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See Also:
OAH Business Supplement

Mirror, Watercolor Rendering
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THE FUND FOR AMERICAN HISTORY

The activities outlined below represent only a portion of the many initiatives to improve history teaching that our members have supported over the past 82 years. While it should not be surprising that American historians have been concerned about the status of history in our nation's schools, it is also true that their efforts in this area are frequently overshadowed by periodic bursts of attention on the part of the general public. History teaching is currently enjoying a spate of such attention from various studies, commissions, and task forces which have pointed out deficiencies in the curriculum, and generally left the impression that our school children know little about the nation's past.

Professional historians and others have perceived this current cycle of national concern as a unique opportunity to use these resources not normally available and to develop an unusually rich set of programs designed to strengthen history in the schools. During the past several years, for example, through the History Teaching Alliance literally hundreds of history professors and high school history teachers have worked in dozens of collaborative efforts to improve the content and quality of history education in their communities. Prominent historians have joined with leaders from other social science disciplines on the National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools in an effort to create and improve social studies curriculum. These efforts as well as those of the Bradley Commission on History in the Schools, Project Clio based at the University of California, Berkeley, the NEH History Education Center at UCLA, and a recently established Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation program to develop a leadership program for high school history teachers, have created a climate in which it is possible to expect significant improvement in the teaching of history.

And yet at some point perhaps not too far in the future, national attention now focused on history teaching will be distracted elsewhere. Inevitably, the interest of foundations and other sources of funds is also likely to dissipate. But the problems of history teaching are problems that need sustained attention.

For almost all of its history the OAH has maintained an active involvement in history teaching and will do so in the future. In short, the OAH will be here when the commissions, committees and task forces are gone. That is why a high priority for the Fund for American History has been attached to securing a firm, stable base of support for such involvement. Specific activities which we expect income from the Fund to support include:

The Magazine of History, a quarterly publication designed to address the interest and concerns of secondary history and social studies teachers. Supported since 1985 with grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and other sources, the Magazine provides information about the teaching of history, ongoing scholarship and classroom related issues, while also serving as a forum for the exchange of ideas between secondary and university educators.

A Textbook Scholars Panel designed to convey to state educational agencies and publishers of instructional materials the need for higher standards in textbooks and curricula. This ongoing national panel will establish guidelines for history texts and actively press for the adoption of those guidelines by state agencies, and also an advisory service to help authors and publishers develop high quality materials for use in the classroom.

Your contribution to The Fund for American History will allow the OAH to continue its long tradition of concern for the teaching of history in our nation's schools.

A Heritage of Concern for History Teaching

1910-43 MVHA maintains Committee on Teaching of American History in Elementary and Secondary Schools
1910-59 History Teachers Section of Annual Meeting maintained
1910-24 Committee on Certification of High School Teachers of History maintained
1936-47 Teachers Section of MVHR maintained; publishes textbook reviews and articles on history teaching
1944 American History in Schools and Colleges published, report of the Joint MVHA/AHA, AHA, NCSS committee
1962-67 Joint MVHA-AHA Committee on Text Book Pressures
1975-present Committee on the Status of History in the Schools and Colleges
1975 The Status of History in the Schools, national survey published in JAH
1984 Strengthening the Teaching of History in the Secondary Schools Joint Survey and Publication with NCC Professional Day (later Focus on Teaching Day) inaugurated History Teaching Alliance with AHA, NCSS inaugurated
1985 OAH Magazine of History begins publication
1987 National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools, with AHA, NCSS
Travel, A Scholar's "Mirror"?

