals for 1989. During 1987 three new organizations joined the NCC: the Society for Industrial Archeology, the Southern Association of Women Historians, and the Institute for Historical Study (San Francisco), bringing the total of member organizations to fifty-one. Contributions to the NCC in 1987 totaled $38,250 with ten organizations taking steps during the year to increase their financial support of the NCC. Since history is one of the major humanities disciplines and since a substantial portion of NEH funds go to history-related projects, members of Congress as well as constituents in the humanities have expressed concern over the composition of this prestigious council. Efforts are underway to encourage a balanced representation of historians on the NEH Council.

Page Putnam Miller is Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.
Janet Wilson James

Janet (Wilson) James of Cambridge, Massachusetts, professor of history at Boston College and a pioneer in the field of women's history, died of cancer June 10, 1987 at Massachusetts General Hospital after a long illness. She was 68.

Mrs. James and her husband, Edward T. James, also a historian, were coeditors of a biographical encyclopedia titled Notable American Women: 1607-1950. It was published in three volumes by the Harvard University Press in 1971 and helped spur a new wave of scholarship in the field.

The project was undertaken at Radcliffe College, where Mrs. James also served from 1945 to 1949. It also served on the executive board of the American Conference of Academic Deans.

C. Joseph Pusateri

Dr. C. Joseph Pusateri, Professor of History and Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences at the University of San Diego since 1977, died on October 9, 1987. He was 52. He received his Ph.D. in American History from St. Louis University in 1965 and taught at John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio and at Loyola University in New Orleans, Louisiana where he also chaired the History Department.

Dr. Pusateri's primary area of research interest was in American business history with particular reference to the broadcasting industry. In addition to a number of articles and papers for scholarly journals and meetings, he published Big Business in America: Attack and Defense (1975), Enterprise in Radio: 1900-1930 and History of Broadcasting in America (1980) and A History of American Business (1974). He was co-editor with Prof. Henry History Department Chair at Texas A&M University, of a 1980 book, American Business History: Case Studies.

He was a member of the Phi Alpha Theta, the Business History Conference and the History Committee of the Broadcast Education Association.

To the Editor: I was suprised to read in the November, 1987 OAH Newsletter the statement at the start of A. Frances Leonard's article that Columbus arrived in the New World October 12 "after ten weeks on the high seas." To the best of my knowledge, Columbus left Palos August 3 and arrived in the Canary Islands August 12, and only left the Canaries on September 6. During part of the ten weeks cited, he was on dry land and there were only six weeks (some forty days) on the "high seas."

Bernard Sinsheimer

History Department
University of Maryland
European Division

Letters to the Editor
The papers of Mother Jones are a minor bang in the explosion of editorial activity that marks the historical profession today. In number of items published, and probably in other respects, it is the smallest project that the National Historical Publications and Records Commission has sponsored. However, it operated briefly like some of the larger projects, and the problems and the satisfactions that attend the work do not differ from them. The basic intention—to edit as complete a body as possible of Mother Jones' correspondence, speeches and writings—has now been accomplished. The correspondence has already appeared, and the Speeches and Writings manuscript has been delivered to the University of Pittsburgh Press. Students of the period will now be able to make their judgments of Mother Jones generally and in specific situations by looking at her own words rather than relying on secondary sources.

Mother Jones was a phenomenon of the American labor movement, furnishing headlines for newspaper editors throughout the country from the 1890s until her death in 1930. Her speeches and writings enlarge that inside view and afford readers a unique vision of the history of the early twentieth century. Although most closely associated with the miners, and on the union's payroll for some seventeen years, she was just as likely to be found fighting for the streetcar men, the textile operatives or the steel workers. Widely acknowledged to be one of the most powerful speakers of her day, she deserves to have a comprehensive record which can be read by serious students of the times in which she lived. She defies categories and poses problems for feminist or labor historians in fitting her into their usual approaches.

The collection of materials on Mother Jones began as a personal project of the editor and led to the publication of an article on her leadership of a strike ("Mother Jones in the Fairmont Field, 1902," JAH, LVII, 290-307). But the research attendant on that essay emphasized how fragmentary and dispersed original materials were, and a sustained attempt to assemble them continued for nearly a decade. Since she left no major body of personal papers, collecting her letters had to be approached through examining the papers of her known associates. A year-long grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission in 1981-82 gave the editor the opportunity to pursue systematically her correspondence with knowledgeable scholars in labor history; and with the curators at manuscript repositories that were thought likely to contain letters or other documents. With these leads and others acquired over the years, the editor then visited or revisited manuscript collections at NYU, Catholic University, Bloomington, Urbana, Madison, Denver, Berkeley and elsewhere to make transcripts and to obtain copies of letters to supplement those already in hand. With the help of an editorial assistant, Nancy Grossman, several part-time student researchers and a typist, the first volume of the papers began to take shape.

Thereafter, the editor continued the work unepted except by the generous cooperation of researchers at the National Archives and of scholars and curators across the country. Items continued to trickle in and be added to the first volume, even after the copy deadline, thanks to Frederick Hetzel and Catherine Marshall, the understanding director and managing editor, respectively, of the University of Pittsburgh Press.

The form of publication is limited by the materials which have been collected, and it early became apparent that the collected correspondence alone would make a substantial volume which would give the most insights into Mother Jones' life. Even more apparent was that only a literal transcription would preserve their unique flavor. The sometimes startling spelling and grammar might require a second reading, but the meaning was nearly always clear. It was easy to decide to present them as they appeared, and to confine editorial intervention to necessary identifications and short explanatory comments, leaving the correspondents to speak for themselves.

How to handle the speeches, the congressional testimony, the legal papers and the extensive journalistic record posed more difficult problems. The speeches were especially difficult, since no manuscripts existed, and the principal sources of complete speeches were for the most part the minutes of organizations, in print or in typescript.

The journalistic accounts sometimes had relatively short passages from a speech mixed in with a reporter's story. Some were summaries with one or two sentences quoted; others contained large blocks of material in quotation marks. To put each of these in perspective would often require more explanatory material than the account itself.

The appearance in 1983 of Philip Foner's Mother Jones Speaks, which duplicated some of the work of the project, prevented the
RESEARCH COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN RADICALISM

General Editors: Mark Naison and Maurice Isserman

Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 1950–1972

Introduction by Ellen Schrecker, Assistant Professor of History, Yeshiva University

The records of the Subversive Activities Control Board are a treasure-trove of information about the Communist Party and its front groups. Anyone interested in American radicalism or how the United States government responded to the Communist issue will find these documents an invaluable resource.

—Harvey Klehr
Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Politics
Emory University

Unpublished until now and virtually untapped by researchers, the records of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) constitute one of the most valuable resources for the study of left-wing radicalism during the 1950s and 1960s. Organized on November 1, 1950, under authority provided in the Internal Security Act, the SACB was empowered to order the registration of organizations that it found to be "Communist front," "Communist action," or "Communist infiltrated." In carrying out this mandate, the SACB took a leading position in the federal government’s response to the Red Scare of the late 1940s and 1950s; in fact, during the course of its existence, the SACB investigated nearly every major organization thought to be Communist controlled, as well as numerous individuals suspected of being members of the Communist Party.

Unlike the hearings undertaken during this era by such government agencies as the House Un-American Activities Committee, the SACB’s proceedings were thorough, methodical, fact-finding exercises. (Moreover, the SACB’s proceedings were never published in any form.) The SACB called hundreds of witnesses in these cases, compelled the production of thousands of documents, and allowed those testifying on behalf of the government to be vigorously cross-examined by many of the most able radical lawyers in the nation. In addition, the decisions and findings of the SACB were subject to judicial review. These procedures combined to enhance the credibility of the hearings and allowed the SACB to engage in detailed inquiries into the history, activities, outside influences, and ideology of all of the organizations that appeared before it.

UPA’s new microfilm collection, Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 1950–1972, is the first publication to make available to researchers the valuable documentation generated by the SACB during its controversial history. Containing all of the transcripts, reports, indexes, and abstracts relating to the cases that the SACB heard, these SACB records are indispensable for any thorough study of the organizations and individuals that the SACB investigated, as well as for an understanding of the McCarthy era and its aftermath.

Ordering Information

Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board, 1950–1972

Publication date: April 15, 1988.
Discount: Any order received by April 30, 1988, will be given a discount of 15 percent.
Source note: This collection has been filmed from the holdings of the National Archives. The collection has been filmed in its entirety.

Department of Justice Investigative Files

Shortly after the United States entered World War I, the Department of Justice launched a campaign of surveillance, infiltration, and prosecution of American radicals that would profoundly affect the political outlook of the American Left. At the time that the government initiated this offensive, the American Left was a vibrant and contentious mixture of organizations. After this wave of prosecutions and arrests, the two pillars of the Left, the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) and the Socialist Party, were crippled, and the Communist Party (later known as the CPUSA), a hierarchical, centralized, underground organization, replaced them as the dominant force on the American Left. UPA’s new series, Department of Justice Investigative Files, documents the campaign against leftist radicals undertaken by the U.S. government during and after World War I. By reproducing all of the significant Justice Department investigative files on the IWW and the Communist Party from approximately 1912 through the 1920s (with some files from the 1930s and 1940s), this documentary collection provides new research opportunities for studying both the roots of twentieth-century American radicalism and the federal government’s response to the movement.

Part I: The Industrial Workers of the World

Edited by Melvin Dubofsky

In June and July 1905, leading American Socialists, left-wing trade unionists, and assorted radicals met in Chicago to found a new revolutionary labor organization committed to the destruction of capitalism. The Industrial Workers of the World, or IWW—or Wobblies, as the new organization came to be better known—soon emerged as the most radical, mass-labor organization in United States history. In 1917, after deciding that the IWW had become a federal problem due to its "disruptive" presence in several sectors of the economy vital to the war effort, Woodrow Wilson unleashed the Justice Department against the Wobblies in an effort to gather enough evidence to prosecute IWW members in federal courts.

