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by Francine C. Cary

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Putting the Pieces Together: Textbooks and the Gilded Age
by Brenda K. Shelton

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by David B. McKay

Orig. Ed. 1990 Not Set

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OAH NEWSLETTER

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CONTENTS

Francine C. Cary
Public-Housing History Programs in the Nation's Capital ........ 3

Wolfgang Helbich
American History Abroad: West Germany .................. 4

Robert Stinson
Yesterday's News Is Today's History--Or Is It? ............. 6

Brooks D. Simpson
Editors, Editing and the Historical Profession ............. 8

Kathryn Anderson
Anne Martin ..................................................... 10

Page Putnam Miller
Capitol Commentary ............................................ 11

Brenda K. Shelton
Putting the Pieces Together: Textbooks and the Gilded Age .... 12

OAH Executive Board Meeting ................................ 14

Announcements .................................................. 16

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Selected back issues for the Newsletter are available for $1.50 each. For more information, contact the editor.

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

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Public-Housing History Programs in the Nation’s Capital

Francine C. Cary

1986 Academy Award winner which depicts the craftsmen whose artistry is now putting the final touches on the National Cathedral. Using these DCCHC films on the history of the city as catalysts for subsequent discussion, participating scholars lead project residents into explorations of such subjects as migration, work, culture and community building. Participants are encouraged to share memories evoked by the films and to tell their own stories. A major premise of "City Lights" is that these autobiographical reflections serve not only to inform the participating historians but to involve residents in a process of self-discovery, validation and perhaps even empowerment.

Although the "City Lights" initiative is now focused exclusively on public housing communities, the nature of these localities is quite varied. Some are very well maintained while others are bleak landscapes dominated by broken windows and graffiti-covered walls. The prospective settings for these programs did not seem to deter District scholars from applying to the D.C. Council for inclusion in the list of participating "City Lights" scholars. More than fifty sought the first eighteen openings, and even greater interest is anticipated as the program is refined and expanded in the months ahead.

Dr. Elizabeth Clark-Lewis of the history department at George Washington University said of her experience at the James Creek housing site, "I feel that my knowledge was put to very good use—sharing it with people who had an 'experienced-based' knowledge of the area I had only studied in archives and libraries." Professor Clark-Lewis continued: "For example, my data on migrant housing patterns were tested by the information shared at James Creek. I wish that every scholar working on the District of Columbia could have this type of enriching experience."

The information exchange is, of course, a mutual one. Dr. Robert Hall, Professor of African-American history at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, recalls that, "A constant refrain from people in my sessions was, 'We were never told that.' He further advises that, "Flexibility on the part of the scholars is an essential ingredient for success in these gatherings as well as a graceful ability to respond to the moment." Precisely these qualities have already generated some poignant moments in the "City Lights" endeavor. Some participating scholars report that, once residents understand the intent of the program, they prove quite willing to share their accumulated treasures of personal history, reinforcing their recollections with family photographs, artifacts, and even ancient 78-rpm recordings.

Another goal which the D.C. Community Humanities Council had in mind for "City Lights" was to enlist the interest of residents in designing their own heritage projects in cooperation with the scholars and DCCHC staff. So far the public housing audiences have proved most receptive to the notion and at least two of the sites are currently exploring the publication of an oral history, the creation of a photo exhibit or the development of a community historical scrapbook.

The D.C. Council, meanwhile, is pondering how to build upon its initial successes with the project. Six more housing complexes, for example, are being targeted for "City Lights" programs in 1990 and, in response to audience requests, the number of presentations at each site may well be increased. Special texts are now being prepared to augment the role previously played by films in generating discussions and some members of the council hope to see this unique programming design moved into other D.C. neighborhoods.

"City Lights" is making history come alive for people whose own history is understudied and undervalued by themselves, as well as by professional historians and policy makers. As a historian trained at Wisconsin in United States social history, I have been gratified to observe in this endeavor the transforming power of the humanities in the public arena. *

Francine C. Cary is executive director of the D.C. Community Humanities Council.
American History Abroad:

West Germany

Wolfgang J. Helbich

At first sight, the John F. Kennedy-Institut (KI) in West Berlin and the German Historical Institute (GHI) in Washington, DC, seem to have very little in common. The KI, an integral part of the Free University of Berlin, might be described as a Department of American Studies in which seven disciplines are represented besides history. The KI celebrated its 25th anniversary in December, 1988. At the same time, the Washington GHI had just begun its second year. Funded by the West German government, the GHI is located on two floors of a less-than-striking building on R Street, a short distance from Dupont Circle. There are no courses, no students and the library holdings are still limited.

The two institutions have similar purposes, despite their dissimilar organizations. The John F. Kennedy-Institut was founded at a time when enthusiasm for interdisciplinary work was still fresh, the USA was especially popular, and the generosity of governments and foundations towards higher education was near its peak. Hence, sufficient American and German funds were found to enable the KI library, which started out with 2,500 books, to acquire more than 400,000 volumes (about 60% in microform) during the past 25 years. It has, therefore, developed an impressive library. At present, after several budget cuts, the library can still add more than 5,000 books and 14,000 microform items to its holdings annually. It also subscribes to 1621 newsletters and periodicals.

Historians in the U.S. who work with an average college library (not to mention the Widener or Firestone), simply cannot imagine what it means to teach and do research in American history with the resources of a French or German or Italian university. There are no back files of the New York Times nor of other dailies or weeklies; few U.S. government publications; few historical journals apart from the AHR and JAH. Book-purchase funds are meager. In most of the nine West German universities where U.S. history is taught on a regular basis, only $1000 to $3000 is available annually for book purchases, permitting the addition of only 40 to 120 volumes per year to cover the field from Raleigh to Regan.

Interlibrary loan is no great help. It takes 6-8 weeks for a book to arrive from another university in the Federal Republic, if the book can even be located. Interlibrary loan from abroad, especially from the United States, is so cumbersome, unreliable and time-consuming that it is simply not practical. The situation would be hopeless if it were not for the KI. It provides a lifeline of books, journals and microforms for many American historians in Europe, and the waiting period for the informal, direct loan by mail from the KI is usually no more than a week.

Of course, it takes not only full stacks to provide such service. One also needs money for postage and Xerography, and, above all, sufficient and well-trained personnel. So far, the KI has had both; the library staff numbers 19 at present. The KI receives an average of 500 loan requests a month, many of them from outside West Germany. There is no parallel in any discipline where one institution enjoys such a central and vital role for dozens of smaller units of teaching and research.

The John F. Kennedy Institut was founded at a time when enthusiasm for interdisciplinary work was still fresh.

In addition, the KI has run a fellowship program for almost ten years. It permits degree candidates and scholars to spend one to three months in West Berlin working at the KI library, but there are more applicants than can be accommodated. Fellows have been from all major and many minor European countries. Scholars from Warsaw Pact countries are rather over-represented, giving the KI an additional function as a forum for encounters between Americanists from East and West.

Apart from its various service functions, the KI is a university department like any other—albeit, it is the only interdisciplinary American studies department in Germany where literature, political science, culture, geography, economics, sociology, linguistics and history are all taught.

There are 12 tenured and 12 junior faculty. Both interdisciplinary courses and an interdisciplinary degree program are offered. A Ph.D. can be awarded only in one of the traditional disciplines, but an M.A. can be obtained in American Studies.

The KI also organizes conferences, inviting American and Canadian guest professors on a regular basis. It has produced a series of books (not available commercially) since 1972, with a total of 25 titles. Most of the volumes are bibliographies based on KI holdings, but there are also several that contain conference papers. No. 25 is the Directory of European Historians of North America: Addresses, Publications, Research in Progress (1987), a very appropriate reference work from the Major distributor of resources and information in North American history. Copies can only be obtained by writing to John F. Kennedy-Institut, Librarian, Lansztre 7-9, 6-1000 Berlin 33; or, German Historical Institute, 1759 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009.

The German Historical Institute in Washington is in Germany's tradition of maintaining humanities research institutes abroad. The oldest, the German Archeological Institute in Rome, dates to 1829, and there are others for oriental studies and art history. Historical Institutes exist in Rome, Paris, London, and since 1987, Washington. When the GHI was officially opened on 16 November 1987, some historians and newspapers in West Germany and only a limited group of academic specialists in America took notice. The American media ignored it entirely.

The GHI is financed by the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology, but great care has been taken to secure its independence in all scholarly affairs. Thus, the statutes provide for: a private foundation with a resident director responsible for administration and programs; an academic advisory council (six German and two American historians), to be consulted in all scholarly matters; and a board of trustees made up of two representatives each from the academic advisory council and the German federal government, plus one from the national research organization, the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

The statutes of the foundation contain one basic objective, "to guarantee and ensure continuing cooperation with the community of American historians." To do this, the GHI promotes comparative studies, work on American history and German-American relations, and research in international history with an emphasis on the U.S. and Germany. It also organizes conferences and other forums.
Scholars on Islands?