by Norman H. Murdoch

Travel... by overnight flight from the United States, I tugged my four-wheeled suitcase over Oxford's bumpy sidewalks and wondered whether a historian of America really had reason to spend a summer in Britain. American historians of England have every reason to visit the specified island's archives and attend its history conferences. But what can be said on behalf of a historian of nineteenth-century the United States, particularly one who asked for financial support to undertake the adventure? Professionals of all sorts have found reasons to travel abroad. Doctors and lawyers long ago learned that conventions in balmy or exotic places can be more interesting than ones in the United States. Since I had long wanted to spend time in Liverpool and London doing research on the origins of the Salvation Army, I began to consider attending a conference combining American and British historians. The Sonneck Conference offered the opportunity to discuss the problem with scholars in the United States, particularly one who thought was exclusively the American music-hall and gospel-hall tunes. During an earlier trip to England, I had heard a group of tipsy Scots leaving a soccer match in London singing what I had thought was exclusively the U.S. Marine Hymn, but they considered the tune a rihald sports ditty. I was interested, therefore, in how the exchange occurred between music halls and gospel halls. The Sonneck Conference offered the opportunity to discuss the problem with scholars in American and English music history in the cloistered atmosphere of St. Margaret's Hall. We resides in abandoned student rooms and strolled across the closely cropped lawn to dine in college hall. In this ideal setting, I found that others shared my interest in the problem but was surprised to find that study in this area is relatively new. Tracing of tunes as they have bounced back and forth across the Atlantic, much less from beer hall to gospel hall, is quite difficult.

At the International Utopian Thought and Communal Experience Conference at Edinburgh and New Lanark a week later, British and American scholars joined compatriots from East and West. Of course, Americans bring with them non-academics such as museum directors, whose interest is in promoting public history programs. Occasional lapses in factual accuracy and historical analysis embarrassed some compatriots and caused British upper lips to curl. I concluded that exposure to another history and culture provides American historians with a mirror of their own history and culture, even if it is only from the other side of the "Atlantic River."

Some weeks following these meetings, I again met a farm-colony historian from the Queen's University, Belfast, at the Edward Bellamy Centennial Conference at Emerson College. "Academic travel moves westward, too. What does an American gain by such conference going? Of course, Americans gain perspective on their own culture when they view it from abroad. A cognent analysis of American life can be made through the looking glass that is a visit to a foreign culture. I was especially interested in British scholars' concern for both American society and their own. Even their misunderstandings of the United States—largely due to a tendency to make brief visits to the East Coast and to our military presence within their borders—provoked in me an insight into the system I thought I already knew well. Listening to my fellow colleagues discuss ethnic strife and watching the annual anti-Catholic Battle of the Boyne parade in Liverpool caused me to reflect that America's great ethnic diversity produces our long-standing toleration of religious diversity. I also pondered how much more tolerant we became after the elections of Pope John XXIII and President John F. Kennedy just three decades ago. A less appealing side of American culture, however, seems to be an apparent lack of a widely understood culture. During the internment in an Oxford performance of Handel's "Samson," a law student from the West Coast asked seriously, "Who is Handel?" I presumed he at least knew Handel's contemporaries, Sir William Blackstone. American historians abroad can also reflect on their scholarship. At the Sonneck Conference, two approaches to the study of nineteenth-century music were apparent. The British refreshed the Americans with their traditional emphasis on the great nineteenth-century Romantic composers, their witticisms and their impromptu concerts. The Americans, in turn, challenged British scholars with an emphasis on social history calling for greater attention to the music of the masses and the culture out of which the music developed. At Edinburgh, where both British and American scholars were doing social history, another kind of nuance occurred. Americans brought with them non-academics such as museum directors, whose interest is promoting public history programs. Occasional lapses in factual accuracy and historical analysis embarrassed some compatriots and caused British upper lips to curl.

Norman H. Murdoch is associate professor of history at the University of Cincinnati and a specialist in nineteenth-century Anglo-American religious history.
"Leaving Cheyenne":
Reflections on Teaching Western History through Western Art
by William H. Goetzmann.

