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Recruiting Minorities

The OAH invites all members to join in efforts to ensure that our nation’s history remains the history of all its people. Through The Fund for American History, the OAH will establish a permanent endowment, the income from which will be used to underwrite a variety of programs, including minority internships and scholarships.

In 1986 the OAH Ad Hoc Committee on Minority Historians, consisting of Darlene Clark Hines, Eric Foner, and Nell Painter as chair, distributed a questionnaire to individual minority historians in fields that traditionally may be regarded as minority history and the views of minority historians, heavy service burdens borne by minority faculty as members of numerous committees and as mentors and advisors to minority students, and a decline in the number of minority graduate students and faculty.

The principal features of the portrait included perceptions of continuing, pervasive racism in the academy, denunciation by colleagues of minority historians, heavy service burdens borne by minority faculty as members of numerous committees and as mentors and advisors to minority students, and a decline in the number of minority graduate students and faculty.

The OAH has established a permanent endowment, the income from which will be used to underwrite a variety of programs, including minority internships and scholarships. The OAH Ad Hoc Committee on Minority Historians, consisting of Darlene Clark Hines, Eric Foner, and Nell Painter as chair, distributed a questionnaire to individual minority historians in fields that traditionally may be regarded as minority history and the views of minority historians, heavy service burdens borne by minority faculty as members of numerous committees and as mentors and advisors to minority students, and a decline in the number of minority graduate students and faculty.

The Fund for American History was conceived of this project, under which minority college students who wish to pursue an interest in United States history will be identified and encouraged to consider advanced study by awarding them small supplemental college scholarships.
Angie Debo:

A Study in Inspiration

Barbara Abrash, Glenna Matthews and Anita R. May

For some people her name evokes only the question "Who?" For others, Angie Debo is a heroine.

When she died February 21, 1988, she was 98 years old. She had written nine books and collaborated on another, edited three books, written more than twenty reviews for the New York Times, more than a hundred other reviews and articles, and had published one short story.

The odyssey by which Angie Debo became a major figure in historical writing about Native Americans was unusual to say the least. Born in Kansas, she moved to Oklahoma Territory with her parents and brother in 1899—in a covered wagon. Because they lived in a frontier area, Debo's educational struggles began with her difficulty in graduating from high school. She did not achieve this goal until she was twenty-three years old: there was no high school in Marshall, Oklahoma, until then. She then alternated attending school and teaching school, graduating from the University of Oklahoma when she was twenty-eight and obtaining a master's degree from the University of Chicago when she was thirty-four. She finally obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Oklahoma in her early forties.

Her first book, The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic (published in 1934), was a revision of the dissertation she wrote for her doctorate in history, and it won the American Historical Association's John H. Dunning Prize. In her lifetime she was never employed on a university history faculty—not that universities did not need scholars, they just did not want women scholars. In fact, after she earned her doctorate in 1935, she held only one stable job: in 1947, at age 57, she became curator of maps at the Oklahoma A & M (now Oklahoma State University) library.

Just prior to her death, Debo received recognition for her lifetime of scholarly achievement—a citation for scholarly distinction from the American Historical Association which mentioned her pioneering role in the field of ethnohistory. Debo was one of the very first historians to write about Native American culture as well as about federal Indian policy. It should be mentioned, too, that Debo consistently brought gender-related issues into her accounts. In all this, she was years ahead of her time.

With intelligence and courage she built her own bridges over ignorance and prejudice to share truth with others.

She lived an inspirational, exemplary life as both scholar and citizen. Still, Angie Debo is not a household name—even in Oklahoma. In October, 1988, the nation had an opportunity to meet her through a special documentary entitled "Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo" which aired on PBS as part of "The American Experience." The film developed out of a 1982 project funded by the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities and conducted by Gloria Valencia-Weber and historian Glenna Matthews.

The story of Angie Debo's life work was so fascinating, that by early 1983, Matthews and Weber joined forces with historian Barbara Abrash of the Institute for Research in History and filmmaker Martha Sandlin to plan a documentary. The project was supported by an initial grant from the Oklahoma Foundation for the Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, followed by donations from many private, corporate and foundation donors.

From the project's beginning, Foundation director and historian Anita R. May provided encouragement. Debo's was an appropriate subject for a state humanities program because her life and work demonstrate scholarship's relevance and value to the public understanding. Despite barriers that society erected for women scholars of her time, Debo found freedom and expression in a careful, rigorous devotion to the study of history. With intelligence and courage she built her own bridges over ignorance and prejudice to share truth with others. Her story, then, exemplifies what the state humanities programs exist to promote—public access to the best humanities scholarship.

Angie Debo's professional aspirations as she set out for the University of Chicago in 1924 were extremely familiar to a later generation of women. So were the obstacles she faced and the career path that she carved out for herself. Perhaps even more compelling was the fact that the subjects she chose and the methods she used in the early 1930s were very much in tune with the "new" social history. Debo reconstructed "lost" histories—recording the memories of survivors, observing material culture, and utilizing both official and ephemeral documents in new ways. When someone asked her what inspired her to incorporate ethology and other techniques into her historical work, she seemed surprised and curtly replied, "Well, after all, Herodotus did it!"

Dr. Debo was a uniquely vibrant subject because she was a witness to much of the history she wrote about. But while her own experience was the heart of the film, her life and work had to be put into a larger context, and it was important throughout the course of the film that critical perspectives be maintained. The film drew on the expertise of scholars in Western history, Native American history and women's biography. There were interviews with friends, neighbors, colleagues and members of Indian tribes about which Debo wrote. Archival research turned up correspondence and records that cast light on earlier parts of her life.

See Debo page 22
History’s Untapped Opportunity

Shelley Bookspan

A major bank has routinely been denying credit to history majors. Such news makes imperative that historians do some active marketing for their profession—as painful as that may be. As a consulting historian in private practice, I have been concerned that university historians have been cutting themselves, their students and potential students short for want of appreciating opportunities to apply basic historical research skills in business. I have seen articles lately bemoaning the public’s view of history as ir-relevant. I find this view irritating because historians must tell the public what they can do. I think nothing less than the discipline is at stake.

Fortunately, I am convinced there are vast untapped opportunities for direct application of these basic historical skills. Right now, for example, there is an unusual opportunity to create jobs for historians as historians in just about every environmental consulting firm in the country. Federal environmental laws such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), supplemented by many state and local laws, have mandated identification and cleanup of toxic waste sites everywhere. This effort will cost government, industry, developers, lenders and individual landowners billions of dollars by the end of the century.

As a result of this mandate, site assessment is quickly becoming part of all property conveyance transactions. Toxic waste sites are not simply designated dump sites, findable through county sanitation records. They are sites where gas stations operated sixty years ago, or where train wrecks occurred at the turn of the century or where a farmer stored his arsenic-based pesticides in the 1930s.

Under the law, current owners and/or lessees can face tremendous liabilities for the remediation of long-since contaminated sites. Today’s property owners will have to pay for the cleanup of sites where, for example, formerly stood 19th-century manufacturing plants, irrigation canals, oil wells or barns. Increasingly, parties involved in property transactions hire environmental consultants to assess a site before purchase. A proper site assessment will both alert them to the possibility of inheriting contamination and, by representing an appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property, help insulate them from future liability.

There are vast untapped opportunities for direct application of basic historical skills.

The very first step in every environmental site assessment, then, is an analysis of historical land uses. This ideally involves location of such documentary evidence as building permits, business licenses, city directories, Sanborn fire insurance maps, surveyor’s field notes, textual matter, and so on. Assuming the researchers find suspicious land uses—and that includes everything from commercial and industrial use to agriculture and mineral exploration—they then must know how to conduct the bibliographic research necessary to locate historical trade literature revealing industry practices of the pertinent time period. This is pure historical research, interesting and important. The results of the research will not only reveal whether there is likely to be toxic residue on a property, but can identify what is known as the P£P (potentially responsible party) and can turn up photographs or plans of the site which help pinpoint any areas requiring actual physical sampling. The latter minimizes the cost of sampling as well as potential hazards to the environment from sampling.

The work I have just described is being done by almost every environmental consulting firm in the country, but for the most part, staff engineers and geologists are doing it. Generally, these professionals are oriented toward physical, not documentary, evidence; they usually know of a couple of source materials such as building permits and demolition permits. Often, they stop old timers on the street and ask the whereabouts of old gas stations. They know even less about bibliographic research, and conflicting evidence confounds them. Nonetheless, if the historical profession does not act right away to make it known how well this site assessment work can be done, then substandard work will become the industry standard. If it does act right away, it can create a historian’s position in just about every such firm.

PHR Environmental has been very successful in developing sources and methods for site assessment work, and within the last two years especially, we have been very successful marketing our abilities. We have sent out literally hundreds of brochures to environmental engineering firms, developers, attorneys and government officials. The results have been gratifying. We have several interesting cases involving early business use and toxic wastes, including those requiring our expert witness testimony. We have done numerous site assessments as consultants, and we will continue to get such business from clients who recognize the value of high-quality bibliographic research.
1909 Annual Meeting Was In St. Louis

The second annual meeting of the Organisation of American Historians—then called the Mississippi Valley Historical Association—met at St. Louis in June, 1909. Extracts from the secretary's meeting report reveal both differences and similarities with the forthcoming eighty-second annual meeting planned for April 7-9, 1989, also in St. Louis.

The first session of the second annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at the Cabanne Branch Library in St. Louis on Thursday evening, June 17, 1909. The meeting was called to order by Judge Walter B. Douglas, Vice President of the Missouri Historical Society. In the absence of Governor Herbert S. Hadley, Judge Douglas cordially welcomed the members of the Association to the city of St. Louis. He then introduced Mr. Orin G. Libby, Vice President of the Association, who responded with a brief address in which he outlined the plans and purposes of the organization and emphasized especially the great need of cooperation among the various historical agencies of the Mississippi Valley. The principal paper of the evening, which was on The Conservation of the Natural Resources of the Mississippi Valley, was read by Hon. Ernest M. Pollard of Nebraska.

The second session opened on Friday, June 18, at 9 a.m., in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society. Mr. Libby presided. The first topic on the program for this session was The Mississippi Valley as an Ethnological Field. Mr. William F. Woerner of St. Louis then read the paper by Mr. Edward A. Ross on The Study of the Present as an Aid to the Interpretation of the Past.

The sixth annual OAH Focus on Teaching Day for middle and high school history and social studies teachers will take place Saturday, April 8, 1989 at the OAH's annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri. Previously, "Focus on Teaching Day" was called "Professional Day." The goals of Focus on Teaching Day are to improve American history teaching and learning in schools and colleges and to establish communication among teachers at all levels. All teachers are invited to attend. There is no admission or registration fee, but there are fees to attend the luncheon and other regular annual meeting sessions.

Focus on Teaching Day will have some members as guests of the OAH. Members of the Association will be holding its 19th annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri. As in previous years, a keynote address will be presented to the members of the Association. The afternoon workshop, "The Future of History in Schools," includes representatives from current commissions and agencies concerned with the improvement and revitalization of history. As in previous years, a keynote address will be featured at the Focus on Teaching Day luncheon.

The third session, which was held on Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society. Mr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh of The State Historical Society of Iowa was called upon to discuss the subject of Applied History. Mr. John Hugh Reynolds of Fayetteville, Arkansas, was next introduced to discuss Recent Historical Legislation in Arkansas.

After some informal remarks by the Rev. W. Cunningham of St. Louis, the meeting adjourned to permit the members to visit University City as the guests of Mr. E. G. Lewis. Returning from University City, a brief stop was made at the St. Louis University, where, through the courtesy of President John P. Frieden, the members of the Association were permitted to view the famous Kaskaskia Records.

At 6 p.m. the meeting met for dinner at the Planters Hotel. After dinner Vice President Libby, as toastmaster, introduced Mr. E. M. Pollard, Mr. James Mooney, and others, who spoke happily of various phases of the work of the Association.

[From Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the Year: 1908-1909, II (1910).]

Exhibition Celebrates St. Louis Founding

Establishing a profitable fur trading center—and enjoying the fruits of their labors—occupied the attentions of the French creole settlers who laid out the streets of St. Louis 225 years ago. These early St. Louisans frequently had to buy food from the Indians or their pioneer neighbors who farmed the surrounding land. The village earned the name "Pain Court," or "short of bread," and that is the title of a new exhibition at the Missouri Historical Society's Lionberger Gallery.

Richly illustrated with artifacts and drawings, "La Ville de Pain Court: St. Louis 1764-1820" tells the story of the beginnings of the city by introducing several individuals who saw the trading post grow into a thriving community. Among these is August Chouteau, who at age 14 headed the work party that began construction of the first buildings on a site chosen by Pierre Laclede. In November, 1764, Laclede had located a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, just below the confluence with the Missouri, that offered protection from flooding but easy access to the waterways that would carry the business of the Maxtentions of the French creoles living east of the Mississippi, frightened by the prospect of being swept away, moved across the river to Laclede's town. The exhibition will depict the diversity of cultures and traditions by focusing on the experiences of people who lived and worked in St. Louis between 1764 and 1820. "La Ville de Pain Court" will be on view through December, 1989 during museum hours. The History Museum in Forest Park is open Tuesday through Sunday, 9:30 to 4:45 and there is no admission charge.
Over two hundred scholars and activists gathered at Hartford's Trinity College in April, 1988 for three days of testimony, songs, analysis and sharp debate over the meaning and legacy of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the most militant direct action wing of the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Historian and former SNCC worker Jack Chatfield and several of his colleagues organized this outstanding conference which gained wide sponsorship from departments and organizations at Trinity and funding from the Connecticut Humanities Council. A remarkable array of SNCC activists served as panelists.