[Excerpted from the University of Chicago's 1987 Ryerson Lecture, "The Idea of a University as Seen by a Rhetorician" by Wayne C. Booth]

Let me offer now a true story that summarizes our plight. Each year a committee is appointed in the Social Sciences Division to decide on the award of the annual Galler prize for the best dissertation done during that year. A couple of years ago an economist on the committee, after reading the submissions from other fields, announced that a dissertation from economics that he would not submit was superior to all the others and should get the prize. The other committee members insisted that before granting his case they should have a chance to read it and compare it with the others. "No," he said, "that's impossible. You could not possibly understand it."

"But how can we judge," they insisted, "if we are not allowed even to see the work?" He remained adamant, and when they refused to award the prize to a dissertation that they were not even allowed to see, he withdrew himself, and the dissertation, from the competition. He tells me now that the Department of Economics no longer even considers submitting dissertations for the prize, because they are sure that the non-quantitative "literary" types—the historians and audiopologists—simply could not recognize high quality in economics if they saw it. . . .

Must we not admit, then, in all honesty, that we are indeed a pack of ignoramuses, inhabitants of some ancient unmapped archipelago, each of us an island—let John Donne preach as he will—living at a time before anyone had invented boats or any other form of inter-island communication?

Reprinted from the University of Chicago Record, Volume 23, Number 1. Wayne C. Booth is the George M. Pullman Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of English Language and Literature, University of Chicago.

New Soviet Historians' Association

A small group of Soviet historians in 1988 formed the Dniepropetrovsk Association of Young Historians. Membership is composed of scholars, teachers and journalists under thirty-five years of age. The DAYH pursues "perestroika" in its historical study and supports members' research. Research activities include gathering oral histories and studying local, European and United States history. The group is currently preparing an academic almanac. In future it would like to establish contacts with American research centers. OAH members interested in the DAYH's activities may contact Sergei I. Zhurav, President, Dniepropetrovsk Association of Young Historians, Room 303, Dniepropetrovsk State University, 72 Gagarin Avenue, Dniepropetrovsk, 320625, USSR.

New Guides to Legislative Records

In celebration of the 200th anniversary of Congress, the Center for Legislative Archives of the National Archives has published two guides to legislative records at the National Archives. The "Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789-1989," published as House Document 100-245, is the "Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789-1989," published as Senate Document 100-42, both contain lengthy textual descriptions of the various committee records as well as the general records. Both are fully indexed, contain appendices, a glossary, and a bibliography and are available in Federal Depository Libraries.

Records Declassification

The Records Declassification Division systematically reviews security classified documents accessioned by the National Archives. Under the terms of Executive Order 12356 "National Security Information," classified information accessioned into the National Archives will be reviewed when it becomes 30 years old. File series concerning intelligence activities, intelligence sources and methods, and cryptography dating after 1945 are not to be systematically reviewed before they become 50 years old. Priority is given to records of research interest that are potentially declassifiable. Researchers should address questions about records to the unit holding them and should bear in mind that other restrictions may apply.

Report Appraises Justice Dept. Case Files

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has completed a project to determine the appropriate disposition of Department of Justice (DOJ) litigious case files. These files document the activities of DOJ headquarters components in handling litigation and legal matters involving the federal government. Those components have created approximately 135,000 cubic feet of records dating from 1940 to the present. Implementation of schedules based on the report's recommendations will result in the permanent retention of a large volume of cases including virtually all civil rights case files; nearly all anti-trust case files; a substantial portion of files relating to protection of the environment, Indian rights and Federal land and resources; a significant number of files covering national security matters; files relating to major prosecutions for misconduct in office; and files for key cases having a constitutional dimension in defending Federal programs.

For a copy of NARA's report Appraisal of Department of Justice Litigation Case Files: Final Report, write to Records Administration Information Center (NIA), National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

Balloon Results

Ballots published in the August 1988, November 1988 and February 1989 issues of the Newsletter have been tabulated. The results are as follows:

August 1988 Ballots

|
| Department of History and Life Award: | 60 yes | 3 no |
| Committee on Educational Policy: | 51 yes | 3 no |
| James A. Rawley Prize: | 51 yes | 3 no |

November 1988 Ballot

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OAH Constitutional Ratification:</th>
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<tr>
<td>In favor of entire Constitution:</td>
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<td>In favor of Constitution excluding certain portions:</td>
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February 1989 Ballots

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OAH Constitutional Article VIII Amendment:</th>
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<tr>
<td>In favor of Article VIII Amendment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Review Committee:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(The average percentage of voting members is 0.5%)</td>
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Annual reports of the OAH Executive Secretary and Treasurer will appear in the August issue, along with annual reports of OAH standing committees.

Records Declassification

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JAH Review Under Way

An ad hoc committee of the Organization of American Historians evaluates the Journal of American History and its editor every five years. The committee that has been appointed to conduct the evaluation solicits the views of individual OAH members about the journal and its current editor. Letters may be addressed to any member of the committee. To be most useful, such communications should be in hand by August 1, 1989.

Write to David Ammerman, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306; Jim Shipp, Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis, 46202; or, Malcolm Roth, Chairman, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

1989 Election Results

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David Montgomery, Yale University

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William H. Chafe, Duke University
Judith Walzer Leavitt, University of Wisconsin-Madison
David Levering Lewis, Rutgers University-New Brunswick
Yesterday’s News Is Today’s History
Or Is It?

Students in my course on the United States since World War II were a bit puzzled when one day I decided to read them a morning newspaper. I draped unwieldy sheets over the lectern in place of the more modest lecture notes I usually put there, but their faces showed they anticipated the novelty of whatever it was going to do instead of saying “When we left off on Friday…”

The headline, two inches across the top, fairly shouted its bad news, but I did not begin with that. Instead I looked down near the bottom of the page and read a more modest report that some people had been injured in a paint factory explosion. Near that story I saw an ad for an exhibit, “Bern, Switzerland, July 31 (Wednesday) — Italian fighting planes and German-trained Italian troops were reported today to be massed along ride Nazi blitzkrieg forces for a part in the invasion of England.” Ah, that’s it. Yesterday’s news. The new Cuban president was “former strong man” Fulgencio Batista (a picture showed him smiling from the driver’s seat of his new car), baseball had not yet expanded into east and west divisions, and the year was 1940 with the Battle of Britain about to begin.

My wife found two copies of the Daily Iowan, “Iowa City’s Morning Newspaper,” published at the University of Iowa, in our cluttered attic. They were dated July 31 and August 3, 1940, had been saved by her father, Laurence Frye, who studied chemistry at the University, and then were passed along to his daughter—unnoticed with many other things—when he died in 1964. We spent a couple of hours going through them but could not imagine why he saved these issues.

I hastened to explain to my class that the point was not how little had changed in forty-nine years, but, when you thought about it, how much had changed. And for me, yesterday’s news pointed out lines of association from one story to the next, one page to the next in my forty-nine-year-old newspapers. The sheer juxtaposition of past events and embedded, too, in a personal or public consciousness which that original mesh created. When I lecture on the 1960s and come to 1968, I do try to argue that events of that thunderous year were given special meaning by the fresh memory of events days or weeks earlier—that the killing of Robert Kennedy, for example, had meaning in the shadow of Martin Luther King’s murder. But the Daily Iowan for two summer days in 1940 showed me that offering this linear sense of a better senone’s mindset is not enough. Readers confronted the world, so to speak, on the front page, but they lived other aspects of their lives on the inside pages. Thus, the headline for August 3 was BRITISH AIR FORCE HAMMERS NAZIS, but on page 3, “Virginia Kyner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R.E. Kyner of Humeston, and Lieut. Victor Jancowitz of Ft. Brown, Tex. were married on July 24, according to a recent announcement.” Nearby, Spencer Tracy and Heddy Lamarr were starring in “Take This Hammer,” at the Variety Theatre, and other people were getting born, losing bets over ballgames, graduating from college, seeing an ad for Coke and putting it on their shopping lists, retiring and dying.

This is not a plea for more social history. If anything, it’s a recognition of the value of historian, a view of history which has taken a beating lately from Alan Bloom in The Closing of the American Mind (1987). In its varcos form, historicism claims that people and events are incomprehensible outside the specific historical context in which they occur; and, some historicists would say, ideas of one culture cannot transcend their time, cannot occur; and, some historicists would say, ideas of one culture cannot transcend their time, cannot have meaning in another time. I do not go so far myself, but I could see lines of association from one story to the next, one page to the next in my forty-nine-year-old newspapers. The sheer juxtapo-
sition of "personal" and "public" stories reminded
me that we can't know the big events in quite the
same integrated way the small-events culture knew
them.

The third lesson has to do with the superiority
historians have over newspaper readers in the past,
and the point is simply this: we may forget the
cross using the large actions we abstract from the
past, but we cannot forget the telos movement of
events. We know the outcome.

