The Bicentennial's Scholarly Impact
by Paul L. Murphy

Men's History: Whither and Whether
by Mark C. Carnes and Clyde Griffen

Is the New Social History Threatening Clio?
by Carl N. Degler

Southern Women's Cultural History
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Testing the Final
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by James C. Klotter

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CALL FOR PAPERS

SEVENTH PRESIDENTIAL CONFERENCE

GERALD R. FORD
38th President of the United States

Restoring the Presidency

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
AUGUST 6, 7, 8, 1989

Conference Director:
Bernard J. Firestone
Associate Professor of Political Science

The Conference Committee welcomes papers dealing with the life, career and Presidency of Gerald R. Ford. Included in the list of topics to be considered are:

Arms Control
Congressional Career
Difrance: Haitians and Beyond
Fall of Vietnam
Fight Against Energy Dependency
Fight Against Inflation
Foreign Policy Process
Marxists Affair
Middle East Peace Process

New York City Fiscal Crisis
Organized Labor
Pardon of Richard Nixon
Policy Towards South Africa
President and Congress
Presidential and Congressional
Selection as Vice President
The 1976 Campaign

Papers on other topics will also be considered.

A prospectus or letter of intent is requested by October 15, 1988. The deadline for submission of completed papers (in duplicate) and a one-page abstract is December 1, 1988. Selected papers will be published.

IN COOPERATION WITH THE GERALD R. FORD PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY,
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FOR INFORMATION: Natalie Davis & Laura Upperman
Conference Coordinator
Hofstra Cultural Center (HCC)
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OAH NEWSLETTER

Volume 16, Number 3 August 1988

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

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Southern Women’s Cultural History

Priscilla Cortelou Little and Anne Firor Scott

Nearly 200 persons assembled at Washington, DC, in May to consider new perspectives in research on the topic “Southern Women’s Cultural History from the Civil War to Civil Rights.” The gathering was a lively one not only because of the scholarly promise of the subject but also because the diversity and intense involvement of the audience. Co-convened at the National Museum of Women in the Arts, the conference attracted scores of scholars as well as librarians, museum directors, editors and teachers.

The occasion was conducted with support from 13 of state humanities councils (the state programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities) and a grant from the Jessie Ball duPont Fund to the Women’s Studies program at the University of Virginia and the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy.

Separating myth from the reality of southern women’s experience was a central theme.

Separating myth from the reality of southern women’s experience was a central theme of the seven major papers and two roundtable discussions featured on the agenda. Although participating scholars approached the subject from a host of disciplinary perspectives, the assembled historians, musicologists, art historians and literary scholars concurred that their task was to “re-discover” the role women had played in the evolution of this nation’s distinctive southern culture. Professor Nancy Cott of Yale University’s history department, for example, observed that considerable research was needed on the experience of the southern states during the first wave of feminism in the United States, and she challenged conference participants to probe further into the movement’s early efforts to come to grips with racism and its implications for its own egalitarian aspirations.

A similar call for research was sounded by Thadious Davis, professor of English at the University of North Carolina, who urged that the WPA collection of slave narratives be systematically compared to the more recent recollections of women workers in the South’s restructured economy. Davis issued this challenge in delivering a paper on “Lumina Silvervale Wrote: Women’s Art and Authorship in the Southern Region.”

Professor Nancy Hewitt of the University of South Florida issued her own call at the conference for a redefinition of the meaning of “work” in her paper on “Southern Women and Labor.” Our understanding of that concept, she asserted, needed to be broadened to include: domestic work, childcare, boarding, volunteer labor, social reform, involuntary labor and collective labor. Viewed from this expanded perspective, the role of women in the workplace, the family, the community and the southern polity could be more exactly appreciated. Equally suggestive of productive lines of future research was Jacqueline Jones’ paper on “Private Life: Southern Women and their Families, 1865-1965.”

The Wellesley College historian noted that the same concerns for child and family welfare could have quite different political consequences for women working in the white and black communities. She urged not only further inquiry along these comparative lines but also that public programs be developed from the emerging research. It was precisely the subject of devising methods for alerting the public to the insights now being gained from research on the experience of southern women that propelled a series of workshops at the conference under the aegis of the state humanities councils. With the assistance of the participating scholars, public programs were considered for such forums as local libraries, museums, community organizations and media outlets. Summer institutes and in-service workshops for secondary school teachers were also added to the conference’s list of likely vehicles for the dissemination of the research.

The task of summarizing the results of the two-day gathering was left to Priscilla Cortelou Scott of the Duke University history department. Professor Scott reminded the participants that much of the earliest scholarship devoted to women’s history dealt with southerners, beginning with two seminal articles published more than a half century ago by Virginia Gearhart and Marjorie Shafroth Mendenhall. These pioneering studies were followed in 1938 by Julia Spruill’s Women’s Life and Work in the Southern Colonies, the subsequent research by Elizabeth Taylor on the southern suffrage movement, and Eleanor Flexner’s 1958 Century of Struggle.

Professor Scott, too, noted an omission in published research. She informed the conference: “I have never yet seen a thoughtful analy-

Much of the earliest scholarship devoted to women’s history dealt with southerners.

sis of the ongoing profound transformation of community cultural life being brought about by 53 state-based humanities programs. What these programs are doing, with ever increasing effectiveness, is to remind scholars in what we call the humanities of the enormous pleasure and reward that can come from working not just for ourselves or for a tiny coterie of the initiated, but for the larger culture which sustains us. At the same time, these programs are helping more and more citizens in search of knowledge (a much larger proportion of Americans than most people realize) to discover that scholars really do have something to say to them.”

Priscilla Cortelou Little is a Program Associate with the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, and Anne Firor Scott is W. K. Boyd Professor of History at Duke University.
Is the New Social History Threatening Clio?

Carl N. Degler

One sign that the new social history, which is really not so new any more, has come into its own is that critics or complaints are being levied against it, often by established historians. After all, no one complains about the new just because its novel; it has to be terribly wrong or threatening. Lawrence Stone, one of the early advocates and practitioners of social history, some years ago made clear his doubts about the inclusion of social science in history, suggesting that "it might be time for the historical rats to leave rather than to scramble abroad the social scientific ship" that seemed to be sinking. More recently, The New York Times gave several columns to a story about the complaints. Then, last year, two senior historians took up the cudgels: Gertrude Himmelfarb in her book of essays, The New History and the Old, and Theodore Hamerow in Reflections of History and Historians and in "Decline of the Historical Profession" (OAH Newsletter, November 1987).

Himmelfarb's criticism of social history is not recent; it goes back to her 1984 Harper's article, "History with the Politics Left Out." In her new book, that essay is buttressed and, in effect, expanded upon in other chapters. Her objection is "the prominence" of the new history in historical writing and the likelihood that the old and new kinds of history will not be reconciled, that the "everyday life of the common people" and "the long-term structure (longue durée) of geography and demography will continue to cause historians to ignore "the drama of events, the power of ideas, and the dignity of individuals." Hamerow also seriously doubts the value of the new history, but, in addition, he sees all of history "going through a serious crisis," struggling for recognition not only among the public but in its natural habitat, the academy itself. "All signs," he contends, "indicate that we are witnessing the decline of history as an academic discipline, not its disappearance perhaps, but certainly its eclipse." He has no doubt that people want to read and even study history: he just wonders if "professional historians will be able to satisfy" that demand. Or will they leave the task "increasingly to gifted amateurs who compensate by the vigor of their prose and vividness of their imagination for the technical shortcomings from which their work occasionally suffers." He ominously concludes, "The answer to this question depends to a large extent on the future of historical scholarship in the United States.

Well, are things that bad? Is the new social history so threatening and dominant? Is history in general in such deep trouble as Himmelfarb asserts? I doubt it. For one thing, in making her case, Himmelfarb depends too much upon examples from the extreme. She quotes with some alarm Peter Stearns' characteristically puckish but hardly threatening remark that "when the history of menarche is widely recognized as equal in importance to the history of the monarchy, we (social historians) will have arrived." Occasioning no more need for worry is her conversation with a young historian, with which she opens her essay. The young scholar, she reports, was working on the history of an eighteenth-century New England town, but he told her that he did not think his study would "get to" the founding of the United States, an event which she thought "one of the most momentous... in all of modern history." Much to her surprise and dismay, he then proceeded to deny, as she phrased it, "that this was the crucial event I took it to be. What was crucial were the lives and experiences of the mass of people." According to her account, she, in turn, declared to be naive and old-fashioned. Yet, one wonders, what does a senior professor expect from the young—a defense of the traditional? Or, in the case of Peter Stearns' playful remark, a measured defense of a new field that had yet to make its way against the establishment? No, I think Professor Himmelfarb is a little prone to take the extreme for the typical.

Social history has indeed become prominent. In the case of United States history, for example, it has deeply influenced political history, as the so-called ethno-cultural interpretation of politics reminds us. It is true that those who have pursued the interpretive line have, at times, made extreme, even inapplicable claims for its utility. But by the same token, the intrusion of social concerns has hardly obliterated traditional political history. Indeed, Himmelfarb herself provides a list of important contributions that the demographic studies of Peter Laslett and his group at Cambridge have made to her field of English history. And in the American field there is little doubt that social science methods have settled at least one long and hotly debated subject, namely, whether or not slavery was profitable. Social science history, to be sure, has not been universally conclusive in regard to other issues. But then, history is not known for settling issues; it is better at identifying new questions. This has been in fact been the raison d'être of social history: to reveal fresh ways of attacking, if not always answering, old as well as new questions.

Another of Himmelfarb's complaints against the new social history is that the topics it treats are small in design and scope. Do all historians have to be like Himmelfarb and take on large subjects like the Darwinian Revolution and the history of poverty? Hardly. No large study can be completed without the work of the monographic scholars, yea, those social historians of the commonplace and the minute. Himmelfarb does not quite say she regrets the historian's intrusion into the nursery, the bathroom and the bathroom, as David Potter once described psychologically oriented history, but she seems to come close to that. It is true that there was time in historical writing when Frank Freidel could write a life of Franklin Roosevelt and not mention Lucy Mercer and when a life of Gladstone was completed without the work of the medical historians. And in the American field there is little doubt that social science methods have settled at least one long and hotly debated subject, namely, whether or not slavery was profitable. Social science history, to be sure, has not been universally conclusive in regard to other issues. But then, history is not known for settling issues; it is better at identifying new questions. This has been in fact been the raison d'être of social history: to reveal fresh ways of attacking, if not always answering, old as well as new questions.

The heart of the matter is that the kinds of history we write are immensely varied and always will be. And that is because the uses we make of the past, are diverse, and inevitably shape the kind of history we produce. That point comes through quite concretely in Hamerow's informative study of the social origins of graduate students in history between 1950 and 1960. He found that more than a third of them had fathers who formal education extended no further than grammar school, a fact that says much about the social, as well as the educational class from which the later historians emerged. Given that background, it is not at all strange that they might feel impelled to study the people who made up the bottom rather than the top layers of the social order.

Like Himmelfarb, Hamerow deplores the prominence that social history has achieved...
within the discipline, but, unlike her, he sees the distinction between the new and the old history as an artificial one. "The only real difference," he contends, "is between good and bad history or rather between good and bad historians." Neither science nor economics, he writes, "produces enduring works of historical learning," and that is accomplished by "imaginativeness and creativity." Unfortunately, the standard is not easy to apply, valid as it sounds. The endurance of history ultimately depends upon its usefulness to readers. That is why even old histories can become back into prominence. As Hamerow is right in concluding that human beings require history, but his observation does not go far enough. Important but not profound is the assertion that the human sciences require change, which has been the necessity that human beings will be the subject of history. In the past, the often asserted link between scholarship and humanist, like scientists, he contends, should be teaching or publication. He inquires, "Do we have any way of knowing that our writings have been used? We can only speculate that history is not just an end in itself, but also a means to an end. Thus, the question of the worth of history's emphasis upon continuity, though it cannot be measured in terms of exact values, is important. The question of the value of history can be answered by the fact that history is not just an end, but also a means.