Participants made it clear from the outset that they had not come merely to reminisce. June Johnson of Greenwood, victimized along with Fanny Lou Hamer by a vicious 1963 beating in a Mississippi jail, early in the program linked the struggle and to current movements. She, along with filmmaker Jo Ann Grant and others pointed to the lived experience of the black freedom movement itself. Speakers pointed out that these victories included more than the passage of the 1964 and 1965 civil rights acts and abolition of segregation at the state and local levels. Perhaps more remarkable was the existence of the freedom movement itself. Speakers repeatedly pointed to the spirit of unity and the willingness to take direct action which energized the southern mass movement, especially in its early years, as its greatest legacy. SNCC believed in the ability of the ordinary person to become a leader, in building movements from the bottom up and in developing ideas based on mass action. Mary King and Tom Hayden both emphasized that SNCC contributed a new vision of democracy which helped inspire the student, anti-war and women's movements of the decade. According to Howard Zinn, SNCC offered both an example of how to organize among the powerless and "created a model for what social movements can do and be."

SNCC's democratic vision came at the cost of many lives and immense suffering. Nearly every speaker emphasized the necessity of facing death in order to take up the struggle in the South, and their collective memory of the violence experienced by native black southerners and movement organizers touched the conference participants deeply. At an evening banquet, a spontaneous and lengthy calling out of names of people who had died as a result of the freedom struggle testified to the life-and-death nature of the commitment made by SNCC workers in the 1960s. Panels took conference participants through the debates over strategies, campaigns and internal conflicts within SNCC. Diane Nash, active in the Nashville movement, explained how the Gandhian philosophy of nonviolent direct action made it possible to convince individuals to put their lives on the line in sit-ins and freedom rides by "living the truth" in a "redemptive community" aimed at liberating both individuals and society from the evil of hate. Nonviolence provided an aggressive philosophy of action which called on the oppressed to withdraw their participation from the system.

Discussion moved from the early campaigns of nonviolent direct action to the significance of SNCC's turn toward voter registration. James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary from 1960 to 1966, stressed the enormous consequences of this turn, which ultimately empowered hundreds of thousands of Deep South black voters. One of the most delightful and ever-present elements of the SNCC conference was the continual creation and recreation of songs, first by blues musician Sparky Rucker, then by Bernice Johnson...
Reagan, Hollis Watkins and others who used songs as they did during the 1960s as means of bonding people together in commitment to struggle.

SNCC's direct action campaigns, egalitarian structure (or lack of structure) and redemptive philosophy welcomed and encouraged women to become leaders, according to activist Joyce Ladner. These factors also allowed SNCC to make use of a pre-existing tradition of assertiveness among southern black women, who played a pivotal role in many of the struggles SNCC initiated. Jean Wheeler Smith pointed out that "We were such an egalitarian group that no one had power over anyone else. The models before me were of strong black women functioning to their limits." Some contrasted SNCC's view of each person as a leader to the more patriarchal and hierarchical style of the church-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

In an animated exchange with panel leaders, members of the audience recalled strong black women who organized community struggles, as well as influential SNCC organizers such as Ella Baker and Ruby Doris Robinson. The failure of men to share domestic work in freedom houses, or occasional attempts to keep women out of the most dangerous situations, make women second class citizens within SNCC? Casey Hayden recalled that "I don't remember the freedom house," and Ladner suggested that efforts to protect women did not necessarily or always imply male dominance. Male dominance, one person suggested, came not in the early years of SNCC, when people fought a common outside enemy, but after 1965, when SNCC unity fell apart and black Muslim ideology, which emphasized returning black women to the home, took on wider influence.

Bennie Johnson Reagon closed an intense discussion between panelists and the audience by suggesting that it is racist thinking to "separate the women's movement from black organizing in SNCC" or to explain SNCC history in terms familiar to whites but not reflective of the experience of black women.

A panel on Black Power also touched off heated discussion. Cleveland Sellers dramatically recounted events leading to SNCC's adoption of the Black Power slogan. "SNCC's self-determination strategy aimed at moving beyond the southern struggle for civil rights." Courtland Cox and Gloria House pointed out that Black Power, particularly in the context of the Lowndes County, Alabama, effort to launch an independent black political organization, was an overwhelmingly positive slogan for most blacks, "one which could be taken into all arenas of culture and politics," according to Cox. However, all panelists agreed that the news media inflated the slogan as anti-white and thereby fueled the escalation of massive FBI counter-intelligence programs and local police repression.

These comments raised the question of the limits of black empowerment tolerated by the state, leading panelist Kwame Toure (formerly Stokely Carmichael) into an animated polemical discourse on the necessity for anti-capitalist revolution. His speech brought to life divisions over ideology, goals, tactics and strategy which characterized SNCC's last years. While he received loud applause from the audience, others challenged his rhetoric.

Panelist Michael Thelwell made a particularly sharp rebuttal, suggesting that Toure's rhetoric was simplistic and offered no real strategy for change. To continue to engage the masses in community-based movements in the collapsing urban environments of the present, stated Thelwell, "Isn't simple at all," and requires a strategy which includes "the black official and organizations at which you stem.

"Participants have clearly identified two enemies—sheriffs and historians." The three days of sharing, criticism and reflections about SNCC raised some questions for radically different visions for the future of the movement, and so is my job," he commented, "is that we don't do the cultural work that creates stories about the past that helps get us to the future." Such stories had been in abundance for three days.

Casey also called attention back to the primary significance of SNCC. "SNCC was, most of all, a movement of people. In the public image, the movement is one of big protests, but for the people here it's the importance of community organizing and how to do that." Casey's comments seemed to represent the dominant sentiment of conference participants, many of whom spoke of the need to make the history of SNCC and the people in it known to the next generation of organizers.

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**NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION**

**Archival Positions**

The Office of the National Archives, NARA, Washington, D.C., seeks qualified applicants for positions in its archival career training program. Duties include arranging, describing, preserving, and dec classifying. Records required: 18 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in U.S. history or American political science or government; 12 semester hours (graduate or undergraduate) in history, government, public administration, American civilization, or economics; and one full year (i.e., 30 semester hours) of educational study in some related field if the above hours are undergraduate. Salary starts at Federal civil service grade GS 5 (currently $19,894), and increases to GS 11 (currently $28,852). Will interview at OAH convention. For information and necessary application forms, write Mary Rephalo, Office of the National Archives, (TN 8), 3409, Truman Building, Washington, D.C. 20401. Inquiries may be directed to Mary Rephalo or Thomas Brown at 202-525-3089.

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**Corporate Archivist**

Merk & Co., Inc. is the nation's premier manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. Currently, we are seeking an experienced Archivist to set up the Merck Archivist in Rahway, NJ corporate headquarters.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the professional planning, implementation, and oversight of a new historical resources center for the selective custody, preservation, and reference of historical documentation of the company's origin, philosophy, and contributions to society.

To qualify, an advanced degree in Library Science (or a concentration in science or technology) and a PhD in the History of Science as well as more than 5 years of experience in the field of archival administration at a research-intensive company are required.

We offer an excellent salary and benefits package, and ample opportunities for personal and professional growth. Confidential consideration, including some will include salary history to E.J. Stoll, Merck & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, NJ 07065. An equal opportunity employer.
Capitol Commentary

Report from the User Community to the National Archives

On December 28 the NCC member organization, meeting in Cincinnati, endorsed the NCC report "Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report from the User Community to the National Archives." Earlier in November, the Joint Committee of Historians and Archivists, which served as an advisory committee, officially endorsed the report. The NCC member organizations determined over a year ago the need for the report and its preparation has been a major activity of the NCC, involving extensive research and interviews with over two hundred users and archivists. Looking beyond the limitations caused by the sharp budget cuts in 1981 and 1982 and beyond the internal restructuring necessary to facilitate the pending move to Archives II, a new archival facility, this report identifies some specific goals for strengthening the National Archives and conveys the concerns of the NCC about future directions for this important institution. Goals for the future, not past and current constraints, are the focus of the report. It is the hope of the NCC that this report may provide a perspective that can be useful to those who plan archival policy, to those who appropriate funds for the National Archives, and to our joint efforts to strengthen the National Archives. [See box at right for a summary of the report.]

Office of Personnel Management Revises Qualification Standards for Historian

Last spring the Office of Personnel Management circulated for comment a draft statement on qualification standards for entry level positions for the Historian. In 1982 the House passed a resolution that created an Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives. It was headed by a historian. Since that legislation focused on the 200th anniversary of the House and

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

would expire on September 30, 1989, the House has voted to establish a permanent Office of the Historian. The historical office will ensure that the history and development of the House are given proper attention, and that House historical information is readily available. Representative Lindy Boggs (D-LA) and Representative Martin Frost (D-TX) played key roles in securing passage of the rule to establish a permanent historical office.

National Archives To Involve Users in Planning for Archives II

Planning is proceeding on the much needed new archival research facility, Archives II. Located in College Park, Maryland, adjacent to the University of Maryland, Archives II will house more than 1.5 million cubic feet of archival records and will be able to accommodate 150 researchers a day. In responding to the request for involvement of users in the planning, Don W. Wilson, the U.S. Archivist stated: "I want Archives II to be a people-oriented facility. For that reason, the counsel of our users is pivotal." The first of a series of meetings between users and those working on the architectural design will take place soon. The design of Archives II will begin early in 1990 and construction is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1993.

During the last five years, the Office of the Bicentennial, now the Office of the Historian, has conducted a national survey to locate the historical papers of former members of the House and has just published their findings in A Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the House. This extremely useful research guide is available in the Federal Depository Libraries. If you wish to obtain a copy contact: Office of the Historian, U.S. House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Room 138, Washington, DC 20515.

Access to Records of the House of Representatives

The package of rules changes adopted by the House of Representatives on January 3 included not only the establishment of the Office of the Historian but also included provisions regarding access to House records. The rules are designed to make available House records that are 30 years old, thus replacing the 50-year policy. Records of closed sessions, personal files, and sensitive investigative files relating to individuals will continue to be subject to the 50-year limit. The Senate has operated under a 20-year rule for almost a decade with no cases of the release of sensitive information. Thus many historians had hoped for a 20-year rule in the House. That did not happen, but the 30-year rule is a definite improvement over the 50-year policy.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

A few weeks ago it appeared that the search for a new Executive Director of NHPRC was drawing to a close. However, on January 9, Don Wilson, the Archivist, announced that Richard Jacobs, Director of the National Archivist's External Affairs Staff, would serve as Interim Executive Director of NHPRC. The reconfiguration of membership on the NHPRC Commission, mandated by recent reauthorization legislation, is a factor in the decision to undertake a new search process.

House of Representatives Establishes Office of the Historian

On January 3 the House of Representatives adopted rules changes that established a permanent Office of the Historian. In 1982 the House passed a resolution that created an Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives which was headed by a historian. Since that legislation focused on the 200th anniversary of the House and

Summary of Goals and Recommendations Identified in Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report from the User Community to the National Archives

I. Develop the National Archives as a premier institution for research.
1. Develop a comprehensive plan for converting a premier research facility and adopt both short and long term strategies for meeting needs identified in the four categories of quality of holdings, accessiblility of holdings, stimulation of intellectual exchange, and capable personnel support.
2. Establish a visiting peer review committee, a virtual tradition among libraries, museums, scientific laboratories, and universities.

II. Devote increased attention to users and their needs.
1. Undertake a comprehensive survey of the diverse categories of users and their needs.
2. Involve users in the evaluation of research service, to study the characteristics of quality reference tools and reference interview and letters, and to develop strategies of incorporating these findings into management policies.
3. As the National Archives moves forward on strategies for making electronic records more accessible to users and for developing computerized finding aids, there is a need to involve users in the planning process.

III. Encourage and maximize the staff's knowledge of the records.
1. Develop career initiatives for enhancing the subject matter knowledge base of the staff of the National Archives.
2. Expand the mentoring role of senior archivists.
3. Provide flexibility for staff to move easily between the development of reference tools and reference assistance.
4. Assign staff to domains--functionally or subject-related record groups--that allow them to build an expert knowledge base.
5. Involve staff with extensive experience and knowledge in the records in the development of archival policies.

IV. Document the resources needed for developing the National Archives as a premier institution for research.
1. Urge Congressional hearings to consider the inadequacy of current funding levels for meeting the National Archives legislated mandates.
2. Develop a documented proposal, with appropriate projections of costs, for securing the resources necessary for making the National Archives a premier institution.

The report, which will soon be published as a forty-five page booklet, may be obtained from the NCC, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.
The documents in this collection illuminate nearly every aspect of plantation life. There are business records, account books, slave lists, overseers' reports, diaries, private letters exchanged among family members and friends, and even an occasional letter written by a literate slave. They come mostly from the large tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice plantations, but a significant number survive from the more modest estates and smaller slaveholdings. Not only business operations and day-to-day labor routines, but family affairs, the roles of women, racial attitudes, master-slave relations, social and cultural life, and the tensions and anxieties that were inevitable in a slave society—all are recorded with fullness and candor.