The two events were not wholly inno-
cent, of course. I have studied these events before,
but even I was surprised to see how "American" the
so-far foreign war was in the summer of 1940.
Both papers were simply filled with pictures and
stories about war, including talk of peacetime con-
scription.

But in a more basic sense the world of 1940
was innocent, simply because it did not know what
I know, what really lay ahead. There is a hard-to-
get-used-to in these pages that all issues are
still up in the air, whereas I know in my smug su-
periority that they have all been decided. Readers
can wonder whether those German and Italian
troops will invade Britain; Rumanian diplomats,
their country squeezed between Stalin and Hitler
that summer, can talk bravely on the front page
that he will be overthrown in nineteen years by Fi-

I look at the picture of Batista and ask my-
self, "Why is this man smiling?" He does not
know that he will be overthrown in nineteen years by Fi-

Where is the limit? Everyone knows that we
wouldn't have much knowledge of anything if we
could not logically infer that certain things are true
from facts for which we have direct evidence. But
in history our inferences are often inventive and
reaching. In another class, historiography, my stu-
dents live dangerously in the exciting world be-
tween evidence and inference, my role being to
call them again and again to the near pole. But I am
also the man who started to invent a whole perso-
na for another man whose name appeared in small
print in an Iowa newspaper.

Laurence Frye's progress through the future we
know—and he did not—included marriage, the
birth of two children, work in munitions plants
(whose skill in chemistry was more valuable
than anything he could have done as an infantry-
man), a postwar career in college teaching, and
death in 1964 at the early age of 54. I can get my
wife to fill in some of the details among these bare
facts—the more intimate, 'inside pages' of his life
—but beyond that, as for so much of the history I
write or talk about, I have only my imagination.
Editors, Editing and the Historical Profession

Judging from the tone and content of several recent articles and reviews in historical journals, documentary editing is undergoing yet another in a series of recurring crises of identity and self-justification. Editors feel increasingly isolated and unsure of their purpose within a larger community of scholars. Their pride in their professional identity, justified though it may be, masks a sense that they are not appreciated by historians.

Lately, editors have been under attack. At the 1987 Association of Documentary Editing (ADE) meeting in Boston, Daniel Feller, a former editor of The Papers of Andrew Jackson, lashed out at the assembled editors, asking whether the multivolume editions of the last three decades represented a significant improvement over previous editions. In a recent issue of Reviews in American History, Constance B. Schulz, professor of history at the University of South Carolina and former editing fellow, pointed out that while many scholars might find the tendency of many editors to indulge in overly elaborate, detailed and sometimes arcane annotation of documents stems in part from a desire to display their talents as scholars, to prove that they, too, can do research. But one of the most alienating aspects of editing, at least in my experience, was the bifurcation of my professional identity which had editors and historians tried to force upon me. Notice that I said "editors and historians," not "editors and other historians." For as Mary Giants of the NHPRC recently pointed out [OAH Newsletter, November, 1988], many historians do not treat those engaged in documentary editing as full and equal partners in exploring the past. Many editors, convinced that they are not appreciated, lash back, sometimes churlishly. At the 1985 ADE meeting, for example, one speaker took particular delight in attacking the willingness of historians to quote each other's quotations of documents rather than return to the sources themselves, a practice which leads to the perpetuation of errors and misattribution. The speaker's aim was true, but the haughty tone of the comment, smacking of one-upmanship, disturbed me. I had always thought that documents were essential to history, and that to find, read and interpret documents was essential to producing scholarship. Thus, producing edited versions of the documentary record of important individuals, organizations or movements seemed a worthy pursuit. Such enterprises made these documents more widely available, allowing more people to share in the excitement of doing history. But I viewed such work as a part—and only a part—of the career I wished to pursue, for I also wanted to write interpretive essays, research monographs and employ social science methodology in my work, as well as to introduce others to history through the classroom. Instead, I found myself being called on to choose between warring camps, to be an editor or a "research historian," to make distinctions I never thought existed. I naively believed that history included all of these pursuits.

Several of the complaints voiced by editors are justified. Institutions often treat members of documentary editing projects as second-class citizens, and many scholars deem documentary editions inferior to monographs, although both involve comparable amounts of research, judgment and interpretation. Yet, as one editor droned, self-pity, it should be noted that many of their colleagues are guilty of exacerbating this divisive debate. Editors love to justify their endeavors to each other and, once in a while, to others. They have contributed to the balkanization of the historical profession through launching retaliatory strikes and engaging in self-celebration, gratulation and commiseration rather than demonstrating how the skills and products of documentary editing contribute to ongoing historical research and teaching. This is a dangerous trend, for editing historical documents should be the proper concern of all historians. It is too important an enterprise to be left to editors alone.

Are editors simply editing for other editors, increasingly oblivious of the audiences their editions are supposed to serve? This may be the case. The NHPRC has never conducted a thorough study of who uses these editions and why. Nor does it facilitate the use of these editions in classrooms by putting together information on how college and secondary school teachers could employ these editions in their classes. Such information on how to use the volumes would do more to increase the sales of such volumes than better marketing techniques by presses, currently a pet project of the NHPRC.

The best way to increase demand for these editions is to demonstrate their usefulness beyond the small corps of scholars who use the volumes for their own work. Perhaps the NHPRC could sponsor week-long workshops or publish pamphlets on using documentary editions in the classroom. This would help create the audience needed to justify these projects while letting students actually do history rather than just read the work of historians. One must also wonder whether there exists a sufficient audience to justify the expenditure of precious resources, time and money on certain projects. Most assuredly, major figures on the American historical landscape like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ulysses S. Grant, Frederick Douglass, Jane Addams and Woodrow Wilson de-
serve large-scale editions of their works. But other suggested topics should give us pause. Take Mary Giunta's example of Montgomery C. Meigs. She mentions no other possible audience than a biographer of Meigs, although such a project might serve architectural, engineering and Civil War scholars. More importantly, no biographer would rest content with a selected edition of Meigs' papers, but would dive into Meigs' correspondence firsthand. More importantly, no biographer would rest content with a selected edition of Meigs' papers, but would dive into Meigs' correspondence firsthand. Storys of internal strife, of unconscious delays and efforts to do justice to the lives of projects and the like are legion among editors. A few have been funded by government agencies for many years without producing a volume. While such problems are not characteristic of the vast majority of projects currently sponsored by the NHPRC, apparently funding does not always depend on performance. Editors should not confine their audiences to scholars alone. In contrast, several single-volume editions, edited with skill and restraint by people who understand that the document, not the editor, takes center stage, have attracted an audience. C. Vann Woodward's edition of Mary Chesnut's diary, Robert Perrell's presentation of Eisenhower's diary and Truman's letters, and Carol Bleiler's work on James Henry Hammond and his family exemplify such work. These people see editing as part of the larger ongoing endeavors as historians. If the NHPRC, which did help Woodward, assisted the preparation of such publications through research grants to individual scholars instead of apparently insisting upon the organization of a "project," complete with bureaucratic organizations and budget statements, more time might be spent on editing and less on fund raising and proposal preparation.

If editors feel isolated from the rest of the historical profession, the problem is one partly of their own making. Increasingly many editors identify themselves as a separate profession from historians. As Feller put it, "Editing has become a kind of self-sustaining cottage industry-profitable, but outside the mainstream of historical scholarship." Perhaps, to paraphrase Thomas Jefferson, we should remember that in some sense "we are all editors, we are all historians." And we are all historians.

Mary Giunta also mentions the "apparent lack of understanding of the work of the documentary editor" by historians. Perhaps this lack of familiarity which breaks such contempt is in part from editors' unwillingness to demonstrate the usefulness of their skills to all historians. As a former member of an NHPRC-sponsored project, I can testify that working closely with documents over a long period of time has enhanced my ability to do research and evaluate evidence far beyond the curatorship given to such fundamentals in graduate school. Certainly such skills provide part of the essential foundation for historical research, yet only a few editors have exploited the opportunity they have to impart their skills to historians in training, while most prefer to restrict their talents to editing alone. We should remember that the skills of editing as well as the documentary editions themselves are valuable tools for the historian as scholar and teacher.

It is time to reintegrate documentary editing into the historical profession. Historians trained in the techniques of editing could train graduate students in research methodology and the use and evaluation of evidence. This is not a new idea, but it is an idea whose time has come. It would grant recognition to the skills of editing which are fundamental to their existence than by complaining about being mired in ignorance about advances in scholarly research and interpretation. Advisory boards and consulting editors represent a step in the right direction, but it would be better yet if editors remembered their role as historians, too, and their responsibility to keep up with current scholarship. Cooperation and communication between editors and other historians would result in a better product. The time for recrimination is past. It is time for historians to reconsider the place of documentary editing and editors. As historian we have made room for other methodologies and their practitioners. Clios house is big enough for all, especially when we remember the old dictum, "No documents, no history." Yet it is also time for editors of historical documents to remember that they are or should be historians, and that there are better ways to justify their existence than by complaining about being misunderstood. Only by insisting and demonstrating that their skills as well as their products are essential to the teaching as well as the doing of history can they pay their rent in Clio's house.