"History is Not Known for Annoying Issues; it is Better at Identifying New Questions." ory the often asserted link between scholarship and good teaching. "The instructional and investigative functions are simply unrelated," he concludes. Research is the truly challenging and worthwhile activity. hamerow is right in concluding that human beings require history, but his observation does not go far enough. Important but not profound is the assertion that the human sciences require change, which has been the necessity that human beings will be the subject of history. In the past, the often asserted link between scholarship and humanist, like scientists, he contends, should be teaching or publication. He inquires, "Do we have any way of knowing that our writings have been used? We can only speculate that history is not just an end in itself, but also a means to an end. Thus, the question of the worth of history's emphasis upon continuity, though it cannot be measured in terms of exact values, is important. The question of the value of history can be answered by the fact that history is not just an end, but also a means.

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Advice for ABDS

James C. Klotter

Item: As of 1981, the median time between receiving a B.A. and Ph.D. in history was 11.0 years.

Having written a dissertation and then been an editor and reader for numerous dissertations submitted for publication, I offer the following six basic rules:

Choose a quarrelsome committee. It is wise to select a committee filled either with people you don't know or whom you know hate each other. This will make you a better person in the end, for out of the fires of adversity you will emerge tempered with wisdom or the lure of a realistic world view. A good example of this would be to select Professor Hatfield as your major professor, and then select on the committee also his bitter ene­my, Your major professor's bitterest enemy, which will be a quantifier and the other thinks quantification is God's curse on sinners, so much the better. Do not be misled or become schizophrenic when one professor subsequently writes one thing on your drafts, and another says just the opposite. Being torn all these different ways is excellent preparation for when you receive your first readers' reports in the real world. Besides, it might be that during your dissertation defense, Professors Hatfield and your major professor's wife will be each other, which will be a surprise to all the faculty. Each will try to attack each other, that they will forget you. And if they should choose to attack each other through you, it will do wonders for your humility. Warning: Never select a committee of sympathetic professors, familiar with your strengths and well-disposed toward each other.

Choose a topic with the widest possible chrono­logical range. Remember, you choose a subject like "The European View of Worldwide American Foreign Policy, 1776-1976," you will greatly impress your professors with your thorough historiography and your interest in knowing what other historians have said about the subject. Disregard doomsayers who suggest you will have to narrow your focus in ten years later, turning out an extremely narrow study called "The European View of American Foreign Policy: Grenada in 1983, A Case Study of the Lux­embourgeois Persiflage." Remember, broader topic will keep you in school much longer, thereby supporting graduate enrollment figures and furnishing cheap teaching labor. Warning: Never select an important but manageable topic that can be researched and completed in a reasonably amount of time. Do not worry about length. If you include virtually everything you find, two things will oc­cur: (a) by the time your committee reaches page 500 of the resulting 900-page dissertation, if published in its present length, would probably cost at least $95 a copy, answer, "It will be easy to cut it down, if needed. Sometimes, I cer­tain my publisher will not worry about the length." Warning: Never write a concise dissertation that could be published at a reasonable cost, with only minor revisions.

Do not worry about writing and rewriting. If you cannot write a clear, logical sentence, much the better. The history profession all too often does not recognize the quality of good writing; therefore, authors who can write an interesting narrative, who have a wide audience, and who reach important people with their ideas are seldom honored. It is much better to be prolix, complex and absolutely convoluted in your prose. If the committee cannot understand within one month, simply confess their ignorance but will instead praise you as brilliant and learned. Book reviewers reaffirm the same tendencies. Warning: Never write in­teresting, readable prose that is clear and un­derstandable.

Footnote everything. This is the chance to im­press your committee. Pad those notes! If you write a simple statement--"George Washington was president"--find a manuscript letter (preferably from an obscure collection your committee will likely have in which has a vague reference to "President George Washington." Include that source in the footnote, thus adding a manuscript collection to the body count of such collections. If you do not have some almost worthless material that would look out of place even in the most dis­organized text, stick it in the notes, thereby sav­ing it from being discarded and turning this otherwise excess baggage from a weakness to a strength. Long, rambling content or explanatory notes that have no time to do some­thing will impress your committee and, if noth­ing else, will certainly take up space. Warning: Never use the common-sense rule in footnoting, noting that you add notes that you include, and never avoid content notes.

Be a name dropper. Remember, you want a long, dull, heavily footnoted treatise, not some­thing that could become a readable book. Therefore, whenever possible, you, as a young graduate student, must display your vast learning. Under all circumstances, announce to your com­mittee to say simply, "Historians have long disagreed on the authorship of that important letter," and then go on. Instead, spend at least a full page telling exactly who said what and when. Be detailed. Examples of this might begin: "Morison Parkman Adams began the debate in his modestly titled The Letter: An Examina­tion I, which indicated that, of all the possibili­ties, only one person could have written the epistle."

If you follow these rules, and my warnings, then you should graduate about when most Ph.D.s do, in about the same mental state, and will graduate with a publishable work in hand. Who wants that to happen?

Stanley B. Winters

The moment of truth had arrived. Four doz­en students from my undergraduate course in urban history were taking seats for their final exam. They were an orderly but motley crew in jeans, and of varied shapes and sizes.

The exam. They were an orderly but motley crew in jeans, and of varied shapes and sizes.

Time's up! My ordeal of self-doubt was over, for now. Most of the students had finished well before the hour. I never could find out why.

I'll write, his writing, was crisp and clear. He said, "I have another test right after this.

Testing the Final

Stanley B. Winters is professor of history at New Jersey Institute of Technology and editor of From Riot to Recovery: Newark after Ten Years.
Chicago Historical Society

A Call for Exhibition Proposals

The Exhibition Series: “Chicago History: Prologue for the New Century”

The Chicago Historical Society is inaugurating a biennial exhibition series entitled “Chicago History: Prologue for the New Century,” beginning in 1990 and running through the final decade of the twentieth century. The series will present five very different exhibition topics and approaches, and for each, a guest curator will be invited to work with a curator from the Chicago Historical Society. It is our hope that the exhibitions and accompanying publications will not only make the history of the city more accessible to a broad public, but that they will also provide significant insights into Chicago’s history over the past century and ramifications for the future.

The First Exhibition: “The City Comes of Age: Chicago in the 1890s”

The topic for the first biennial exhibition, scheduled to open in the fall of 1990, is “The City Comes of Age: Chicago in the 1890s.” Several major cultural organizations, including the University of Chicago, the Chicago Symphony, the Field Museum, Hull-House, and the Illinois Institute of Technology are celebrating centennials in or around the early 1990s. They fully support the Chicago Historical Society’s plan to organize an exhibition that puts this formative period in the city’s cultural development into a broader context.

The Proposal Process

Proposals are now being accepted for the first exhibition, “The City Comes of Age: Chicago in the 1890s.” Application materials can be obtained by writing to:

Susan Page Tillett
Director of Curatorial Affairs
Chicago Historical Society
Clark Street at North Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Deadline for proposals: November 1, 1988

Proposals will be reviewed by an advisory committee consisting of: Susan Page Tillett, Director of Curatorial Affairs, CHS; Robert I. Goler, Curator of Decorative and Industrial Arts, CHS; Russell Lewis, Director of Publications and Editor, CHS; Michael H. Ebner, Professor and Chairperson, Department of History, Lake Forest College; Perry R. Duis, Associate Professor of History, University of Illinois at Chicago; Leon F. Litwack, Professor of History, University of California at Berkeley; and Lizabeth Cohen, Assistant Professor of History, Carnegie-Mellon University.

Finalists will be brought to Chicago for interviews and further discussions about the project, with the intention of concluding the search by late December.

Terms of Guest Curatorship

Responsibilities of the Guest Curator will include preparation of a complete exhibition script, delineating concepts and objects, preparation of major label copy, writing a catalogue essay, and giving lectures to staff and the public. The Guest Curator’s commitment would span calendar year 1989, with a residency of approximately three months. Funding from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation will provide the Guest Curator with a stipend of $20,000 and the services of a part-time research assistant.
National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Frank Burke recently announced that on September 1 he will be leaving the NHPRC. For the past 15 years he has served as the Executive Director of the NHPRC and for over two years of the National Archivist of the United States. Under his leadership the NHPRC was responsible for the development of a guide to manuscript repositories and archives, a national record program to provide assistance for the States for archives preservation, and a large-scale program to assess the condition of records in the United States. Burke has accepted a position at the University of Maryland, College Park. He will teach in the College of Library and Information Services as well as coordinate its History-Library Science Joint Degree Program. A national search is now underway for a new Executive Director and the deadline for applications is September 15.

In July the President signed into law legislation that reauthorizes for the next five years the NHPRC grants program. This law establishes funding ceilings of $4 million for FY'89, $8 million for FY'90 and $10 million for FY'91, '92 and '93. The legislation also modifies the composition of the Commission by adding the Association of Documentary Editors and the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators. Currently the Commission includes representatives from four organizations: the American Archivist, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Association of State and Local History. Both of these two organizations have been represented on the Commission since it was established in 1978 under their previous names. Additionally this legislation clarified the authority of the NHPRC with provisions that specifically state the role of the NHPRC in conducting institutes, training programs, and disseminating information.

Access to Records of the House of Representatives.

On July 15 the Subcommittee on Rules of the House held a hearing to consider H.Res. 419, which would amend the Rules of the House to make noncurrent House records available to scholars after 30 years. Currently House records are closed for 50 years. Four witnesses presented testimony: Don W. Wilson, the U.S. Archivist; Donald C. Gratz, Clerk of the House; Raymond Smock, Historian of the House of Representatives; and Bernard Weisberger, a House Librarian. Weisberger stressed that "Where access to records is denied, reputable scholars are reluctant to venture because their professional standing depends on their objectivity and accuracy." Immediately following the hearing the committee voted unanimously, without any discussion, to recommend a 30-year rule. The fact that there are 52 members of the House who have served for over 20 years and who may prefer for their earlier views not to be scrutinized seemed to be the underlying reason for the unanimous support by the Subcommittee on Rules for the 30-year rule.

Foreign Relations of the United States.

Since 1861 the Department of State has published the official records of American diplomacy in a respected documentary series, The Foreign Relations of the United States. For many years a series was published 20 years after the historical events. Now there is little hope for meeting a thirty year target. The NCC is working with leaders in the historical community to change the tradition of the problems currently facing this series. Concerns focus not only on the delays but also on the problems in the declassification process and the NHPRC in conducting institutes, training programs, and disseminating information.

Status Report FY'89 on Appropriations.

Congress is working on appropriation bills, but none are yet ready to be sent to the President. Nevertheless, at this mid-point stage in the appropriation process, there are several interesting developments to report.

Although the Administration recommended $118 million for the National Archives and zero funding for the NHPRC grants program, the House passed a bill that calls for $126 million for the National Archives. This includes $4 million for the NHPRC grants program. $4 million for construction at the Kennedy Library, and $118 million for the National Archives operational budget. The Senate passed a bill that provides a total of $118 million for the National Archives from which $4 million is earmarked for the grants program of the NHPRC. A Conference Committee will reconcile the differences. Both the House and Senate bills authorize the Archivist to enter into contracts for construction of a new archival building. Negotiations are proceeding for locating it adjacent to the University of Maryland in College Park.

Representative Sidney Yates (D-IL) has been instrumental in securing a significant increase in the House budget for NEH for FY'89. The House bill would increase the current budget of $140 million to $154 million. Concerted attention to the needs of preserving brittle books boosted the line item for the NEH Preservation Office from its current level of $4 million to $12.5 million. The budget for the State Programs increased from $21 million to $25 million. If passed into law, these increases would help to close the gap between funding for NEH and the National Endowment for the Arts. This year the NEA's budget is 16% larger than that of NEH. The budget approved by the House would reduce the gap to 10%. The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended $144 million for NEH for FY'89, with almost all of the increase earmarked for State Programs.