Moreover, these records are the best sources of information about the treatment of slaves, about problems in slave labor management, and about forms of slave resistance short of open rebellion.

UPA's project to reproduce important plantation records is designed to assist scholars in the use of these valuable sources by offering for the first time an ample selection of the most valuable plantation materials in a single ongoing microfilm collection. Now numbering more than 430,000 pages, the collection will ultimately cover each geographical area in which plantations flourished.

These latest offerings of plantation records greatly enhance the collection by broadening its scope geographically to include documentation on the westward expansion of the plantation economy. Planters ambitious to augment their wealth were an important driving force in the development of new territories and states. For the first time the richly detailed records of their lives are being made conveniently available to scholars in the new series H and I.

The availability of these wonderful records is a dream come true for historians and for everyone who wishes to get an inside view of the Old South. The inspired choice of Kenneth Stampf as General Editor guarantees that the project is proceeding at the highest level.

Eugene D. Genovese, Professor of History, University of Rochester

Series H: Selections from the Louisiana State Museum and Tulane University

A few of the many highlights of this series are listed below:

- The records of two black planters, Andrew Durnford and Jean Baptiste Meullion, whose papers document the dilemmas facing the upwardly mobile free person of color in the Old South.
- The archives of the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana from 1833 through 1868, formed by planters who mortgaged their slaves and their land to back bonds that were sold to European investors.
- The papers of John McDonough, a planter, merchant, and philanthropist, whose papers document his activities on behalf of the American Colonization Society, which advocated the return of slaves to Africa. The collection contains dozens of letters to McDonough from his former slaves in Liberia.
- The letterbook of Julien Poydras, 1794–1808, a prominent early French planter and owner of more than 1,000 slaves.
- The papers of Robert Ruffin Barrow, a politically influential sugar planter of southern Louisiana.

- A concentration of records from the sugar plantations of St. James Parish. In addition to the Louisiana collections, Series H includes major collections from Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia planters.
- The William N. Mercer collection documents an influential Natchez, Mississippi, planter and complements the larger Mercer collection microfilmed as part of Series I.
- The papers of the Hodges family of Tennessee provide rare insight on slaveholders in Jefferson County of that state.
- The Colcock family of South Carolina, a politically prominent Beaufort District family, is the subject of an extensive collection.
- The plantation journals and slave records of the prominent Charles Colcock Jones family of Georgia include a rare multi-generational slave genealogy listing both parents of the slaves born on Jones's plantations. (The Jones family letters, The Children of Pride, won the National Book Award in 1972.)

Series I: Selections from Louisiana State University

PART I

The Sugar Barons' Regime

These collections document the earliest years of sugar planting at the turn of the nineteenth century and the spectacular growth in productivity and wealth under the slave labor system in the ante-bellum years. Politically, many of the sugar planters were pro-Union, and their papers often illuminate the dilemma of anti-secessionist planters under the confederate government.

PART II

The Louisiana Cotton Kingdom

The key regions covered by this series are the East and West Feliciana Parishes of Louisiana and Wilkinson County in southwest Mississippi. The largest collection in the group, the papers of Nathaniel Evans, offer a detailed record of his operations from the turn of the nineteenth century to the Civil War.

Evans was a successful planter and merchant in the riverport town of Port Adams. Because his trading post served as a natural conduit for commercial and political information, as well as just plain gossip, his journals are filled with information on the entire Mississippi Valley between Natchez and New Orleans.

PART III

Natchez: The Crowning Glory of the Cotton Economy

In the decade prior to the Civil War, Adams County, Mississippi, of which Natchez was the seat, registered the highest per capita (white) income in America. Natchez was the home of more millionaires than any other city in the nation. The area also held one of the highest concentrations of slaves in America.

The group of plantation records making up this subseries enables researchers to study this extraordinary locale from the vantage point of numerous complementary collections. It also provides the opportunity to study the private records of the most successful cotton plantations in American history. Major collections in this grouping include the papers of William N. Mercer, Lemuel P. Connor, Henry Mansfield, and Alexander K. Barrar.
Breaking Down the Barriers: Academic Historians at the Chicago Historical Society

Academic Historians at the Chicago Historical Society

Susan Page Tillett

Traditional boundaries that have separated academic and public historians are beginning to give way. Historians are investigating alternative forms of communication, such as film and video. Areas such as material-culture studies have expanded the definition of primary source material. Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project. Many academic historians are involved in development of exhibitions and critical reviews of exhibitions now appear in professional journals. Academic and public historians are familiar with the anxieties that have separated them. Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project. Historic and public historians are becoming alternative forms of communication, such as film and video. Areas such as material-culture studies have expanded the definition of primary source material. Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project. Many academic historians are involved in development of exhibitions and critical reviews of exhibitions now appear in professional journals. Academic and public historians are familiar with the anxieties that have separated them. Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project. Historic and public historians are becoming alternative forms of communication, such as film and video. Areas such as material-culture studies have expanded the definition of primary source material. Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project. Many academic historians are involved in development of exhibitions and critical reviews of exhibitions now appear in professional journals. Academic and public historians are familiar with the anxieties that have separated them. Museums have realized that humanities scholars can actually enhance a project.
A History All Its Own...
The Organization of American Historians

The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1990-91, the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, is December 1, 1989. Scholars who would like to offer a paper to the Seminar are asked to write to Natalie Z. Davis, Director 1990-94.

FELLOWSHIPS

Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies
Princeton University

IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH

In the academic year 1990-91, the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies will be IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH.

The Davis Seminar invites applications for fellowships or proposals for papers on any aspect of the theme of imperialism, colonialism and the colonial aftermath. The time frame and geographical range envisaged are wide-ranging, from ancient empires to the twentieth century. The Center hopes to encourage new thinking on the forms and legitimizations of empire, colonial domination, neo-colonialism, and resistance to domination; on the character of the encounters between imperial country and colonized region; and on the diverse consequences of imperialism for the dominating country and the subordinate one, including the subsequent relations of ex-colonial popularities with the mother country.

Scholars looking at such issues from the perspective of cultural history are urged to apply as well as those focusing on politics, religion, law and medicine; on the conceptualization and relations of lineage groups, class, gender, and race; and on markets and economic organization. Comparative perspectives, both substantive and interpretive, are welcome. Attention will be devoted during the year to the question of historical writing about colonialism: what kinds of history have been given to colonial peoples? What kinds of history can be written about colonies and ex-colonies today?

Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application Forms should be addressed to the Secretary, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 0854-1017, U.S.A. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1990-91 is December 1, 1989. Scholars who would like to offer a paper to the Seminar are asked to write to Natalie Z. Davis, Director 1990-94.

New Books from THE Local History Source

The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, 1957-1969
by James A. Glass

Although the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 literally changed the face of America by quickening the impulse to reclaim our past, little has been written on the early years of the movement to protect historic properties. Glass, a scholar in the preservation field, adeptly fills the gap with a summary of how the federal government, states, and territories worked together to implement this watershed legislation.


A Living History Reader
Compiled by Jay Anderson

The author of Time Machines and The Living History Sourcebook further chronicles the living history movement with a collection of perceptive articles on historical simulation. More than 50 writers representing both wings of the movement-re-enactment and outdoor museums-document the surge of interest in bringing history to life, both here and abroad.


To order, send payment (including $2.00 postage for the first book and $1.00 for each additional book) to:
American Association for State and Local History
172 Second Avenue North, Suite 102
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

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AN ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

Income from the Fund's projected endowment of $1.6 million will support special OAH initiatives to:

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February 1989

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All members of the Organization of American Historians, both individual and institutional, support a subscription to the Journal of American History as part of their membership. Members who also receive the OAH Newsletter, currently 24, in the largest tabloid, and an annual Meeting program. The Organization sponsors an annual convention each spring, supports awards in recognition of scholarly achievement, and publishes a range of pamphlets, teaching guides and anthologies. Today, the OAH is the largest, professional society devoted exclusively to the study of the United States, and it appears to us that we have been interested in the history of Western Europe.

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Utilizing Computer-Readable Records

Bruce L. Ambacher and Margaret O. Adams

Federal Judicial Center
2424, Federal Court Cases, 1970-1984: Integrated Data Base

DESCRIPTION: This data collection provides an official public record of the functioning of the federal courts. Gathered from 100 court offices throughout the US, these data focus on two points in the life of a case: filing and termination, and are grouped into 3 categories: criminal terminations, appellate terminations, and appellate pending data. The tabulation data contain information on both filing and termination while the pending data contain only filing information. For the appellate data, the unit of analysis is a single case. The unit of analysis for criminal data is a single defendant.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION: The data format is LIRIEL. There are 29 data files: Parts 1-14: Criminal Terminations Files, rectangular file with 39,450 to 62,500 cases per part, 39 variables, 122 character record length with 1 record per case; Parts 15-18: Appellate Terminations Files, rectangular file with 12,480 to 31,200 cases per part, 64 variables, 206 character record length with 1 record per case; Part 29: Appellate Pending Files, rectangular file with 64 variables, 206 character record length with 1 record per case.

AVAILABILITY: The file is available from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive, University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1234, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, (313) 663-5010. Tape prices vary depending on tape specification but a user needs.

foreign policy, and provide evidence of the issues lic opinion surveys conducted around the world trace the evolution in foreign support for American tion Agency. The data from hundreds of surveys since the early ries records .

have to acquire new skills to find, retrieve , analyze ready for public access , diplomatic historians will result the Department of

of the file is transferred to the National Archives in

value as historical sources will illustrate their potential use.

Few diplomatic historians would attempt to ana lyze recent American foreign policy without con- sulting the Department of State Central File. For two decades this essential file has been created and maintained on computers. When the first portion of the file is transferred to the National Archives in the 1990s and the records are processed and made ready for public access, diplomatic historians will have to acquire new skills to find, retrieve, analyze and interpret these records.

Diplomatic historians and other foreign policy analysts also can benefit from a variety of computer records which are not based on earlier paper series records. One group contains hundreds of pub lic opinion surveys conducted around the world since the early 1950s for the United States Information Agency. The data from hundreds of surveys trace the evolution in foreign support for American foreign policy, and provide evidence of the issues about which the USIA sought foreign opinion.

Some specific topics are stationing American troops and nuclear weapons in Europe and the relative strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Nearly every federal agency produces a wide va- riety of computerized information suitable for in- tegrating the common man into the fabric of con- temporary and future interpretation. Computerized records offer historians the means to analyze public policies, social phenomena or trends in political be havior utilizing records not previously available.

The Department of Education, for example, has collected basic civil rights information at the class room level for more than 90 percent of all students since 1968, has conducted higher education general information surveys of students and faculty since the mid-1970s, and has undertaken scores of as sessments of academic achievement by both stu- dents and teachers. The Department of the Trea sury's Internal Revenue Service has produced statis- tical samples of individual and corporate income tax returns annually since 1965 and of estate and gift tax returns periodically since 1957. Created so that the IRS can simulate the administrative and revenue impact of any actual or proposed changes in the tax laws, as well as for general statistical in formation, these statistically-valid microdata, from which all identifying elements have been stripped, are a primary source of information on sample tax return-filing individuals and corporations that is ripe for historical analysis.

The Department of Health and Human Services collects information on medical services, expendi tures and care throughout the nation; vital statis- tics; income maintenance studies; and work and retirement. Historians, especially labor and social historians, will readily recognize the Social Security Administration's longitudinal Retirement History Study, 1968-79, as a potential source for research. The data can be used to examine a wide variety of issues facing older Americans

The records produced by temporary boards, committees and commissions appointed by Con- gress and the president represent another valuable source for historical research. Such groups are appointed to study particular issues and the records they create can include contemporary public opinion polls and historical background studies as well as their final report. These records are available for research shortly after they are created, since permanent records from temporary groups are transferred to the National Archives when the board, committee or commission completes its work. The recently transferred records of the Presi dential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challeng er accident include electronic textual records.

Historians and other scholars have recognized the assistance computers, especially word proces sors, can give them. One hopes they also will understand electronic records as rich, historical resources, as illustrated above, and will not be daunted by the challenges presented by the formats in which these records reside.

Care and maintenance of the heritage repre sented by electronic records cannot be assumed. Institutions responsible for safeguarding the historical record must be supported and encouraged to seek and preserve electronic data of enduring value, if the records of our "information age" are not to be lost. Most importantly, they must have a significant financial base allowing them the resources necessary to maintain, preserve and make available the electronic heritage. Clear recognition of com puter records as historical sources should compel historians to work as hard for the proper care and maintenance of computer records as they have in the past for the paper records.

Bruce L. Ambacher is a specialist on the Life Cycle Coordination Staff of the National Archives. Margaret O. Adams is an archivist specialist with the Machine-readable Branch of the National Archives.

Www.WoodrowWilsonCenter.org

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1989 MEDIA STUDIES ESSAY CONTEST

Wanted: Analytical essays of 10,000-30,000 words on "American journalistic performance at home or abroad, past or present."

First Prize: $15,000
Second Prize: $7,500
Third Prize: $5,000

Deadline: September 1, 1989

For information write to:

Philip Cook
Media Studies Project
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Suite 704
Washington, D.C. 20024.
Obituary

Hazel Whitman Hertzberg

Hazel Whitman Hertzberg, professor of history and education at Teachers College, Columbia University, died at the age of seventy on October 19, 1988, in Rome, where she was attending a conference sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Education. Her scholarly interests focused especially on the history and culture of American Indians. She later undertook a full-scale history of the teaching of social studies. In recent years she has been a vigorous advocate of history’s importance in the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools.