Brooks D. Simpson, who teaches history at Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, is a former editor with the Andrew Johnson Papers project, University of Tennessee-Knoxville.
In Anne Martin, one finds a woman whose vision went beyond acceptable levels in electoral politics. She lost both of her campaigns for the U.S. Senate in Nevada in 1918 and 1920, but her arguments for equality in her campaign and critiques of inequality in later years are significant contributions to a dialogue which has spanned generations. They demonstrate that the roots of contemporary American feminism predate The Feminine Mystique and even The Second Sex by decades. They also present a compelling case for studying losers, for losers may be more likely than winners to articulate early versions of what later become major political themes.

We are much more familiar with the career of Montana's Jeannette Rankin, who in 1916 became the first woman in the U.S. Congress. What is particularly remarkable in retrospect about Rankin's success is that the first woman elected to Congress said she "ran for woman suffrage and got elected to Congress." Even now, many consider the label "woman's candidate" a political liability. Certainly, most women who served in Congress in the first few decades were either flakes like Alice Robertson, the anti-suffragist nominated by Oklahoma Republicans in a no-win district only to be swept into office in the 1920 presidential landslide, or they have entered politics as surrogates for husbands or other relatives. The fact that Rankin made woman suffrage a major campaign issue—along with child welfare, tariff revisions, prohibition, Congressional reform and a farm loan law—distinguishes her political success on some levels as much as the fact that she was the first woman elected to Congress.

Rankin's arguments for woman suffrage, however, were the sort that generations had distilled to their parties as stand-ins for husbands or other relatives. The fact that Rankin made woman suffrage a major campaign issue—along with child welfare, tariff revisions, prohibition, Congressional reform and a farm loan law—distinguishes her political success on some levels as much as the fact that she was the first woman elected to Congress.

Anne Martin, on the other hand, defined her bids for the Senate as the "next step," implying that woman suffrage was only one of the conditions necessary for full political equality between women and men. Her losing campaigns provided an opportunity to develop arguments for a broad vision of equality which combined women's rights with issues relating to the rights of children, labor, small land owners, consumers and political prisoners.

Women's equality was Anne Martin's lifelong goal, not a means to some other end.

Women's equality was Anne Martin's lifelong goal, not a means to some other end. Her senatorial campaigns were one of many kinds of efforts she undertook to achieve that goal. A careful analysis of her campaigns reveals many reasons for her defeat, but a major one was undoubtedly the fact that her goal of complete sexual equality in public life threatened something fundamental in relations between the sexes that equal franchise did not. In the process of campaigning, she experienced new kinds of barriers facing women who asserted full equality in the political process. When politics proved unsuccessful, she chose the political essay as a form to embellishing the ideas of equality that evolved from her experience, and for developing a critique of sex discrimination in American politics and culture.

Shortly before her death in 1951, Anne Martin wrote: "Equality for women is a passion with me." In her lifetime she was a champion of progressive causes, an opponent of big business and two world wars, a believer in representative democracy and especially full political equality for women. She devoted nearly ten years to the suffrage movement: she marched with the suffragettes in England, led a successful campaign for suffrage in her native Nevada in 1914, chaired the Woman's Party briefly in 1916, and organized the National Woman's Party's lobbying efforts for the Nineteenth Amendment. In 1918, before the suffrage amendment passed Congress, and in 1920, before the necessary thirty-six states had ratified it, Martin twice ran for the Senate in Nevada and polled twenty percent of the vote each time. In 1920 she settled in California, a continent away from activities in the twenties organized by women in the East who had been her colleagues and supporters for nearly a decade.

With a certain critical distance from daily policy and strategy decisions, she continued to develop her analysis of political equality in the national press and called for new forms of female solidarity.

As a suffragist, Martin was one of many able leaders in a movement dominated by Easterners. As a candidate for the U.S. Senate, she was a pioneer in modelling an active political role for women. She entered politics as men had defined it and searched for the language, style and issues with which women might become political actors in terms of their interests and experiences as women. She defined her campaigns not as an individual woman's right or ability to challenge the exclusivity of the all male U.S. Senate but as a symbol of all women's rights to equal participation at all levels of politics. Many Nevada women, as well as the several women who suspended their suffrage work to help, understood themselves to be involved in the struggle for political equality at a new level.

In contrast to individuals and groups working to rectify other legal inequalities once the suffrage amendment was ratified, Martin's focus on broad issues of political power included a critique of strategies as well as goals. She objected to the quality of the relationship between men and women implied by subordinate or tangential political roles and advocated new ones based on power rather than influence, action rather than support. She asailed Carrie Chapman Catt for urging women to join the League of Women Voters and ladies' auxiliaries of men's political parties after 1920 because neither strategy sought the kind of power implicit in the suffrage amendment. Likewise she objected to Alice Paul's decision to continue the same lobbying tactics when the National Woman's Party's goal shifted from the federal Suffrage Amendment to the Equal Rights Amendment. Anne Martin thought...
NCC Presents Testimony on National Archives and NHPRC

In testimony before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCC) has requested $8 million in FY90 for the National Archives. This would include $8 million for the National Historical Publications and Records Commissions (NHPRC) grants program, and an additional $20 million for the National Archives. The Administration has only $122.6 million for the National Archives with zero funding for NHPRC grants.

The NHPRC is the federal agency which provides coordinated leadership across the nation in the effort to identify, preserve, and make accessible valuable historical records. Over the years the NHPRC has established an outstanding record of making grants to edit and publish historical documents, to develop archival programs, to promote the preservation and use of documentary source materials, and to support a wide range of other activities relating to America's documentary heritage. In spite of these achievements, the office of Management and Budget is recommending funding for the last eight years; and Congress has seen fit to assure funding at approximately $4 million each year. Requests for NHPRC grants far exceed the availability of federal funds, as NHPRC organizations are using an appropriation of $8 million, the level authorized by Congress for the FY90 budget.

Insufficient funding also poses a major threat to the operation of the National Archives. There have been warnings, for several decades that the National Archives has had inadequate resources to achieve its legislated mandate. The NCC member organizations contend that the situation has reached crisis proportion and are urging Congress to provide additional funding for the National Archives.

The advent of electronic recordkeeping makes it even more critical that the Archives be able to provide agencies with needed guidance. The National Academy of Public Administration's recent study, "The Effects of Electronic Recordkeeping on the Historical Records of the U.S. Government" includes seventeen recommendations which include the need for the National Archives to direct considerably more resources, staff, and attention to electronic records and to working with the federal agencies to guarantee the preservation and accessibility of electronic records. Many state archives fund this key function at a proportionately higher level than the National Archives.

The problem of inadequate description of records is equally severe. Approximately one-third of the records of the National Archives either have no finding aids or inadequate finding aids. Until a major initiative is undertaken to deal with the enormous backlog of inadequately described records, those who wish to use the records will continue to be doomed to missing much or most of the documentation relating to their study.

Another area, the servicing of records, suffers from a serious shortfall. A recent study of the National Archives has identified a staff shortage. For many key record groups at the National Archives there are no staff with extensive knowledge of the records. Without staff who have an intimate knowledge of the records, many records can never be identified adequately and used effectively. The intellectual resources of the National Archives have been dissipated. This trend must be reversed. While the resources and staff at the National Archives have diminished or remained static, the records of government and the responsibilities of the National Archives are increasing. The size of the National Archives' staff is approximately the same today as it was in 1976. In the last few years, the National Archives has acquired some extremely complex and massive groups of records—such as the records of the Congressional investigation of the Iran-Contra affair, the files of special presidential assistants, the records of the U.S. military and the records of the Vietnam War. Thus, the Archives is unable to complete its earlier responsibilities, and there have been no additional staff to accompany these new responsibilities.

The additional $20 million proposed for the National Archives is just a beginning for addressing many serious inadequacies and does not even deal with the costs of preserving and declassifying an enormous backlog of records. The National Archives is the only federal agency in the entire government that actually acquires some extremely complex and massive groups of records—such as the records of the Congressional investigation of the Iran-Contra affair, the files of special presidential assistants, the records of the U.S. military and the records of the Vietnam War. Thus, the Archives is unable to complete its earlier responsibilities, and there have been no additional staff to accompany these new responsibilities.

Suit Prevents White-House Tape Destruction

A suit filed by journalist and author Scott Armstrong and former U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, with other former members of the Congress, against President Reagan, President-elect Bush, and the Archivist of the United States to prevent the destruction of secret National Security Council internal computer messages, commonly known as PROFS (Professional Office System, originated by IBM). Judge Barrington Parker of the U.S. District Court immediately issued a temporary restraining order to prevent the defendants from destroying or altering the tapes. The National Archives' position has been that most of the items on the tapes were brief messages, equivalent to telephone slips, and that substantive statements or memos of permanent value were printed out and preserved in paper form. However, Armstrong said the Iran-Contra affair demonstrated that many important messages existed only on tape. In response to the suit, the White House has stressed that there was no improper about the destruction of the electronic tapes because leaving the National Security Council computer system clogged with Reagan administration data would be a handicap to the new administration. In February the American Historical Association and the American Library Association became co-plaintiffs in the case, joining the efforts of the National Security Archive, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Public Citizen Litigation Group.