The House has approved a budget for FY'89 for the Historic Preservation Fund at $30 million with $24.7 million for the States and $5.25 million for the National Trust. The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended $24.75 million for the States, $1 million for the special lighthouse project, and $4.5 million for the National Trust.

Freedom of Information Act Hearing.

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) has scheduled for August 2 a hearing for the Senate Subcommittee on Technology and the Law of the Judiciary Committee to consider the NHPRC in conducting institutes, training programs, and disseminating information.

Librarians Oppose FBI Monitoring of Librarians.

Recently the House Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, chaired by Representative Don Edwards (D-CA), held a hearing on the FBI's "Library Awareness Program" which seeks the voluntary cooperation of librarians in identifying foreign intelligence agents and in monitoring the use of technical and scientific information. All of the witnesses of the library community criticized this program which threatens the underlying reason for the unanimous support of the NHPRC by the Senate and the House. This is currently working with Senator Leahy's staff to ensure that the concerns of historians are heard.

Electronic Records Panel Named

The Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson, has announced that a study of the effects of electronic recordkeeping on the historical record is underway. The survey and analysis will be conducted by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) under a $195,000 year-long contract.

The NAPA staff will collect data on the electronic recordkeeping practices of Federal agencies through questionnaires and interviews. A questionnaire will be mailed to approximately 1,000 key officials in Federal departments and agencies. The survey also involves interviews with records and information managers in 19 agencies who will be conducted. The agencies include the Justice, Defense and State departments as well as the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate.

The data will then be analyzed and presented to a panel of 15 experts who will make recommendations to the Archivist.

Among the experts serving on the panel are John McDonald, Director of Automated Systems at the National Archives, Archivist Robert M. Warner, now at the University of Michigan; and Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians. The final report is scheduled to be completed by December 20.
The papers of the International Labor Defense provide scholars and students with an invaluable collection of research documents pertaining to the struggles for both civil liberties and civil rights from the late 1920s through the 1940s. Here, in readily accessible form, are materials that allow researchers to study individual legal cases and stratégies as well as the inter-relatedness of these respective campaigns that challenged racial, class, and political oppression in the United States during the inter-war years.

—Gerald Gill

Assistant Professor of History, Texas University

From its inception in 1925 until the end of World War II, the International Labor Defense (ILD) was one of the most important and influential radical organizations in the United States. Originally established to provide legal and moral aid to victims of labor injustices, the ILD, under the leadership of William L. Patterson and Vito Marcantonio, quickly broadened its agenda to include not only the protection of minorities and the foreign born against discrimination and deportation but also the defense of Afro-Americans against oppression and racism. Just as significantly, the ILD was among the leading organizations that introduced Afro-Americans to Communist influence and teachings during the Depression and early wartime years, and the scope and aggressiveness of ILD protests and mass action campaigns contrasted sharply with the moderation of most other civil rights groups.

Until the ILD's merge in 1946 with two other organizations to form the Civil Rights Congress, the work of the ILD were the depository for records that now hold a historical value to students of black studies, labor studies, radicals, constitutional law, and civil liberties. Reproducing in their entirety the ILD records from the Schomburg Center, Papers of the International Labor Defense documents the full range of ILD activities in many of its most important and controversial causes: the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti; the defense of the Scottsboro Boys; the effort to force the release of convicted trade unionists Tom Mooney and Warren Billings; the Angelo Herndon case; the defense of striking coal mine workers from Gallup, New Mexico; and more.

Ordering Information


Papers of the Civil Rights Congress

I heartily endorse the publication on microfilm of the archives of the National Negro Congress. These papers are among the most valuable records of black political and intellectual debate from the Great Depression to the late 1940s. They have been languishing in an obscurity they do not deserve, and their accessibility to a wider field of scholarship is to be applauded.

—Jervis Anderson

Author of A. Philip Randolph: A Biographical Portrait

In May 1935 a conference on the economic status of the Negro was held at Howard University in Washington, D.C., out of which emerged a major civil rights coalition that was active in the National Negro Congress (NCC) whose sponsors included Ralph J. Bunche and Alain Locke of Howard University, A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, James Ford of the Communist Party, John P. Davis of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, Lester Granger and Elmer Carter of the Urban League, and Charles Houston of the NAACP — was truly significant in two respects. It represented one of the first sincere efforts of the twentieth century to bring together under one umbrella black the working files of the NCC in course of converting the depository for records that now hold a historical value to students of black studies, labor studies, radicals, constitutional law, and civil liberties. Reproducing in their entirety the ILD records from the Schomburg Center, Papers of the International Labor Defense documents the full range of ILD activities in many of its most important and controversial causes: the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti; the defense of the Scottsboro Boys; the effort to force the release of convicted trade unionists Tom Mooney and Warren Billings; the Angelo Herndon case; the defense of striking coal mine workers from Gallup, New Mexico; and more.

Ordering Information

Papers of the National Labor Congress.


Discount: A discount of 10 percent will be given for orders for all four parts of Papers of the National Labor Congress; this discounted price is $5,750.

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress

Any understanding of the modern civil rights movement, especially its goals and tactics, must begin with an appreciation of organizations such as the Civil Rights Congress. These papers provide indispensable information on the escalating struggle in this country for civil and human rights after World War II.

—Robert L. Harris, Jr.

Director, African Studies and Research Center
Cornell University

In 1945 three organizations active in the defense of blacks, minorities, labor, and radicals—the National Negro Congress, the International Labor Defense, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—merged to form the Civil Rights Congress (CRC). Under the direction of the black lawyer and leading Communist William L. Patterson, the CRC became a significant force in the civil rights and civil liberties struggles of the early 1950s, particularly in the defense of victims of racism and McCarthyism.

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress, which reproduces in its entirety the organization's extensive National Office files, documents the many issues and legal cases in which the CRC was involved during its ten-year existence. These papers provide valuable data on the Civil Rights Congress's activities, most notably in cases involving civil rights and civil liberties issues, such as those of Willie McCree (Mississippi), Rosa Lee Ingram (Georgia), Paul Watson (Louisiana), Rosa Watson West (California), and the Trenton Six (New Jersey).

The Civil Rights Congress also did not hesitatate to defend those accused of subversion and disloyalty during the McCarthy era. The organization worked long and vigorously in the defense of numerous Smith Act prosecution, including major cases of groups of American Communist Party leaders, both black and white. On an individual basis, the CRC supported the cases of Harry Bridges, Harold Christoffel, Benjamin J. Davies, Lt. Leon Gilbert, Jr., Steve Nelson, Paul Robinson, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and many others.

Through over 100,000 pages of records that include correspondence between the Civil Rights Congress and the principals of each case, internal memoranda and documents, trial transcripts, court briefs, press releases, bulletins, etc., the Civil Rights Congress illuminates the various human rights and political issues around which the activities of the CRC centered. The collection also includes extensive sections relating to individual Civil Rights Congress committees and state chapters and William L. Patterson's correspondence and reference files. Also included in this collection are the files created by the New York headquarters of the Communist Party USA in connection with the trial in New London of the CIO CPU leaders.

Ordering Information

Papers of the Civil Rights Congress.


Discount: A discount of 10 percent will be given for orders for all five parts of Papers of the Civil Rights Congress; this discounted price is $7,794.
The Bicentennial's Scholarly Impact

Paul L. Murphy

For the historian, the Bicentennial has seen a great profusion of writing on the Constitution, particularly on the convention and the founding fathers. Much of this has been useful in reaching a popular audience. However, major historiographical breakthroughs and revisionist reconceptualizations of the particular event and period have been disappointingly small. Possibly, to paraphrase Justice Holmes, great celebrations make bad history.

The history of Bicentennial history writing is interesting in itself. Initially Project '87 set out to commission new work on the Constitution and gave away several hundred thousand dollars in research grants to a variety of scholars-historians, political scientists, lawyers and even a philosopher or two. It was a joint project of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association.

We miss the point of our Constitution's success if we think that it was simply the result of something that took place 200 years ago.

Project '87 proceeded upon some fairly basic historical assumptions. The founding flowed out of prior historical events and flowed into subsequent American history. The founding fathers were not outside history but enmeshed in historical circumstances and the action and passion of their own times. Despite Thomas Jefferson, the founders were not demi-gods with special divine insights into politics but normal human beings with numerous human frailties; these included partisanship, self-interest, and even bull-headed foolishness at times, which entered their informed and weighty deliberations.

The 1980s has seen a resurgence of anti-historical ideas. One can argue that no modern American administration has been as ahistorical, if not anti-historical, as the Reagan administration. The disciples of Leo Strauss, themselves thoroughly anti-historical and anti-contextual, became the fair-haired boys of higher circles. Some Straussians have even become speech writers or advisors to Attorney-General Meese. Straussianism assumes that people are shaped neither by context nor historical events; consequently, their actions are "pure." Historians respond that contextual and historical considerations enhance the meaning of human actions, but they also are able to see limitations in the historical record.

The early members of Project '87's Joint Committee, of which I was one, simply felt that we miss the point of our Constitution's success if we think that it was simply the result of something that took place two hundred years ago. The secret of success lies in our society and culture, which have been shaped by our entire historical experience. Therefore, to us, the Bicentennial was an appropriate time to have a serious look at that whole historical experience, to develop a deeper sense of historical process, and to understand our entire political heritage rather than just the founding. That, we felt, was essential in order to comprehend the importance of the Constitution today.

One of the early volumes to come out of the Bicentennial was especially pleasing in light of these objectives. It was a set of conference papers published as Beyond Confederation: Origins of the Constitution and American Identity and edited by Richard Beeman, Stephen Botein and Edward C. Carter II. In this collection, modern Constitutional scholars came up with the conclusions that the most central concerns of the 18th-century republican world were restraint of ceaselessly aggressive tendencies of power, maintenance of the public virtue, and filtration of talent. These concerns help explain the nature of the Constitution. All were classic problems for governing through most of prior western history, but all were also concerns peculiar to a world that is now very distant from our own. Yet, all were contextual concerns, far more pertinent to an understanding of the Constitution that was framed than are some sort of pure textual exegesis by ahistorical political philosophers.

Concrete examples of the dichotomy are seen in two important scholarly products of Bicentennial scholarship. Leonard Levy and Kenneth Karst's Encyclopedia of the American Constitution, a Bicentennial project, focuses on the entire Constitutional experience and the men and women who have created that experience over the last two hundred years. Philip Kurland and Ralph Lerner's The Founders' Constitution is geared toward finding the original meaning of its many provisions. In the latter, the editors have collected documents from across two centuries of early modern English and American history and extracted from them pages or paragraphs that presumably reveal sources of various parts of the Constitution. The writings of the founders, they argue, "clearly enjoy a special standing in the study of American constitutionalism," and the editors seem to presume that studying solely the intellectual views of the founders and the writers they read will give us virtually all we need to know about our constitutional system.

The scholarly impact of these two extensive collections will then depend upon what one wants to know: what the founders had in mind at the time of framing; or how the Constitution has evolved over the last two hundred years and why it has been a successful instrument for governing a democratic Republic. The fact that the Federal Bicentennial Commission and the Bicentennial program of the National Endowment for the Humanities were almost exclusively dominated by the former view meant that what was funded was at least ahistoricism. It remains to be seen whether the dynamic rather than static view of the Constitution emerges in our historical research.

It remains to be seen whether the dynamic rather than static view of the Constitution emerges in our historical research.
One could also ask what role these historical materials can play in our understanding of the Constitution. How much do we derive from the Constitution? How much of our knowledge of the Constitution comes from the Federalist Papers, which have been interpreted in many different ways over time? The Federalist Papers were written to argue for the ratification of the Constitution, and their purpose was to influence public opinion. They were not intended to provide a comprehensive history of the Constitution.