Are we "leaving Cheyenne" insofar as Western history is concerned? Have all "the horsemen passed by," leaving two generations of western or frontier historians behind the times, while newer subjects and methodologies imported from Europe in a demoralized post-modern age move into the spotlight of historical fashion? Probably not, because the history of the West grows more and more interestingly complex when contemporary issues and new methodological concepts are brought to bear on the study of that increasingly populated and influential region.

Haunted, but not daunted by historiographical issues, I have continued to enjoy writing books on the West. I have always considered these works cultural and intellectual history, knowing that the West could be looked at many other ways, such as those of social, economic, political, geographical, ecological, ethnological and feminist historians. From the beginning, however, I was impressed by the many ways in which a whole generation of scholars had used artistic and photographic portrayals of the West as documentary evidence.

Western art history is a growing genre today, perhaps thanks to its appreciation by people around the world, and certainly because it includes two present day developments—the appreciation of Native American painters and sculptors, and a Hispanic Renaissance. The western arts are a sophisticated and even masterful expression of a popular culture that, in its many faces is, with all its foreign influences, as well as ethnic and gender subtexts, a projection of a widely believed and centrally American myth.

No western historian using the work of western artists commanded more attention than Bernard DeVoto in Across the Wide Missouri (1947). Based upon Mae Reed Porter's discovery of the paintings by Alfred Jacob Miller, the book was a dramatic success because the illustration portfolios created drama far beyond their intended use as documentation. DeVoto's book was an inspiration.

Early artists like George Catlin and Karl Bodmer had documentation as their mission, though aesthetically many of their paintings and drawings were artistic triumphs, and Catlin saw himself as a champion of Indian rights. Alfred Jacob Miller recorded a summer with the mountain men in the Rockies with definite romantic aesthetic values in mind.

Miller's stunningly beautiful paintings, more than the earlier ethnographic works, called to mind new sets of questions for the western historian. For some the prime question was "what is western about western art?"—a legitimate inquiry for a generation in which growing numbers of women were practical, working professionals, and were trained in Europe. In fact, upon closer inspection of their works, motifs like the western Indian and the Hispanic were often portrayed sympathetically, or else trivialized and neglected. However, Charles Nahl and Frank Marryat, among others, lampooned the Gold Rush. George Caleb Bingham appeared to celebrate middle-border democratic process, in which Bingham was a disappointed participant. Western art, carrier of national mythological meaning, as well as reference to local political, economic and social events of the time, merits semiotic analysis perhaps more than the Gothic horror-filled popular literature of the cities, but the predominant scenario was right out of John Locke's two treatises on government. Individuals met and sometimes clashed in the state of nature, hence they learned that man or woman must create reasonable laws to live by and communities to live in. Then the outlaw era would pass, leaving Americans at peace and with plenty in the grandest, most abundant natural setting of all.

This complex artistic and literary myth called for the efforts of intellectual historians to analyze it. It is respectable, exciting work that complements the social, economic, political and feminist history of the West. And it particularly points to the West as part of the nation, since most of the artists came from the East, and more and more of them were trained in Europe. In fact, upon closer inspection of their works, motifs like the western woman as Madonna can be shown as copied from European art books or specimens of art observed in European museums.

Not all western art celebrated uncritically the march of Anglo-Saxon democratic progress. The Indian and the Hispanic were often portrayed unsympathetically, or else trivialized and neglected. However, Charles Nahl and Frank Marryat, among others, lampooned the Gold Rush. George Caleb Bingham appeared to celebrate middle-border democracy in his political paintings, but upon closer inspection it becomes clear that these often-reproduced works are really satires on the grass-roots democratic process, in which Bingham was a disappointed participant. Western art, carrier of national mythical meaning, as well as reference to local political, economic and social events of the time, merits semiotic analysis perhaps more than European masterworks. It is a repetitious form that includes masterworks, as well as thousands of examples of popular culture, particularly with the rise of...
lithography and mass-production printers like Currier and Ives. Even the covers of western dime novels bear analysis.