After hearing oral arguments in the case on March 15 Judge J. Barrington Parker of the District Court of the District of Columbia asked for further details on the operation of the PROFS system and on recordkeeping instructions issued to the National Security Council. The Archivist for the White House made no formal decision on the case is expected soon. In the likely event that this case is appealed, the Executive Board of the Organization of American Historians has voted to submit an amicus brief in support of the plaintiffs.

Members of both the Senate and the House have expressed concern about this matter for it raises larger issues about the authority of the Archivist and federal policies for determining what is a record and for dealing with electronic records.

New Study on National Park System

In 1986 William Green, then Director of the National Park Service, and others in the administration published The National Parks: A Strategy for Change, which proposed the establishment of a panel of scientists and cultural management specialists to reexamine the research policies of the National Parks. When it appeared that the National Parks Service was unable internally to undertake such a project, the National Parks and Conservation Association, which has been a leader in this issue, convinced a distinguished panel, chaired by Dr. George Gordon, Dean, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, and including Dr. Barbara Howe, chair of the National Council on Public History and professor of history at West Virginia University. This spring the panel, officially called the Commission on Research and Resource Management Policy in the National Park System, completed its year-long study and issued a report, National Parks: From Vignettes to a Global View. The report concludes that the parks are threatened more and more by pollution and population growth and are themselves becoming a "rare species." A series of recommendations in the report centered on the need for a single, uniform, and coordinated system of managing the national parks and improving their accessiblity. The report also calls for greater training of the professional staff and their participation in their respective scholarly communities and expanding the quantity and improving the quality of the National Park Service's research program.

Page Putnam Miller is Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.
Putting the Pieces Together: Textbooks and the Gilded Age

Brenda K. Shelton

A s any history instructor knows—and will often gloomily and at great length elaborate upon—many students have difficulty correlating what they perceive as unrelated material. Blank looks greet attempts to generate discussion about links between different ideas, different events, different time periods. While I have found this to be a problem in all the courses I have taught, the years following the Civil War seem especially troublesome. Faced with Reconstruction and its aftermath in the South; homesteaders, miners and Indians in the West; industrialization, urbanization and immigration in the North—students seem unable to integrate them.

In considering why this is so, I have realized that standard textbooks generally follow a chronological pattern but depart from it when they come to the post-Civil War period. There are usually chapters on Reconstruction, winning the West, industrialization, immigration and the cities, and politics through the Bryan-McKinley campaign. Finally, there is a chapter on foreign affairs to 1900 which fails to explain why the United States was ready to play a world role in 1898.

No wonder students have trouble understanding why the growth of eastern cities promoted the cattle industry, why Booker T. Washington appealed to northern businessmen, how the industrial Revolution made it possible for farmers to settle the homesteads and the Ku Klux Klan and is unable to grasp differences less pronounced. The student is left with unconnected impressions of Indians and immigrants, and the Ku Klux Klan and is unable to grasp that they all existed in the same period and in the same country. By juxtaposing the black Reconstruction officeholder with the Tanana boss, the Dakota farm wife with the department store clerk, the cowboy with the steelworker—the examples are obviously endless—the diversity becomes more obvious. And only then does the political history make sense.

Students need to be aware of the diversity, but they also need to recognize the themes that tie the pieces together, themes that get lost in the approach taken by most texts. One of the most obvious examples is the Industrial Revolution, whose overall impact many students never comprehend. Because they relate it only to business, they do not see why it made possible for Iowa farm wives to buy factory-made cloth, cattlemen to fence their ranches, Sullivan to design skyscrapers, immigrants to find jobs, newspapers to sell for a penny. Nor do they grasp the impact of the railroads on the nation.

By bringing into focus the results of all these developments... the student will see why the nation was ready for a foreign adventure.
Research Collections in Women's Studies

General Editors: Anne Firor Scott and William H. Chafe

**Upa's new microfilm series,** see how national issues such as suffrage, social welfare, and equal rights have been given new perspectives and emphases at the grassroots level.

Consulting Editor: Elisabeth Israels Perry, Vanderbilt University

**WOMEN'S STUDIES MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS**

**from the SCHLESINGER LIBRARY, RADCLIFFE COLLEGE**

Editorial Director: Anne Firor Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor of History, Duke University

University Publications of America is pleased to announce that it has concluded an agreement with the Schlesinger Library of Radcliffe College to microfilm major series of collections from the Library's unparalleled holdings on women's history. The cooperative venture will begin in the fall of 1989 with the publication of the Library's major holdings on the U.S. women's suffrage movement.

**Part A: National Leaders**, featuring the papers of Matilda Gage, Julia Ward Howe, Anna Howard Shaw, and Lucy Stone. (18 reels.)

**Part B: New York**, featuring the papers of Harriet Laidlaw, Helen Owens, and Vira Whitehouse. (15 reels.)

**Part C: The South**, featuring the papers of Ella Harrison and Nellie Nugent Somerville. (8 reels.)

**Part D: New England**, featuring the papers of Alice Stone Blackwell, Grace Johnson, Maud Wood Park, the Robinson-Shattuck family, and Grace Seton, as well as the records of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, the Cambridge Political Equality Association, and the College Equal Suffrage League. (60 reels.)

**Part E: The Midwest and Far West**, featuring the Mary Earhart Dillon Collection and papers of Olympia Brown and Catherine Waugh McCulloch. (35 reels.)

**GRASSROOTS WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS**

Editorial Director: Anne Firor Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor of History, Duke University

UPA's new microfilm series, *Grassroots Women's Organizations*, creates new research opportunities in American women's history through the selection of rare and valuable records on local women's organizations from the 19th and 20th centuries.

With these collections, researchers can trace the early careers of several famous American women leaders. Equally important, one can see how national issues such as suffrage, social welfare, and equal rights have been given new perspectives and emphases at the grassroots level.

Perhaps most important of all, these records reveal how women, usually outside of public office and with no official status, wielded influence and created a driving force for social and political reform.

**Records of the Women's City Club of New York, 1916-1980**

Consulting Editor: Elisabeth Israels Perry, Vanderbilt University

Although suffrage for women did not take effect in New York until 1918, the WCC began meeting in December 1915 and began recording its meeting minutes in January 1916. From that time to the present day, the WCC has been an active and effective voice in the politics of America's largest city.

**Records of the Women's City Club of New York** chronicles women's initiatives and responses to a wide range of local and national issues. These include protective labor legislation ... child and maternal welfare ... ethics and efficiency in government ... public education ... voter participation ... immigration ... race relations ... housing ... criminal justice ... ecology ... and the arts.

In addition, the WCC played a significant role in the careers of many outstanding women leaders. Among its founders were noted suffragists Vira Boardman Whitehouse, Alice Duer Miller, and Helen Rogers Reid.

Prominent social reformers such as Florence Kelley, head of the National Consumers League; Mary Dreier, president of the National Women's Trade Union League; Mary K. Simkovich, director of the Greenwich House settlement; and Dorothy Kenyon of the League of Women Voters were all active members.

Because the WCC's records have only recently been opened to researchers, none of the existing scholarship on women in American politics has benefited from the materials found in this microfilm collection. These documents are certain to offer revealing new insights to researchers in women's studies, urban history, and American politics.

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May 1989  OAH Newsletter 13
**OAH Executive Board Meeting**

**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

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**Congratulations to the 1989 Award and Prize Winners**

**ABC-CLIO America History and Life Award**


**Erik Barnouw Award**

Barbara Abrush and Martha Sandlin for Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo. Institute for Research in History.

**Ray Allen Billington Prize**

Albert H. Hurtado for Indian Survival on the California Frontier, Yale University Press.

**Binkley-Stephenson Award**


**Avery O. Craven Award**


**Merle Curti Award in American Intellectual History**


**Louis Pelzer Memorial Award**


**Frederick Jackson Turner Award**

Bruce Nelson for *Workers on the Waterfront: Seamen, Longshoremen, and Unions in the 1930s,* University of Illinois Press.
Political Process Films & Video

America Lost and Found
The Depression Decade
BLUE RIBBON 1980
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL
CINE GOLDEN EAGLE

This compilation of rare footage counterpointed by a trenchant and touching narration conveys the psychological impact of economic and social collapse which accompanied the Great Depression in the United States.