Another question is whether any of the books that have flowed from this Bicentennial celebration have given us important new historical insights. Checking off titles is of course risky, but Americans like lists and rankings and top tens. Here are my top five. They represent important work by Michael Kammen, Jack Greene, Richard B. Morris, Forrest McDonald and Edmund S. Morgan. But let me promptly tarnish the glitter by saying that despite important insights in these volumes, full-scale revisionism was not a scholarly result of the Bicentennial. However, more detailed studies of much of what we already know does enrich the record.

Richard B. Morris' *The Forging of the Union, 1781-1789* immediately becomes the most thorough modern study of those years. Departing from the Beardian-Jensen view, Morris carefully reconstructs the setting out of which the Constitution came, exploring demography, social and cultural activity, reform moves and demands, military organization, and economic development, as well as national and state politics under the Articles. He obviously irritates the Federalists who feel their position is irrelevant, and he takes the position that just the opposite is true. By contrast Forrest McDonald's *Novus Ordo Sequelorum: The Intellectual Origins of the Constitution* is concerned primarily with ideas and largely pre-political matters, and addresses the diversity of the framers' positions and frequency of their incompatibility. However, as a historian he sees what the framers were doing and saying in context. The study is a good guide to what particular framers were hoping to achieve and what they said in that regard both in the construction and out.

Edmund Morgan's *Inventing the People: The Rise of Popular Sovereignty in England and America* is the boldest piece of revisionism to appear. Morgan makes the provocative case that the idea of popular sovereignty, so central to the idea of government by the people, was in many ways a fiction invented by the founding fathers and used to help keep power in the hands of the few. Tracing the role this idea played, he makes clear its usefulness and engaging nature in the development of constitutional government, American Style.

Bicentennial scholarship has been a bit disappointing in its failure to plow new ground. This may have been partially due, at least to the fact that scholarship does follow fashion, just as form follows function (or in the case of Straussians, findings follow premises). There were missed opportunities; however, we are seeing interest in the Constitution, particularly as new studies are done in the legal and constitutional development of individual states. This will be especially true as greater exploration of ratified and unratified periods. Local reception of the Constitution needs greater assessment. This topic has potential for allowing an understanding of what people thought of the new document and what they hoped could be done with it.

Paul L. Murphy is professor of history at the University of Minnesota. An earlier version of this article was presented at the 1988 OAH annual meeting in Reno, Nevada.

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**MODES OF INQUIRY FOR AMERICAN CITY HISTORY**

**A Call for Papers**

The Chicago Historical Society will sponsor a conference in October 1990, marking the halfway point of American urban history inaugurated by Arthur M. Schlesinger's landmark article, "The City in American History." Co-sponsoring the conference is the Journal of Urban History. The proceedings will be published by The University of Chicago Press.

The purpose of the conference is to explore the nature of historical inquiry about the American city through three fundamental questions: Where do our questions come from? How do we communicate what we know? Do we have interpretive frames? The meeting's objective is to look, retrospectively and prospectively, at urban history as part of a larger humanistic discourse rather than resuscitating the traditional overview of the past and projection for the future. In this conference we will place urban history within the broader context of American history.

Individual papers—not full session proposals—are solicited for the following broad themes: (1) race and ethnicity, (2) social life of the street, (3) physical space and urban technology, (4) origins of North America's cities, and (5) the image of the city. Please send a one-page prospectus of your proposed paper, accompanied by a vita, to:

Rusell Lewis
Chicago Historical Society
2510 South State Street
Chicago, IL 60616

Inquiries from urban historians, regardless of institutional affiliation or academic rank, are encouraged. Stipends will be available to offset travel expenses for graduate students who are selected for the program. The deadline for proposals is November 1, 1988.

Co-chairs of the conference are Kathryn Nies Conzen (University of Chicago), Michael A. Entin (Cornell College), and Russell Lewis (University of Illinois). Sessions will be nominated by the National Planning Committee, which consists of the following:

- Richard J. Evans, University of Wisconsin
- Gary B. Nash, University of Wisconsin
- William C. Parks, University of Illinois
- Russell Lewis, University of Illinois
- Michael H. Frisch, State University of New York at Buffalo
- Deborah S. Garber, New York Historical Society
- David R. Goldfield (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
- Carol M. Jacobson (Goldsmith, University of Minnesota)

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**THE DIARY OF WILLIAM MACLAY AND OTHER NOTES ON SENATE DEBATES**

Documentary History of the First Federal Congress of the United States of America, March 4, 1789 - March 3, 1790, Volume 9

Edited by Kenneth R. Bowling and Helen E. Velt

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The diary of William Macloy is the present uncritical document of the First Congress and, with James Madison's notes from the Federal Convention, one of the two most important journals in American political and constitutional history. Caustic, witty, self-analytical, and accurate, the diary is the words of history. Charles Beard, draws an intimate picture of "the great fight of the republic in their shirt sleeves, planning, caucusing, cutting, fitting, compromising, and deciding." To his daily record of what was said on the Senate floor Macloy added an analysis of the debate, details about behind-the-scenes politicking and official letters to New York and Philadelphia, and comments on the character notes, and morals of those with whom he associated—including Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton.

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**THE JOHN'S HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS**

761 West 40th Street, Suite 375, Baltimore, Maryland 21218
Men's History: Whither and Whether?

Mark C. Carnes and Clyde Griffen

Our call for papers two years ago for a conference on "Men and Masculinity in Victorian America: Institutions and Processes" elicited a diversity of proposals as well as letters questioning the enterprise. A few women's historians expressed fears that the conference on men's history itself had been conceived as an unseemly challenge to their own field. Was men's history, these scholars worried, part of a masculinist assault on women's rights? Scholars in gay studies, which have figured significantly in the early development of "men's history," worried whether newcomers to the field would bring a homophobic bias to their research. At issue was whether the idea of "deviant" identity was historically created, an issue for which the experience of Victorian America is critical. To these scholars, issues crucial to contemporary battles were at stake in any reconsideration of men and masculinity in our past. Who was doing the reconsideration and why mattered profoundly.

Women's history has transformed the field of social history and in the process has posed new questions for us about the experience of men, especially about how private life shaped social meaning. Our sense that others also must be grappling with these questions prompted our call for papers. We had the encouragement of Iris Tijman Hill, editor-in-chief of the University of North Carolina Press, who agreed to publish in 1989 a collection of essays selected from papers presented at the conference. The conference at Barnard College January 8-9, 1988, was a workshop limited to those providing papers and to participants with interests related to our subject and period. If any masculinists were present, they chose to remain silent. Feminists—male and female—were in evidence and determined that issues of power in gender relations not be neglected.

There were few political disputes. Two members from the national council of the National Organization for Changing Men, Harry Brod and Michael Kimmel, emphasized that gender equality required structural changes in society and that the study of gender is necessarily relational. Kimmel's own paper argued that the changing perspectives of pro-feminists men, from abolitionists to Greenwich Village radicals, were in response to strategic shifts among feminists. Nancy Cott and others noted an insufficient attention to gender relationships in several papers. They wished that Ted Ownby's account of increasing post-bellum restrictions on Southern male drinking and sporting habits had pushed beyond the influence of racial fear and showed evangelicalism to consider how women as church members and consumers induced male support for legislating these restrictions.

George Chauncey and others worried about a more explicit bias in Donald Yacovone's contention that gay historians had distorted the interpretation of an unrecognized phase of Victorian masculinity, fraternal love. Yacovone insisted that the intense, physically affectionate relationships among abolitionists should be understood in a mid-nineteenth century context of agape and sentimentalized, genteel values permitting a free comradeship unimaginable after the rise of homophobia late in the century. Echoing Charles Rosenberg's emphasis on a range of individual adaptations possible within Victorian society, Yacovone wanted a conceptualization or methodology that would have been inconceivable without the political appeal, as have the history of women, blacks and labor; nor does it have as distinctive a conceptualization or methodology. On the other hand, because men's history is not clearly identified with a particular methodology or interest group, it could become a unifying factor, addressing large questions about the relation of private and public life in America in ways that have overcome fragmentation and specialization.

Issues crucial to contemporary battles were at stake in any reconsideration of men and masculinity.

But disputes of this character were exceptions. Those presenting papers were not proponents of men's history but identified themselves as historians in traditional fields who chanced upon issues that cried out for a consideration of masculinity. John Hughes, working in medical history, investigated the care and commitment of the insane to Southern asylums in the Victorian years and was struck by the ubiquity of gendering in both diagnosis and therapy. Ava Baron recalled a moment of revelation in her office at the Bunting Library when she realized she was studying men's history. Studying why women failed to become printers during the 19th century, she found herself exploring the attitudes of men towards apprentice boys as well as toward women. Mary Blewett, while examining the role of women in labor disputes in New England's textile industry, found a gendered expression of tension between the male mule-spinners and the female weavers.

Conference participants were familiar with women's history, and this may have set them off from previous researchers. Clearly men's history would have been inconceivable without the progressive education which women's history has provided for methods and benefits of gender-focused historical research. Whether men's history will or should develop as a distinctive field of inquiry is more problematic. Current practitioners do not identify their research interests with it; it does not have political appeal, as have the history of women, blacks and labor; nor does it have as distinctive a conceptualization or methodology. On the other hand, because men's history is not clearly defined with a particular methodology or interest group, it could become a unifying factor, addressing large questions about the relation of private and public life in America in ways that have overcome fragmentation and specialization.

What does not now seem open to contradiction is the idea that cultural constructions of masculinity matter and change significantly over time in ways that are important for both private and public life. Anthony Rotundo hypothesized that the boy's uneasy passage through oppositional environments prepared him to navigate a world of separate spheres as an adult. Less clear in Rotundo's analysis was whether "boy culture" imitated the adult male sphere, anticipated it, or even contributed to its reshaping during the Victorian era. Mark Carnes' investigation of the search for more satisfying rituals among male fraternal orders at mid-century further sharpened the issue of what kind of psychological preparation for adulthood middle-class men had received. In trying to explain the popularity of psychodramas in which the initiate was first threatened and then embraced by elderly patriarchs, Carnes drew upon anthropological theories of male initiation rites.

A different approach to examining how changing paths to adulthood figured in adult male discourse was provided by Ava Baron's analysis of the striking reversal in journeymen printers' definitions of the relation of apprenticeship to masculinity by the 1890s. In the combat over hiring untrained boys and women, unionist printers replaced the older gendered definition of apprenticeship as the process of achieving manhood with an argument that only some boys—and certainly no women—had the physical endurance and other attributes essential to a successful apprenticeship. But by admitting

See MEN'S HISTORY, page 23
The 1988–89 OAH Lectureship Program

The following is the list of OAH Lecturers for the coming academic year and the topics on which they would like to speak. The specific topic will be agreed upon in advance by the lecturer and his or her host. The lectureship fee of $750 is paid directly to the Organization of American Historians and the host institution pays the lecturer's travel, lodging and incidental expenses.

The money raised by the project enables the OAH to function more effectively on behalf of the historical profession. Contributions will be acknowledged in the August 1989 OAH Newsletter when we publish the list of people who gave lectures for the OAH during the academic year 1988–89 and the institutions with which they spoke.