To teach about the West based on its portrayal in paintings, prints, statues and films is to enter a new level of discourse that stresses continuity with the rest of American history and the ongoing American experience, while at the same time holding out challenges to the archaeologically oriented historian to recapture the spirit of the time from work of art or artifact. These objects from the past, the same as archives and letters, are also cultural artifacts, dyes that provide visions of the epiphanies of a mythic past that is all we have.

My own course on the American West at the University of Texas is definitely interdisciplinary. Entitled "The West: Art, Photography, Film and Culture," it is multiply listed as history, art history, museum studies and American Studies. I tell the story of the American West largely, but not exclusively, through the eyes of the artists, photographers and popular culture image-makers. Thus, while lecturing about the history of the West, I am also lecturing about American cultural, and sometimes, intellectual history, especially since I see the exotic West as one of the discoveries of a world-wide Second Great Age of Discovery in the 18th and 19th centuries. Science or art related to science and documentation of the exotic became important themes, hence in my lectures I see them intertwined in a main current of the Romanticism that swept through Euro-American culture. One of the prime objectives of my course is to indicate that the exploration and re-exploration of the American West was as much a part of an intellectual and imaginative movement as it was a prime example of social, political and military history.

Much of the documentation for this thesis is of, course, a huge paupelry of slides. These slides, mostly of art works, including views by explorers and scientific artists of other global regions, not only document the lecture narrative and source readings in Frank Berton's and Zeece Papanikolas' Looking Far West, they also give many of the students a new pair of eyes. It is necessary to stop and analyze the form, iconography and various meanings of the work of art. Sometimes, as in the case of George Caleb Bingham's portraits of democracy, hidden meanings appear that reverse all that we once thought of the paintings. If neces-

## Western art has breath-taking landscapes, exotic Native Americans and the march of "civilization" and "progress."

sary, the lecturer can transcend the basic iconographic approach to the art works and indulge in semiotics or post-structural methods of analysis that yield new meanings in often familiar art works.

Besides the source readings, there was no one interdisciplinary art book that encompassed an overview of the development of western art and popular culture down to the present. To meet this problem, I wrote such a book with my son William N. Goetzmann, who had been director of the Museum of Western Art in Denver. The West of the Imagination is comprehensive in scope and is also intended to compliment the six-part PBS television series that I created and wrote, together with the directors of each episode. I find that the television episodes present still another view of the West, insofar as paintings are related to actual places, and the starring landscapes of the West. Some sections are theatrical as paintings, diarists, mountain men, Indians and most of the significant artists come to life.

The use of video episodes, which I can discuss from behind the scenes, sharpens the class appreciation for other western video tapes and parts of feature films. Often the feature films appear as mere relics of a long-distant past to students who have grown up in the urban TV world of cop and horror movies and MTV. College curricula tend to follow this urban trend and western historians, no matter how ingenious they are, often feel they have been replaced by labor history courses, ethnic history courses, and forays into feminist or ecological history. These topics are of contemporary relevance. However, if all history departments followed this logic, they would jetison virtually all courses on subjects pre-1960 in favor of "police history," "animal house husbandry," and even more specialized courses on "gender preference," in addition to the currently expanding numbers of Native American and Third-World courses.

In the face of all this, the professor of western history as such must feel a strong kinship with that American "martyr" George Armstrong Custer on that July day on the Little Big Horn when he plainly realized he was about to be "eradicated," and only the "Little Big Man" lived to tell the story in a "last picture show." "Goodbye old paint" may sometimes be heard as discouraging words, but the deer and the western historians do still play. William H. Goetzmann is a Pulitzer Prize winning professor of American studies and history at the University of Texas, Austin.