Media Study/Buffalo
Produced and Directed by Tom Johnson and Lance Bird
59 minutes B & W 1980
16mm Sale $80/Rental $150 1/2" Video Sale $250 scag

Being with John F. Kennedy
DREW ASSOCIATES
GOLDEN WEST TELEVISION

This intimate portrait provides a behind-the-scenes look at JFK, his man and his times. The film traces Kennedy's career from young senator to candidate battling religious prejudices, through the glories of the New Frontier and the burdens of a president in crisis, to the tragedy of his death.

Produced by Nancy Dickerson and Robert Drew
100 minutes Color/B&W 1963
1/2" Video Sale $80 jscag

Broken Rainbow
ACADEMY AWARD 1990
BEST FEATURE DOCUMENTARY

BROKEN RAINBOW portrays the tragic relocation of 12,000 Navajo Indians from northern Arizona. Through interviews with transplant leaders and Navajo leaders, and with Navajo who have already been relocated into tract houses off the reservation, the film explores the tragic and far-reaching effects of this program.

Produced by Victoria Mudd and Marie Florio
Narrated by Martin Sheen
69 minutes Color 1986
16mm Sale $955/Rental $175 1/2" Video Sale $350 scag

The Congress
FLORIENTE FILMS

This elegant, thoughtful and often moving portrait explores the history and promise of one of the country's most important and least understood institutions. THE CONGRESS is available in three classroom-length segments divided into chronological subject areas—The Revolution, The Reformers, and The Managers.

A film by Drew Associates
90 minutes Color 1986
16mm Sale $1,495/Rental $150 1/2" Video Sale $495 jscag
(Available on one or three cassettes)

Contrary Warriors
A Film of the Crow Tribe
JOHN GRIERSON AWARD 1987
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

CONTRARY WARRIORS conveys the impact of the century-long struggle for survival of a native people. It convincingly weaves the story of the Crow tribe's turbulent past into accounts of the lives of contemporary Crow through the experiences of 37-year-old Crow leader Robert Yellowtail.

Produced by Connie Polen, Pamela Roberts, Beth Ferris, and Martin Sheen
60 minutes Color 1986
16mm Sale $850/Rental $95 1/2" Video Sale $250 jscag

Empire of Reason
The Ratification of the U.S. Constitution

Featuring Walter Cronkite, Robert Caro, Andrew Caffee and Phil Donahue, among others, this ambience-rich educational film recreates the U.S. Constitution ratification debates as if they were being covered by today's television news.

Produced and Directed by Elliot Seidman and Muffie Meyer
Written by Ronald Brown
Produced and Directed by the New York Bar Foundation
56 minutes Color 1988
1/2" Video Sale $250 jscag
Video Only / Available on one or two cassettes

Half Life
A Parable for the Nuclear Age
FIRST PRICE PRIZE 1986
BERLIN FILM FESTIVAL
DIRECTOR'S AWARD 1986
U.S. FILM FESTIVAL

This compelling and beautifully crafted film reveals the effects of United States nuclear testing on the Marshall Islands, a U.S. ally in the mid-Pacific. The evidence gathered for HALF LIFE presents a restrained yet chilling picture of a biological radiation experiment on a human population.

A film by Dennis O'Rourke
66 minutes Color 1986
16mm Sale $985/Rental $150 1/2" Video Sale $350 scag

Huey Long
FLORIENTE FILMS
ERIK EARNSHAW PRIZE 1985

Hero, populist, dictator, demagogue, Huey Long convincingly weaves the story of the Academy Award-winning films, THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE and THE STATUE of LIBERTY, captures the rise and fall of one of America's most colorful and charismatically political figures.

Produced by Ken Burns and Richard Kurberg
Directed by Ken Burns
88 minutes Color 1987
16mm Sale $1155/Rental $150 1/2" Video Sale $495 scag

Karl Hess: Toward Liberty
ACADEMY AWARD 1985
BEST DOCUMENTARY SHORT

Karl Hess is an original thinker and influential leader of the political establishment. He is now a spokesperson for appropriate technology and in this film discusses the values of self-reliance and the dangers of big business.

Produced by Rolland Halle and Peter Ladue
28 minutes Color 1980
16mm Sale $415/Rental $40 1/2" Video Sale $100 scag

JOHN F. KENNEDY SERIES

Crisis: Behind a Presidential Commitment
DREW ARCHIVE
EMMY AWARD

This singularly important film documents, in a revolutionary-cum impressionistic view of John F. Kennedy's funeral procession and in the words of his deepest emotions.

Produced by Drew Associates
58 minutes B & W 1963
1/2" Video Sale $250 scag

Faces of November
DREW ARCHIVE
FIRST PRICE 1984
VENCENT INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

This impressionistic view of John F. Kennedy's funeral procession provides an intense portrait of the most intense election in American history.

Produced by Drew Associates
11 minutes B & W 1964
16mm Sale $200/Rental $20 1/2" Video Sale $100 jscag

Primary
DREW ARCHIVE
EMMY AWARD
BLUE RIBBON 1986
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

PRIMARY is a remarkably candid film about the 1960 Wisconsin Democratic Primary, in which Senator John F. Kennedy upset Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

Produced by Drew Associates
60 minutes B & W 1960
16mm Sale $750/Rental $85 1/2" Video Sale $250 scag

30-minute version
16mm Sale $500 scag

Legacy of the Hollywood Blacklist
ALSA SELECTED FILM FOR YOUNG ADULTS 1987
CINE GOLDEN EAGLE

This important film examines the long-term effects of one of America's most infamous events: the investigation of alleged Communist activities in Hollywood by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The film looks at how this episode affected the families of five blacklisted individuals and the future of the film industry.

Produced and Directed by Judy Crain
60 minutes Color 1987
16mm Sale $995/Rental $100 1/2" Video Sale $250 scag

Letters from Vietnam
JOHN GRIERSON AWARD
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

Highlighting the first extended use of synchronous motion picture equipment in Vietnam, LETTERS FROM VIETNAM is based on material gathered while flying 60 missions with a helicopter pilot.

51 minutes B & W 1965
16mm Sale $750/Rental $85 1/2" Video Sale $250 scag

In this invaluable history of working women, the film's "Rosies" movingly recall their experiences during war when women gained entry into major industrial plants for the first time. Their testimony is interspersed with archival recording films, posters and music of the period.

Produced and Directed by Connie Field
Color 1989
16mm Sale $895/Rental $100 1/2" Video Sale $350 jscag

The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter
BLUE RIBBON 1981

A film by Jody Crain

The Statue of Liberty
FLORIENTE FILMS
ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION 1985
BEST DOCUMENTARY FEATURE
BLUE RIBBON 1986
AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

This lyrical, compelling and provocative film explores the history and meaning of the statue—and of liberty itself—on the occasion of the statue's renovation. Divided into two parts, "The Promise," THE STATUE OF LIBERTY provides accounts of the statue's creation and installation as well as a history of exploration through interviews of the statue's guardian today.

A film by Ken Burns
Produced by Buddy Squires and Ken Burns
58 minutes Color 1985
16mm Sale $850/Rental $85 1/2" Video Sale $250 1/2" Video Sale $50 scag

The Trials of Alger Hiss
DREW ARCHIVE
ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATION 1981
BEST DOCUMENTARY FEATURE

This incisive account details the espionage charges and perjury case that catapulted Richard Nixon from obscurity to prominence and sent former State Department officer Alger Hiss to prison.

A film by John Lowenthal
185 minutes Color 1980
16mm Sale $1,205/Rental $150 1/2" Video Sale $350 scag

Vietnam Requiem
PEABODY AWARD
SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
ACADEMY OF MOTION PICTURE ARTS & SCIENCES

Five Vietnam veterans, all decorated war heroes now serving prison terms, are interviewed. Combining combat footage and the veterans' personal experiences, the film reveals the horrors of battle and the bitterness felt by heroes returning home from an unpopular war.

A film by Bill Curotto and Jonas Mecard
58 minutes Color 1986
16mm Sale $955/Rental $100 1/2" Video Sale $250 scag

For information contact:
Direct Cinema Limited
Post Office Box 6799
Los Angeles, CA 90069
Phone (213) 652-6000
Telefax (213) 652-2346
Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer.

Charges are $20 for 100 words or less and $75 for 101-150 words; announcements over 150 words will be edited. Application closing dates should not be earlier than the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

Send printer-ready copy to Advertisements Department, OAH, 200-400 Emery Village Pkwy, M.A., Athens, GA 30602. Deadlines for receipt of announcements are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; November 1 for December. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

Morgan State University
Morgan State University invites applicants for a tenure track position as associate or full professor to design and administer an academic program in African American Studies. Ph.D. with established scholarly and teaching credentials; salary commensurate with experience; the position will begin July 1, 1989. Applicants should send c.v. and three letters of reference to Professor Harry E. Pastor, Chair, African American Studies Program, Morgan State University, Baltimore, MD 21251.

Ph.D. with established scholarly and teaching credentials; salary commensurate with experience; position will begin July 1, 1989. Applicants should send c.v. and three letters of reference to Professor Harry E. Pastor, Chair, African American Studies Program, Morgan State University, Baltimore, MD 21251.