Department of Justice Investigative Files: The Industrial Workers of the World provides all of the official Justice Department documentation on the federal government’s campaign against the IWW.

Among the Justice Department records reproduced in this new microfilm collection are the voluminous IWW main file (numerical file 186701) as well as the files relating to other IWW investigations and prosecutions. All of the Department’s documentation—from the highly sensitive to the routine—that was accumulated from many sources in support of the nationwide prosecutions of IWW leaders are contained in the investigative files reproduced in this collection; furthermore, the collection contains all of the files on the earlier Justice Department investigations of 1911–1912 and 1915, as well as records of mass IWW-related deportations, of IWW "political prisoners" during World War I, and of alleged IWW terrorist acts.

Ordering Information

Department of Justice Investigative Files.
Publication date: June 30, 1988.
Discount: Any order received by July 15, 1988, will be given a discount of 15 percent.
Source note: This collection has been filmed from selected holdings of the National Archives.

Part II: The Communist Party

Edited by Mark Naison

The Communist Party in the United States, as it finally took shape in the early 1920s, represented a sharp and decisive break with the American radical past. The development of the Party—with the leadership orchestrated primarily by Soviet leaders acting under the aegis of the Communist International—was also influenced by the actions of the Department of Justice, particularly the thousands of arrests and hundreds of deportations that resulted from the Palmer Raids.

The formation and early activities of the Communist Party in the United States, as well as the determined response of the federal government against the Party, are thoroughly documented in this new collection. By reproducing in their entirety almost 30,000 pages of investigative files that the Justice Department maintained on the Communist Party and its members from 1918 through the 1920s and beyond, this collection provides detailed primary sources on the major targets of the Red Scare during and after World War I, including case files on virtually every early Communist Party official: William Z. Foster, James Larkin, Benjamin Gitlow, Ludwig Martens, Robert Mioar, Earl Browder, and many others.

Researchers will also find these files to be the very best sources through which to study the federal government’s reactions to what it perceived to be the Communist threat. The files reflect the government’s concerns about the effects of Communist propaganda on the American populace and the extent of Soviet control over and funding of the Party in the United States. Finally, extensive files trace Communist activities state by state and discuss strategies for prosecuting local Party members by means of criminal syndicalism laws.

Ordering Information

Department of Justice Investigative Files.
Publication date: June 30, 1988.
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Fulbright Scholars in American History

Approximately 1,000 Americans will go abroad to lecture or conduct research during the 1987-88 academic year. Established in 1946 under Congressional legislation introduced by former Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the program is designed "to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries." The following list of Fulbright scholars in American history for 1987-88 includes both the grantee's home and host institutions.

David H. Anthony, University of Oregon, Eugene; at National University of Lesotho.

J. Albert Bailey, University of Michigan, Dearborn; at Zhongshan University, Republic of China.

Elliott Barkan, California State University, San Bernardino; at University of Southampton, United Kingdom.

Casey N. Blake, Indiana University; at University of Rome, Italy.

Jeremy H. Brecher, National Endowment for the Humanities; at University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

John C. Burnham, Ohio State University; at University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia.

G. Cullom Davis, Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois; at University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

Joseph A. Dowling, Lehigh University; at Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium.

Robert B. Fisher, University of Houston; at University of Innsbruck, Austria.

Susan L. Fiedler, University of Missouri; at University of Turku, Finland.

Lawrence E. Gelfand, University of Iowa; at University College, Dublin, Ireland.

James B. Gilbert, University of Maryland; at University of Sydney, Australia.

Paul W. Glad, University of Oklahoma; at University of Graz, Austria.

Joan M. Jensen, New Mexico State University; at University of Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Kenneth L. Kusmer, Temple University; at University of Goettingen, Federal Republic of Germany.

David E. Kyvig, University of Akron; at University of Tromso, Norway.

Douglas T. Miller, Michigan State University; at University of Amsterdam, Netherlands.

David G. Nasaw, City University of New York; at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Philip F. Notarianni, Utah State Historical Society; at University of Calabria, Italy.

Carol M. Petillo, Boston College; at Nankai University, Tianjin, People's Republic of China.

James Michael Russell, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga; at University of Genoa, Italy.

Richard D. Siggwart, Howard University; at University of Dakar, Senegal.

Mark J. Stern, University of Pennsylvania; at Shanghai International Studies University; People's Republic of China.

Marcia G. Snydott, University of South Carolina; at University of Oslo, Norway.

Quintard Taylor, California Polytechnic and State University, San Luis Obispo; at University of Lagos, Nigeria.

Julius E. Thompson, State University of New York, Albany; at University of Zimbabwe.

Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell University, Iowa; at University of Salzburg, Austria.

Thomas H. Wendel, San Jose State University, California; at University of Helsinki, Finland.

David E. Wismant, University of Maryland, Baltimore; at Museo Nacional de Nicaragua.

Walter L. Williams, University of Southern California; at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
Educators' Tour to Vietnam, January 1987

Jonathan Goldstein

Several rats scampered across the formal dining room of Hanoi's fanciest hotel, where my tour group was staying. And at Ha Long Bay, rats even jumped on chairs and tables. Traveling with the January 1987 Educators' Tour to Vietnam proved to be a fascinating adventure, although any American academic considering research or cultural travel in Indochina should carefully weigh a trip's value against formidable logistical obstacles. There is no American embassy in Hanoi, Vietnamese embassy in Washington nor interest sections in third-country. The major port is riddled with one-lane roads and traffic jams. Travel conditions were primitive. The major highway between the capital city and the major port is riddled with one-lane roads and bridges, some of which alternately accommodated railroad tracks, motor vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians and animals. Two of Vietnam's best known "scenic" boat tours (to Thay Son Island in the Mekong Delta and an inland-cave in Ha Long Bay) each required precarious gang-plank walking which effectively discouraged both older and younger members of the tour. Minor emergencies occurred regularly and entailed many hours of delay. Two small boats broke their anchor chains. The 1987 tour avoided a major catastrophe, but one wonders how a truly life-threatening situation would have been handled.

If an American is willing to risk such vicissitudes, a Vietnam trip can be a rewarding experience, and approximately one hundred Americans arranged visits to Vietnam in 1986 and in January 1987. This total included academics, diplomats concerned with refugee evacuation and searching for remains of American veterans missing-in-action; journalists; major charitable donors to non-governmental agencies active in Indochina; veterans of the Indochinese-American War; and a United States Communist Party delegate to the 1986 Vietnamese Party Congress. American visitors to Vietnam in January 1987 included ex-Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; Senators Mark Hatfield and James McClure; and three women scientists who took part in a Hanoi symposium on women and science in developing countries.

The most interesting personality I encountered was John McAuliff, the leader of both USIRP tours. He may be the most experienced American in the never-never land of postwar American-Vietnamese relations. His January 1987 Vietnam tour was his eighth. He summarized his experience in a biographical brochure issued for the September 1986 Manchester (U.K.) Conference on the Cultural Effects of the Vietnam War: "I must be the only American active at the national leadership level of the anti-war movement who also has worked persistently on post-war Indochina issues. As President of The Committee of Returned (mostly Peace Corps) Volunteers, I became a member of the Executive Committee of mobilization committees, was active in major demonstrations and attended a couple of Stockholm conferences. For a decade (1972-82) I directed the American Friends Service Committee's peace education program on Indochina. I probably am one of the few veterans of the anti-war movement who is an Associate Member of the Vietnam Veterans of America." McAuliff seemed to have established personal relationships with every Vietnamese and Western government official we met. His experience was poignantly evoked in the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hue, where our guide pointed to an enlarged photograph of a 1975 Hanoi street demonstration celebrating reunification. McAuliff casually mentioned that he was also in that crowd. McAuliff's expertise was critical in securing a hard-to-get written permit to bring out of Vietnam cassette tapes which we recorded inside the country, as well as other feats of diplomatic leggerdemain which were necessary on a daily basis for the 1987 tour to proceed.

In addition to McAuliff, both the 1985-6 and 1987 tours included eleven geographically and institutionally diverse participants selected by a politically-neutral international advisory committee of academics specializing in Indochina studies. Both tours contained high school as well as college faculty, veterans of the Indochina War as well as anti-war movement, and specialists in political science, women's studies, sociology, and the cultural and political history of Southeast Asia, China and the United States.

The 1987 delegation brought individuals with expertise in academic administration: a history department chairman who has over...
seen one of the first post-normalization
American student programs in China; national
and regional officers of the Ann Arbor,
Michigan-based Association for Asian Studies; a Southeast Asia grants specialist from New
York's Social Science Research Council; and
the co-director of a large state university's
Vietnam veterans program. Colleagues had
ample time to exchange syllabi, critique the
ever-expanding Indochina War literature and
discuss the direction and funding for future research.

On two occasions we met with members of the Social Science Committee of the Viet-
namese Academy of Sciences. Most Vietnamese
academics speak French, English or Russian. I had two lengthy discussions in French,
explored by the absence of interpreters, with Van Tao, Director of the Institute of
History and one of the editors of the scholarly journals Viet Nam Social
Sciences and Nghien Cua Lich Su ("Historical Studies"). He and I isolated three historical
questions on which research collaboration and exchange of documents between American
and Vietnamese scholars might prove mutually beneficial: relations between Ho
Chi Minh and the Roosevelt Administration; relations between the Japanese and the Viet
Minh, using documents available in the United States; and the history of the Ameri-
can protest movement against United States involvement in the Indochinese-American
War.

Those were the high points of my trip and suggest some of the benefits a researcher
might derive from a Vietnam tour. None of us in 1987 had the opportunity to do any
primary source research, apart from making an occasional tape recording or gathering
printed matter to peruse back in the States. Much of our popular as well as official
reception had been well orchestrated. At Ha Long Bay, a Vietnamese-speaking Ameri-
can colleague out for an early morning stroll was greeted by a policeman with the words
"Good morning, professor." Later on his
stroll, he overheard a Vietnamese explaining that "these are the American professors.
They speak English, not French." On the other hand, on only one occasion do I recall
our national Vietnam Tourism guide asking

My most rewarding professional experience in Indochina was the opportunity to interact with
American and Vietnamese colleagues in the field of Asian Studies.

us specifically not to go somewhere, namely
into a primitive mud-brick farming village near Hanoi. When we stopped for a photo
opportunity at a Roman Catholic Church at the village's outskirts, within minutes we
were surrounded by what seemed to be every man, woman and child from that village.