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NEH Report
It was the end of the semester and Professor Carl B. Everman was cleaning his desk of the debris which had accumulated in the last several months. Most of it was the usual sort of things—books, papers, letters, schedules, memos from the bookstore, the affirmative action officer, the provost. Then his eyes fell on two sober-looking pieces of literature, reports of some sort. Now he remembered, he had picked them up at that meeting of the Adelphi Community Education in Washington that the Dean had insisted he attend last spring. They certainly did not appear too interesting—charts, tables, pretty dry-looking text. The titles were not much of a clue as to exactly what they were about.

He was just about to toss them into the trash when he remembered that bright student in the master's degree program who had been to see him earlier in the day—Sister Metricia Cleone. She hoped to continue her research on fertility rates earlier in the day—Sister Metricia Cleone. She hoped to continue her research on fertility rates. If he could offer some answers. The first one he opened was called Summary Report 1987, and it did indeed shed some light on his student's concerns. True, there were many fewer go on for a Ph.D. How long would it take, she wanted to know? Was there any chance of getting a fellowship? Would there be a job at the end? He wanted to be honest but trying to answer that last one had made him squirm. Jobs in history seemed more plentiful lately than a decade or so ago, but perhaps his impression was mistaken and he certainly would not want to mislead anyone. He remembered his own problem at the National Endowment for the Humanities. Funny, he realized, that he had not known NEH paid for that sort of degree—a period roughly comparable to other humanities disciplines but considerably longer than the 8.6 years for sciences. About one-third of these new history doctorates were women. Certainly more than in his day, but far less than the 56% in literature or the 59% in languages.

Well! This was important information. Perhaps the other book would be useful as well. It was called Humanities Doctorates in the United States: 1987 Profile and seemed to be based on a long-term research project going on at the National Academy of Sciences and, like the other, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Perhaps it could help his own problem. He did not know NEH paid for this sort of degree. The second booklet described the entire population of Ph.D.s. Here researchers were making estimates from a sample that they apparently surveyed every year. Turning to the columns that described American historians, Everman discovered to his amazement that the average one looked pretty much like himself—white, male, mid-twenties and making about $45,000 a year as a professor. Sadly, he shook his head when he looked at the number of minorities in the profession. He and his colleagues had tried to recruit blacks and others with little success, but he had thought they had simply been going on to as many other more affluent institutions. That could not be true if the percentage of minorities in the whole field of American history was only 4.3. He remembered that the other book had listed only 13 blacks earning Ph.D.s in 1987, and no American Indian at all. None of the other disciplines appeared to be facing much better, though. Is this what they meant by the "pipeline problem" at that conference?

The information on salary and rank was also surprising. First he discovered that only 15% of American historians are women, fewer than any other discipline in the humanities. For younger historians in the whole field, not just American history, women seemed to be moving on up through the junior academic ranks, but overall there remained an $8,800 salary differential between men and women doctorates in American history. How was it going to explain that to Sister Metricia?

He had to chuckle, however, when he observed that the salaries for American historians were higher than for those in other fields, but about $3,000. Old Leo Rankle, the Reformations specialist down the hall, had been grumbling about salary discrepancy and the "pipeline problem" at that conference. Perhaps there was a different market at work. The median annual salary for American historians was, in fact, higher than any of the humanities disciplines. This was good news, indeed; perhaps it could even be useful. Everman was smiling as he carefully placed the books on the shelf and began a memo to the Dean.

Georgia Sand is the pen-name of a friend of the OAH.
Topaz: Local History in the Classroom

by Jane Beckwith

Twenty years ago when I began teaching high-school English and journalism, I was pedagogically naive. My university teachers had conducted classes through lectures; I lectured. My high school teachers had assigned a chapter and the subsequent questions; I assigned chapters. Most of my teachers tested us on a "unit" and we never referred to that "unit" again. I did the same thing.

Then in 1982 an odd thing occurred which propelled me out of these traditional methods and into a type of teaching I would never have attempted otherwise. I introduced my journalism class to local history.