Kobe College, Japan
Bryant Drake Guest Professor. A one-year appointment beginning in either Fall or Spring Semester. Salary negotiations, responsibilities will include teaching and research. Applicants should send s.g. and references to: Dr. Tatsuo Tanaka, Department of English, Kobe College, Kobe, Japan.

Rutgers University
The Thomas A. Edison Papers is seeking an editorial associate to organize, edit, and make available the printed version of the Alfred Polgar papers in the archives of the Edison National Historic Site, West Orange, NJ, and to prepare them for publication. The position is in the history and training or experience in archives management are required. Background in business and economic history, nineteenth-century history or history of technology is desirable. Appointment is contingent on availability of funding. Send c.v. and three letters of recommendation to: Charles C. Glenn, Department of Special Collections, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Application deadline: May 31, 1989.

University of Oxford
Rhodes Professorship of American History and International Relations (elective) is intended to proceed to an election to the Rhodes Professorship (which, subject to approval of the Privy Council, is to be confined to American History). An advertisement will be issued in the September/October 1989 issue of the Oxford Historical Society Newsletter.

Calls for Papers

For the August issue, "Announcements" deadline is June 15.

The University of Toledo and the Conference on Peace Research in History will host a conference on the Vietnam Antiwar Movement, May 3-6, 1989. Send paper proposals by September 1, 1989 to the program chairman, Mel Small, 816 Mackenzie, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

The Arkansas Historical Association announces a competition for book-length manuscripts in Arkansas history. The Association will seek a published copy of a finished manuscript, $500, and is interested in all topics. Submissions must include one copy of the manuscript plus illustrations and a detachable cover sheet which includes the manuscript's title, the author's name, address and telephone number. The competition deadline is Monday, September 1, 1989 to Denyse Xillogre, Arkansas Historical Association, Department of History, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Hostra University seeks papers for its conference on "Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of Modern America," April 19-21, 1989. Papers may address family, career, and presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive Era, or related topics. A proposal should be sent by September 15, 1989, and completed papers (in duplicate) by November 1, 1989 with a one-page abstract. Send to Laura J. Trincone, Conference Coordinator, Hofstra Cultural Center, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11550; tel. (516) 566-5041.

Studies in History and Politics, an academic journal, will be open to articles that have the potential to define and develop modern right-wing ideologies and their impact on the state. Articles of not more than fifteen double-spaced pages should be submitted in duplicate and on manuscript's market to John H. Borchert to the editors, Studies in History and Politics, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada, by March 31, 1989.

The Maryland Historian invites papers on aspects of the history of American political culture in any time period for the Fall/Winter 1990 issue. Manuscripts should be no more than twenty-five pages and should be submitted to the Managing Editor, 205 North Mount Vernon Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

The Journal of Unconventional History invites submissions of proposals for its Occasional Papers Series. Series editors will be chosen from among the editors of the Journal. Proposal topics must be submitted in 5-8 typed pages and submitted to the Series Editor, The Journal of Unconventional History, 2424 Montgomery Ave, Cardiff, CA 92027.

The Southern Historical Association invites proposals for papers to its Occasional Papers Series. Topics should focus on work history and culture, and the history and dynamics of the labor movement. Maximum length is 40 typed pages. Send to Gregory Montezio, Series Editor, 2424 Montgomery Ave, Cardiff, CA 92027.
Contact Catherine Laffarge, Chairman, Advisory Committee for the Gustave O. Arlt Award, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Information Office, Bryant Mawr, PA 19010.

Old Sturbridge Village, announces a research fellowship for a scholar working in the social history and material culture of rural New England from 1790-1860. Applicants must be under 30 as of October 15, 1989. Candidates must be the primary author of their application. The award is for a period of three-fourths of one year and may be extended or renewed. The fellowship provides $10,000 and a stipend of $2500. Application deadline is May 31, 1989.

for information, contact John Worrell, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566; tel. (508) 347-3362, ext. 302.

The National Endowment for the Humanities sponsors fellowships for individuals to pursue advanced study and research that will enhance their capabilities as teachers, scholars or interpreters of the humanities. NEH has two 12-month programs: for university teachers and for college and secondary school educators, as well as grants to independent scholars. Application deadline is October 15, 1989. For information contact Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 318, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20506.

The University of Mississippi will host its annual Chancellor's Symposium on Southern History October 13-14, 1989, at the University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi, MS 38677; tel. (601) 232-7734.

Murray State University will host the Ohio Valley Conference October 13-14, 1989, at Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071.

The Buffalo Bill Historical Center will hold its Summer Institute in Western American Studies in Cody, WY June 12-17, 1989. A series of courses will be offered in "Bringing the West into the 20th Century," and graduate or undergraduate credit may be earned. Tuition is $150 per course, and each course is worth 3 credits. Application deadline is May 2, 1989.

For information contact Lillian Turner, Program Coordinator, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, P.O. Box 1000, Cody, WY 82414.


A German Script Seminar will be held at the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, PA, June 5-16, 1989. The cost includes accommodations and materials, and a reading knowledge of German is required. For details contact Vernon H. Nelson, Archivist, The Moravian Archives, 41 West Locust Street, Bethlehem, PA 18018; tel. (610) 865-2355.


The National Council on Public History and the Society for Industrial Archaeology will cooperate on a workshop at Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, June 23-30, 1989. The workshop requires a $250 registration fee, and accomodations will be available for $280. For registration and information, contact Theodore J. Karamanski, History Department, Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60626; tel. (312) 508-2221.

The Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, will hold a Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. Two four-week sessions will be offered from June 26-August 26, 1989. For information contact Duane P. Alvin, Director of the Sum­mer Institute, Sociology, 1726 S. University Ave., The Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248; tel. (313) 764-6593.

"Culture Under Canvas," a conference for teachers in the Chautauqua, women's history, and historic site interpretation, will be held May 31-June 3, 1990 at the College of St. Catherine. For information contact June Schrock, 1989. Grab your trunk and plan to particip­ate! For information contact "Culture Under Canvas," P.O. Box 16104, St. Paul, MN 55116.

The New York State Historical Association announces the Academic Award in American Culture, to be held in Cooperstown, NY on July 2-8, 1989. For information contact N.Y.S. Historical Association, Leadership Institute, P.O. Box 2228, Cooperstown, NY, 13326; tel. (607) 547-2534.

The University of Mississippi will host its annual Chancellor's Symposium on Southern History October 11-13, 1989, at the University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi, MS 38677; tel. (601) 232-7734.

Dusqueen University announces an annual symposium, to be held October 25-27, and focusing on the theme of urban history. For information, contact Jean E. Balsamo, Chair, Department of History, Dusqueen University, Pitts­burgh, PA 15282; tel. (412) 434-6478.

The Lowell Conference in Industrial History announces its meeting on *After Hours: Life Outside of the Workplace,* to be held October 26-28, 1989, in Lowell, MA. For information contact Tsongas Industrial History Center, 301 Central Ave, Lowell, MA 01852; tel. (508) 450-2237.

The national conference of the Federation of State Humanities Councils will be held October 27-29, 1989 in Birmingham, AL. This year's theme will be "Shared Values, Shared Conflicts," Write to the Federation of State Hu­manities Councils, 1917 Fourteenth Street, NW, Suite 1007, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 393-5400.

*Americas '89: Five Centuries of Endings and Beginnings,* the first joint conference of the American Studies Association and the Canadian Association, to be held in Toronto, Canada November 2-5, 1989. For information contact the American Studies Association, 2140 Taliaferro Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.
The Southern Historical Society will hold its annual conference November 3-5, 1989 in Charleston, SC. Contact Sheldon Hanzl, Dept. of History, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608.

The Community College Humanities Association announces its national conference on "Paths to the Future: New Directions for the Humanities." The conference, hosted by Montgomery Community College, will be held November 10-12, 1989 in Washington, DC. For information contact CCHA, 1700 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, PA 19130; tel. (215) 751-0002.

The Society for Social Studies Science will hold its annual meeting in 1989 in Washington, DC. For information contact S. Leigh Star, Dept. of Information and Computer Science, 408D, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.


The international Conference on Civil Engineering History and Heritage has been postponed one year until August 1-5, 1990. For information contact the American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 705-7223.

The following persons have replied to the February issue's "Overseas Survey," out of a total of 179 individual overseas subscribers.

The Newsletter thanks them for their responses:

W. P. Adams, Berlin, West Germany
Michael Dunne, Brighton, England
L. E. Fredman, Newcastle, NSW, Australia
Jane Gill, Kilaben Bay, NSW, Australia
Susan Mary C. Grant, Tunbridge Wells, England
Helge Riedel, Cologne, West Germany
Pat M. Ryon, Dragroll, Norway
Bernard Stitesmab, Biologne, France
Malcolm Sylvres, Treviso, Italy

Overseas Survey Responses

The Organization of American Historians sponsors or co-sponsors ten awards and prizes in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. These awards and prizes are presented each year at the Annual Meeting of the Organization. The deadlines for submission of entries listed below refer to the dates by which each award or prize committee member should receive a copy of the book(s), article(s), or thesis to be considered. Final page proofs may be used for books to be published after the deadline for an award but before January 1 of the following year. If a final page proof is submitted, a bound copy must be submitted no later than January 7 of the year in which the award is given. No late submissions will be accepted. For a current list of committee members for these awards, write to Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199, or call (312) 855-7311.