What opportunities can there be for almost
unhindered research by American academics in Vietnam in the near future? Such openings as may occur almost
certainly have to take place within the
context of strong Soviet influence. Viet-
nam's ties to the USSR remain firm. They will strengthen if the current USSR subsidy
Much of our popular as well as official reception had been
well orchestrated.

to the SRV is doubled as promised during the
next five years to between $12 and $14
billion, depending on how the sum is calculated. Many Vietnamese and Western officials
in Hanoi expressed optimism that, within the context of strong Soviet influence, Vietnam might nevertheless open to
some limited form of academic exchange with the United States in 1990. In that year,
Vietnam has pledged to withdraw from Kampuchea and would thereby remove a
major obstacle to the normalization of
Vietnamese-American diplomatic relations.

There have been joint social science ven-
tures between India and Vietnam and be-
tween France and Vietnam, each within the
context of Soviet influence. Is it not time to be thinking about similar, modest ventures with the United States? Educators' tours
such as those run by the USIP, while ardu-
ous and costly at this time, may well lay
the groundwork for broader scholarly co-
operation.

Jonathan Goldstein is a research associate of Harvard University's Fairbank Center for East Asian Research and an associate profes-
sor of history at West Georgia College.
Historians and Historic Preservation

Jannelle Warren-Findley

The archival community in the United States is doing a good job of warning American historians of dangers to the country's documentary record. Similar concerns about the future of the history embodied in America's tangible prehistoric and historic resources—archeological sites, historic structures and landscapes—led Congress in 1976 to request a study of current threats and possibilities for adapting technologies of various kinds to help locate, analyze, document, and preserve those cultural resources.

The Office of Technology Assessment's report, Technologies for Prehistoric and Historic Preservation, studied the equipment, methods, and techniques that can be applied to the discovery, analysis, interpretation, restoration, conservation, protection, and management of prehistoric and historic resources. The Congressional analysts also examined a range of policy options which were concerned with ways to make preservation activities in the United States more efficient and cost-effective. OTA is a research arm of Congress that assists the legislative branch to understand the short and long-term effects of technology on the American people and national and international policies. I was the historical contractor, specializing in archival research information, for the study.

Many aspects of contemporary life threaten archeological sites, historic structures and landscapes. Population growth, urbanization, air and water pollution, land, harbor and shore development all have an impact. The United States, according to the report, "is losing its prehistoric and historic cultural resources at an alarming rate in spite of the best efforts of preservation professionals to identify and protect them." Lack of knowledge, skill, or merely attention to the maintenance and preservation of such resources presents another danger, since regular, periodic maintenance plays an important role in slowing the rate of destruction of tangible resources. The investigation also concluded that while technologies which could help solve these problems frequently exist already in scientific and engineering fields, the transfer of such technology to preservation activities has been slow and sporadic.

In addition, the OTA report examined technologies which might not only help retard the loss of our tangible heritage but make its examination and interpretation more sophisticated. These included such things as archival information technologies to make access to primary documentation more efficient. In addition, techniques such as remote sensing from satellites can enhance our understanding of the ways that large landscapes change over time by providing us with comparisons for earlier aerial photographs or other information sources. A range of documentation—letters, memos, modern and historic photographs, videotaped or tape-recorded interviews, drawings, plans, construction notebooks, textile designs, songs, film clips, for example—can be stored together using optical disk technology, to be used for public information as well as professional investigation.

The United States, according to the report, "is losing its prehistoric and historic cultural resources at an alarming rate...."

The OTA report also uncovered a series of inter- and multidisciplinary concerns common to professionals interested in capturing the story in America's tangible heritage. Several of these concerns should be of particular interest to the entire historical community.

Rather than being faced with too little information about preservation technologies, the field is overwhelmed with information. The need to control the quantities of already-produced documentation on an inter- and multidisciplinary basis is immediate. Improved technology can make significant progress in controlling primary research materials, published secondary documentation, unpublished contract reports (the "grey literature"), published and unpublished collection and analysis information, databases of databases. An example of the need for coordination and control will occur shortly: several national historical organizations are apparently contemplating creating bibliographies of historical research materials. Simultaneously, a number of federal agencies are establishing databases which contain agency studies of cultural resources. It is not presently clear that the cultural resource data, numbering thousands of archeological and historical reports dating over the last fifty year or so, will be included in those bibliographies. University archivists and university teachers would know more if we had better multidisciplinary means of organizing and gaining access to the work already done in the field, the archives, the research and testing laboratory, and the college study.

A mechanism for inter- and multidisciplinary expert exchanges or conferences on some sort of regular basis needs to be developed. One policy recommendation of the OTA report was for some sort of national institution to serve as an information clearinghouse, research coordination center and training facility. The shared interests and concerns clearly were broad enough to encourage the exploration of various options. The sheer surprise expressed at the level of common experience was itself a revelation for many.

There is not enough history in preservation. A consensus appeared among the experts involved (who were not historians) about the need for more archival research, more exploration of primary materials before field work commenced, more development of the historical context which establishes the significance of the structure, landscape, site or sites in question. The holistic view which a historical perspective can bring is central to the creation of the context in which human activities took place. On the basis of that context, decisions must be made about priorities of preservation and use, about strategies for policy, about ultimate value and meaning. Technology can form a bridge between undiscovered archival data and the evaluation of relevant materials. But technology cannot finally make the choices about significance. Professional historians should play an important role in that examination.

There apparently needs to be more history in professional preservation training. The OTA experts who were from other disciplines...
involved in preservation activities claimed to have only limited knowledge about the possibilities that history departments in general and public history programs in particular might offer to their adherents. Many complained about the difficulties of learning history and historical perspectives outside of their professional training. On the other hand, few of the experts had heard of public history programs, knew of the existence of the National Council on Public History and its committee on Cultural Resource Management or the CRM committee of the National Coordinating Committee for the promotion of History, or followed the activities of the OAH public history committee. Professional outreach programs appear to be badly needed and might well become part of the promotional agenda for historians. History programs need to serve such groups as landscape architects and urban planners who are vitally concerned with the historical meaning of their work. At the same time, landscape architects and urban planners might add to the numbers in history undergraduate and graduate programs.

A key point, which should be of concern to all of us, emerged from the OTA investigation. Few historians were formally involved as paid experts in the OTA study. This was partly because of a traditional lack of interest in public advocacy, policy-making and preservation or material culture on the part of many professional historians; partly because few preservation-oriented historians are senior members of the university and government communities; and partly because scheduling was done on very short notice. A number of historians were asked to participate informally to try to overcome their formal exclusion. The results were not, however, as fruitful as hoped because of problems we face and should be interested in the future. The profession must increase its influence so that historians can become full partners in national projects for their self-interest as a group, even if it is on a voluntary basis. The need is great to think hard about the sort of presence we want in the field of cultural resource policy formation. We must unite—so that we can work coherently with other groups to shape policies that we find fair and responsible.

The holistic view which a historical perspective can bring is central to the creation of the context in which human activities took place.

The Organization of American Historians

is proud to present

the

Fifth Annual

PROFESSIONAL DAY

Saturday, March 26, 1988

The Organization of American Historians' Fifth Annual Professional Day, a day of development for middle and high school history teachers, will take place Saturday, March 26, 1988 at the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting in Reno, Nevada.

The purpose of the workshops is to discuss current research and teaching sources. Five sessions have been planned, each led by one secondary and one post-secondary teacher.

Professional Day workshops are free of charge to those attending. There is a fee for the luncheon, where Louis F. Livingood, Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, will address the audience on a theme of the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

This year the OAH has instituted a special $10 fee which allows Professional Day participants to attend OAH convention sessions. This opportunity is available only on a special pre-registration basis.

For more information about the 1988 OAH Professional Day, including pre-registration, please complete and return the coupon to Professional Day, Organization of American Historians, 122 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401.

Please send me information about the 1988 OAH Professional Day.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE ZIP

Return coupon to:

Professional Day
Organization of American Historians

122 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, IN 47401
Puerto Rico's Hawaiian Colony

From Puerto Rico, p. 6

all he recollected his family "festoons" on weekends when they would join together with neighbors to play the guitar and sing. "Staying together was a way of survival," he told us.

Margie Andujar, too, remembered the hardships of work in the cane fields and the "Hunas" (foreman) who would use corporal punishment to maintain production. Maria Pianesi had similar recollections, but as she spoke to us she took great delight in remembering what her parents had told her about their homes and families in Puerto Rico. "We were as many as the rice in that pan," she told us with a grin as she pointed to her waiting meal.

Our interviews revealed that some of the Puerto Rican families now living in Hawaii still think of themselves as Puerto Ricans, although we encountered many who had mixed feelings about their identity and some who had lost all attachment to their Caribbean heritage. As a group within the cosmopolitan Hawaiian culture, Puerto Ricans are almost an invisible minority. Although some began intermarrying as early as 1902, the movement and intensity of their advancement has retained its identity by marrying only other Puerto Ricans, even up to the third generation of residence in Hawaii. It is they who have kept the traditions and customs of Puerto Rico and even some of the Spanish language.

The final action affecting women in the Progressive Era was ratification of the national suffrage amendment which was completed in August 1919. In earlier Congressional votes Nevada's representatives had voted against a federal amendment, although they supported state action granting women such a right. In the election of 1914, Nevada's representatives had voted against it in 1914, saying he did not want to tell the rest of the country what to do.

By 1919, when the national amendment passed in the U.S. Congress with Nevada's secessionists voting for it, Nevada had elected its first woman legislator to the Assembly, Sadie Pittman. She carried the ratification resolution and presided over the roll call. Only one member of the Assembly voted against the ratification. He used the same argument that Pittman had raised: the vote would be unnecessary, and his ex-vote would be pointed to her waiting meal.