Because my high school is a small, rural school in Utah, it only generated four or five hard news articles a week: sports stories, scholarship deadlines, and the Friday night dance. Prior to 1982, there had been only 10 to 12 students in the class and the competition to "scoop" a story was not as keen. But now there were 25, all eager and enthusiastic, all wanting to write every possible story.

I had to think of a solution. By providing magazine-type articles that could absorb a reporter's energies for a couple of weeks, giving someone else a shot at the hard news, I found a long-term solution when a friend suggested that I have my students write on the Topaz Relocation Camp that housed Japanese-Americans during World War II. After all, the camp was only 16 miles from Delta, Utah, where I taught. Topaz with its 8,500 citizens had made Delta the state's fifth largest town during the war.

Presenting the topic to the class, I gave an overview of what Topaz was and who was involved. Then we brainstormed. Before the end of the hour the blackboard was jammed with individual stories we could pursue: a soldier's killing an internee; Dr. Bird and his T-T medicine; several houses that had been barracks; Kirk Overson, a laborer at the camp; Mrs. Brown, a secretary; Roger Walker, a soldier who returned from the Pacific to work at the camp. The list was extensive.

One student was an exchange student from Germany. At about mid-point in the class she raised her hand and in her carefully controlled English said, "Why doesn't everyone know about these camps? In Germany, kindergartners know about the horrible Jewish camps. Why don't all of you know? Why doesn't the world know?"

I suppose the same questions in another location, another classroom, would have gotten a very different reaction; but those questions triggered the snare and my students were hooked, committed to studying everything we could think of about the camp.

We began categorizing the historical research: oral histories and interviews, academic research, memorabilia surveys, architectural surveys, field trips, guest lecturers—the possibilities increased further.

Three busloads of people traveled 130 miles from Salt Lake City, picked up box lunches in Delta and headed 16 miles west to some of the most desolate land in the valley.

During class, two students made a quick trip to the school library, but they returned frustrated and angry. There weren't any books there that could help us. Immediately they suggested a fundraising project to buy books for their own research.

The bell rang too soon. But the next day every student was caught in the most glorious net. They wanted to develop a slide show that could be circulated within classrooms and community meetings; and we wanted to produce a packet of materials that other teachers throughout the state could use.

Our direction expanded when I dug through a stack of mail on my desk and retrieved an advertisement for the Utah History Fair, which was also sponsored by the Utah Endowment for the Humanities. Five of the students wanted to enter that competition, although we had a difficult time deciding in which category we belonged.

The day for the preliminary judging for the fair was the same day the group from the Redress and Relocation Conference was coming to Delta. A teacher's aide took the students and the project to the competition 50 miles away, and I hoped that they would be able to return in time for the conference. Three busloads of people traveled 130 miles from Salt Lake City, picked up box lunches in Delta and headed 16 miles west to some of the most desolate land in the valley.

The desert has done its best to reclaim what was once Topaz. A few trees remain, skeletons with nests for crows. The roads which were only covered with cinders, now paved, are rimmed with sage and rabbit brush. The ditches, left after the water and sewer pipes were dug up, make it impossible to drive around any one block. Japanese-style gardens, dusty dry, have filled with drifting dirt. It is too generous to refer to the dirt at Topaz as "soil." Although the valley was once covered with Lake Bonneville, the result was not rich land.
Mid-westerners had been lured to the same spot by the Union Pacific and the Carey Land Act. The farmers laid tile 18 inches below the surface of the ground, hoping to alleviate ponding during irrigation, but harsh years drove most of those farmers out. People from the conference walked over the site, some hoping to find where their barrack once had been, others to see the extent of the project and try a little amateur archeology. Many cried.

The desert has done its best to reclaim what was once Topaz. A few trees remain, skeletons with nests for crows.

Back at school, my students presented the slide show and displayed the memorabilia we had collected. Leonard Arrington gave a short history of the camp. After the program was over, my students lingered talking with people who had been interned. Harry Kitano, now a professor at UCLA, showed them his picture in the annual when he interned. Harry Kitano, now a professor at UCLA, showed them his picture in the annual when he interned.