ABC-Chio America: History and Life Award

A biennial award, first given in 1985, to recognize and encourage scholarship in American history in the journal literature advancing new perspectives on accepted interpretations or previously unconsidered issues. The winner receives a $750 prize and a certificate. The deadline for submission of entries is November 15 of even-numbered years.

Erik Barnouw Award

Awarded annually in recognition of outstanding reporting or programming on network or cable television or in documentary film, concerned with American history, the study of American history and the promotion of history as a lifetime habit. The deadline for submission of entries is December 1. Films completed since January 1 of that year are eligible. This award was first given in 1983 in honor of Erik Barnouw, a leading historian of mass media. It is sponsored by Columbia University and has worked at the Library of Congress on the establishment of the television archives called for by the 1976 Copyright Act. The winner receives a $500 prize, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. This award was first given in 1977 in honor of Merle Curti, president of the Organization 1951-52. Richard W. Leopold was president of the Organization 1970-77.

Ray Allen Billington Prize

A biennial prize for the best book in American frontier history, defined broadly so as to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas and comparisons between American frontiers and others. First awarded in 1981, this prize honors Ray Allen Billington, OAH President 1963-65. The winner receives $500, a certificate, and a medal; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. The deadline is October 1 of even-numbered years.

Binkley-Stephenson Award


Avery O. Craven Award

An annual award first given in 1985, for the most original book on the coming of the Civil War, the Civil War years, or the Era of Reconstruction, with the exception of works purely military history. The exception recognizes and reflects the conviction of Craven, president of the OAH 1963-64. The deadline for submissions is October 1. The winner receives a certificate and $500; the publisher receives a certificate of merit.

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 wide-ranging collection of perceptive articles on outdoor museums and historical reenactments.

Paper.

The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, 1957-1969

by James A. Glass

Glass, a scholar in the preservation field, documents the early years of the movement to protect historic properties, and shows how the federal government, states, and territories worked together to implement the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Paper.

The Orleans Historical Society

Paper.

Award

An annual award first given in 1953 to recognize "the best scholarly book published in any field of intellectual history" to be published in the calendar year before the award is given; the winner receives $750 and a certificate. The Deadline for submission of entries is January 15 of odd-numbered years.

Louis Pelzer Memorial Prize

An annual award first given in 1949, for the best essay in American history by a graduate student. The award is $500, a medal, a certificate, and publication of the essay in the Journal of American History. The essay may be about any period or topic in the history of the United States, and the author must be enrolled in a graduate program at any level in any field. Entries should not exceed 7,500 words and should be mailed to: The Journal of American History, 1125 E. Atwater, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. The deadline is January 1. The award was first given in 1949; Louis Pelzer was president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association 1935-36 and editor of the Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1941-46.

James A. Rawley Prize

The award is named in honor of James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hapgood Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner will receive $750 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 is October 1.

Frederick Jackson Turner Award

The award is named in honor of Frederick Jackson Turner, professor of American history at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The award is for the best book dealing with race relations in the United States. The winner receives $1,000 and a certificate; the publisher receives a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. The deadline is October 1.

The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, 1957-1969

by James A. Glass

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Paper.
### American History Abroad

From Helbich page 4

acquires source materials and grants scholarships.

Eventually, there will be a staff of about twenty, including ten professional historians; presently, the staff is half that number. The service function looms large in all planning, an important parallel to the KI. Whereas the latter assists Europeans interested in American history, the GHI aims at a two-way operation: to be useful for German historians working in American and Canadian history, and for North American scholars studying German history. Thus, there will be a specialist for American and one for German periodicals.

More than half a dozen GHI research grants have been awarded to German doctoral candidates doing research in the USA and Canada. The first three semi-annual bulletins have appeared. The first conferences and lecture series have been organized. And work on two of the institute's own major research projects has begun: compiling and editing lists of source materials relevant to German history deposited in the USA; and locating and evaluating the papers of German immigrant historians of the 1930s, including oral-history interviews on their emigration experience.

Yet basically, the institute is still at its very beginning and therefore more flexible than at a later stage. There is still an opportunity for historians to try to bend the GHI a little in the direction of their interests. Such opportunities are precious. It can only become the hub of scholarly and practical information if individual historians of both countries take advantage of its services.

Both the Kennedy-Institut and the German Historical Institute are extraordinary. Both should interest many historians. Only by active American and Canadian use of the GHI can it become a genuinely bilateral institution. In future the parallel between the two institutions will have become reality for the benefit of the profit from the GHI's activities will consider it just as helpful and indispensable as the KI has been for many years to European historians of the United States and Canada.

Wolfgang J. Helbich is professor of North American history at Ruhr-Universität Bochum, West Germany. Prof. Helbich and Dr. Peter Boyle, University of Nottingham, England, are editorial consultants for American History Abroad articles.

### Anne Martin

From Anderson page 10

that the right to vote had created new options for women and she was impatient with strategies that applied nineteenth-century forms to twentieth-century conditions.

Unlike many of her contemporaries, Martin challenged conventional definitions of power because they emerged from and reproduced male domination of American politics. She reasoned that the sexual division of labor giving women responsibility for home and family also gave them particular insights about what could and should be expressed in politics. She did not want women to replicate male patterns but to develop new forms to solve public problems based on their experiences as women.

Many Nevada women, as well as the several women who suspended their suffrage work to help, understood themselves to be involved in the struggle for political equality at a new level.

Martin's experiences as a suffragist and as a political candidate taught her that individual women could not transform the male political world alone. She envisioned female networks of support for women seeking political office modeled on the Women's Local Government Society in England: "Women must support women until they win acceptance on their terms and lose no time in the fight," she said. And indeed, she reached a similar conclusion a few years later after a decade of leadership in the National Democratic party.

As a political candidate and as a writer Anne Martin advanced the argument for women's political equality by suggesting that equal suffrage was an essential step toward equal representation in politics at all levels. Her critique of male dominance helped her understand the relationship between political equality and other forms of equality and to appreciate the limitations of mere voting rights. She asserted the importance of strategies involving direct action rather than those mirroring subordinate and marginal relationships to men. Rankin successfully integrated woman suffrage into a winning campaign; Martin lost in part because she raised issues that resonated more clearly with our generation than with hers. Yet Martin's career should not be lost to American political history, for the arguments she developed in her campaigns and beyond suggest important connections between ideas of equality which developed in the context of suffrage and those which later emerged in the context of women's liberation.

Kathryn Anderson is associate professor, Fairhaven College, and Director of Women Studies, Western Washington University.

### Putting the Pieces Together

From Shelton page 12

as changes in the family, the drop in the birth rate and the growing pressure for women's suffrage. And students need to be reminded that during the same year, pioneers continued to settle the West, segregation became formalized in the South, and the "new immigrants" began to transform the ethnic make-up of the country.

The final chapter could show how all the currents of the preceding period converged into the complex, tension-filled years from 1893 until the end of the century. Starting with the Chicago Exposition and moving into the depression of the 1930s, the chapter could emphasize both the negative and positive aspects of the changes that had taken place. The closing of the frontier, the Pullman strike, Coxey's Army, Populism, Plessy v. Ferguson—all these all belong in the same picture, together with the men and women living in settlement houses, working to end child labor, fighting to improve their sewers and parks and schools.

The ambivalence of many Americans needs also to be emphasized. Even, or perhaps especially, the reformers looked with nostalgia at the past even as they tried to move ahead. An awareness of this ambivalence not only helps the student to understand the way in which developed in the context of suffrage and those which later emerged in the context of women's liberation.

Branda K. Shelton is associate professor of history and social studies education at the State University College at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York.
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 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, conceptualization, and generalizations. Basic bibliographical material is also included.

The teaching packets are organized into 5 sections—4 geographic regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, by Marysa Navarro and Virginia Sánchez Korrol; and the Middle East, by Guity Nashat and Judith Tucker) and a Thematic Introduction to the entire set (authored by co-editors Cheryl Johnson-Odim 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.

The OAH is making the complete set available at a special reduced price—$18.00. Regional sections (includes thematic introduction) are available for $8.75 each. To order, please use the order form below. Prepayment is required. Postage and handling charges are included.

The project was initiated by the Women's Studies Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the OAH, with a pilot grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, 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 concerned with 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 Women's Civilization history courses, two volumes for each area.

500 pp.

Organization of American Historians

announces

The Council of Chairs Newsletter

Edited by Michael Galgano, James Madison University

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

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Organization of American Historians
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