Attention Thirty-Year Members

All OAH thirty-year members should have received a letter from Acting Executive Secretary Arnia A. Jones in January 1988. If you feel you are a thirty-year member and have not received this letter, please contact the Editor, Attn: Thirty-Year Members, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47401.

Executive Board's November Meeting

At its meeting of November 20, 1987, the OAH Executive Board approved a joint annual meeting with the National Council on Public History to be held in St. Louis in 1989.

The Newsletter welcomes readers' letters. Write the Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47401. Letters should be brief, and letters may be shortened for publication.

Woman Suffrage in Nevada

From Woman Suffrage, p. 8

electing legislators sympathetic to suffrage, and they would also have been likely to support elections in the campaign was focused on the issue. They were also likely to see as unnecessary, and his ex-vote was pointed to her waiting meal.

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The Papers of Mother Jones

From Mother Jones, p. 11

A list of other action items from the fall Board meeting will appear in the May issue of the OAH Newsletter.
WILLIAM AND MARY

The College of William and Mary seeks a Director of American Studies with scholarly expertise in American intellectual history. American Studies at William and Mary is an interdisciplinary program offering B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. The director is expected to administer the program, supervise professional staff in entry level positions, include arranging, describing, preserving, and classifying records. Required: 18 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in U.S. history or American political science or government; 12 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in history, government, public administration, American civilization, or economics; and experience in college teaching and scholarly writing. This is a full-time, tenure track position. Rank and American history is open. Salary starts at Federal civil service pay grade GS-7 ($18,358) annually; will interview in New York, NY 10027. The deadline for submission of applications is March 1, 1988, for appointment to begin the fall of 1988. Applications will be considered until the position is filled. A letter of recommendation to: Jonathon G. Rossie, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, St. Mary's University, Lima, NY 14658. Deadline: March 1, 1988.

WILLIAM AND MARY

The College of William and Mary invites applications for the James Pinckney Harrison Professor of History at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. This is a tenured position at the rank of full professor in U.S. history. This is a tenured, full-time position requiring the rank of professor and a record of distinguished publication and outstanding teaching. Salary is competitive. Appointments will be for one year and will be alternately in American history broadly defined and European history according to the department's needs. Applicants must hold the rank of professor and have a record of distinguished publication and outstanding teaching. Salary is competitive. Appointees teach one course per semester and deliver three public lectures during the period of appointment. Applications will be considered after February 1, 1988, until the positions are filled. Send two letters of recommendation to: John Selby, Chair, Department of History, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185. AA/EOE.

CARLETON COLLEGE

The Carleton College Department of History seeks an Africanist with demonstrated evidence of effective college-level teaching and scholarly potential in African history and European history. This is a tenure track position. Rank open. Salary competitive. Carleton College is a highly selective liberal arts college committed to diversity and academic excellence. Review of applications will begin December 15, 1987 and continue until the position is filled. Send credentials plus two letters of recommendation to: Professor Clifford Clark, History Department Chair, Carleton College, One North College Street, Northfield, MN 55057.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY

Asian History. The Department of History at St. Lawrence University invites applications for a tenure-track position in Asian history beginning August 25, 1988. Ph.D. interest in undergraduate teaching and evidence of school teaching experience required. Regional, chronological, and topical specialization within the general area of sub-Saharan African history. Preference will be given to candidates who have completed the Ph.D. and are available to teach in the University's interdisciplinary Freshman Program, serve in Kenya Program, and an on-campus multidisciplinary African Studies Program. Salary competitive. Women are encouraged to apply. Letter of application, vitae, and placement file should be sent to: Jonathon G. Rossie, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, St. Mary's University, Lima, NY 14658. Deadline: September 1, 1988.

WILLIAM AND MARY

Associate Director, Center for the Study of American History. Assistant/Associate Professor. The College of William and Mary invites applications for a tenure-track position in United States history, 1790-1850. Social or cultural research emphasis is preferred. Teaching experience and publication required. Send curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation to: Jonathon G. Rossie, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, St. Mary's University, Lima, VA 23185. AA/EOE.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Executive Director, Missouri Historical Society seeks dynamic individual as executive director of major historical museum, research library and archives and attendant educational programs and services. Founded in 1866 and housed in the Jefferson Memorial Building in St. Louis, Missouri, the Missouri Historical Society recently won voter approval for tax support of its programs (1986). The Society currently has a budget of $1.6 million and 45 full time employees. Candidates should have proven skills in administration, leadership and community relations. A graduate degree in history or a related field and at least five years experience as either director or major department head of a museum or related institution desirable. Send letter and resume to: Mrs. Frederick W. Martin, Chairperson, Search Committee, Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis, MO 63112.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Worcester Polytechnic Institute announces the establishment of the Professor of History and Johnson and a humanist endowed chair. The position is a half-time teaching position in the Humanities department and an on-campus multidisciplinary African Studies Program. Salary competitive. Women are encouraged to apply. Letter of interest, vitae, and placement file should be sent to: Jonathon G. Rossie, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, St. Mary's University, Lima, NY 14658. Application Deadline: September 1, 1988.
HAMILTON COLLEGE
Twentieth-Century U.S./American Studies. The Department of History and the American Studies Program of Hamilton College announce the availability of a two-year faculty position at the rank of assistant/associate professor (Ph.D.) or instructor (ABD) beginning late August 1988. Applications are accepted for a teacher-scholar broadly embracing science, engineering, and management. Adjunct to its campus stands the Taft Museum and Library, devoted to the study of American history, literature, and culture. All correspondence should be addressed to Professor Jo Ann Manfra, Chair, Department of Humanities, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609.

Activities of Members

Alex Keyssar's Out of Work: The First Century of Unemployment in Massachusetts, which was awarded the OAH's Frederick Jackson Turner Award, has also been given the 1987 New England Historical Association Book Award and the Philip Taft Labor History Award. The book is published by Cambridge University Press. Keyssar is associate professor of history at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

F. H. Mackaman became curator of the Ford Museum on September 14, 1987. His duties will include overseeing the museum's activities and to oversee museum acquisitions, educational activities and exhibits design and installation. Mackaman was appointed as executive director of the Dirksen Congressional Center in Pekin, Illinois since 1978 and has been involved in the center for the past eleven years. Mackaman received his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Missouri.

Regina Markell Morant-Sanchez of the University of Kansas received the History of Science Society's newest prize, for her book Sympathy and Science: Women Physicians in American Medicine. Her book relates the history of medicine, women's history and history of popular culture, established by the Society's committee on women in the history of science.

Nancy Sahli has been named Director of the NHPRC's Records Grant Program. She succeeds George L. Vogt, who resigned in March 1987 to become Director, Department of Archives and History. Sahli has been serving as acting director of the program since Vogt's departure.

Eugene M. Tobin, the Publicus Virgilius Rogers Associate Professor of American History, has been named Acting Dean of Hamilton College, 1987-89 academic year. Tobin presently chairs the college's history department and specializes in 20th-century American political history. He is a graduate of Rutgers and Brandeis Universities and author of Organizing or Perish: America's Independent Progressives 1913-1933.

The annual Ohio Valley History Conference will be held at Eastern Kentucky University, October 28-29, 1988. Proposals for papers and sessions are invited in all areas of historical studies. Abstracts should be about 200 words and received by March 15, 1988. Abstracts should be submitted on postcard or 3x5 card. Contact: Program Committee, Ohio Valley History Conference, Department of History, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475.

Omaha, Nebraska is the site for the annual interdisciplinary European Studies Conference sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Omaha. October 6-8, 1988. Abstracts and a cv should be submitted by March 15, 1988. For information, send a SASE to Margaret Young, Continuing Studies, PKCC, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182-0361; telephone (402) 554-3800.

The Denver Public Library invites entries for the first annual Colorado Book History Prize for the best non-fiction book on Colorado or Western American history published in 1987. The deadline is March 1, 1988. For information, send a SASE to Kathleen J. Francis, Department of History, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver CO 80203.

The theme of the annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History and Labour History People. The conference seeks a wide range of papers and sessions. Proposals should include a synopsis of the paper. They can provide limited travel assistance; apply when submitting proposal. Deadline is March 31, 1988. Contact Edward J. Perry, public libraries, 1995. For information, send a SASE to George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian
Second St., Vincennes, IN

In observation of the Dedication of the Illinois State House, proposals should be 12-15 double-spaced for papers on any aspect of Illinois or the Illinois Territory Symposium, December 2-3, 1988. Submit a one-page, single-spaced word summary and a resume to John Daly, Director, Illinois Historical Society, 30060, Box 13735, NTS, History Department, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

The Public Historian plans a special issue for spring 1989 devoted to labor which will explore the full range of public labor activities: oral histories, histories of unions, museums, movies and documentaries, archives and grass-roots projects. The editors seek a wide demographic representation among contributors. Articles should range from ten to thirty pages. All articles should be received by August 31, 1988. Contact Brian L. Swenson, Department of History, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

"The Rise of Nationalism and American Culture, 1788-1830" is the topic for the Salem Conference at the Salem State College, Massachusetts, October 14-15, 1988. The conference committee welcomes papers dealing with nationalism in American literature, cultural, literary and artistic development of the period and focusing upon New England. For more information, contact Patricia Parker, Department of English, Salem State College, Salem, MA 01970.

The History of Education Society and the American Educational Research Association will meet jointly in Toronto, November 4-6, 1988. The program committee calls for session papers and abstracts. For more information, contact Patricia Johnson, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The National Council on Public History and the OAH will hold a joint meeting in St. Louis, April 6-9, 1989. The NCHP Program Committee invites submissions for papers and complete sessions on the general program theme, "Consensus and Society." Deadline is June 1, 1988. Send three copies of proposals and c.v.s. to Patricia Mooney Melvin, Department of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204.