Before the conference the students had become connected with what we were studying. They investigated everything they could think of. They had heard opinions for and against the necessity of changing our study influenced. A local museum including in it a copy of our newspaper, photographs of the camp today, reprints from Trek, reprints from the local newspaper during internment, and a copy of Leonard Arrington's paper, "The Price of Prejudice."

Our year ended by attending the finals of the National History Day competition in College Park, Maryland. This contest, too, has received some support from the NEH, among numerous other sources. That was in 1983, and I can see major changes our study influenced. A local museum was begun by community leaders, and there is a strong possibility of someday recreating a barracks house. This is not the only subject conducive to this type of project. The technique is similar to the Environmental Mode for teaching writing, which can be applied to almost any topic (see, George Hill-ock's Jr., Observing and Writing [1975]). Students are exposed to a problem through a myriad of approaches, role playing, group work, free writing, guided journals, believing/doubting exercises, data, micro themes. All are attempts to lessen the distance of the subject matter for students and help them "suspend their disbelief" allowing the subject to enter their lives.

The central issue, to me, is the sense of connection a student can experience by becoming thoroughly immersed in an environment.

Japanese-American internment is a dramatic piece of history, but the drama is not the most important ingredient for using the Environmental Mode of discovery. The central issue, to me, is the sense of connection a student can experience by becoming thoroughly immersed in a problem. Much of the water for that immersion must come from the classroom, but some of it can be supplied by your state's committee for the humanities. Investigate the possibilities. All of the offices provide information on securing grants in every area of the humanities.

Jane Beckwith recently returned to Delta, Utah, after spending a year in Hiroshima, Japan, where she taught English in a public high school for the Japanese Department of Education.

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Update on Appropriations Process
National Archives and National Historical Publications and Records Commission:

A five meeting for almost a week in closed ses­sions, the House Appropriations Subcommit­tee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government announced in late July an increase of $4 million over the President's recommendation for the National Archives for FY'90. The subcommittee members struggled with the problem of insufficient funds at their discretion for the federal agencies Government announced in late July an increase of the National Archives for members struggled with the problem of insufficient $4 million increase for the National Archives was a small victory and would keep the National Histori­cal Preser­vation: Although the President had recommended zero funds for the State Historic Preservation Fund, the House has passed an FY'90 budget for the State programs of $30.5 million, the current funding lev­e. The House interior appropriations bill also in­cluded $60,000 for the continuation of the Women's National Historic Landmark study, a joint ef­fort of the NCC, the Organization of American His­tories, and the National Park Service.

National Park Service

Representatives Bruce Vento (D-MN) and Sena­tor Bill Bradley (D-NJ) have introduced H.R. 1484 and S. 844, legislation to strengthen the independence of the National Park Service and to require professional management of the National Park System. The legislation will establish a Na­tionals Review Board and require Senate con­firmation of the Director of the National Park Ser­vice. The National Park Service would remain within the Department of the Interior, but the abili­ty of the National Park Service Director to make personnel, policy and funding decisions would be increased.

Innocent Landowners Defense Bill

On June 28 Representative Gerald Kleczka (D-PA) introduced H.R. 2777, an innocent land­owners defense bill which would provide spe­cific definitions for the requirement that a purchaser of real property make all appropriate inquiry in­to the previous ownership and uses of the real property in order to qualify for the innocent land­owner defense. As defined in the legislation an "appropriate inquiry" will involve considerable use of federal, state, and local government records. Without proof of "appropriate inquiry" an innocent purchaser and the lender could be held liable for the clean up of hazardous waste found on the property.

Freedom of Information Act

On June 28 Representative Gerald Kleczka (D-WD) introduced H.R. 2777, Freedom of Infor­mation Public Improvements Act of 1989, which is similar to legislation that he introduced in the 99th and 100th Congresses. This version, how­ever, addresses the particular problems associated with the FOIA requests for records that are on computer disks, tapes or other electronic media. The bill also revises the fee provisions to make it easier to use the FOIA and includes a public inter­est balance in the national security exemptions sec­tions of the law.