Hazel Hertzberg did not embark on an academic career until she was forty. As a young woman she devoted her energy and idealism to socialist and radical causes. In 1939 she left the University of Chicago and ventured into the deep South as an organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. She also became national chairman of the Young People’s Socialist League. In the 1940s she and her husband, Sidney, helped organize American support for the independence of India, and she edited the newsletter India Today. She was also busy rearing two children.

In 1958 Hertzberg completed the requirements for the B.A. and joined the faculty of Suffern Junior High School in Rockland County, New York. Enrolling at Columbia Teachers College, she earned an M.A. in 1961 and a Ph.D. in 1968. Based on her dissertation, her book The Search for an American Indian Identity: Modern Pan-Indian Movements (1971) established Hazel Hertzberg as the leading authority on Pan-Indian movements. Her essay on the subject will appear in a forthcoming volume of the Smithsonian Institution’s Handbook of North American Indians. Hertzberg was active in Iroquois studies. Drawing on her teaching experience, she developed materials incorporating Indian history into the New York State curriculum. As a doctoral student in 1966, she wrote the widely praised The Great Tree and the Long House: The Culture of the Iroquois. She also wrote an interdisciplinary companion volume for seventh-grade social studies, Teaching a Pre-Columbian Culture: The Iroquois.

During the last decade of her life Hazel Hertzberg was engaged in a major research project on the history of the teaching of history and social studies in secondary schools. The project was supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Woodrow Wilson International Center, and the Guggenheim Foundation. In 1981 she published Social Studies Reform, 1880-1980.

From her base at Teachers College, where she joined the faculty in 1963, Hazel Hertzberg became a leader in social studies education. She contributed to a creative and constructive way to the “New Social Studies” of the 1960s, a movement intended to infuse social science concepts into the curriculum. Her guides are noteworthy for a conciseness and vividness that commend them to student and historian alike. A practitioner of the new social history, Hertzberg was also a powerful advocate of history’s centrality in secondary school curriculum. In 1983 she wrote a trenchant critique of a proposed revision of the social studies curriculum in New York. Her recent service on the Bradley Commission of History in the Schools came as a fitting climax to her career.

Submitted by Trygve R. Tholfsen.

1988 Contributors

The following individuals made financial contributions to the Organization during 1988. We thank them for their support:

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Overseas Subscribers

This issue of the OAH Newsletter is being delivered outside the United States by an experimental method. The OAH would appreciate hearing whether overseas members have received this issue noticeably faster than they have received past issues. Please send comments to Overseas Survey, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408.

NJHS Receives Preservation Grant

The New Jersey Historical Society’s library has received a Maintenance and Preservation of Library Collections Grant from the Library Development State Aid Program. The $3,832.00 grant will be used to treat five rare county atlases whose pages are brittle, acidic, and deteriorating.

The atlases, published between 1873 and 1901, cover the counties of Hudson, Mercer, Monmouth, Somerset, and Union. The grant will allow for their conservation. They will be bound so that conservator Janet Koch can repair and deacidify the pages. The Ocker and Trapp bindery in Emerson, New Jersey, will post bind the treated pages.

Appropriately, this procedure will ensure that these atlases will be saved for future generations of researchers.

It is expected that the treatment process will be completed by May 1989. •

Reprinted from The Messenger, newsletter of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Promoting Alkaline Paper

Nearly 80 million books in North American research libraries are threatened with destruction because they are printed on acidic paper. To encourage the use of alkaline paper by publishers, thereby stopping the problem at its source, the Association of Research Libraries has issued ARL Briefing Package Number 3, Preserving Knowledge: The Case for Alkaline Paper.

The package was developed by ARL and produced with the support of the Commission on Preservation and Access and the National Humanities...
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The institute is supported by The National Endowment for the Humanities.
An FOIA Status Report

Steven Rosswurm

T
here are two dramatically different versions of FBI document 98-3129-107. As processed during the Carter administration, serial 107 describes Richard Frank­ enstein’s activities on June 12 and 13, 1941, during a strike at North American Aviation. Apparently derived from a wiretap and a bug, this five-page document represents a significant source of information on internal union politics. As recently processed during the Reagan administration, the same serial has shrunk to exactly one heavily sanitized page. That this has become a common example of documents received lately under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) suggests how urgently some evaluation is needed regarding the impact on historians of the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act’s FOIA amendments. Recent experiences of many FOIA users suggest that it was what the Fund for Open Information and Accountability called the “First Casualty in the War on Drugs.”

In the late 1970s, the amount of sanitizing in material released under President Carter’s executive order, especially in the FBI records with which I am most familiar, rightfully dismayed researchers. FOIA exemption “(b)(3)” was only one of many sections that allow withholding of information but the only one directly susceptible to presidential executive order. It permitted classified documents or portions thereof to remain classified in the interest of “national defense or foreign policy.” Moreover, the Privacy Act of 1974 was often used to withhold non-public sources of information on third parties.

It took President Reagan’s executive order of 1982 to show researchers how relatively free the flow of government information under the Carter order actually had been. Reagan’s order drastically tightened the “(b)(3)” exemption and produced files less useful to historians than those released in the late 1970s. Material released then was a veritable gold mine of information on both the FBI’s activities on the Goldwater hearings and the internal union politics of “national defense or foreign policy.” Moreover, the Privacy Act of 1974 was often used to withhold non-public sources of information on third parties.

In this tale of “declension,” familiar to readers of Perry Miller, the worst was yet to come, the amendments contained in the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act. These were of two kinds: the first had to do with access to law-enforcement records; the second with fees charged for processing FOIA mater­

rinal. In the first category, Congress broadened (b)(7)’s scope. This exemption formerly included “investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes.” It now includes “records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes.” Next came even more critical changes. The law formerly allowed withholding information that would “inter­ere with law enforcement proceedings”; “constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person”; “reveal the identity of a confidential source or reveal confidential information fur­ished only by the confidential source”; or “endan­ger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel.” In each of these categories, lawmakers changed “would” to “could reasonably be expected to.” Third, Congress expanded the kinds of confidential sources whose identity could be protected. Exemption (b)(7)(d) now includes “State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution” as confidential sources. Fourth, what can legally be withheld is no longer “confidential information” but simply “information.”

The 1986 changes in the FOIA not only have altered dramati­cally the processing of documents, but also have sharply reduced access to government material.

The second set of changes overhauled fee struc­tures. Prior to these amendments, only one fee structure existed. Requesters could apply for fee waivers if disclosure of the information would serve the public good and if the requester intended to disseminate it to the public. The 1986 amend­ments established three categories of requesters with regard to fee waivers: commercial users (who must pay the full expense of search and review time, as well as duplication costs); representatives of the news media and educational and scientific institutions (who pay only duplication costs); and all others (who will pay search time and duplication costs). Those in the second and third catego­ries receive an automatic fee waiver for the first two hours of search and the first 100 pages of dup­lication costs. A fee waiver for duplication costs may (or may not) be granted if the “disclosure of information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the request.”

Supporters and opponents of the FOIA differed substantially over what these amendments meant. Opponents, such as Senators Jeremiah Denton (R-AL) and Orrin Hatch (R-UT), who introduced the amendments, were elated. FOIA supporters, such as Representative Glenn English (D-OK) and Sena­tor Patrick Leahy (D-VT), argued that the amend­ments did not substantially alter the law and that the processing of documents would not be affected. What should surprise no one is the growing body of evidence that the 1986 changes in the FOIA not only have altered dramatically the proces­sing of documents, but also have sharply reduced access to government material.

First, some government departments have been demanding prohibitive search fees. To qualify for a fee waiver, a person may not profit from his/her request. The Department of State recently resorted to a torturous triple negative in denying one histo­rian a waiver because “it is not at all clear that neither financial nor personal interest will not be the result of your prospective use of the material.” In another case, the State Department, after reviewing one published academic’s qualifications, decided that “the FOIA statute envisioned a more active dissemination of information than that planned by Dr. [name deleted] for the documents you requested.” The law establishing the fee waiver structure for academics referred not to those working in educa­tional and scientific institutions but to those instit­utions themselves. Some federal agencies are using this wording to undermine access to docu­ments. As a Department of Defense letter stated: “Further requests on behalf of [name deleted] Uni­versity should indicate such, so that the University’s ownership of records provided and possible publi­cation royalties are recognized.” The Department of State distributes a one-page handout describing the information required from those requesting fee waivers. Among its many stipulations is the Catch-22 demand for demonstration of the “absence of the requested information from the public domain.”

FBI records form another case in point. Prior to the 1986 amendments, the FBI granted me a ten
percent reduction in duplication costs; on appeal, I received a fifty percent reduction. After the new regulations became effective, however, the FBI denied me status as an "educational institution" and denied a waiver of duplication fees since I had not shown "intent and ability to disseminate the records to a large segment of the interested public." In order to appeal effectively, I put together a packet for appeal to the Department of Justice that included a five-page, single-spaced letter plus 16 supporting email pages (all). A similar packet went to the FBI. (Note: Some months later, I was placed in the category of "educational institution," and the Bureau began granting partial and varying fee waivers on a case-by-case basis.)

One well-known scholar has withdrawn all his requests in disgust at the paucity of Reagan-era information.

Nothing better typifies Washington's present attitude toward FOIA-protected access than the pho niix-like Rose Memorandum. Referring to a January 7, 1983 memorandum by Assistant Attorney General Jonathan C. Rose, this document provided "Fee Waiver Policy Guidance." Shortly after its dissemination, Congressman English, who chairs the Subcommittee on Government Information, wrote heads of agencies that the Memorandum's criteria were "so biased" that he was offering his own views to point out some of its shortcomings and to indicate strong congressional support for a generous fee waiver policy. The Congressional Record of October 8, 1987, referred to the "erroneous standards" of the Memorandum. Yet on March 27, 1987, the Office of Management and Budget distributed the Rose Memorandum as part of an information packet meant to aid government agencies in developing "the procedures and standards to be used in making fee waiver determinations."

In short, federal agencies, quite aware that a fee waiver might well mean the difference between a requester's obtaining documents and foregoing them, have been using the language of the 1986 amendments to erect barriers against use of the FOIA. And they have employed discredited guidelines to interpret that language.

A second but equally daunting issue is the processing of documents under the new language. am here primarily discussing FBI material. The evidence is contradictory. The ostensible purpose of the amendments was to protect informers and sources of information. Most of the researchers I have talked with who were getting FBI files on individuals have noted a marked change in the informative quality of recent documents. Whenever a third party appeared, or provided information on the subject, or that subject provided information to the FBI, heavy sanitizing resulted. One well-known scholar, who had been using the FOIA since the Carter administration, has withdrawn all his requests in disgust at the paucity of Reagan-era information.

Scholars who have been receiving FBI material that is more policy-oriented and program-oriented have found less dramatic changes. These files often contain less material that relates directly to individuals who were providing information to or receiving information from the Bureau.

Still it is difficult to overestimate the significance of these processing changes. Increasing evidence indicates that the most important role the FBI played in social movements was at the intersection of non-Bureau participants and those organizations. Whether working against the CIA or the Communist Party or the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the FBI received and passed along information that directly influenced those groups' political direction and development. The 1986 amendments hamper, if not destroy, the ability of researchers to detect and document those kinds of links. It is doubtful, for example, whether under the current law we would be able to determine, as Sigmund Diamond has, that James Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer, received FBI help in defeating political opponents in the United Electrical Workers.

Although seemingly unrelated to the 1986 amendments, the FBI's efforts to curtail access to its inoperative index of wiretaps and bugs is another example of decreasing access to significant records. Containing some 13,500 index cards on individuals and organizations, the "symbol number sensitive source index" (now the National Security Electronic Surveillance Card File) is an important source of information on whom the FBI targeted and its surveillance procedures. Although the FBI treats the cards on individuals under the Privacy Act, I have been able to obtain proof of death for many activists and therefore request their cards. I also have been requesting cards on many organizations. During the past few years, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain those cards. At first, I routinely received somewhat sanitized copies as well as the names of those whose cards were being withheld. Then the cards began to arrive almost completely blacked out. Finally, the FBI has totally withheld cards, refusing even to provide names of the related wiretaps and bugs, for example. This declining access to the "symbol number sensitive source index" seriously impedes the ability of historians to make precise judgments about how the Bureau was getting information and to whom it was giving it. For example, I have been able to determine that Carey's CIA national office had access to information derived from a bug. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to make that determination now.

In conclusion, it is reasonable to view the 1986 amendments to the FOIA and Washington agencies' implementation of those changes as a wholesale assault on the Freedom of Information Act. Most generally, our rights as citizens are under siege. More particularly, our ability to work responsibly as historians has been severely curtailed. We now know enough about how our government has functioned in the past 50 years to realize that the FOIA is essential to develop a full picture of the past. Without full access to government material, our immediate history looks very different.

Without full access to government material, our immediate history looks very different.