The American Association for the History of Nursing encourages submission of original research (2 copies) related to the history of nursing by June 1, 1988. For information, contact Joan Lynaugh, Director, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, Suite 420 Service Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Research in Social Policy: Critical, Historical and Contem-

For information, contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 312 E. Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219.

Scholars holding a Ph.D. received within the last five years or the equivalent may apply for the 1988-89 J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History, a fellowship awarded by the Library of Congress and the AHA. The fellowship is intended to support advanced research and writing in American History. It includes a stipend, up to $20,000, awarded for nine months research at the Rockerfeller Archive Center, Princeton, New Jersey. For information and applications, write J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship, American Historical Association, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 786-0377.

The Rockefeller Archive Center will award a number of different fellowships in American Jewish studies for 1988-89. Applicants must have at least three years of archival work experience and completed the equivalent of two semesters full-time graduate work in a program with an archival education component. The fellowships are for one or two month periods of research and writing at the Rockefeller Archive Center. Stipends are for up to $21,000. Applications should be sent to the Rockefeller Archive Center, 41 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020; telephone (212) 661-1123; fax (212) 661-0912; telephone (212) 661-2332.

The German Society of Pennsylvania, News, is sponsoring a lecture contest titled "1688-1848: States of Bondage, The Tricentennial of German Protest Against Slavery" which runs now through May 1988. For further information, contact Barbara Lang, German Society of Pennsylvania, 611 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, PA 19113; telephone (215) 627-2332.


Religion in a Revolutionary Age is the title of a symposium sponsored by the United States Capitol Historical Society March 30-31, 1988 in Senate Caucus Room, SR-325, Russell Senate Office Bldg., Washington, DC. The symposium will provide a forum for scholarly discussion of the intersection of religion and public life in the Revolutionary era. For more information, contact Mr. Lenard L. Baume, Columbia Historical Society, 1307 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 783-2066.


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February 1988 OAH Newsletter 23

University, Engnhd; contact Kate Van Winkle Keller, 410 Fox Chapel Lane, Radnor, PA 19087.


For the 50th Anniversary of Queens College, the Queens Historical Society, Queens College, Flushing, New York is sponsoring "Queens: 350 Years of Challenges and Opportunities" on April 16-17. For information, contact Mary Anne Morcoci, Executive Director, Queens Historical Society, 143-35 37th Ave., Flushing, NY 11354; telephone (718) 939-0647.

"Rearing Up the Young: Child Care and Instruction in Historical Perspective," a long-day workshop sponsored by the American Historical Association, Slater Mill Historic Site and the Children's Museum of Rhode Island, is scheduled for April 23, 1988. Advance registration is required and admission is free. Contact Judy Hudson, The Rhode Island Historical Society; 110 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02906; telephone (401) 331-8575.

The Society for History in the Federal Government will hold its annual meeting on April 28, 1988, in the Madison Building, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. For information, write the Society in care of Post Office Box 14139, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference is sponsoring a workshop entitled "Documenting Culture in a Technological Age" scheduled April 28-30, 1988, at the Allen Institute, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania. For information, contact Diane Shaw, Skillman Library, Lafayette College, Easton, PA 18042; telephone (215) 250-5148.

Persons interested in making historic study, relevant and easily accessible to a wide audience are welcomed to attend the Mid-Atlantic Public History Conference at the University of Toledo, Ohio, April 29-30, 1988. For more information, contact Diane F. Britton, Department of History, The University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606-3390; telephone (419) 537-2845.

A one-day conference entitled "The Glorious Revolution in America—Then and Now," is being held March 26, 1988 at College Park, Maryland. The conference is sponsored by the Maryland Historical Society on Early American History, Department of History, University of Maryland, Baltimore, and the Maryland State Office. For information, contact John J. McCusker, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-7315.

The Society for Industrial Archaeology will meet in Wheeling, WV, May 19-21, 1988. The program will emphasize Wheeling's role as a major industrial city in the 19th century, and include sessions for information and registration. Contact Emory Kemp, History of Science and Technology Program, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; telephone (304) 293-3867.

The Penn State/Mont Alto Conference on the Civil War is planned for June 5-17, 1988, and will address the "Whipped Cavalry Campaign of 1862." Inclusive conference fees range from $275 to $475, and are due before March 28. For information, contact Gary W. Gallagher, Continuing Education, Penn State/Mont Alto Campus, Mont Alto, PA 17237; telephone (717) 749-3134.

The Conference on New York State History will meet at Colgate University in Hamilton, NY on June 10-11, 1988. All interested researchers and educators are invited to participate in a plenary session on "Management." For information, contact Stefan Bielski, Colonial Albany Social History Project, 3093 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12220; telephone (518) 474-6917.

Designed for beginning archivists, librarians and manuscript curators, the annual Georgia Archives Institute offers instruction in archival administration and management. The two-week program, June 11-22, 1988 at Urbana, Illinois, advance registration required. For applications, contact Edna Unfer, Conferences and Institutes, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 302 E. John St., Suite 202, Champaign, IL 61820; telephone (217) 333-2887.

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators will meet July 12-14, 1988, in Ann Arbor, MI. The general theme will be "Management." For information, contact Stephen Cooper, Mary­land State Archives, 350 Roosevelt Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401; telephone (301) 974-3914.

On the occasion of the 9th Centennial of the University of Bologna and of the 700 years of the Faculty of Medicine, the International Congress on the History of Medicine will be held in Bologna, August 30 to September 4, 1988. For information, contact the Conference Service, Via Toscapi, 18/B, Bologna, Italy 40123.

The Department of History at the United States Air Force Academy is sponsoring the Military History Symposium, October 12-14, 1988. The topic is "The Intelligence Revolution: A Historical Perspective." Accepted papers will examine the development and consequences of World War II's intelligence revolution. For information, contact the Office of the Provost, United States Air Force Academy/DFH, Headquar­ters, Captain Mark Clodfelter, Colorado Springs, CO 80910-5701; telephone (308) 472-2230.

A conference on "Women and the Constitution: 200 Years" is scheduled for October 15-16, 1988, and is cosponsored by the Department of History, The American University and the Museum of American History. For information, contact the American Historical Association, 1300 New­ton Road, Department of History, The American University, Washington, DC 20061.

The Center for the Study of Women at UCLA announces a conference on graduate training in the social sciences. This conference will be at the John­son Foundation Wingpread Conference Center, Racine, Wisconsin. Dates have not been set. For more information, contact Kathryn Rich Sklar, Department of History, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Converse College announces a conference entitled "The Future South: An Historical Perspective for the Twenty-First Century," October 20, 1988. Urbanization, politics, technology, race relations, roles of women and cultural persistence as they will affect the future of the South are conference topics. Contact Joe Ann Leyer, Converse College, 180 E. Main St., Spartanburg, SC 29301.

Historians, geographers, cartographers and artists are invited to attend "The Land of Norumbega: A Multidisciplinary Conference on the Exploration of Maine and the Northeast," a conference sponsored by the Maine Humanities Council. The conference will be December 2-3, 1988 and abstracts for the conference are welcomed. For information, contact the Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, ME 04112; telephone (207) 773-5051.

Applications are invited for enrollment in the four-week Newberry Library Summer Institute "Transatlantic Encounters: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Early French-American Contact" scheduled June 6-­July, 1988. Deadline for applications is April 1, 1988. For information and application forms, write or call Transatlantic Encounters Program, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610; telephone (312) 943-9090.

Hoover Symposium VII, scheduled for March 1989, will be built around the career and personality of Lou Henry Hoo­ver, wife of the 31st President. For more information, write Lee Nash, Academic Vice President, George Fox College, Newberg, OR 97132.

Thirteen 3-day training sessions on Federal historic preservation review, offered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, will be held in various cities during 1988. The course is designed to teach Federal, State and local officials basics of the procedures mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. For information on dates and cities, write to the Advisory Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 800 Independence Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20004; telephone (202) 786-0563.
Yes?

Then consider the OAH Newsletter as the way to get the word out.

About the Newsletter...
The Organization of American Historians' Newsletter, first published in 1973, has evolved into a thirty-six page tabloid that includes historical essays and information about current developments in the profession. Published quarterly in February, May, August, and November, the Newsletter is circulated to 11,500 members of the OAH, comprised mainly of college and university professors, historians, archivists, graduate students, and institutional subscribers such as museums, libraries, and history-related associations.

"Professional Opportunity" announcements...
Job notices are published in the Announcements section of the OAH Newsletter. The listing should be no longer than 100 words and represent an equal opportunity employer. There is a $100 fee per announcement. If an announcement is more than 100 words, it is requested that it be shortened, pubicating a major project such as a grant or fellowship program, conference, or new book. Three sizes of ads are available (Full Page, 1/2 Page, 1/4 Page) with rates ranging from $190 to $450. For more information about display advertising, please contact the OAH's Advertising Director at the address below.

 display Advertising...
The OAH Newsletter accepts and regularly publishes display advertising. You may want to consider a display ad when publicizing a major project such as a grant or fellowship program, conference, or new book. Three sizes of ads are available (Full Page, 1/2 Page, 1/4 Page) with rates ranging from $190 to $450. For more information about display advertising, please contact the OAH's Advertising Director at the address below.

Advertising Contact...
Please send "Professional Opportunity" announcements, requests for advertising information, insertion orders, mechanicals, and copy instructions to:

Advertising Director
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street
Bloomington, IN 47401

(812) 335-7311

Only 53 days
till RENO

Check your calendar
for the NEW 1988
Annual Meeting Dates

Thursday, March 24
- Sunday, March 27
Bally's Hotel
Reno, Nevada

Please note that the dates of the Reno meeting were changed to avoid conflict with Passover and Easter.