For further information about the Lectureship Program or to make arrangements for a lecture please contact the Lectureship Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401; telephone (812) 335-7311. Available speakers and topics are:

American Historians and the Cold War: Our Retreat from the Founding Fathers' Ideals

The Great Swing of the 1930s (with Poitou), Calif., State Univ.-Long Beach

Political Parties in American History

Robert V. Remini, Univ. of Illinois-Chicago

Jacksonian America

Early National Period

Martin Ar ISIS, The Huntington Library

Native Thematic Library

Writing for Scholarly Journals

Anne Finn Smith, Duke University

Ladies of the Club (with University of Kentucky Revolutionary)

The Progressive Movement as a Woman's Church

The Age of the Common Man and the Unification of American Workers

Barbara Sichemba, Trinity College

Randing New York: Books and Reading in Victorian and Progressive America

Kathy Kish Sklar, SUNY-Binghamton

The Political Culture of American Women in the Progressive Era

The Politics of Antebellum America

Women of the American Social Movement (1830–1900)

James Morison Smith, University of Delaware and Director Emeritus, The Henry Francis Du Pont Winterthur Museum

Madison, Jefferson, and the Bill of Rights: Liberty in Theory and Authority in Early Republican America

The Constitution: The Origins of American Federalism

James Madison and the Constitution

Kenneth M. Stampp, Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley

Civil War and Reconstruction

Darryl S. Givens, Univ. of California, Berkeley

Modern Consumer Movement and the Drive for Efficiency, 1950–90

Allen W. Turrentine, Univ. North Carolina-Greensboro

The Reconstruction Era, Particularly in the South

The Civil War Era, Other than Military

Southern History, Particularly Nineteenth Century

Marla J. Voskodak, University of Michigan

Adolescent Pregnancy

Wendy E. Helleman

Joseph F. Wall, Grinnell College

American History—Post-Civil War Industrialism

Bertram Wyatt-Bynum, University of Florida

Southern Literary Culture: Walker Percy and Family Traditions

Regional History in the Nineteenth Century

Keith M. Baker, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Lost Cause Legend

Mary K. Young, University of Rochester

American and the Americas: The Culture Tradition, Especially U. S.-Indian Relations

U. S. Indian Relations

Gates Indians

Key:

NOT available Semesters

2 NOT available Academic Year 1988–89

* NOT available Academic Year 1988–90

Available speakers and topics

Laura Leigh, Cornell University

U. S.-Central American Relations

Gary B. Nash, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison

American History, All Aspects

B. John Roark, Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

American History, All Aspects

John A. Garraty, Columbia University

American History, All Aspects

Alan R. Young, Univ. of California-Berkeley

American History, All Aspects

Robert V. Remini, Univ. of Illinois-Chicago

American History, All Aspects

Edward H. Foote, The Huntington Library

American History, All Aspects

Donald C. Carter, University of Washington

American History, All Aspects

Lynn White, Jr., University of California

American History, All Aspects

Roger Daniels, Harvard University

American History, All Aspects

Warren, Revolution, and National Violence

Saul Fussell, Oral History

Recent Patterns in American History

David G. Schmitz, National Museum of American History

The Transformation of Southern Agriculture and Industry before the Civil War

David W. Blight, Univ. of Connecticut

Reconstruction Reconsidered

Michael J. Green, Univ. of California

The Continuing Cold War

Mary Pat Brank, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison

Blue Law, Race, and Religion from 1920 to the Present

Kathleen Neils Conzen, Harvard University

Race and Society in America since 1924

Paul M. Gaston, Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

The Progress of the Right

Lauren Underwood, University of Minnesota

Women's History Sources

Thomson C. W. Oldham, University of Chicago

Knowledge is Power: The History of Black Education

Gloria L. Main, Univ. of Missouri COLUMBIA

The Constitution's Bicentennial

Kathleen McCarthy, Univ. of California

Civil Rights and Reconstruction

Robert D. North, Univ. of Connecticut

The Civil War Era, Particularly in the South

James Le Fanu, New Mexico State Univ.

Imagining Women

Sara Janis Mark, University of Colorado

Gender and Society in Seventeenth-Century Europe

Evelyn Fries, Stanford University

Women in the American Experience

William H. Chafe, Duke University

The Reconstruction Era, Particularly in the South

Andrea Hinding, Harvard University

Women's History-Introductory Lecture on American Society

Paul W. Macsuga, Jackson State University

The Majority of Liberty: The American Experience

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University

Voyage of the ORONTO, 1845-1856

Edward H. Carter, Evansville, Ind.

The American Cultural Movement in the 1920's

John G. Hartwell, Univ. of Kentucky

American Political History

James V. Alber, Univ. of California-Berkeley

Religion and the American Cultural Movement

Linda K. Becker, University of Iowa

Women in American Social Science, 1950-1990

Lois Czar, University of Texas at Austin

Visual Culture: The Environment, and the Making of Public Policy

Lyle A. Reis, Univ. of California

American Political Culture in the Gilded Age and the Age of Industrialism

Barbara L. Wilkin, Univ. of Illinois-Chicago

American Political Culture in the United States and the World

Thomas C. H. O'Brien, Columbia University

American Political Science

Michael C. Berenholtz, Univ. of California

The American Peace Movement

Harold M. Hyman, Rice University

The American Peace Movement

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Franklin D. Roosevelt

Lloyd C. Gardner, Rutgers University

Voyage of the ORONTO, 1845-1856

Edward H. Carter, Evansville, Ind.

The American Cultural Movement in the 1920's

John G. Hartwell, Univ. of Kentucky

American Political History

James V. Alber, Univ. of California-Berkeley

Religion and the American Cultural Movement

Linda K. Becker, University of Iowa

Women in American Social Science, 1950-1990

Lois Czar, University of Texas at Austin

Visual Culture: The Environment, and the Making of Public Policy

Lyle A. Reis, Univ. of California

American Political Culture in the Gilded Age and the Age of Industrialism

Barbara L. Wilkin, Univ. of Illinois-Chicago

American Political Culture in the United States and the World

Thomas C. H. O'Brien, Columbia University

American Political Science

Michael C. Berenholtz, Univ. of California

The American Peace Movement

Harold M. Hyman, Rice University

The American Peace Movement

John Hope Franklin

Donation to the Lectureship Fund

The following scholars delivered lectures at the institutions indicated below during the academic year 1988–89 (August 1, 1988, to August 1, 1989):
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For Educators
Offered to the Members of Organization of American Historians

Who Are Employees of an Educational Entity
(owners and board members of educational entities are ineligible)

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Correspondence

To the Editor:

In discussing the "notorious doctrine of original intent," Peter Onuf states flatly that "historians have rightly concluded that no conclusive determination of [the Framers'] intentions is possible or desirable." ("Historians and the Bicentennial," OAH Newsletter, May 1988). While attacking those conservatives "imputing motives to the founders," Professor Onuf unblinkingly assures us of Jefferson's "well-known racist attitudes" and attacks contemporary theorists who "invoke the moral authority of Thomas Jefferson's towering, regime-defining words in the Declaration of Independence against affirmative action."

I am amazed that Professor Onuf can, on the one hand, tell us that it is impossible and undesirable to determine the original intent of the Framers and, on the other hand, assure us that Jefferson was not only a "racist" but assure us that his words in the Declaration of Independence cannot be used to oppose the twentieth-century notion of "affirmative action." I assume that the ambiguity in Onuf's statement quoted above does not imply that Onuf thinks Jefferson spoke directly on the subject of affirmative action.

I don't recall giving my proxy to Professor Onuf to speak on what is possible or desirable in determining the intentions of past historical actors.

Wilcomb E. Washburn
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC

Profile of Black Museums

by the African American Museums Association

The result of an unprecedented survey undertaken in 1986 with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Profile of Black Museums is a celebration of the vitality, versatility, and commitment of Black museums in America. Included in this first cumulative profile of these cultural resources are tabulated survey results, an edited version of the actual survey, and an executive summary by AAMA Director Ronald Sharps. The foreword is by Harry Robinson, former AAMA president, and Joy Ford Austin, AAMA's former director.

Paper. 56 pages. Tables.

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A Guide for Local Officials

by Bruce W. Deostyne

Encompassing microfilm, computers, records centers, and archival programs, Bruce W. Deostyne offers practical help for anyone who handles public documents and uses the information in them. While it is "not guaranteed to solve problems," writes the author in his preface, this authoritative overview "will show where to begin and how to proceed toward sound records programs."


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by the African American Museums Association

The result of an unprecedented survey undertaken in 1986 with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Profile of Black Museums is a celebration of the vitality, versatility, and commitment of Black museums in America. Included in this first cumulative profile of these cultural resources are tabulated survey results, an edited version of the actual survey, and an executive summary by AAMA Director Ronald Sharps. The foreword is by Harry Robinson, former AAMA president, and Joy Ford Austin, AAMA's former director.

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Organization of American Historians announces

The Council of Chairs Newsletter

Edited by Michael Galagano, James Madison University

The OAH Council of Councils Chair Newsletter, a bimonthly publication, is designed to address the needs and concerns facing today's history departments. With articles on assessment, recruitment, departmental planning, and self-evaluation, this newsletter is a useful forum for the free exchange of ideas and information common to history departments.

For a complimentary copy, please contact:
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This technically superior tapes bring history to life. They will hold the attention of a high school student studying life on a wagon train bound for California or a graduate student researching the morality of early Irish immigrants. Highly recommended. — Library Journal
Reports of OAH Committees

Erik Barnouw Award Committee

This year the Barnouw Committee confronted a rich and diverse group of entries—twenty-seven films, six of which were good enough to be considered worthy of an award by at least one committee member. Of these entries, some were such superb and yet strikingly different examples of history on film that the committee had no trouble in deciding—through a series of phone conversations—to offer two awards. One went to independent filmmaker Robert Stone for his "Radio Bikini," a haunting account of Operation Crossroads, and the other to producer Joan Konner of Public Affair's Television of the Secret Government: The Constitution in Crisis," a PBS aired report on the Iran-Contra hearing hosted by Bill Moyers.

No doubt the increase in entries (from 11 in 1986) was in part due to the broadening of the mailing list and to publicize the award more widely in the community of filmmakers and videographers, especially among independents who have no formal institutional ties and yet who in recent years have produced some of the most striking and innovative documentaries. The pool was also enlarged this year because committee members took it upon themselves to send announcements to filmmakers whose works they had seen and admired.

Despite the rise in entries, it is clear that a good number of worthwhile works of visual history produced last year (e.g. "Eyes on the Prize") did not find their way into the competition. In the estimation of the committee, this indicates that the Barnouw Award is still not well enough known. Clearly, we need to disseminate publicity about the award still more widely among filmmakers. It would also help if members of the OAH Committee of Selection notified the committee the names of good historical films they have seen, allowing the committee to send announcements to filmmakers whose works they had seen and admired.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

During the past year the committee entered into an agreement with Oxford University Press to publish seven books in the series, "The Organization of American Historians Essays on the Bicentennial and the Bill of Rights." The books will provide college and university teachers with a synthetic overview of the main themes in the history of the Bill of Rights and liberty. They are designed as texts for classroom use rather than scholarly monographs. The OAH Bicentennial Committee, with Kermit Hall (chair) acting as general editor, will review all manuscripts before submission to Oxford. Published books will be available approximately ten months after acceptance by the editorial board. They will be about 175 published pages, with bibliography and index. The authors, titles, and dates of submission of the final manuscripts are as follows:

- Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, University of Louisville, "Women and the Constitution in American History," June 1, 1990.
- Donald G. Nieman, Kansas State University, "Civil Rights in Constitutional History," September 1, 1989.
- Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota, "First Amendment Rights," May 1, 1989.

In addition to the usual royalty payment to the authors, the Organization of American Historians will receive two-percent (2%) royalty of the net price of each book. In each case, the press has paid the authors as much, to protect against royalties.

Members of the committee were Harold M. Hyman, William M. Wiacek, Kent Newmyer and Michael Belknap.

Binkley-Stephenson Award

The Binkley-Stephenson Award Committee, consisting of Paul Lucas, Nancy Cott and William McFeely, reviewed all of the articles in the "Journal of American History" for 1987 and met, by conference call, for a discussion of these excellent works of history. Our unanimous choice was Ellen Carol DuBois, "Working Women, Class Relations, and Suffrage Mobilization: Harriet Stanton Blatch and the New York "American Suffrage Movement, 1894-1909.