Given that the stake is very high—the historical record of the past half century—what needs to be done? First, the OAH's Access Committee must again become an activist group in educating historians, monitoring developments in the processing of information and maintaining contacts with allies. Second, the OAH must continue its already firm commitment to the FOIA and continue to work closely with the National Coordination Committee for the Promotion of History, directed by Page Parmogram Miller, in pressing for changes in the law that not only will reverse development under the Reagan administration, but go beyond it and the Carter administration in expanding access to government documents. The ultimate goal should be, in the words of the Shattuck and Spence Report, the "free flow of information and ideas" that is so vital to the fabric of our national life. The time for decisive action is at hand.

Steven Rossam is associate professor of history at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois.

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The Historian's Lincoln
Pseudohistory, Psychohistory, and History
Edited by Gabor S. Boritt
Norman O. Fomess, associate editor

"One marvel of Abraham Lincoln's hold on the imagination of Americans—and indeed of all the world—is the richness and diversity of the responses his life and character have evoked. A generous sampling of the most recent and notable is embodied in this fascinating book, authoritative, well written and spiced by informed debate. In short, Lincoln's depth and height as a figure in history are well measured by this distinguished volume, not only in its several parts and authors, but also as a whole."—Robert V. Bruce, author of Lincoln and the Tools of War and winner of the 1986 Pulitzer Prize in history.


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Other current interest:
The Historian's Lincoln
Rebuttals

What the University Press Would Not Print, Gabor S. Boritt, editor. Preface by R. V. Bruce. $3.50, postage paid. Order from Civil War Studies, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325
t its meeting of November 5, 1988, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians took the following actions:

APPROVED the minutes of the March 1988 meeting of the Executive Board.
APPROVED the 1989 operating budget with the addition of $14,400 for a half-time copy editor for the Journal of American History.
AUTHORIZED the regular review of the Journal Editor to be conducted early with the review committee's report to be presented at the November 1989 meeting of the Executive Board.

VOTED to create a standing Budget Review Committee. [See mall ballot, page 23.]

VOTED to amend the OAH Constitution, Article VIII, Section 2. [See mall ballot, page 23.]

DECIDED not to increase the monetary amounts given to recipients of OAH awards and prizes.
APPROVED the addition of the statement "No late submissions will be accepted" to OAH award and prize announcements.
AGREED to continue to accept final page proofs of works submitted for OAH awards and prizes with the added condition that the work must be available in bound form by the time of the annual meeting when the award is to be given.

VOTED TO ENDORSE the Bradley Commission Report Building a History Curriculum: Guidelines for Teaching History in the Schools and to seek out ways to help implement its recommendations. [See Bradley Commission announcement on page five for information on how to obtain copies.]

PASSED two resolutions concerning archival records, one concerning university archives to be forwarded to the Society of American Archivists and the other pertaining to corporate and public archives to be submitted to the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists. [See texts of both resolutions on this page.]

Resolutions

Text of RESOLUTION submitted to the University Archives Section of the Society of American Archivists for their information and consideration:

The history of higher education has long concentrated on the view of the college or university as seen from the central administration. New concerns in the history of education, originating with the history of primary and secondary schools, are now being brought to bear on higher education. They involve an emphasis on students; the curriculum; the faculty and its work as teachers, researchers, and scholars; and the alumni. This requires a more comprehensive view of records retention in colleges and universities.

We have learned of several aspects of this:

1. difficulties in writing the history of science and its funding on the university level; action proposed by some universities deliberately to discard student records to save for official transcripts; frustrated proposals to undertake research on women in higher education.

2. The issue of retention of student records has led to the preparation of a "Guide for Retention and Disposal of Student Records," published by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers in 1987. It states a broad case: "The records manager has a professional responsibility to consider the future historical/ research value of student records for historical, genealogical, and other research." We are not aware of similar statements or guidelines concerning records of faculty or alumni, but the history of higher education requires as much concern for them as well.

Therefore, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians wants to express its concern about the retention of, and access to, all types of college and university records.

Text of RESOLUTION submitted to the Joint Committee on Historians and Archivists for their information and consideration:

"The Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians recently discussed, with some concern, the potential destruction of corporate archives as major limitations on future historical research. This has been of concern for some time, but was recently given new emphasis by an article in The Wall Street Journal "I'm Wake of Cost-Cuts, Many Firms Sweep Their History Out the Door," December 21, 1987, page 23].

Given the new stage of concern about corporate records indicated in The Wall Street Journal article, we urged that the Joint Committee take up the problem."

U.S. Institute of Peace Launches New Program

The United States Institute of Peace has announced the formal beginning of the Jeannette Rankin Library Program. The Program is named for Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who in 1916 was the first woman elected to the United States Congress. She died in 1973.

One of the Program's core activities will be expanding its collection into one of the world's foremost research centers on international peace and the resolution of international conflicts. It will also undertake a considerable oral history project.

Another major facet of the Program will be its outreach activity. The Institute is establishing working relationships with the Library of Congress and public and private libraries in the United States and overseas.

The Institute is an independent, nonpartisan government institution created and wholly funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflicts. The Institute is governed by a bipartisan, 15-member, Presidential-appointed Board of Directors and is presided over by a direct role in foreign policymaking or in mediating international disputes. It fulfills its legislative mandate through a variety of programs in addition to library services, including grantmaking, fellowships, research and studies projects and various public education activities. [See text of both resolutions on this page.]

Teachers Are Key to Education Reform

Teachers must have the power to decide what they teach, and how they teach it, for school reform to happen, according to Helping Schools Work, a national report released by the Rockefeller Foundation. The report tracks the classroom experiences of educators over five years in nine urban school districts and in two rural states.

The teachers are part of a national network, known as CHART, Collaboratives For Arts and Humanities Teaching, which supports high school programs in the humanities and the arts. Some 5,000 teachers have joined the network.

Flag Symposium

Flag Symposium Proceedings from the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee's 1987 meeting have been published and are now available for sale.

The cost is $15.00 per copy plus $3.00 per copy shipping and handling. Orders may be placed by sending a check or money order to: Flag Symposium Proceedings, Capitol Preservation Committee, Room 144, Main Capitol, Harrisburg, PA 17120.
Brown University
Brown University seeks applicants for the position of Brown University Fellow in the history of medicine, a two-year, non-renewable position. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in medicine or a related field. The appointment will begin in July of 1989. A commitment to undergraduate education as well as a high level of scholarship is expected. The fellow will participate in activities of Brown's program in liberal medicine education and teach a five-week course consisting of one course term by topical seminars. The position is a non-renewable position to be held jointly in the department of history and in other term by topical seminars. The University of San Francisco
The University of San Francisco invites applications for a tenure-track position in 19th century United States history. The position begins in January 1990. The University expects candidates to have a Ph.D. in history of medicine or a related field. The position is a non-renewable position to be held jointly in the department of history and in other term by topical seminars. The position is a non-renewable position to be held jointly in the department of history and in other term by topical seminars.

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Wabash College
Wabash College invites applications for the position of Professor in the History Department effective fall 1989. The position is a tenure-track position. The ideal candidate is one who can teach both European and American survey courses and has a strong interest in European and American social history, and the ability to develop a curriculum relating to these areas. The position is tenure-track and the candidate will have the opportunity to teach a wide range of courses.

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The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication seeks unpublished papers for its meeting in Washington, D.C., March 6-8, 1989. Send two abstracts (75 and 150 words), four copies of the paper with the title on the first page, and the names and institutions only on the title page and a SAS postcard to Betty H. Winkler, Conference Chairman, National Historical Society, Room 300, 1000 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Submit manuscripts to the University of Illinois Press, 1426 University Avenue, Champaign, Illinois 61820 before April 1, 1989.

The University of the South seeks proposals for projects on Southern history and culture. Send two abstracts (150 and 500 words) by March 15, 1989 to the Department of Southern History, Room 100, Sewanee, Tennessee 37375. Manuscripts from all disciplines may be submitted until the deadline for the Fall/Winter 1989 issue to the editor. The Churchman, a journal for Anglican theologians, publishes articles of 2,500 words or less. Send a one-page abstract and manuscript to the Editor, The Churchman, P.O. Box 659, Alexandria, VA 22314. Deadline is April 1, 1989.

The Ohio University College of Journalism and Mass Communication seeks manuscripts on the history of journalism. Send two abstracts (75 and 150 words) and copies of the paper to the National Conference on American Planning History, November 30-December 2, 1989. Send abstracts by March 15, 1989 to Laurence C. Gerken, Executive Secretary, SCHRCP, 3655 Darbyshire Drive, Hilliard, OH 43026, telephone (614) 876-2170.

The Pacific Coast Chapter of the National Historic Commissary Societies Association will be May 12-13, 1989 in Eugene, Oregon. Information about organizing a session or making a presentation should be directed to Joseph P. Singleton, 850 Donald St., OR 97405; telephone (503) 344-1155.

The University of Illinois Press invite manuscripts treating aspects of the history of immigration for the Social/Ethnic Centennial Series. Submit manuscripts to the University of Illinois Press. (No deadline mentioned.)

**Grant, Fellowships and Awards**

Radcliffe College offers grants and appointments for research in the Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America: Honorary Visiting Scholar, Research Support Grants (up to $5,000) and Dissertation Grants (for $1,500). Deadline for all awards is January 15, 1989. For information contact the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-8647.

The Public Works Historical Society presents the Abel Wolman Award of $1,000 to the author of the best new book on public works history. Authors or publishers must submit a book by February 15, 1989. Four copies and a letter to the Wolman Award Committee, Public Works Historical Society, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637.

The Elizabeth Cadby Stanton Foundation is accepting applications for awards in 1989-90. Send two copies to the Foundation, Box 603, Seneca Falls, NY 13148. Deadline is February 15, 1989.

The Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, will sponsor a competition for research on poverty-related topics. Three grants of up to $12,000 each are available for work during the summer of 1989-90. Students who have completed two semesters of course work. For information contact: Phyllis Donnelly, 410 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Deadline is February 15, 1989.

The Joan Burmeister Romine Memorial Scholarship Fund offers awards of $2,000 to undergraduate or graduate students who have completed two semesters of course work. For information contact: Director, Stonewall Jackson House, 8 E. Washington St., Lexington, VA 24450; telephone (703) 463-2552. Deadline is March 15, 1989.
Dame on any aspect of American Catholicism. For information contact the American Catholic Historical Society, Suite 704, Washington, DC 20004. Deadline is September 1, 1989.

The National Endowment for the Humanities invites proposals for research on topics related to the Columbian Quincentenary in 1992. For information contact the Public-Office Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, Room 409, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506-0001, telephone (202) 786-0433. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Newberry Library invites applications for long- and short-term fellowships for research in the libraries and shops, farms or on the sea. For information contact the Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610; telephone (312) 943-9000, ext. 478. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Eugene V. Debs Foundation will award the annual $1000 Bryant Spann Memorial Prize for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Hebrew tradition of social protest and education. Applications must be postmarked by July 11, 1989, to the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, Room 1026, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20004; telephone (202) 786-0377. (No deadline mentioned.)

The American Historical Association offers grants of up to $1,000 for research or publication projects relating to early American industries in homes, shops, farms or on the sea. For information contact Charles F. Hummel, c/o Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735. (No deadline mentioned.)

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces an annual prize of up to $1,000 for grants to U.S. faculty in the field of American history. For information contact Anne Collier, 545 East 68th Street, New York, NY 10021; telephone (212) 939-5401. Indicate countries of interest with inquiry. (No deadline mentioned.)

Historical articles about forestry-related issues carried in newspapers and magazines are eligible for the John M. Collier Award in Forest History Journal. For information contact Forest History Journal, 1135 North 20th Street, Suite 340, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 822-9119. (No deadline mentioned.)

The University of Maryland will host a conference, "Cultivation and Culture: Labor and the Shaping of Slave Life in the Americas," April 12-14, 1989. For information, contact Elsie Freeman, Dean of History, College Park, MD 20742.

The New River Symposium, a multidisciplinary conference, will feature papers of interest in the New River Gorge National River, will be held April 20-22, 1989. For information contact Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 1189, Oak Hill, WV 25901; telephone (304) 465-0508.

Saint Anselm College is sponsoring a symposium entitled "Faith Seeking Understanding: Learning and the Catholic Tradition," May 20-23, 1989. For information on the program and housing, contact the Symposium Coordinator, Saint Anselm College, 87 Saint Anselm Drive #2287, Manchester, NH 03102-1310.


The Society for History in the Federal Government will hold its spring meeting on April 25, 1989 at the Library of Congress Coolidge Auditorium in the Jefferson Building.

Old Sturbridge Village will hold its Summer Field School: Architectural History from June 26 to August 11, 1989. For information contact the Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village, Southbridge, MA 01566; telephone (508) 373-3402.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholic History offers competitive grants to summer research in the Catholic Historical Research Center, The Cushwa Catholic Historical Library and Archives. Applications should be submitted before April 1, 1989 to the Cushwa Catholic Historical Research Center, SBC, 901 Commerce St., Suite 400 Nashville, TN 37203; telephone (615) 254-0424.

The Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention offers grants to Southern Baptists for research in the libraries and archives at the University of Notre Dame on any aspect of American Catholicism. For information contact the Cushwa Catholic Historical Research Center, 114 Wehrle Hall, University of Notre Dame, 46556. Deadline is April 15, 1989.