Westward Ho!
CONVENTION SUPPLEMENT

OAH Newsletter February 1988

ANNUAL MEETING
MARCH 24-27, 1988
RENO, NEVADA

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Center Street, Reno, 1930s (left):
Virginia Street Bridge, Reno, c. 1908 (below)

Courtesy Nevada Historical Society
Reno Program Reflects Profession’s “Diversity”

Paul S. Boyer

The 1988 OAH Annual Meeting program in Reno will offer an exciting smorgasbord of sessions and workshops reflecting the kaleidoscopic variety of the American history profession today. The program committee received nearly 200 proposals, from which 97 sessions and 15 noontime workshops were selected. Approximately 440 scholars will participate as paper presenters, commentators, panelists, or moderators.

Rather than emphasizing a single theme, the Reno program was consciously designed to convey the rich diversity of the profession. This diversity will be expressed not only in the wide range of topics, periods, and approaches represented in the papers, but also in the participating scholars, who will embody the profession’s contemporary gender, ethnic, institutional, and generational heterogeneity.

As for the sessions themselves, only the most general overview is possible in a short article like this. Panels will be offered on political, social, diplomatic, labor, legal, immigration, religious, colonial, and cultural history. The program committee has scheduled a Thursday evening, William E. Leuchtenburg, James MacGregor Burns, Seymour Martin Lipset, and Robert A. Divine will discuss “The 1988 Election in Historical Perspective.” Other timely sessions will look at the rise of neoconservatism as a force in American political thought and a conflict on the U.S. Supreme Court in the days of Frankfurter, Douglas, Black, and Jackson.

Two of many social-history sessions will focus on immigration to urban America and on tradition and change in 19th-century Appalachia. (In the latter session, Altina Walker will offer a new reading of a famous footnote in American history: the Hatfield-McCoy Feud.) Several sessions will be built around an intergenerational study of women’s history and will reflect on the debates, rituals, and holcausts generated by the bicentennial of the Constitution. Geographer Donald Meinig will deliver a major paper entitled “Continental America, 1800-1915.” Professor Koichiro Fujikura of the University of Tokyo will deliver a paper on the history of women, the family, blacks, Hispanics, and the public-policy role of historians on the history profession today.

The program offers an exciting smorgasbord of sessions and workshops reflecting...the American history profession today.

that insights on American history need not be confined to a specific academic discipline. In a panel chaired by Martha Banta of UCLA, three members of English departments (Philip Gura, Steven Fink, and Mark Seltzer) will examine the “New Historicism” movement in American literary studies. Mirroring the areas of particular vitality in American historiography today, the Reno convention will feature many sessions on cultural and environmental topics, as well as on the history of women, the family, blacks, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and American Indians. In a lecture/performance, Caroline Moorey will compare Northern and Southern Civil War songs. Another session will explore “Music and American Identity.” Other panels will look at American architecture, at mass-media and consumer-culture topics, and at the way military cemeteries and battlefields memorialized the Civil War. Panels and workshops on environmental themes will examine the 20th-century wilderness movement, Native Americans and the environment, and the public-policy role of historians on environmental issues.

Sessions in women’s history, in addition to those already mentioned, will include panels on childbearing, midwifery, and infanticide in colonial America; on women and children in slavery; on mother-daughter relations in the industrial era; and on working-class feminism in the 20th century. William Tuttle will deliver a paper on child rearing in the World War II era, with comment by Hamilton Cravens, John Clausen, Arlene Skolnick, and Linda Gordon, while another session bears the intriguing title: “Generations of Man: Husband, Fathers, and Sons in America.”

Among the topics addressed in the panels focusing on black history are Afro-American resistance in the revolutionary era, Latin American influences on black America, and the desegregation of southern sports. Producer Marion T. Rigs will present his documentary film Ethnic Notions, on black stereotypes in American mass culture, with comment by Winthrop Jordan and Leon Litwack.

Finally, a number of sessions will speak to the professional concerns of historians. Along with a series of “Professional Day” events, panels and workshops will explore the use of popular-culture materials to bring alive the Vietnam War era, consider how to teach the 1960s “without nostalgia,” and discuss the interview as a research tool. A panel of editors from scholarly presses will de mystify the “Decision-Making Process in Scholarly Publishing”; three former Fulbright scholars to New Zealand, Lesotho, and the People’s Republic of China will discuss their experiences; and a group of diplomatic historians will report on their ventures in bilateral scholarly collaboration with Soviet and Chinese historians. Another panel, which may attract as many men as women, will ponder the topic: “Finding Time: Personal/Professional Conflicts of Women Historians.”

One could go on, but space limitations dictate a halt. Clearly anyone who passes up the Reno convention will miss a wonderful opportunity to savor the intellectual ferment, vitality, and diversity of the American history profession as the decade of the 1980s draws to a close.

Paul S. Boyer is professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and chair of the 1988 OAH Program Committee.
The Blue Heron
902 South Virginia Street. 786-4110. This is "natural foods" restaurant and bakery, open for lunch and dinner. The menu is principally vegetarian, featuring several imaginatively prepared Middle Eastern dishes. The Blue Heron is open for lunch and dinner. Most items on the menu are under $5.00.

Two Guys from Italy
3501 South Virginia Street. 826-3700. In an annual newspaper poll, this restaurant has been chosen the best Italian restaurant in the area for five consecutive years. Family owned and operated, it prides itself on maintaining a warm, Friendly atmosphere for dining. There is a wide selection of veal dishes in addition to the typical pasta-centered menu. The wine list is extensive, and there is a full-service bar. Entrees, $7.00 to $14.00. Credit cards accepted.

Rapscallions Seafood House and Bar
1555 South Wells Avenue. 322-1211. Featuring 20 to 30 fresh fish daily, Rapscallions prepares each dish to order from a fresh sheet with recommendations from the chef. The full-service bar is an outstanding example of the traditional panelled and mirrored genre, and it includes a 16 bottle wine bar. Entrees, $7.00 to $20.00. MC, VISA, Am. Ex.

Board of Trade Pub and Restaurant
425 South Virginia Street. 322-7183. Patterned after an elegant English pub, the comprehensive bar features a fireplace, polished wood, stained glass and brass. The restaurant is known for its English Mixed Grill and filet of Beef Oscar; it has an extensive menu, including fresh seafood, steaks and imaginative salads. Entrees, $9.00 to $18.00. MC, VISA, Am. Ex.

Louis' Basque Corner
301 East Fourth Street. 332-7203. If Nevada has a traditional cuisine, it is Basque. From the late 19th century through the mid-20th, Basque inns were found in every community, often housing and feeding miners and shepherds. Louis' preserves the traditions and menu of the Basque restaurant. Entrees such as Tripes Callos (hearts) and Lapin Chasseur (hunter's rabbit) are available, wine is complimentary, and meals are served family-style at long trestle tables. An attached full-service bar is known for its Izarra and Picon Punch. Fixed price dinners are $11.50. Credit cards accepted.

Bunden
2 Lake Street. 332-0324. One of Reno's oldest restaurants, Bundy's has a dining room overlooking the Truckee River. Continental cuisine, excellent service and elegant appointments. There is a full-service bar, and the restaurant prides itself on its displayed collection of Oriental art and sketches. Entrees, $12.50 and up. Credit cards accepted.

Harrah's Steak House
In Harrah's Casino, 219 North Center Street. 786-3322. Voted Reno's best in the 1986 Gazette-Journal survey, and awarded Travel and Holiday magazine awards in 1985 and 1986. Harrah's features continental cuisine in an intimate atmosphere. There is an extensive wine list plus full bar茹Entrees, $10.00 to $20.00. Credit cards accepted.

Reno Dining Guide
Due to its tourism and entertainment based economy, Reno has more restaurants, of a greater variety, than one would expect to find in a city of its size. Most casinos house one or more restaurants, the majority of which serve average fare at remarkably low prices. Several decent independent restaurants abound, their prices kept relatively moderate by the need to compete with the casinos for diners. The following sampling of Reno's hundreds of restaurants is not a definitive list, but we are confident that you will not be disappointed if you choose from it.

Restaurants in Bally's Hotel and Casino:

Cafe Gigi
789-2266. An award-winning French restaurant with an extensive menu. Specialties of the house are roast saddle of veal, chateau-brand bouquetiere and roast rack of lamb. A large selection of hors d'oeuvres and a comprehensive dessert cart are featured. For intimate dining, a private cove may be requested. Reservations recommended, credit cards accepted. Entrees, $20 and up.

Caruso's
789-2267. Italian cuisine, with meals prepared at table side. There is an extensive wine list and a full bar, including Fettuccine Alfredo and specialties such as Vitello Giovanna--milk-fed veal sauteed with fresh mushrooms and artichoke hearts. Reservations recommended, credit cards accepted. Entrees, $8.50 to $17.50.

China Seas
789-2268. Polynesian drinks, replete with the customary paper umbrellas and carved fruit decorations, complement this restaurant's Cantonese cuisine. Specialties include pressed almond duck, Mongolian beef, and lemon squabs. Credit cards accepted. Entrees, $8.50 to $13.50.

Patio Room

The Steak House
789-2270. Traditional English dining in a Tudor atmosphere. Dinner specialties include lobster, steak and prime rib. The luncheon menu offers classic favorites such as Eggs Benedict and fresh salads. Credit cards accepted. Entrees, $12.00 to 20.00.

Board of Trade Pub and Restaurant
425 South Virginia Street. 322-7183. Patterned after an elegant English pub, the comprehensive bar features a fireplace, polished wood, stained glass and brass. The restaurant is known for its English Mixed Grill and filet of Beef Oscar; it has an extensive menu, including fresh seafood, steaks and imaginative salads. Entrees, $9.00 to $18.00. MC, VISA, Am. Ex.

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Modoc War Symposium
March 27-28, 1988
Several agencies and organizations have joined forces to present a symposium on the Modoc War and its aftermath at Lava Beds National Monument, March 27-28, 1988. Members of the third and forth generations of those caught in the conflict will share their stories, and the strategy and tactics of the war will be interpreted at the battle sites. The symposium is structured for the convenience of those attending the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting. A round trip transportation and accommodation package (Reno-Klamath Falls) is available. For more information write to: Modoc War Symposium, Lava Beds National Monument, P.O. Box 867, Tulelake, CA 96134.