Avery O. Craven Award Committee

Twenty-three books were submitted for the Craven Prize. All three members of the committee read all the submissions and drew up a short list which was circulated by mail. Books which quickly emerged as the finest in the group were William Simons' "Origins of the Republican Party, 1852-1856" and Peter Kolchin's "Unfree Labor: Black Slaves and White Servants." The decision for a joint award was not from compromise or inability to reach a decision but judgment that both books were of prize quality.

Submitted by Eric Foner, Chair

Richard W. Leopold Prize Committee

The committee recommended nominations for nineteen works for this prize which recognizes significant historical work done by historians outside academe. By correspondence, the committee winnowed the works being considered to ten, then to two, and with no difficulty it selected James Edward Miller's "The United States and Italy 1940-1930: The Politics and Diplomacy of Stabilization as recipient of the Leopold Prize.

Submitted by Robert Kelley, Chair

Merle Curti Prize Committee

The prize in social history was given to two books: Jacqueline Dowd Hall, "James Leloudis, Robert Korstad, Mary Murphy, Lu Ann Jones and Christopher B. Daly, "A Family: The Making of a Southern Community in the Age of Segregation." Marvin Rediker, Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea: Merchant Seamen, Pirates, and the Anglo-American Maritime World, 1730-1770.

The prize citations published in the OAH Newsletter call attention to the extraordinary merit of each of these works, a merit now recognized by historians and public intellectuals. Also, the committee wishes to call attention to the high literary merit of these works. Because so many of them are written by authors not of being poor narrators, we are especially pleased to report this result. We found it particularly interesting that a team of six collaborators managed to write a moving and elegant narrative of a southern mill town. The committee also wishes to note the absence of a methodological chapter on the nature of that collaboration—a missed opportunity for informed and wide-reaching dialogue and perhaps a symbol of our profession's relative lack of methodological consciousness.

Muhammad Ali's book offered another kind of role model for the profession. His placement of eighteenth-century maritine laborers in a global context is a testament to the use of interdisciplinary methods as increasingly common in the study of historical laborers and common woman's experiences of the practice assumed by some publishers. The committee was also pleased that this might set a model for future historical collaboration. In fact, one committee member lamented the absence of a methodological chapter on the nature of that collaboration—a missed opportunity for informed and wide-reaching dialogue and perhaps a symbol of our profession's relative lack of methodological consciousness.

Despite the sophisticated methodologies of each of these works and many other submissions, we observed a trend to a more humanistic analysis of the past: the two prize-winning books were dramatically appealing in their presentation of the common man's and common woman's experiences of themselves and their changing worlds.

On the negative side, it is worth noting how quickly the committee was able to reject two-thirds of the 103 submissions. One committee member expressed concern that some of the historical significance was not made clear. The failure to pin down the choice of topics. Another argued that these topics reflected publishers' decisions about what to submit. Each member of the Committee expressed dismay at the practice assumed by some publishers of eliminating scholarly appara-
Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History

The Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History hosted two events during the meeting in Reno: a workshop on "Rethinking American History: Incorporating Minority History into U.S. History," as well as another reception. At the workshop, four panelists gave brief presentations assessing recent developments in Afro-American, Asian American, Mexican-American and Native American history and pointed out topics in each of those fields that have not yet received in-depth scholarly treatment. The panelists agreed that one of the most notable accomplishments of the new minority history has been the publication of works that depict each of these groups as historical agents. They also stressed the contribution that comparative studies can make and emphasized the importance of including studies of women of color in our research and teaching.

In the discussion that followed, members of the audience expressed concern over two institutional matters that would allow the (already meager) number of minority graduate students in the profession and the difficulties of designing courses in which亮点 was not merely comparative and integrative. The panelists agreed that what has now been dubbed the "pipeline problem" is indeed a serious one and that unless all segments of higher education work in concert to deal with the situation, the problem—which is reaching crips proportions—will not solve itself. The committee urges every history department in the country to do its part to address the problem and support minority students and faculty.

At the reception held the following evening, colleagues talked informally in small groups about these and other issues. When the chairman made the rounds of the room, there were few, if any, empty chairs. The barriers faced by faculty and students of color were not aired in a more structured setting. At next year's meeting in St. Louis, the committee plans to hold a workshop on "Rethinking American History: Incorporating Minority History into U.S. History," as well as another reception. Each panelist will propose a periodization scheme appropriate to the historical study of the minority group in question, and it may or may not coincide exactly with the recognized divisions in U.S. history. Presenting the information this way we hope to facilitate efforts of colleagues who wish to include more materials on nonwhite peoples in historical courses while simultaneously provoking them to think about the experiences of those groups from the latter's perspectives. The committee will continue its efforts to compile a directory of minority historians. A questionnaire sent out in January, 1988 to department chairs for distribution brought fewer than thirty returns, so we decided a more aggressive method must be used. Two members of the committee are donating their travel reimbursements to pay the postage for a new envelope. Less the number of returned questionnaires is far larger and the directory includes a good number of additional graduate students, which may as faculty, it will serve little purpose.

The committee discussed several responses from department chairs to the original questionnaire. These responses can be found in the OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter, June 1988, p. 15-16. Submitted by Sucheng Chan, Chair

The Nominating Board

The Nominating Board consisted this year of David D. Van Tassel, Claryborn Caron, Vicki L. Ruiz, Mike Gordon, patriciafull, Charles Joyner and Robert Wiebel. Results of the 1986 election conducted via postcard voting were published in the May issue of the Newsletter. Total votes cast were 6073; total ballots counted were 1043.

The Nominating Board unani­ mously decided on the person for President-elect. The chairman of the Nominating Board offers Mary Berry of the University of Pennsylvania, who has served with distinction in both academic and public settings, has routinely ac­ cepted the appointment, and we look forward to her distinguished tenure.

The slate of candidates for the 1989 Board of Election could not be presented at the Annual Meeting, but are now complete. It is printed elsewhere in this issue of the News­ letter.

The chair wishes to thank the members of the board for their con­ centrated work and making hard choice after serious discussion in an informal and enjoyable setting. It was a pleasure to work with this group of conscientious and dis­tinguished scholars.

Submitted by David D. Van Tas­ sel, Chair

The Pelzer Committee

The Pelzer Committee for 1988 consisted of David Thelen, Frederick Hextie, Michael Cassity, Emily Sangberg and Ricardo Girardol del Castillo. The committee read and evaluated eleven manuscripts submitted for the Louis Pelzer Mem­orial Award, an award presented to a graduate student for the best essay in American history. The prize of $500, a medal and publication of the essay in the "Oceanic History" was awarded for 1987 to Lucy Salyer of the Universi­ ty of California, Berkeley essay, "Capitves of Law: Judicial Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, 1891-1905," a model of painstaking research and sophisticated appraisal of court doctrines and procedures.

Submitted by David Thelen, Chair

Program Committee

As my stint as chair of the 1988 OAH program committee winds down, I am pleased to submit this report on the successful Reno con­vention. First, I wish to express great appreciation to all my fellow committee members: Terry Cooney, James Hornton, Daniel Walker Howe, Jacqueline Jones, David Oshinsky, Linda Gordon, Jacqueline Hall, Mary Belding, OAH convention manager, offered valuable guidance from her reservoir of experience with conventions. The work of the program commit­tee was also facilitated by my home department at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, the Courtenay, although a medievalist and thus at times a bit bemused by the whole field of architecture, gave me full access to the depart­ment's postal and Xerox facilities and made available the service of a highly skilled secretary, Karen Del­wich. Ms. Delwich set up a com­puter program that enabled us to process incoming proposals with dispatch, revise them as needed, process the great volume of com­munication, and ultimately submit the finished program to Blooming­ton in the required form. Adequate computer and word processing re­sources are now essential to any OAH program committee. I am grateful for the readiness of Wisconsin to make these and other support resources available was exemplary.

The committee also committed itself to making the Reno program reflective of the current demo­graphic diversity of the profession and the academic world, race and ethnicity, and also in the wide variety of institutions and professional activities represented in the membership. It stressed that this objective in the initial call for papers and kept it very much in mind while recruiting additional partic­ipants.

This effort paid off. Eighty of the 106 sessions were gender inte­grated, while thirteen topics were focused specifically on women's his­torical topics. (Many more, of course, dealt tangentially with aspects of women's history.) While no specific racial or ethnic topic of the program has been compiled, a signifi­cant effort was made to recruit Black, Hispanic, Asian-American, and other minority-group partici­pants. Fourteen sessions dealt explicitly with Black, Hispanic, Asian-American or American Indian history. Forty-three participants at the Reno program held positions with public institutions or agencies outside academia.

The committee also made a strong effort to be inclusive of participation by scholars from other disciplines doing work of interest to historians, and this effort, too, was successful. Some 60 scholars other than histori­an presented papers or commented at Reno, including sociologists, economists, political scientists, geographers, and specialists in music, literature, law, the fine arts, landscape architecture and communications studies. We hope that this effort to transcend the bureau­cratic and administrative walls that often divide academic disci­plines.

A chronic problem for program committees is participants who drop out with no notice. Unfortunately, this year, was no exception. Between the time the program went to press last fall and mid­March of 1988, our seventeen scheduled participants fell by the wayside for reasons ranging from the health of the participants to federal spending cuts trig­gered by the Gramm-Rudman Act.
Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges

Most of the committee’s effort during the last five years has been to build a number of permanent bridge between high school, college university level and teacher in secondary schools. Although some have been built, they may not be.

The establishment of the OAH Magazine of History has great potential to bring historians, in various areas and secondary teachers. We are gratified that the Magazine has received additional feed. It’s been adopted by some self-supporting. The committee stands ready to help the Magazine to achieve its goals by encouraging teachers at all levels to submit articles. The OAH’s main effort during the last few years has been to provide teachers a reason for participating in the annual meeting. This has been accomplished, in part, through the publication of "Professionals Day" (now changed to "Focus on Teaching Sessions"). Professional Day has created a variety of sessions that has brought secondary teachers to join. College and university teachers in discussing appropriate methods and content for secondary history. These sessions have been fruitful for both presenters and participants and have generally been well attended by teachers from the local area. Most of the committee’s energy has been devoted to organizing these sessions and consequently has had little opportunity to discuss or tackle larger problems. As a result the committee has been concerned over the potential for "Professionals Day". What ought to be the committee’s agenda?

The committee made several recommendations to the Executive Board at its last meeting. The committee chair ought to be a member of the Executive. This would facilitate establishment of Sessions on Teaching, not just for secondary teachers but for all history teachers.

The committee needs to develop a process that enables it to select sessions at the annual meeting. A call for applications should not be made in sufficient time to enable the committee to receive proposals in early spring, a year before the annual meeting. In addition, sessions on teaching could spread throughout the program rather than be relegated to a certain time.

The president has been encouraged to appoint someone to the committee from the area where the OAH will be held.

The committee is developing a membership survey to determine the level of interest in collaborative programs. This survey is being coordinated with the Common Agenda for History-Museum program sponsored by the Richard Potter Foundation. This committee also believes it should meet more than once a year. Since so much of its effort at the annual meeting concerns facilitating teaching sessions, there is little time left for other issues. The new chair of the committee is Don Zelmer, Salt Lake City.

Chair: Submitted by Brent D. Glass.

The Public History Committee

The Public History Committee met on March 25, 1988 in Reno, Nevada. Members of the committee are Calum Davis, Nol Stowe, and Marilyn Nickels. The following issues were discussed:

The committee agreed that the effort to increase the teaching of history at the graduate level is important and that significant steps have been taken during the first stage of the FIPSE project. The committee favors a renewed effort that would support and improve this initiative with special attention to the need for a more focused goal, improved marketing strategies, a plan for budgeting and forecasting, financial incentives, and mail and registration. A subcommittee led by Nol Stowe will review the status of this project and make specific recommendations for the committee.