The National Endowment for the Humanities accepts applications for the NEH/Reader's Digest Teacher-Scholar Program, which supports sabbaticals for teachers for one year. Stipends of up to $27,500 are awarded. For application contact the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20506; telephone (202) 786-0377. (No deadline mentioned.)
Interactive Videodisc

The first interactive videodisc has been published by ABC News Interactive and Optical Data Corporation. It provides instructors with key elements of the 1988 Presidential campaign. The 12-inch disc features announcement and withdrawal statements of the candidates; highlights of both political conventions; selections from the Presidential and Vice Presidential debates; the two candidates' speeches; their television commercials; and, election night coverage.

NAGARA Issues Guide

The National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) and the Council of State Governments have issued State Government Records and the Public Interest. This brochure provides an important message concerning the valuable nature of state government records as both an information and a cultural resource. It also addresses the various uses of these records and the need for effective management to ensure efficiency, economy and overall good government. In addition, this publication identifies the fundamental requirements for coherent management of state government records including statutory authority, the necessity for both a sound records management program and archival administration program, the active support of government leaders, adequate resources for operation, and secure physical facilities for public storage.

Centennial of the Letter Carriers

The National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL-CIO, a labor union of over 300,000 members, will celebrate its centennial in its founding city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin during August 1989. The celebration will include a major historical exhibition illustrating the history, development and special role of letter carriers in America. The NALC is presently seeking sources of memorabilia and research material related to city delivery letter carriers as well as the union itself. Items of interest include manuscripts of all types, oral histories, photographs, artwork and artifacts. Contact Candace Main Rush, NALC 100 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001; telephone (202) 393-4696 if you have or know of relevant materials.

Federal Government Historians

The Society for History in the Federal Government held its ninth annual dinner meeting in Washington, DC, on September 22, 1988. Heather Huyck, a professional staff member of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, delivered the Presidential Address. Dr. Huyck was formerly with the National Park Service.

Stressing the importance of history in a democracy, where failures as well as success may be studied, she outlined ways in which historians can contribute to the understanding of our national heritage. Both academic historians and preservationists, she asserted, have much to gain from working more closely with one another. Historians can learn from tangible resources as well as documentary sources, preservationists need to know more about the history and context of the buildings they save.

Angie Debo: A Study in Inspiration

Angie Debo's papers at Oklahoma State University. Thanks to this, subsequent scholars working on Debo will benefit from a true gold mine of information about her experience and scholarship.

She was never employed on a university history faculty—not that universities did not need scholars, they just did not want women scholars.

With scholars and public alike, the film has stimulated interest in Debo's books just in the weeks immediately following its national broadcast. Booksellers in Oklahoma, at least, experienced a "run" on her books. The University of Oklahoma Press, current publisher of most of her books, has also experienced an increased demand nationally.

Both the making of this film and the public response to it demonstrates in one more vivid case study the success of State humanities councils in encouraging and enabling historians to do their best and most creative research for a public as well as a scholarly audience. It confirms Angie Debo's faith that good, well-written historical scholarship is inherently interesting and valuable to the public and worth a lifetime's dedication.

Barbara Abrash is a lecturer in media and history in the New York University Graduate Program in Public History.
History's Untapped Opportunity

From Booksamp page 4

quality work. But, if I were an unemployed historian right now, knowing what I know, I would walk into the nearest large environmental consulting firm, tell them exactly what I could do for them, and get a good, secure, high-paying job as a staff historian and probably oversee my own research staff as well.

I believe that university historians have a responsibility to help their students find such jobs. Moreover, I think it is well past time that historians cease to compartmentalize themselves by the jobs they do and work together to promote the profession. What I propose is that the OAH form a committee to conduct the outreach necessary to create the niche I have described. Through outreach and marketing, historians can help define "appropriate inquiry" as one professional historians perform and, thereby, help to create the demand for historians that will keep the profession alive within and without the academy. Simultaneously, through curriculum development and recruiting in the universities, historians can attract good students who want both to participate in environmental remediation and be historians. There is little time for deliberation on the matter, however. The need for site assessment standards is immediate. If professional historians do not insist on setting those standards, non-historians will necessarily do so. This happened when archaeologists responded to the cultural resource requirements of NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act of 1970), but historians did not. Both the nation's resources and historians have continued to suffer from that oversight.

It simply will not do to blame the public for failure to appreciate historians. Handwringing is no substitute for handshaking. I believe the OAH should not only immediately establish a marketing committee, but that it should be permanent. Opportunities for historians exist in other industries, such as insurance. The opportunity in the environmental field is tangible, however, and will provide an excellent start for a profession long overdue for self-promotion.

Shelby Booksamp, who holds a doctorate in history from the University of California, Santa Barbara, is a founding partner of PHR Environmental Consultants, and a consulting editor for The Public Historian.

Breaking Down the Barriers

From Tillet page 10

signer at critical points in the development of the plans. He has even agreed to limit dramatically the label copy, recognizing that the visitor should not be expected to read the equivalent of a catalogue while walking through the gallery.

This project is still in progress, but the successful working relationships which developed encourage the Society to take on another major project, which will involve an extended partnership with academic historians.

In 1987, a committee of senior staff and two consulting historians wrestled with the question of how the institution might make a significant contribution to public understanding of Chicago's history and ramifications of the past for the present and future. The result was the initiation of a series of biennial exhibitions which will begin in 1990 and run through the decade. Each of the five biennials will look at a different aspect of the city's history, each will take a different approach.

The committee wanted to push out the intellectual boundaries of classification, presentation and interpretation—break new ground and take some risks. We concluded that the best way to do this was to conduct a national search to find bright, trained historians from outside the institution to examine our collections, see new patterns and suggest new approaches.

It is our sense that much important research and analysis of twentieth-century urban history is just beginning. Because Chicago's history is so compressed and the Society's collections are so rich, we are very interested in serving as a center for the active inquiry of those issues and making the results of those inquiries accessible to a wide public.

Susan Page Tillet is Director of Curatorial Affairs at the Chicago Historical Society.

Smithsonian Advertising History Center

The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History has announced the creation of an advisory board to assist the museum's newly established Center for Advertising History. The Center has been set up to collect and preserve commercial advertising materials that reflect the changing social and cultural character of American life.

Administered by the museum's Archives Center, the advertising history center attempts to document the history of the advertising business, with each era's emphasis on significant issues and people.

The center has recorded hundreds of oral history interviews with people responsible for the creation and production of individual campaigns. The collection also includes television commercials, storyboards, tear sheets and business records from a wide range of campaigns.

As part of its educational outreach, the center plans to sponsor scholarly symposia, publications, exhibitions and workshops as well as conduct a survey of source materials available in other archives. In addition, the museum and the exchange of information between the Executive Board and the Officers of the Organization, approved establishment of a standing Budget Review Committee. The Committee will meet in Bloomington each fall and will serve as a sounding board on questions of policy related to specific allocations in the budget. In consultation with the Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Editor it will be responsible for reviewing and approving the proposed budget for each year prior to its adoption by the Executive Board. The Committee will also help project long-range needs and probable constraints-budgetary and otherwise—with regard to future years.

In order to add the standing committee to the OAH Constitution and Bylaws, the membership must approve it by mail ballot.

Bylaw #2. Budget Review Committee. This committee shall consist of the incumbent President, President-Elect, and one previous past President, to be chosen by the incumbent President from the three past Presidents sitting on the Executive Board. The Committee will meet in Bloomington each fall and will serve as a sounding board on questions of policy related to specific allocations in the budget. The Committee will be responsible for reviewing and approving the proposed budget for each year prior to its adoption by the Executive Board. The Committee will also help project long-range needs and probable constraints-budgetary and otherwise—with regard to future years.

YES
NO

All ballots are due in the OAH office no later than April 15, 1989. Please mail completed ballots to:

Ballots
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan St.
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

February 1989 OAH Newsletter 23

BALLOTS
Only Individual OAH Members are Eligible to Vote

BALLOT 1

EXPLANATION: At its November 5, 1988 meeting in Chicago, the Executive Board approved the following amendment to the constitution. The purpose of this rather complicated amendment is to simplify the operations of the Organization so that minor changes to G Bye-laws approved by the Business Meeting and the Executive Board can be implemented without expensive and time-consuming mail ballots. Note that amendments proposed for the membership continue to be submitted by mail ballot and requires a two-thirds favorable majority of the returned votes for ratification. The areas of text affected are in bold-face type.

Ahicle IV—Bylaws, Amendments, Bylaws, and Business Resolutions

Section 2—Present Wording:

The Organization must adopt bylaws to specify any added conditions of membership, procedures for holding annual meetings, duties or terms of officers, and requirements for fiscal responsibility, to constitute and empower permanent or recurring committees, and to make other changes in operational procedures as necessary.

New bylaws, or amendments to existing bylaws, may be proposed by the Executive Board, by the annual Business Meeting through a motion adopted by a simple majority, or by a petition signed by 100 members and submitted to the Executive Secretary.

Such proposed bylaws or amendments to bylaws must be submitted to the membership through a mail ballot, and for adoption require a favorable majority of those voting.

At its discretion, the Executive Board may add to such mail ballots clarifying information or pro and con arguments.

Section 2—Proposed Wording:

The Organization must adopt bylaws to specify any added conditions of membership, procedures for holding annual meetings, duties or terms of officers, and requirements for fiscal responsibility, to constitute and empower permanent or recurring committees, and to make other changes in operational procedures as necessary, so long as they remain consistent with the objectives of this Organization as stated in its constitution.

New bylaws, or amendments to existing bylaws, may be proposed by the Executive Board, by the annual Business Meeting through a motion adopted by a simple majority, or by a petition signed by 100 members and submitted to the Executive Secretary.

However originated, such bylaw proposals shall be voted on at the next annual Business Meeting.

If approved by a majority of the members present and voting, and then agreed to by the Executive Board, the bylaw changes take immediate effect.

If the Executive Board does not concur at this stage, it must submit the proposed changes to a mail ballot to the OAH Newsletter within four months, and for adoption requires a favorable majority of those voting.

If the Business Meeting does not concur with a bylaw proposed by the Executive Board, then the Executive Board submits the issue to mail ballot, and for adoption requires a favorable majority of the returned votes.

At its discretion, the Executive Board may add to such mail ballots clarifying information or pro and con arguments.

The national headquarters office shall count the ballots.

OAH Constitution: ARTICLE II— Object

The object of the Organization shall be to promote historical study and research in the field of American history, and to do all things necessary and proper to accomplish this purpose.

YES
NO
JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HISTORY
An international journal of women's history
edited by Joan Hoff-Wilson & Christie Farnham

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The Organization of American Historians
Proudly Announces the Inaugural

JAMES A. RAWLEY PRIZE

The James A. Rawley Prize will be given for the first time at the 1990 OAH Annual Meeting for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. This prize is given in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hapgood Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner of this prize will receive $750.00 and a certificate. The publisher will receive a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. The deadline for submission is October 1, 1989.

For more information regarding the James A. Rawley Prize or any other OAH awards and prizes, please contact:

Committee Coordinator
Organization of American Historians
112 N. Bryan St.
Bloomington, IN 47408-4199

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

OAH NEWSLETTER
Organization of American Historians
Meet Us in St. Louis!
The 1989 OAH Annual Meeting will be held Thursday, April 6 to Sunday, April 9, 1989, at the Adam's Mark Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. This year we will be meeting jointly with the National Council on Public History. Some NCPH workshops begin April 5. The OAH Program Committee has worked hard to assemble a provocative set of sessions, panels, workshops, and films in keeping with our overall theme of "consciousness and society." My thanks to Edward Ayers, Evelyn Brooks, David Hollinger, Michael McGerr, Joan Shelley Rubin, and Sean Wilentz for their labor and their imagination.

The November 1988 Newsletter gave details on many major sessions in social, cultural, and intellectual history; five panels on key texts in American historiography, with responses by their authors John Hope Franklin, Edmund Morgan, Robert Wiebe, and Henry May and several sessions on 20th century wars, including the Thursday night (April 6) plenary panel on "History and Memory: The Living and Reliving of World War II" with senior historians David Brion Davis, Carl Degler, John Hope Franklin, Mikiso Hane, Bradford Perkins and Anne Firor Scott.

David Brion Davis's Friday evening Presidential Address, "American Equality and Foreign Revolution," promises to be a highlight of the convention, as does Barbara J. Howe's NCPH Chair address, "Reflections on an Idea: NCPH's First Decade," also Friday evening.

There is much more. Ninety-two events are on the OAH program schedule, not counting the Focus on Teaching Day events, committee meetings, NCPH sessions, and meal functions. NCPH has put together its own sessions, workshops, and films; they will be inter-listed in the Program. The OAH program is exceptionally rich in southern, black, labor, and women's history. At least one session in each field is scheduled for each meeting time, which includes Thursday afternoon. Some examples:

In southern history, Winthrop Jordan, Armstred Robinson, Thomas Davis, and Peter Kolchin will discuss "Slave Revolt and the Civil War South." Paul Clemens, Steven Hahn, Jack Kirby, Barbara Fields, and Gavin Wright will cover "Capitalism and Southern History" from the 17th century to the 20th, and Joan Cashis, Mary Stovall, Michael Johnson, Deo Doyle, and Jan Lewis will look at "Planter Families and Kinship Networks in the Old Southwest."