The Modoc War began in December 1872, when a small detachment of troops from Fort Klamath, Oregon attempted to arrest and return a band of about 30 Modoc families to the Klamath Reservation. The Modocs fled, finding refuge in the "Stronghold" on the southern shore of Tule Lake. The U.S. Army made plans to surround them, and as soldiers approached from the east, drew fire and fell back, another troop was preparing on the west.

Thick, impenetrable fog enveloped the entire Tule Lake basin on the morning of January 17. Undaunted, the commander on the west decided to attack, and the traditional flank and assembly methods were adopted, mirroring also the Modocs. The detachment moved down the bluff and across three and one-half miles of rugged terrain, advancing in the tried and proven technique--a straight line.

Soldiers fired at shadows in the fog, but found no bodies upon further advance. All around them were their own men, shot by friendly fire, shot apparently by phantoms in the fog. By noon most had abandoned the battlefield and had run back up the bluff to camp. The wounded who could not claw their way back by themselves lay dying, to be finished off by the young women of the tribe who were sent to strip the bodies and gather arms and ammunition. In all, 37 men were killed or wounded. Not one saw a single Indian that day. The Modocs suffered no casualties.

During the five months that followed, in brief skirmishes, 53 Modoc warriors repea­tedly defeated a complement of U.S. regulars and volunteers twenty times their strength. Their success lay in their skilled use of the volcanic terrain, the magic of their Shaman, and the nature of their enemy, one completely unprepared and untrained for warfare amidst the jagged structures of lava.

One hundred and fifteen years later the land is little changed--just as rugged, just as silent. The misery suffered by both sides can still be felt. Many names have been lost to history, but their legacy remains at the sites where they faced their enemy and which now are protected and preserved as part of Lava Beds National Monument.
Reno: A Historical Overview

Jerome E. Edwards

Reno is by far the smallest city in recent memory to be selected as a site for the Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians. Perhaps one reason for its selection is its size and its location, and the size and location of the city, which has given it a fame, or a notoriety, far greater than it is entitled to by population.

Reno was founded in 1868 on land donated by the Central Pacific Railroad, to house the rail yards under construction. It soon became a connecting point for the Virginia and Truckee Railroad which served the rich silver and gold mines of the Comstock. When the Virginia City boom played out a decade later, Reno was on its way toward becoming the distribution and service center for northern and western Nevada. By 1900, with 4,500 people, it was the largest town in a 42,335 population state. Thirty years later, Reno had 18,529 inhabitants and was Nevada’s only city with any pretensions to metropolitan status or to any national fame.

After 1910 and well into the second half of the 20th century, the political and financial power of Nevada was to an amazing extent concentrated in Reno. Most political and financial leaders lived within a one-half mile of each other on the city’s southwest side. The Nevada leadership worked in close proximity; they attended many of the same social and business functions and belonged to many of the same clubs. The acknowledged leader of this group was George Wingfield who had built up a state-wide banking network. After Wingfield’s bankruptcy in 1935, many of the pieces of dominance were picked up by Senator Pat McCarran, also a resident of Reno, who erected through a series of political machinations and tricks. The pre-eminent banking power in Nevada remained in Reno. All this seems tightly knit for a state so huge in land area as Nevada, but it should be remembered that as late as 1930, the state had only 91,058 residents, not much more that a Chicago aldermanic ward, and was run much like one, at least until McCarran’s death in 1954.

As is well known, Reno, and Nevada, attained economic viability in the 20th century on an essentially resourceless base by providing services which were either illegal or difficult to obtain elsewhere. The city, and the state, soon discovered that there were easier, and far more lucrative ways to make a living than by drudging away at traditional economic endeavors. Many of these services were remnants from a frontier, western heritage, but the state leadership in time re-packaged them, changed their image, and was able to profit.

For Reno, the most famous of these services by 1910 was the gaming of easy divorce. After March 1931, by state legislation, only six-weeks residency was required for divorce, and the grounds accepted were the most permissive in the nation. Although the number of divorces granted in Nevada was never particularly high, the flocking in of movie stars from California and society leaders from New York—where the grounds were especially restrictive—gave the city a considerable infusion of wealth, a glamorous reputation, and a special belit.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Nevada’s political and economic leadership mounted a campaign to lure the very wealthy by restructuring its financial system so the rich would pay minimal state taxes. Millionaires from around the United States were enticed by the slogan “One Sound State,” and Nevada was depicted in widely distributed brochures as the “Cyclopean Cellar for the Tax Weary.” Hundreds of the very wealthy did in fact come, attracted not only by the minimal taxes but also by the state’s conservative, “non-radical” atmosphere. Their influence on the state, although hidden, was considerable because of Nevada’s tiny population. Their imprint was greatest in Reno and nearby Lake Tahoe, and Washoe County where Reno is, soon advertised itself as one of the nation’s wealthiest per capita.

The arrival of this wealthy element inadvertently also encouraged the development of gambling, which had been re-legalized—also in March 1931. The wealthy who came were determined to keep state and local taxes low and regressive, and what could be more convenient than having tourists pick up the slack. By definition, the newly arrived rich were refugees from elsewhere and the state

Reno attained economic viability...by providing services which were either illegal or difficult to obtain elsewhere.

...gave them safe haven from oppressive and expensive government, spawned by New Dealism. By the 1940s, criminal elements were moving into Nevada gambling, particularly in the southern portion of the state, and here, too, the state did not inquire unduly. All were welcomed for their infusion of money, and they prospered under the “free and easy” permissive atmosphere.

By 1950, the future of Nevada clearly rested on its burgeoning gambling enterprises. Reno gamblers had led with innovations which made gambling more appealing to middle income, but the state leadership in time transformed the industry. Harolds Club opened its doors in 1936, and under the leadership of Harold Smith, was the first club to advertise and to hire women dealers. It also, as a matter of policy, attempted to make gambling more appealing to middle class and family customers. William Harrah came to Reno in 1939 and brought close account-keeping and sophisticated financial management to his operations, while building up the world’s largest automobile collection in adjacent Sparks. But gambling in Reno was mainly confined—until 1978—by city ordinance to the downtown area, and, as a result, Las Vegas—450 miles southeastward—moved ahead in population, stimulated by its far more imaginative, boisterous, and innovative spirit.

Reno, with a better balanced tax base, also continued to grow rapidly and currently has over 200,000 people in its urban area. But it has lost financial and political primacy within the state, a process which was given a strong nudge by the U.S. Supreme Court decision Reynolds v. Sims (1964) which turned the Nevada legislature over to Las Vegas control and to the gamblers. But the nature of gambling has changed greatly over the years. It has become, under the state’s nomenclature, “gaming,” and what once perceived as a vice has become a perfectly respectable industry as it has melded into the general American economy. Gaming is now viewed, at least in Nevada, as just one more contributor to gross national product. Undoubtedly, the change of Nevada laws in 1969 to allow publicly-held corporations (such as Hilton or Holiday Inn) to own gambling establishments enhanced this change of image.

Casino gambling has become increasingly attractive to many as a form of entertainment, Nevada, which now has over a million residents (60% of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon one activity, and it has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment. Nevada, which now has over a million residents (60% of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon one activity, and it has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment. Nevada, which now has over a million residents (60% of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon one activity, and it has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment. Nevada, which now has over a million residents (60% of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon one activity, and it has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment. Nevada, which now has over a million residents (60% of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon one activity, and it has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment. Nevada, which now has over a million residents (60% of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon one activity, and it has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment. Nevada, which now has over a million residents (60% of whom are in two urban areas) has prospered mightily with this golden goose, but no other state is so dependent upon one activity, and it has been encouraged by a combination of inexpensive hotel rooms, good food, and big name entertainment.
Travel Information

Roslyn Moss Travel Consultants, Inc. (RMTC), OAH's official travel agency, has negotiated discounted airfares on United Airlines for OAH convention attendees traveling to Reno between March 21 and March 30. These fares are not available to the general public.

All persons booked on United Airlines through RMTC will receive these discounts as well as two complimentary drink/movie coupons to use in flight, and their names will be entered in a drawing for a free ticket to any destination on United's route system (North and South Pacific excluded; departures may be from any UAL domestic gateway, subject to holiday blackout, and void where prohibited by law). Booking through RMTC will help the OAH earn credits that reduce part of the cost of the Annual Meeting. Please hold the OAH so that we can better serve our membership.

RMTC and OAH are especially pleased to announce that the special travel rates are available only to those attending the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting. The trips are designed to give OAH members the opportunity to see San Francisco and the Lake Tahoe area at relatively inexpensive cost.

LAKE TAHOE

A special rate of $65 per night (plus tax; single or double occupancy) is available for those who wish to spend a few days relaxing and sightseeing in northern Nevada. The Lakeside Inn on Lake Tahoe's South Shore is a rustic lodge complex with restaurants and a casino.

Reno Weather

Reno's altitude of 4,400 feet, coupled with low humidity, makes both high and low temperatures quite bearable. Your chances of sunshine are 80 percent no matter what the season. Days in spring, summer and early fall are warm and dry. Winters are crisp.

In late March, during the time of the Annual Meeting, heavy coats and jackets will be necessary. Days tend to be sunny but windy, with temperatures usually rising into the 50s but dropping into the 20s at night. Statistically, the mean maximum temperature for March is 55.5 degrees, while the mean minimum is 25.4 degrees. For April, the mean maximum rises to 63.3 degrees, the mean minimum to 29.0 degrees.

Presidential Banquet & Special Entertainment

The OAH is especially pleased this year that there will be a reception and banquet immediately preceding the Presidential Address, Friday, March 25, 1988. The reception, hosted by the University of Nevada-Reno, will begin at 6:00 p.m., and the dinner will begin at 7:00 p.m. You must purchase a ticket to attend these functions. Non-ticketed persons may attend the Presentation of Awards and Presidential Address beginning at 8:30 p.m. Please use the preregistration form on page 211 of your Annual Meeting Program to order tickets.