The committee discussed expanding the audience for the pamphlet series by selecting topics that would appeal to public historians as well as members of history departments. New titles are recommended at this time.

The committee endorses the practice of co-sponsoring annual meetings with other history organizations such as the National Council for Public History and encourages the Executive Board to continue to require the inclusion of public historians in program committees and publications. The committee praised the work of the publication program for covering public history topics in the OAH Newsletter and for initiating a section on museum exhibit reviews in OAH Newsletter.

Chair: Submitted by Brent D. Glass.

Committee on the State of Women in the Historical Profession

The committee met only once at the annual meeting of the OAH in Reno. During the rest of the year, the smooth transition of business had been carried out by mail.

Annual Meeting. The committee planned a number of events which it believed would foster the interests of women in the profession.

A business meeting open to all interested OAH members.

2. A cocktail reception which provided an opportunity for women members to discuss shared interests and problems. This was co-sponsored by the Southern Association for Women Historians. The Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession and the Conference Group on Women’s History, Upstate New York Women’s History Organization, the Western Association of Women Historians, and the National Women’s History Project.

3. A breakfast meeting of women in the historical profession at which the guest speaker was Franklin S. del Papa, the Nevada Secretary of State.

4. A workshop entitled, "Finding Time: Personal Conflicts of Women Historians." This workshop was initiated by a questionnaire developed by the American Association of OAH Speakers which was sent to all women members of the OAH. Speakers at the workshop reported on the results of the survey. The findings of the conflict faced by academic women trying to juggle research and teaching with family and other personal concerns. Participants on the panel included: Carol Glasser (moderator); Lillian Schlissel; Joyce Antler; Regina Morant-Sanchez; Mary Kelley; Lois Banner; and Darlene Clark Hine.

Chair: Submitted by Marlen Strobel.

Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee

The Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee considered twenty-five books submitted by university presses who received these nominations; from those, five were chosen to be nominated.
Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunities" announcements should be no longer than 100 words and must represent an equal opportunity employer. There is a $50 charge per announcement. The closing date for the submission of applications in the announcement should not be earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement is published. Please send "Professional Opportunities" announcements to Advertising Director, Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401. Deadlines by which announcements must be received for publication are: December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

Hagley Museum and Library

The Hagley Museum and Library, a Smithsonian Institution Center for the History of Business, Technology and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, an industrial museum and research library in American business and technological history, seeks an administrator to organize and coordinate Hagley's interactions with scholarly communities. Will seek and manage grants for research fellowships; oversee coordination of activities for a history graduate program sponsored jointly with the University of Delaware, serve as liaison to the business community to encourage preservation and study of corporate archives; publish semi-annual Business History Bulletin; organize conferences in related subject areas; engage in scholarly research and publication, Ph.D. in related field required. Send resume with three references, transcripts, and all materials must be postmarked by December 15, 1988.

University of Arizona

The University of Arizona invites applications for a position in Women's Studies Program and the Southwest Institute for Research on Women. The appointment will be through an agreement on a fiscal contract. Applicants must have the Ph.D. and be tenurable as an associate or full professor, discipline open. Applicants should have a substantial publication record in their discipline and in feminist scholarship, a record of research and administering grants; and the ability to work with faculty, students and community. Send CV, letters of intent, and three references to: Karen Anderson, Search Committee, Women's Studies Program, 1022 Douglass Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. We will begin processing applications November 1, 1988.

Southern Illinois University

The Ulysses S. Grant Association seeks an assistant editor for The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant. Applications are invited from historians, Ph.D. preferred; experience in documentary editing desired. Deadline for application is September 1, 1988. Send application, CV and letters of recommendation to John Y. Simon, Ulysses S. Grant Association, Special Collections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. AA/EEO.

University of California, Riverside

The Dept. of History, University of California, Riverside, announces a tenure-track position (to 1815), rank open, assistant through full professor. We are particularly interested in candidates whose specialties include intellectual, cultural or religious history. Minority and women candidates are particularly encouraged to apply. Application deadline: November 15, 1988. Write Sharon V. Salinger, Chair, Search Committee, Dept. of History, U.C. Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521. AA/EEO.

San Francisco State University

Projected tenure-track appointments, assistant or associate professor, beginning Fall 1989. Teach upper-division and graduate courses in U.S. history, 1827-1877, senior seminar and graduate seminars in field of specialization, and, as the need arises, teach U.S. courses in some of the following fields desirable: women, South, slavery, constitution, Ph.D. required, teaching experience and publications desired. $27,588-$48,204, depending on experience and rank. Application deadline: November 15, 1988. Interviews at AHA. Send letter of application, CV and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Patrick W. Cherry, Chair, Dept. of History, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132. AA/EEO.

Harvard Divinity School

Harvard Divinity School announces an open-ration tenured or tenure-track position for a historian of American religion to join its faculty not later than Fall of 1989. The appointee will be expected to teach general courses on the religious and cultural history of the United States, from the colonial era to the present; she or he must be a specialist, or be prepared to specialize, in the origins and history of Unitarianism and Universalism. Preference will be given to those whose research interests are centered in colonial and early national history. Applications accompanied by CV and a list of publications must be received on or before October 15, 1988. Send application letter to William Hutchison, Chair of the American Religious History Search Committee, Harvard Divinity School, 10 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. AA/EEO.

Clemson University

U.S. social or legal history. Specialization in women's history preferred. Associate or assistant professor, tenured or tenure-track position. Ph.D., scholarly publications, teaching experience required. Applications, credentials, including three letters of reference, must be received before December 1, 1988. Send application, CV and letters of recommendation to Carol Bleser, Chair, American Societies/Legal History Search Committee, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-1507. AA/EEO.

University of Wyoming

American History. The University of Wyoming invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor beginning August, 1989, in the history of the U.S./American West. Salary negotiable. Preference will be given to a scholar skilled in speciality in twentieth-century U.S. history with a regional emphasis. Candidates will be expected to teach courses in history of Wyoming, Ph.D. required by August, 1989. Appointment will be made on the basis of teaching, scholarship and publishing potential. Send statement of interest, three current letters of reference, CV, teaching evaluations, transcripts, and all publications and dissertation to William P. Moore, Chair, Search Committee, Dept. of History, Box 3198, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071. Consideration of applications will begin September 1; all materials must be postmarked by October 28. AA/EEO.

Harvard University

Andrew W. Mellon Faculty Fellowships in the Humanities. For non-tenured, experienced junior scholars who have completed, at the time of appointment, at least two years postdoctoral teaching as college or university faculty in the humanities—usually as assistant professors. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have not had recent access to the resources of a major research university. Ph.D. required; and publications. Application deadline: July 9, 1987. One year appointment, July 1987-June 1990, with limited teaching duties, departmental affiliation, opportunity to develop scholarly research. Annual salary $27,500. Applications due November 1, 1988. Awards announced January 15, 1989. Send applications and inquiries to Dr. Richard M. Hunt, Program Director, Harvard University Mellon Faculty Fellowships, Lamont Library 202, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Activities of Members

John Whiteclay Chambers, associate professor of history at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, has been awarded the 1988 American Historical Association Military Institute Best Book Award for his book To Raise an Army: The Draft Comes to Modern America, published by Macmillan Press.

Anna K. Nelson, adjunct professor of history at American University, Washington, DC, has received the Frank Delano Bliss Prize from the Society for History in the Federal Government for her studies in federal government history.

The following OAH members have received awards from the American Historical Association for work in the field of early American history at the Society's Library: Harvey J. Graff (University of Texas), Burton J. Bledstein (University of Illinois), David P. Jaffee (CCNY), Carla Gardina Pestana (Union College), Margaret E. Newell (University of Virginia), Peter John Way (University of Maryland), Karen Haltunen (Northwestern University), and Sally McMurry, (Pennsylvania State).

James L. Leloudis, II, Ph. D. candidate at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and 1987 recipient of the Merle Curti Social History Award, has received a Spencer Dissertation Fellowship from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to work on his dissertation.

Eugene Dominick Genovese, distinguished professor of arts and science at the University of Rochester and former president of the OAH, has been elected to the membership of the American Antiquarian Society.

Roger D. Bridges, formerly Assistant State Historian of Illinois, has been appointed Director of the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, Fremont, Ohio. Bridges succeeds Leslie H. Fischel Jr., who is retiring.

Nicholas C. Bucik, Director of Public Services and Collection Development of the University Libraries, has been elected to the nine-member Council of the Society of American Archivists and has been elected to the term 1989-1990, on the editorial board of College and Research Libraries News.

William C. Pratt, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska at Omaha, has been elected to a three-year term as a member of the national council of the American Association of University Professors.

Patrick J. Furlong, professor of history at Indiana University at South Bend, has been selected as the 1988-89 Eldon Lundquest Fellow.

John C. Fredrickson, University of Rhode Island, was awarded a research grant from the David Library of the American Revolution, Williamsburg, Virginia, which will be used in preparing a bibliography of U.S. military affairs, 1783-1846.

Mary Kupiec Cayton, Miami University of Ohio, received the Cathay Croft Award for her essay on mass communication history from the History Division of the Association for Education in Jour-
Charlotte W. Newcomer Fellowships for 1988 are awarded to outstanding graduate students in their last year of doctoral work. Connell Riordan, a member of the 1987-88 fellowship committee, will be chosen as representative. Inquiry cards listing available fellowships are available by calling (212) 661-2038. Deadline is November 30, 1988.

The Sonneck Society will meet with the International Association for the Study of Popular Music, American chapter, at Nashville, TN April 5-9, 1989. Abstracts of papers and proposals for panels, sessions and performances (five copies each) should be sent to program chairperson, Dr. of Music, 703 Dodge Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Deadline is October 1, 1988.

The Virginia Military Institute's Dept. of History and Politics will host the American Military Institute in Lexington, VA, on April 14-15, 1989. The theme is "Military Education and Thought." The conference invites papers that treat the establishment of formal military education, the creation of military academies and military schools, or the formalization and institutionalization of military doctrine. Any nation or time period may be addressed. Send a c.v. and topic(s) of special interest to Debrah Gardner, Managing Editor, Encyclopedia Project, York Historical Society, 17 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Dance History Scholars Program Committee is accepting submissions for the inaugural volume of the Society's journal, Dance History. Manuscripts should treat one topic and length should not exceed 200 pages. Send two copies of the manuscript, a one-page abstract and samples of illustrations to Barbara Paivky, 65 Ford Ave., Ford, MD 20863. (No deadline mentioned.)

The North American Society for Oceanic History and the Society for the History of Discoveries will hold their annual meeting in San Francisco on June 8-10, 1989. Send proposals for papers or sessions to Stanford H. Bederman, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; or to the Social Science Research Program, History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303. Deadline is December 1, 1988. (No deadline mentioned.)

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The Mid-American Studies Association will hold its annual meeting at Omaha, NE, on April 22-23, 1989. Suggested paper topics include "the impact of the war or the military establishment on American society and the impact of geographic or social mobility on American society." Send summary and brief biographical sketch to Bryan L. Beal, 1989 MAASA Program Chair, Dept. of History, Creighton University, Omaha, NE 68178. Deadline is November 1, 1988.

The North American Society for Sport History will hold its annual convention at Clemson University on May 27-29, 1989. Those interested in presenting a paper or organizing a complete session should submit abstracts by December 1, 1988. Contact Jack W. Berryman, Dept. of Medical History and Ethics, SB-20, School of Medicine, University of Washington, Washington, WA 98195; telephone (206) 543-5125.

The University of Baltimore and the Maryland National Guard Historical Society will sponsor a conference, "D-Day Remembered, the Maryland National Guard's Participation in 'The Normandy Invasion,'" on June 5, 1989, in Baltimore. Papers or proposals should be submitted by December 5, 1988. Contact Karl G. Larew, History Department, Towson State University, Towson, MD 21204.