In black history, in addition to the panel on John Hope Franklin's "From Slavery to Freedom," sessions will include "Black Churches and the Great Migration" (Allan Symbol, Milton Sernett, Robert Grega, Evelyn Brooks, and Randall Bur- kett), "Race and Religion in the Old Southwest" (Randi Sparks, Ira Haas, Amos, David Bailey, Charles Wilson, and Clarence Moho), and "Race and Class in a New South City" (Thomas Hanchett, Janette Greenwood, David Goldfield, Stuart Blum, Howard Rabinowitz).

In labor history, we will offer, among several others, "Gender and Labor History" (Ardis Cameron, Nancy Hewitt, Elizabeth Faue, Da vid Rodiger, and Susan Porter Benson), "Workers and Politics in the New Deal" (Bruce Nelson, Nelson Lichtenstein, Shaun Bray, and Daniel Nelson), and "Labor Organization and Employer Resistance in the New South" (Clifford Clark, Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, Gary Fink, and Robert McMahon).

Among the many women's history sessions, we have in addition to a panel on Eleanor Flexner's "Century of Struggle," "Feminism, Ideology, and Culture in Antebellum America" (Charles Capper, Jean Matthews, Daniel Walker Howe, and Mary Kelley), "Blaasi Women's History: Recent Indictments of the Profession" (Thomas Dubin, Ann Lane, Valerie Matsumoto, Bonnie Smith and Lawrence Levine), and "Gender, Medicine, and Science: Professoress in America, 1880-1930" (Regina Morantz-Sanchez, Ellen More, Thomas Cole, James Reed, and Susan Reverby).

In the colonial and early republican fields there are a number of sessions, including "Passing in Early American Wars" (Allan Kulikoff, John Reich, Sylvia Frey, Thomas Purvis, and John Murriel), "Native American Women and Culture Change" (Kathryn Holland Brown, Jane Dysart, Glenda Riley, and Theda Perdue), and "The Culture of Economic Development in British North America" (Margaret Newell, Elizabeth Van Beek, Mary Schweitzer, Christine Heyrman, and Stephen Foster).


There are many noon workshops to choose from including "Teaching the History of the Modern Civil Rights Movement" (David Garrow, Cheryl Greenberg, Martha Norman, and Peter Jay), "Teaching the History of Sexuality" (Estelle Freedman and John D'Emilio), "NATO After Forty Years" (Lawrence Kaplan, Scott Bills, Richard Grimes, and Walter LaFeber), "Rethinking American History: Incorporating Minority History into U.S. History" (Waldo Martin, Gal Nemetz, and John LaFeber), and "American Baseball at 150: Explorations into the History of Sport" (Bruce Kuklick, Charles Alexander, and Barbara Tischler).

Sessions put together by the National Council on Public History offer conference participants a wide array of issues and topics to explore. Four sessions examine either the collection, presentation, or analysis of war-related materials in an attempt to help commemorate the anniversaries of World War I and World War II. Three focus on the making and understanding of public policy. Museums are featured in two sessions and cultural resource management is under scrutiny in four others. Sessions on art and historical consciousness, public historiography, and taking history to the community are included as well. Of special interest, perhaps, is a session which provides a French perspective on the relationship between business and public history. Three French historians will participate and the exchange between Americans and their French counterparts should be both interesting and instructive.

The NCPH also will sponsor five (four all-day and one half-day) workshops in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. There is a fee for each workshop which varies according to the workshop selected.

Space does not permit me to offer further samples from such additional areas as urban, ethnic, immigration, legal, religious and local St. Louis history, as well as the history of science and technology, not to mention several videos and films, including a Saturday night showing of Meet Me in St. Louis, which will be followed by a panel discussion. Meet us in St. Louis from April 6 to 9 for an extraordinary intellectual feast.

Richard Wightman Fox is associate professor of history at Reed College, Portland, Oregon and chair of the 1989 OAH Program Committee.
REGISTRATION

All persons attending the 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting (including program participants) are required to register. We encourage preregistration using the form in the 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting Program. This will save you money and allow you to avoid long lines at the convention.

The preregistration deadline is March 21. Preregistration forms postmarked March 22 and later will be held at the preregistration counter at the Adam's Mark-St. Louis; you will be charged the difference between the preregistration fee and your room at the Adam's Mark-St. Louis.

An additional block of rooms is being held for the OAH and NCPH at the Holiday Inn Riverfront (200 North Fourth Street; 314-621-8200), located directly across the street from the Adam's Mark-St. Louis. Room rates are $65 single, $75 double. Call the Holiday Inn directly to place your reservation.

TRAVEL/RENTAL CARS

Discounted airfares for the April 6-9 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting in St. Louis are available through the OAH's official travel agency—Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants, Inc. (RMTC). This year RMTC has negotiated special discounts with Trans World Airlines (TWA) for convention attendees traveling to St. Louis between April 3 and April 12, 1989. These fares are not available to the general public and some restrictions may apply.

RMTC's Convention Specialists will assist you in securing the lowest fares and most convenient flights available. You may pay by credit card or invoice. RMTC will mail your tickets to you. Booking through RMTC will help the OAH earn credits that reduce part of the cost of the Annual Meeting.

RMTC has also negotiated special convention rates with Alamo Rent A Car for those who wish to have a rental car during the convention. Alamo has a wide selection of vehicles from economy ($21 daily/$59 weekly) to luxury ($31 daily/$179 weekly). These rates are for two-door models and include unlimited free mileage, automatic transmission, radio, and $3,000 collision deductible. To make your airline and/or rental car reservations, call RMTC toll free at 800-665-3437 (in New York state 516-536-3076); or use the form provided in your 1989 OAH/NCPH Program. RMTC is open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST.

JOB REGISTRY

The OAH will provide a professional placement service April 6-8, 1989 at the 1989 Annual Meeting. There is no charge for use of the service for either employers or applicants. To register a position vacancy, or to register as a applicant, please use the form in your 1989 Program to request the appropriate registration forms. The OAH welcomes the listing of position vacancies in universities and colleges, community colleges, secondary schools, historical agencies, publishing houses, and government. Interviewing space is provided.

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OAH Convention Booth #8

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By Barbara J. House, Dolores A. Fleming, Emory L. Kemp & Ruth Ann Overbeck

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History, theory, and examples of traditional arts in 6 essays by scholars of folk art plus photographs of artists at work and 125 objects.

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Experience St. Louis

For those who want to explore St. Louis, the following guide describes some prominent places of interest, along with restaurants and nightclubs. If you have any questions regarding walking tours, public transportation, and cab fares stop at the information table of the National Council on Public History.

RIVERFRONT/LACLEDE'S LANDING

In the 1760s, Madame Marie Terese Chouteau, one of St. Louis' most formidable early residents, stored her grain on the edge of town. Her barn stood on the site of what is now the Adam's Mark Hotel. For the first fifty years, most St. Louisans lived and did business between that point and the river. The original village is now gone. What the 1849 fire did not destroy or eager entrepreneurs replace was cleaned away in the 1930s, to make room for redevelopment and what became the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial with the magnificent Saarinen Arch. The Arch is now St. Louis' biggest tourist attraction, but the historically-minded visitor can look about with care and gain a sense of St. Louis' riverfront past.

Along the riverfront the current collection of steamboats of varying authenticity do little to evoke the image of St. Louis as a nineteenth century river city. But a stroll along the rebuilt riverfront is pleasant and dining on the ersatz riverboat, L. Robert E. Lee, is an enjoyable tourist experience. The riverboat Huck Finn offers narrated cruises up and down a stretch of the river.

A walk onto the historic Eads Bridge (pedestrian traffic is permitted) and a look back at the city reveals a kind of barrier saving St. Louis to the left and a patch of late eighteenth century French landowner. The Eads bridge, in fact, served as a kind of barrier saving from demolition a three block area to its north. Here are fine examples of the cast iron front commercial buildings that once lined the entire riverfront. Many now house bars and restaurants.

RESTAURANTS/TAVERNS

There are many adequate and reasonably priced restaurants and entertainment establishments on Laclede's Landing, located between the Eads and King bridges. Mississippi Nights (914 N. 1st, 421-3853) usually has the best and most varied local and nationally known groups (riff, reggae, and new wave). Also on the Landing is the Bayview State (716 N. 1st, 231-8711) offers Irish folk music, and Muddy Waters (724 N. 1st, 421-5335) features blues, jazz and rock. The Oyster Bar (736 Olive, 231-9000) offers excellent classic-oriented haute cuisine. Very expensive, and worth it. Richard Perry (3265 N. Jefferson, 771-4100) is a small, elegant restaurant, features a broad menu that varies seasonally. Mesquite and cajun cooking is offered at John D. Brewhouse (1892) and the round Clydesdale Stable (1885) are architectural gems. The old Arsenal, once the main military supply depot for the trans-Mississippi West, is now the top-secret Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. Although closed to the public, several of its original 1830s limestone buildings are visible from Lyon Park. Antique hunters will find 27 shops clustered along six blocks of Cherokee west of Lemm street.

SOULARD MARKET/HISTORIC DISTRICT

Immediately south of downtown, the Soulard area, interprets the name of Antoine Soulard, an eighteenth century French landowner. Although the area is now delineated principally by interstate highway placement, public housing projects, and urban renewal policies, it preserves the city's best example of a nineteenth century working-class neighborhood.

Development in Soulard began after the city of St. Louis annexed the area in 1841. Emigré brewers congregated in the district in order to store their beer in the region's cool limestone caverns. First generation Soulard residents, largely immigrant Germans and Bohemians, worked in the nearby breweries and factories. When their descendants moved to the suburbs in the mid-twentieth century, poor rural white migrants took their place. Much of the area, particularly around the market, has been rehabilitated for office space and luxury apartments.

RESTAURANTS/TAVERNS

Downtown offers a variety of restaurants and nightspots. The Cafe de France (410 Olive St., 231-2264) offers excellent classic-oriented haute cuisine. Very expensive, and worth it. Richard Perry (3265 N. Jefferson, 771-4100) is a small, elegant restaurant, features a broad menu that varies seasonally. Mesquite and cajun cooking is offered at John D. Brewhouse (1892) and the round Clydesdale Stable (1885) are architectural gems. The old Arsenal, once the main military supply depot for the trans-Mississippi West, is now the top-secret Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. Although closed to the public, several of its original 1830s limestone buildings are visible from Lyon Park. Antique hunters will find 27 shops clustered along six blocks of Cherokee west of Lemm street.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN/TOWER GROVE PARK

West of the Soulard District are Tower Grove Park and the adjoining Missouri Botanical Garden. In 1819, a nineteen year old Englishman named Henry Shaw came to St. Louis to sell hardware. In less than two decades he became quite wealthy. Resolving to turn a portion of his new fortune to the public's benefit, he created the Botanical Garden in 1859 and Tower Grove Park in 1873. His Tower Grove House, situated on the Garden's grounds, is open to the public. Shaw's inspiration for the Missouri Botanical Garden, popularly known as Shaw's Garden, derived from his admiration for the English Royal Gardens at Kew. With guidance from Dr. George Engelmann, a noted physician and taxonomist,
Shaw added a research library and a museum to the Garden and purchased extensive horticultural specimens. Today, Shaw’s Garden and its famous Climatron, a geodesic dome, contain the largest variety of plants in the Western Hemisphere. Sculptures by Henry Moore grace the landscape.

Henry Shaw originally conceived of Tower Grove Park as a Victorian walking park. With the help of James Gurney, formerly of Kew Gardens, the park, now 225 acres, contains over twenty thousand trees of great variety, many quite rare.

RESTAURANTS
Several distinctive restaurants are located near Tower Grove. The Olive Tree Cafe (3131 S. Grand) is Middle Eastern in character; Pearl and Ray's (3141 S. Grand) is Thai. Grand, 771-1777) is a Thai restaurant.

MID-TOWN/ CENTRAL WEST END
North of the Grand Boulevard entrance, we find ourselves in the region known as Mid-Town. The area is dominated by St. Louis University although it is also the location of the Fox Theater and Powell Symphony Hall. Built in the 1920s as a movie palace, the Fox is now beautifully restored. Powell is home to the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Directly west of Mid-Town is the city's downtown CBD, a blend of elegant turn-of-the-century private streets and modern high rise apartments and condominiums. A walk along the boulevard and Forest Park Blvd reveals most of the area's character and distinctiveness.

A visit to the Central West End should also include a stroll through some of the area's private places. Pedestrians can walk along Forbes and Hortense Place off Euclid Avenue. The carefully crafted insularity of these private places did not entirely protect them from the flight to the suburbs, but their survival undeniably provided the base upon which much of the renewed confidence in city life now rests.

RESTAURANTS/TAVERNS
Eating and drinking establishments abound in Mid-Town and Central West End. Balahan's (405 N. Euclid, 361-8085) offers a pleasant view from its sidewalk cafe to go along with its traditional Greek fare. Nearby are the Silk Road (510 N. Euclid, 367-3730), an oriental restaurant, and Llywleyn's Pub (4747 Euclid, 361-5003), which features a comfortable Welsh-style pub atmosphere. Duff's restaurant (392 N. Euclid, 361-2202) offers a pleasant family atmosphere with its large pre-Columbian collection of world art. Americanists will find its large pre-Columbian and later Indian collections impressive, along with its temporary exhibits.

THE HILL
South of Forest Park is "The Hill," St. Louis' traditional italian neighborhood. For its colorful atmosphere, the neighborhood is noted for fire hydrants painted in the colors of the Italian flag, the most prominent one being included in a residence. The neighborhood is also home to the Missouri Historical Society. Parked out on the street, the fair ended in the black.