Highlighting the entertainment at Bally's Reno during the convention will be the Fifth Dimension, who will appear as the featured entertainment of Donn Arden's Hello Hollywood. Group seating will be available for the Organization Saturday, March 26, 1988. You may purchase tickets for the dinner or cocktail show by using the pre-registration form in your Annual Meeting Program.

New for American Historians

Booth 68A

"The Orders of the Dreamed": George Nelson on Cree and Northern Ojibwa Religion and Myth, 1823
Jennifer S. H. Brown and Robert Brightman
256 pages, 7 illus., 2 maps, index
ISBN 0-87351-224-3, cloth, $24.95

The Prints of Adolf Dehn: A Catalogue Raisonné
Compiled by Joycelyn Pang Lumsdaine and Thomas Vennum, Jr.
Borealis Book, lvi, 241 pages, 6 illus., 1 map, index
ISBN 0-87351-225-1, cloth, $29.95

Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden: Agriculture of the Hidatsa Indians
As told to Gilbert L. Wilson. new intro. by Jeffery R. Hanson
Borealis Book, xxiii, 129 pages, 55 illus., index
ISBN 0-87351-222-7, paper, $7.95

Among the Sioux of Dakota:
Eighteen Months' Experience as an Indian Agent, 1869-70
D. C. Poole, new intro. by Raymond J. DeMallie
Borealis Book, bvi, 241 pages, 6 illus., 1 map, index
ISBN 0-87351-210-3, paper, $8.95

Forthcoming

Wild Rice and the Ojibway People
Thomas Venum, Jr.
JUNE, 376 pages, 81 illus., index
ISBN 0-87351-225-1, cloth, $29.95

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Sights and Attractions in Reno

Eric N. Moody

Situated in the Truckee Meadows between the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and the high sagebrush desert, Reno is a modern city whose old West roots are still quite visible. It is a city of quiet residential neighborhoods, tree lined streets and spacious parks, as well as mushrooming suburbs, shopping malls and freeway traffic jams. The streets are shared by both ranchers in pick up trucks and lawyers in Porsches. (Reno is the headquarters of Porsche Cars North America.)

The economic life of Reno, as is well known, revolves around a principal, visitor-oriented business that traces its origins to the mining frontier: legal gambling. Even though the city has diversified its economy with warehousing, light manufacturing, and businesses catering to the commercial ski operations in and the adjoining Sierra, it is still the "gaming" industry that characterizes Reno and makes it an important tourist center.

Most of the city's large casinos and hotel-casinos are located in a four-square block area centered on Virginia Street in the middle of downtown. Among these are Harrah's and Harrahs of the Sands, which opened in the 1940s, the Nevada Club and the Peppermill Hotel, which opened in the late 1940s, and such later establishments as the Sundowner, Circus Circus, and the Sands, among others.

Joining the downtown gambling operations are three other major hotel-casinos located in other parts of the Reno-Sparks area: Bally's (formerly the MGM Grand) on the east side of Reno; the Peppermill in south Reno; and John Ascuaga's Nugget on B Street in Sparks.

Some of the larger hotel-casinos, such as Harrah's, the Nugget, and Bally's, have showrooms where big name entertainers, lavish floor shows and even Broadway musicals are presented, while virtually all the casinos have lounges in which a variety of entertainment can be found.

Beyond the brightly lit casino nightspots, there are a number of points of interest in the downtown area that a visitor should see along with the casinos in order to gain a real sense of Reno's past and present. There is the venerable Riverside hotel, built in the 1920s on a site occupied by hotels since the early 1860s, and the Peppermill hotel, an art deco structure which was the first Reno hotel to incorporate a casino in its building.

Other points of interest include the massive old First National Bank building (now a First Interstate Bank branch) on the northeast corner of Virginia and Second streets, which served as headquarters for millionaire businessman George Wingfield, and was the unofficial center of political and economic power in Nevada during the two decades that preceded 1932; the Washoe County Courthouse, focus of Reno's "divorce trade" earlier in this century, on Virginia Street just south of the Riverside Hotel; and the Virginia Street Bridge, from which newly minted divorcees reportedly flung their wedding rings into the river.

The University of Nevada-Reno campus, established in 1873, is another location of interest. Its attractions include Morrill Hall, the oldest building on campus, now restored and housing administrative offices and the University of Nevada Press; the Mackay School of Mines, a gift of the Mackay Family whose forefather, William Mackay, extracted a fortune from the mines of the Comstock Lode; Fleischmann Planetarium, which offers "star shows" and "wraparound" motion pictures in its dome; and the School of Medicine, launched in the 1970s after receiving a twenty-year endowment from Howard Hughes, who was then Nevada's largest casino owner.

There are museums and art galleries in Reno that appeal to many different interests and tastes. Among the museums are the renowned Harrah's Automobile-Museum, which is located in Sparks; the Wilbur May Museum at Rancho San Rafael Park, which showcases items accumulated by the late heir to the May Department Store fortune; the Nevada Historical Society museum on the university campus; the Liberty George Wingfield, and was the unoff-

While there are a number of art galleries in the Reno area, most of them small and private, the principal ones are the Sierra Nevada Museum of Art, near downtown on Court Street, the Sheppard Gallery in the Church Fine Arts Building on the university campus, and the Manville Gallery, also on the campus, at the School of Medicine. These galleries all emphasize, but do not limit themselves to, painting, sculpture and photography by local and regional artists, as does the Artists Co-op Gallery on Mill Street, which exhibits and offers for sale the work of many Nevada artists.

The principal shopping centers in Reno are the large enclosed Park Lane and Meadowood malls in the southern part of the city. Groups of small shops that offer such things as locally made jewelry and clothing, artwork, and antiques and collectibles can be found in Arlington Gardens, a renovated plant nursery on West Plumb Lane; Franktown Corners on Kietzke Lane; and Indian Colony Corners in the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony on East Second Street near Bally's, which also contains an extensive shopping arcade on its lower level.

Visitors wishing to browse in bookstores will find the Reno market dominated by major chain operations. Some locally operated shops which have good selections of Nevada and western books are Five Dog Books (small, but Reno's best use bookstore) on Holcomb Avenue, the Little Professor Book Center in Old Town Mall on South Virginia Street, and the university's student union bookstore.
Safaris, Inc. of Reno is offering four tours for persons attending the 1988 OAH Annual Meeting. Each tour will last approximately five hours, and a box lunch is included in the price of each tour.

The tours offer an opportunity to choose from a variety of scenic and historic venues. Reno is situated on the Truckee River at a point where the Great Basin meets the Sierra Nevada. Tours to Lake Tahoe and Donner Memorial State Park will climb several thousand feet into the forested, snow-capped Sierra Nevada to the east; Pyramid Lake lies to the northeast of Reno, across 30 miles of typical basin and range desert; and Virginia City is at an elevation of 6,220 feet, 23 miles southeast of Reno in the pinion and juniper forested Virginia Range. Each site has figured in the history of the region.

Virginia City/Carson City
Friday, March 25, 1988. 12:00 noon-5:00 p.m. $19 per person. Virginia City was formed over and around the mine shafts sunk into the eastern slope of Mt. Davidson following the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. The community boomed from 1860 through the 1870s, becoming the largest city west of the Rocky Mountains before the ore gave out. The village grew rapidly following the discovery of the nearby Comstock Lode and was made territorial capital in 1861 and state capital in 1864. In 1866 a U.S. mint was established in the city to stamp coins from the silver and gold of the Comstock. It closed its doors in 1893 after producing $30 million in coin. Today the building houses the excellent Nevada State Museum.

Donner Memorial State Park
Friday, March 25, 1988. 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. $24 per person. The Donner Memorial State Park is on the southeast shore of Donner Lake, two miles west of Truckee, California. It is the site of the 1846-1847 winter camp of the ill-fated Donner Party, a group of over 100 emigrants who were being guided to California by George Donner. The party reached the Sierra Nevada too late in 1846 to insure a safe crossing, but they pressed on regardless. Heavy snows and extreme cold, combined with their own foolishness, brought the party to a halt. Before they were rescued early in 1847, 42 of their number had perished. George Stewart's Ordeal by Hunger is the best-known account of the incident.

Lake Tahoe
Saturday, March 26, 1988. 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. $22 per person. The lake lies in the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of 6,225 feet, surrounded by heavily forested granite peaks. The volume of water contained by the lake is so great that it could cover the states of California and Nevada to a depth of eight inches. In Roughing It, Mark Twain praised Lake Tahoe "must surely be the fairest picture the whole earth affords."

Well into the 20th century, Lake Tahoe remained the summer range of its prehistoric occupants, the Washo Indians, who witnessed the virtual deforestation of the Nevada side by logging companies feeding the demands of the Comstock silver mines. When the silver lode was depleted in the 1880s, logging diminished and finally practically ceased. Slopes on the eastern shore have regained most of their natural beauty. The 1960 Winter Olympics were held at Squaw Valley, four miles north of Tahoe City.

Pyramid Lake
Saturday, March 26, 1988. 12:00 noon-5:00 p.m. $22 per person. Pyramid Lake is 27 miles long and 4 miles wide. It lies from four to 12 miles. It is fed almost exclusively by the Truckee River, which flows out of Lake Tahoe. John C. Fremont, who chanced upon the lake in 1844 while on an expedition, wrote of a remarkable rock island at the south end of the lake: "It rose, according to our estimate, 600 feet above the water, and... presented a pretty exact outline of the great pyramid of Cheops."

In Fremont's time the lake was home to a band of Paiute Indians, and it remains so today. In the Paiute war of 1860, two battles were fought in the vicinity of Pyramid Lake. The Paiutes winning the first but severely beaten in the decisive second. President Grant created the Paiute Indian Reservation at Pyramid Lake in 1874; the lake lies entirely within its confines.

To order tour tickets, please use the Tour Reservation Form on page 218 of your 1988 OAH Annual Meeting Program, or contact Safaris, Inc. at 2300 East Second Street, Reno, Nevada 89595. Phone: 702-329-1718.
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