The Eightieth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, "Crossing the Line in Feminist History," will be held June 7-10, 1990, at Douglas College, Rutgers University. Proposals for workshops in the philosophy of gender, law, and public policy are due by February 1, 1989 to Jane Caplan, Dept. of History, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn MAW, PA 19010. Deadline is November 15, 1988. (No deadline mentioned.)

The "Encyclopedia of New York City" is looking for contributors interested in writing on topics dealing with the history of the city from its origins to the present day. Send a c.v. and topic(s) of special interest to DeSarae Gardner, Managing Editor, Encyclopedia Project, York Historical Society, 17 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Society of the Cincinnati announces The Society of the Cincinnati Prize, awarded triennially to the author of the best book published on any aspect of American history between 1775 and 1797. The $5000 award will be given for books published from November 1, 1988 to November 1, 1991. (Deadline in a previous year's issue.) Application is made by writing to the Society of the Cincinnati, 2116 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20008, telephone (202) 785-2040.

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China announces its 1989-90 National Program of Scholarly Exchange with China. The Graduate Program supports graduate students to do course work at a Chinese university, and The Research Program supports persons holding a Ph.D. at the time of application to research an aspect of contemporary China. The deadline for the Graduate Program is October 15, 1988. Additionally, the Visiting Scholar Exchange Program will accept applications for three month visits for American and Chinese scholars in all disciplines between September 1989 and August 1990. The deadline for applications is November 15, 1988. Contact Pamela Peirce, Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, National Academy of Sciences, 210 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418; telephone (202) 354-2727.

The Fulbright Scholar Program will be offering opportunities for American scholars, teachers and artists to host a visiting foreign scholar for all or part of the 1989-90 academic year. Proposals of particular interest will bring scholars to American institutions of learning, history or politics; professionals from the media or government; or specialists in language instruction. The deadline for applications is November 1, 1988. Contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 1101 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; telephone (202) 334-9680.

The National Endowment for the
The Stanford Humanities Center will offer eight external fellowships for 1989-90 to postdoctoral scholars and teachers in the humanities. Deadlines range from September 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989. Contact Morton Sonns, Associate Director, Stanford Humanities Center, 260 Serra Mall, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-6830.

The National Library of Medicine plans to select one scholar to engage in historical research and cine plans to select one scholar to study "Evangelicals, Voluntary Associations and American History" and a visiting fellow to study "Ethical, Societal and Legal Perspectives." Applications are due by December 31, 1988. Contact Edith L. Blumhofer, Director, National Library of Medicine, 10 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892; telephone (301) 491-4527. Deadline is December 31, 1988.

The performing arts are also actively recruiting. The Rockwell Museum will sponsor a conference at the Miami Beach Fontainebleau on October 27-30. The theme of the sessions and workshops will be "Creativity in Different Contexts: The Cultures of Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Class." For more information, contact John E. Stephens, Executive Director, American Studies Association, 2100 Telfair Road, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; telephone (301) 454-2533.

The Center for Conflict Studies will sponsor a conference at the University of New Brunswick on "The Media and Modern War." The theme of the conference will be "Insecurity in Education, Ethical, Societal and Legal Perspectives." For information, contact John Petrie, Department of History, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada, E3B 5A4; telephone (506) 455-4547.

The Society of Educators and Scholars will hold a conference at Barry University in Miami, Florida on October 7-8, 1988. The theme will be "Insecurity in Education, Ethical, Societal and Legal Perspectives." For more information, contact The Rockwell Museum, 1100 North Second Avenue, Miami, FL 33161; telephone (305) 755-3392.

The Rockwell Museum will present an exhibition of American art entitled "The West in 3 Dimensions: Remington, Russell, Couse" in the fall of 1989. Contact the museum for information. The museum is housed in a 19th century museum on the grounds of the Rockwell Museum, 125 East Main Street, Corning, NY 14830; telephone (607) 990-5364.

The Albright College American History seminar will hold a conference entitled "In Search of a Usable Past: An Examination of the Origins and Implications of State Protections of Liberty" at Albright College on October 22-23, 1989. For information, contact Christopher H. Johnson, Department of History, Albright College, Reading, PA 19605; telephone (717) 621-4391.

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The Lowell National Historical Park, the University of Lowell, the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission and the Museum of American History at the National Historical Park will sponsor the ninth annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History at the Tsongas Industrial History Center October 27-29, 1989. The theme of the conference will be "People at Work." For more information, contact Tsongas Industrial History Center, Lowell, MA 01852; telephone (508) 455-2237.

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To learn more about the Society of Educators and Scholars, contact John Petrie, Department of History, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada, E3B 5A4; telephone (506) 455-4547.

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Men's History: Whiter and Whether

From MEN'S HISTORY, page 12
that maleness was determined by performance, the printers had in fact laid a trap for them-selves, for such competence was no longer guaranteed for life. Baran's paper provided one of the strongest reminders that constructions of gender and class are constantly being renegotiated in conflict with other inspirational choices in rhetoric and argument may have unexpected consequences.

Some papers spoke to more gradual changes in definitions of masculinity which correspondingly posed more difficult questions about motivation and awareness among the principal actors. Robert Griswold showed how judges, through their interpretation of grounds for divorce and witnesses, though their testimony, redefined responsible manhood and in the process made it easier for women to extricate time. Thomas Gil-fayle analyzed bigamy cases in New York City and found that testimony of largely working-class defendants revealed an unromantic view of marriage as a pliable, evolving institution that often proved to be temporary. With divorce too costly, bigamy provided the desired escape.

Michael Grossberg's analysis of gender in the evolution of the legal profession emphasized a persistent preoccupation with virility whether in court argument or legal classroom. By the late 19th century the traditional roving circuit rider was becoming the professional hired hand of the gig-ant corporation. Lawyers sought to preserve the increasingly outdated "masculine" associations of the circuit by excluding women and toughening the law students through the "virile" case-method system. Yet Grossberg also noted that "judicial patriarchs" responded to women and children needing protection from abuse by adult men, reinforcing Griswold's portrait.

A contrary tendency appeared in David Ruchman's account of the medical profession's approach to the prevention of venereal disease through persistent championing of the regulation of prostitution with regular medical inspection. Convinced that their approach was the only scientifically sound and realistic one, doctors persistently disregarded arguments of the women and reformers who opposed them. And doctors maintained politically ineffective appeals to judges who progressively extended their authority by addressing women's calls for protection. This contrast in responding to women's concerns suggests important differences by the late 19th century among the traditional professions in expressing masculinity.

The sense of pluralism was increased by Susan Merz's discussion of the origins of the "social gospel" in personal experiences of those who formulated and popularized it. Deprived of close personal care as youth, theologians like Walter Rauschenbusch and Charles MacIver embraced a loving but obscure God who resembled their own fathers. And unable to succeed in the competitive and individualistic world of business, these theologians espoused an ethic of cooperation and social responsibility. Merz believes such views contributed to the most fundamental reconstruction of masculinity in the past century, the shift from the driven individualist to the Organization Man.

Men's history promises the charting of relationships between the private sphere and the public sphere, putting the traditional concerns of historians in a more adequate perspective. But this promise depends upon a consistent attention to the marking of behavior as "masculine," to how that marking is shaped by relationships with those who differ in gender, sexual orientation, class, race and ethnicity, and to the consequences for power relations.

Mark C. Carnes is assistant professor of history at Barnard College, Columbia University, and author of A Pilgrimage towards Manhood: Secret Ritual in Victorian America (forthcoming). Clyde Griffen is professor of history at Vassar College and (with Sally Griffen) author or Natives and Newcomers: The Ordering of Opportunity in Mid-Nineteenth Century Pough-keepsie.

OAH Committee Reports

From REPORTS, page 19
books for the prize. The members of the committee—Lloyd Gardner, Louis Galambos and Leon Litwack—read all the books before telephoning Chapman College, October 28-29, 1988, at that time, each member indicated his rankings. Several books appeared on all three lists, including the ultimate choice of the committee, *Anglos and Mexicans in the Making of Texas, 1836-1886*, by David Montejano, a professor at the University of Texas, 1836-1986, by David Montejano, a professor at the University of New Mexico. Of the books that made the final lists, the committee was impressed with their quality and the diversity of subjects examined, including some works that are bound to revise previous scholarship in urban and political history. The final choice, in the committee's estimation, suggested a general model for examining relations among ethnic groups—a model which is fully appreciative of historical change and the complex interaction of class and race in explaining that change.

Submitted by Leon F. Litwack, Chair

From ANNOUNCEMENTS, page 22
The Chapman College Dept. of History, the Orange County Historical Society and Centennial, Inc. will sponsor a conference at Chapman College October 28-29, 1988, which arises from Orange County life during the last century. High school students and teachers, college students and professors, and history buffs are encouraged to attend. For more information, contact Professor Leland L. Estes, Dept. of History, Chapman College, Orange, CA 92666.

The Dept. of History at Mississippi State University, with aid from the Mississippi Humanities Council, will sponsor its Presidential Forum on Turning Points in Women's Rights Park

A newly commissioned model of the winning design for the Wesleyan Chapel block has been unveiled at the Women's Rights National Historical Park. Built by winners of the 1987 national design competition, the model illustrates the dramatic future design for the site of the first public convention calling for equal rights for women. The model will be on exhibit in the park visitor center, located at 116 Fall Street in Seneca Falls, New York, until the block's 1991 completion.

The design competition site is a small village in upstate New York where in 1848 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and four other women convened the first Women's Rights Convention in the Wesleyan Chapel. The convention produced the Declaration of Sentiments and articulated the injustices suffered by women, and marks the beginning of the movement's campaign for women's rights in the first portions of the historic chapel remained standing, and its 1848 appearance is unknown. The federal government eventually attempted the constructions which would evoke the 1848 convention.

Winning Design for Wesleyan Chapel

Photo Courtesy WNRHP
BALLOTS

BALLOT 1

EXPLANATION: OAH co-sponsors with the OAH, the ABC-CLIO American History and Life Award. New wording for the award was recently proposed by ABC-CLIO and approved by the OAH Executive Board. The new wording must be approved by the membership so that it may be included in the OAH Constitution and Bylaws. For comparative purposes, the old wording is as follows: 

Bylaw 1. ABC-CLIO American History and Life Award. The President appoints a committee for a two-year term. The committee determines a winner for the biennial ABC-CLIO American History and Life Award which is given to encourage and recognize new scholarship published in the journal literature by historians in the public and private sectors, in traditional or developing fields.

Yes No

BALLOT 2

EXPLANATION: At its March, 1988 meeting, the OAH Executive Board approved establishment of a standing Committee on Educational Policy which would be responsible for reviewing OAH proposals, initiatives, endorsements, and undertakings concerning the teaching and dissemination of American History and joint or shared efforts with other associations in such matters. This nonfunded committee would consist of the incumbent OAH President, President-Elect, and Executive Secretary as ex officio members and three members of the Executive Board, one from each of the three calendar categories. In order to add the committee to the OAH Constitution and Bylaws, the membership must approve it by mail ballot.

Bylaw 2. Committee on Educational Policy. This committee shall consist of the incumbent OAH President, President-Elect and Executive Secretary as ex officio members and three members of the Executive Board, one from each of the three calendar categories. This committee is responsible for reviewing OAH proposals, initiatives, endorsements and undertakings concerning the teaching and dissemination of American History and joint or shared efforts with other associations in such matters.

Yes No

BALLOT 3

EXPLANATION: In order to establish the James A. Rawley Prize, the following bylaw must be approved by the membership. This prize will be endowed by and will be named in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hapgood Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The James A. Rawley Prize will be an annual prize of $750.00 given for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. The nonfunded prize committee will consist of three members appointed by the President.

Bylaw 3. James A. Rawley Prize. This committee is composed of three members, one appointed each year for a three-year term. The prize is given annually for a book dealing with race relations in the United States.

Yes No

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Episodes

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NEWSLETTER
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