WALKING DISTANCE FROM ADAM'S MARK
Gateway Arch
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Park Service, 425-4465. The 630-foot Gateway Arch is the nation's tallest memoria l, dedicated in 1965 by noted artist, Eero Saarinen, it commemorates the role St. Louis played in our nation's westward expansion. A passenger tram carries visitors to an observation room at the top. Tram hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Admission: $2.50 adults, 50 cents children. Visit early in the day as tickets are often sold out before the end of the day.

Gateway Riverboat Cruises
St. Louis Levee, Below Gateway Arch, 621-3431. One hour cruises are offered daily April 1 through December 1 aboard a replica of a 19th century steamboat. Frequent departures, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission: $6 adults, $3 children 12 and under.

Festcole Heliport
400 L. K. Sullivan Blvd., 421-3440. Helicopter rides are available for the eyes of St. Louis. The helicopter is moored on the St. Louis levee. Flights daily from 10:00 a.m. until dusk. All flights subject to proper flying weather.

Soldiers' Memorial Military Museum
1315 Chestnut, 622-4550. Exhibits include uniforms, photographs, weaponry, war souvenirs and regular hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. Admission free.

American Institute of Architects
Lamont Building, 911 Washington Avenue, Suite 225, 621-3484. Everything you would like to know about architecture in St. Louis is available here. Special exhibits are featured throughout the year. Open 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. Admission free.

Campbell House Museum
1508 Locust St., 421-0335. This mid-19th century townhouse which contains all of its original furnishings. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday; noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission: $2 adults, 30 cents children.

Artrium Gallery
815 Olive St., 421-0335. A commercial art gallery featuring contemporary artists who are active regionally and nationally. Artrium features one-person shows in a large exhibition gallery, plus smaller group shows of gallery artists in adjacent areas. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday; noon to 5 p.m. Saturday.

Eugene Field House & Toy Museum
634 S. Broadway, 421-4689. What child has not heard the poem "Little Boy Blue" written by Eugene Field. His home, as a child, is now a children's museum with extensive collections of antique toys and dolls. It is registered by the Department of Interir, National Park Service, as a historic landmark. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday; noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission: $1.50 adults, 30 cents children 12 and under.

First Street Forum (arts center)
555 Washington Avenue, 421-3791. A multi-purpose center for the arts which offers six to seven art exhibitions each year. Exhibits feature contemporary, historic, and civic themes through paintings, sculpture, photography, video, and fine crafts made by internationally known artists. The forum also has a museum shop and resource li brary. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission free.

Laclede Landing
Nestled between the Eads and King Bridges on the St. Louis Riverfront just north of the Gateway Arch, 241-5860. Laclede Landing is a festive marketplace with over 100 shops, cafes, historic buildings, a major hotel.

Old Courthouse
11 North 4th St., 421-4465. One of the oldest historic buildings still standing in St. Louis. Re-opened in 1994. The nationally significant Dred Scott case began here. Five museum galleries on St. Louis history; two restored courtroom, files, guided tours, and a museum sales area are available. Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. Admission free.

St. Louis Union Station
1820 Market St., 421-6655. A National Historic Landmark. First opened in 1894, Union Station has been restored and redeveloped as a first-class marketplace with outstanding specialty shops and entertainment venues, as well as a major hotel.

Museum of Westward Expansion
Underground beneath the Gateway Arch, 425-4465. Exhibits depict the hardships of the westward trek of pioneers. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Admission free.

See St. Louis Attractions, page 7
At this place Mr. Lecele (Laclede) the principal Indian trader resides, who takes so good Measures, that the whole Trade of the Missouri that of the Mississippi Northwards, and that of the Nations near La Baye, Lake Michigan, and St. Josephs, by the Illinois River, is brought to him.

Captain Harry Gordon, British Detachment, Fort de Chartres, August 1766

For more than two centuries, St. Louisians have stressed their geographical advantages. Missouri's first Senator, Thomas Hart Benton saw his city astride the passage to India in 1820 and at the entrance to the garden of the world in 1850. During the post Civil War decades, Logan U. Reavi's St. Louis: The Future Great City of the World thrilled local hearts, though the vision faded after a western attempt to relocate the national capital in St. Louis failed. The "Future Great" became a local joke, but the belief in locational advantage was confirmed often enough to keep it current. According to James McDonnell, he chose St. Louis for his aircraft company in 1939 because of the city's "smack in the middle" of the country. Local publicists in the 1980s seldom fail to note that the national center of population is nearby.

A gateway for western traders and settlers from the beginning of the nineteenth century, St. Louis by 1850 was a bustling city of 77,000 -- a first market for western furs and skins, Minnesota lumber, Missouri and Illinois grain and livestock, and Galena-Dubuque and Missouri minerals. From its station at the highest point on the Mississippi River below which there are no rapids, St. Louis had become a transportation breakpoint. Large steamboats from the Ohio River and New Orleans discharged their north- and west-bound cargoes for transfer to smaller vessels, and the exchange was reversed on the downstream trip. In 1857, steamboat arrivals at St. Louis outnumbered arrivals at New Orleans or Cincinnati by 25 percent and the city led the nation in steamboat ownership and in manufacturing steamboat engines.

As the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad crept toward St. Louis from Cincinnati in 1855, the need for a Mississippi River bridge was obvious, but a wooden bridge such as those on the river to the north would not have survived the fierce currents and ice-jams of the narrow channel at St. Louis. Early hopes for the construction of an iron bridge faded with the failure of a local banking house, and St. Louis entered the Civil War dependent on ferry boats for transportation to the Illinois shore. Despite the Union army's huge appetite for supplies at its western headquarters, the Civil War was disastrous for the St. Louis economy. With commerce crippled by war nearly half of the city's wholesale and commission houses went out of business. Trade picked up in 1864, but Chicago drummers had captured the upper Midwest markets. Although German and Irish immigration swelled the city's population to 161,000 by 1860, immigration was slow during the rest of the decade, and only imaginative census-taking kept St. Louis ahead of Chicago in 1870.

Despite obsessive local comparisons with Chicago, however, St. Louis pulsed with energy during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Despite obsessive local comparisons with Chicago, however, St. Louis pulsed with energy during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The completion of the great Eads Bridge in 1874 made St. Louis the hub of the southwestern railroad system, second nationally to Chicago in traffic volume. The city doubled in population in the next twenty-five years, to 575,000 in 1900, and became legitimately the nation's fourth city, having become fourth overall in industrial production while retaining its role as an agricultural market and distributing center. In 1904, the St. Louis's Fair (the Louisiana Purchase Exposition) was an artistic and financial success, surpassing Chicago's Columbian Exposition's attendance record, a result devoutly desired by Mayor Rolla Wells, who did the counting. St. Louis retained its fourth-city rank in 1910 with a 20 percent increase in population, to 687,000. Manufacturing was up by 79 percent and employment by 31 percent. There were two major developments in the city's population club, and a small army of progressive reformers promoting the "City Beautiful."

Beneath the surface of optimism, bitterness and distrust divided the city. New immigrants and blacks remained relatively voiceless, but the German, Bohemian, and Irish middle- and working-classes resented and resisted the big banks and the transportation monopoly which controlled the city. These discontented groups made common cause with social-justice progressives to successfully challenge the Terminal Railroad Association's control of travel and trade across the Eads toll bridge by passing bond issues for the construction of a Municipal Free Bridge, which opened in 1917. Another progressive goal, charter reform, passed by a narrow margin in 1914 despite the opposition of ethnic leaders who denounced the changes as another "Big Cinch" (big business and bankers) scheme. Indeed, charter reform did nothing to reduce elite control. In addition, the new charter (which had been supported by blacks) promptly became an instrument of a reactionary racial policy. New black arrivals from the Lower Mississippi Valley and the example of the races elsewhere stimulated a widening segregationist movement in St. Louis. After a federal injunction nullified an initiative petition which segregated housing, churches, and dance halls, restrictive covenants emerged as the principal means of maintaining segregation. James T. Bush, Sr., a leading Negro real estate broker in St. Louis, led the fight against the racially discriminatory restrictive covenants and laid the groundwork for Shelly v. Kraemer (1948), a landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision which declared such covenants unenforceable.

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Although Pruitt-Igoe would become the most visible symbol of a national failure in public housing and related urban renewal programs, St. Louisians in the 1920s and 1960s remained optimistic about a wide range of revitalization projects. A breed of business leaders, brought somewhat greater focus to the traditional turn of the century "Big Clinch." Following Civil Progress' 'leadership, voters approved a comprehensive plan for the development of the metropolitan area which had been outside of the city. A new era had begun.

NCPH Offers Workshops at Convention

The National Council on Public History will offer five workshops in conjunction with the 1989 OAH/NCPH Annual Meeting in St. Louis, MO, April 6-9, 1989. One workshop will be held Wednesday, April 5, two Thursday, April 6, and two Friday, April 7. There is a fee for each workshop. This fee does not include preregistration for the OAH/NCPH convention nor does it include lodging on Tuesday or Wednesday night at the Adam's Mark-St. Louis. Workshop participants may register at the hotel's convention rates for the extra night(s).

The workshops focus on exhibits, archives, local records, litigation research, and media production. If you have ever wondered about how to put together effective exhibits, the best media production for your needs, the mysteries of automated description and retrieval in archives, the how and why of litigation research, or the most efficient and effective methods for working effectively with both local history records, there is a NCPH workshop for you. "Exhibitions From Start to Finish" will feature Felice Lamed and the curatorial staff of the Missouri Historical Society. Lamed and the MHS staff will answer all your questions about planning an exhibit and working effectively with both academic and design consultants.

The workshops focus on exhibits, archives, local records, litigation research, and media production.

The archives workshop will focus on the demonstration of current technological applications for automated description and retrieval of information in archives. Workshop participants will learn about their optical disk scanning technology in the Anheuser-Busch corporate archives from William Vollmar and his staff. Frederick L. Honnold will inform participants about MicroMARC:camc software developed at Michigan State University. The local records workshop will offer a day-long examination of a range of use and management issues. Two local history experts, Carole Kammen and Raymond Star, will discuss local history issues and themes, including what contemporary historians mean by local history, communicating local history research, and creatively using courthouse and city hall records. In addition, archivists who have been involved in surveys of local records sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission will discuss a number of issues relating to the use of local records by historians.

The litigation support workshop will focus on what litigation support is, what steps it involves, when attorneys might request historians to assist in it, and the differences between it and traditional historical research. The instructors will be Shelly Booksan and Rebecca Conard of PHR Associates and Karen Smith of the Salt River Project.

Finally, the media production workshop examines the "dos and don'ts" of the production of videos, films, and slides. Dan Sipe, a historian at the Moore College of Art in Philadelphia with a specialty in historical research, will discuss the range of budget, technical, and creative options available for presenting and creating the past on film and video.

Workshop costs, times, and enrollment limitations are listed below. Registration forms can be obtained from the NCPH office, and one is included in the OAH/NCPH conference program. Send in your registration forms early. You do not want to miss out on these opportunities. For more information, contact Patricia Mooney-Melvin, Department of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204; telephone 501-329-7723.

Legal and Litigation Support Workshop
Wednesday, April 5, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Fee: $125 NCPH members/$150 nonmembers

Automated Description and Information Retrieval in Archives
Thursday, April 6, 9:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Fee: $75.00 Enrollment limited to 25

Local History, Sources, and Audiences
Friday, April 7, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Fee: $75.00 Enrollment limited to 25

The Do's and Don'ts of Presenting History on Video, Film, and Slides
Friday, April 7, 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Fee: $75.00

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The Organization of American Historians
proudly announces the publication of

Restoring Women to History:
Teaching Packets for Integrating Women's History into Courses on Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East

A s a college or university instructor, you'll want to own the OAH's new resource on the history of women in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East. It opens new avenues for teaching the history of women and facilitates its integration into survey courses in a variety of social science and humanities fields.

The material both synthesizes current debates and research and includes new topics and issues for inquiry and study. Although it follows traditional periodization to ensure easier integration into existing courses, much of the material itself challenges traditional periodization, conceptualizations, and generalizations. Basic bibliographical material is also included.

The teaching packets are organized into 5 sections-geographic regions (Africa, authored by Iris Berger and E. Frances White; Asia, by Barbara Raimon and Sharon Smith; Latin America and the Caribbean, by Marisa Navarro and Virginia Sanchez-Krホール, and the Middle East, by Guity Nashat and Judith Tucker) and a Thematic Introduction to the entire set (authored by co-editors Cheryl Johannson-Odin and Margaret Strobel). Each regional section includes a chronological narrative from the earliest times to the present as well as a bibliography. Items especially suited for student use are so identified.

As a Special Introductory Offer, the OAH is making the complete set available at a special reduced price-$13.50. Regional sections (includes thematic introduction) are available for $6.75 each. To order, please use the order form below. Prepayment is required. Postage and handling charges are included. The Special Introductory Offer expires April 1, 1989.

The project was initiated by the Women's Studies Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the Center for Research on Women and Gender at Northwestern University, and completed under a three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

The Organization of American Historians, founded in 1907, is the largest professional society created and sustained for the study and teaching of the history of the United States. Previously, the OAH published two sets of similar teaching packets for integrating women into U.S. and Western Civilization history courses, two volumes for each area.

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