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

THE CONTINUING AMERICAN DILEMMA

A NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE

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NOVEMBER 10-13, 1989

NEW ORLEANS

Featuring Andrew Young, Juan Williams, Holdind Carter III, Leon Higginbotham, Constance Baker Motley, Ron Brown, Ray Marshall, and many others.

For more information, call conference chairman Prof. Lawrence N. Powell or the conference coordinator at (504) 865-5535, or write the Amistad Research Center, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

This program is funded under a grant from the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities, the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Photo by Walter Williams
Announcing

THE WILLIAM BLATHWAYT PAPERS AT COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, 1661-1722

To American and West Indian colonial officials, William Blathwayt personified the imperial British power structure in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. To four British monarchs in succession, starting with Charles II, he personified the energetic and loyal administrator who could make an empire pay for itself. Named secretary of the Lords of Trade and Plantations in 1679, a post he held until the next 32 years, Blathwayt was appointed the next year to also serve as auditor of royal revenues in the colonies, a position he would hold until his death in 1717. When the Lords of Trade was suspended by the Board of Trade in 1696, his experience made him its best informed member. Concurrent with these appointments, Blathwayt also served intermittently as secretary of state, "secretary at war," and for 17 years in Parliament.

Archives of British-colonial relations

This collection contains more than 2,500 items, about half of which represent North American colonies and half representing the Caribbean. Typically, letters are written in a legible clerical hand and fully identified as to writers, addresses, and dates sent and received.

Revealing comparisons of colonial problems

With its unusual scope—from New Hampshire to Barbados—the collection lends itself especially well to comparative studies of colonial problems. A fine series of letters from Sir Edmund Andros on the Domination of New England and its troubles is supplemented by news of Boston and New York from Joseph Dudley and others. Both men were among those who moved within several posts in the king's service and were thus able to provide many comparisons of the colonies.

New York in the period of Leisler's rebellion is the subject of reports from incumbent officials and from visiting observers. Maryland and especially Virginia are also well represented in documents dating from 1680 onward. Lord Baltimore's troubles with Protestants and conflicting border claims with Virginia and Pennsylvania; fluctuating tobacco markets and chronic problems of raising revenue from unwilling farmers; the founding of The College of William and Mary; problems of containing the Indians, maintaining an army, and pursuing pirates—are all recurring themes.

Here also are frequent references to the gifts Blathwayt was sent from the New World by those wanting to oblige him—often rare plants and valuable woods for Deerwyn Park, his new estate near Bath. Researchers can find many case studies in the ethics and etiquette of 17th century lobbying.

The collection also contains unusually full and authoritative reports from all the British West Indies possessions over three decades starting in the mid-1670s, and from Bermuda from 1689 to 1702. Parallels with the issues that continental colonial administrators were meeting are frequent. But there was also a distinctive Caribbean flavor to these histories, with discussions of piracy, maritime warfare, hurricanes, and the slave trade.

William Blathwayt, the "imperial fixer," was the most influential royal official in American affairs certainly for the years 1681-1704, perhaps for all time. The single most informative file of his enormous correspondence is that held by colonial Williamsburg, Inc. The leading Anglo-American imperial administrators for an entire generation are well represented here.

Stephen Saunders Webb, Professor of History, Syracuse University

Author of 1676

Ordering Information

The William Blathwayt Papers at Colonial Williamsburg, 1661-1722

From UPA's Research Collections in American Politics, General Editor: William E. Leuchtenburg

President John F. Kennedy's Office Files, 1961-1963

Introduction by Herbert Parmet, Distinguished Professor of History, CUNY

Part 1: Special Correspondence, Speech, Legislative, and Press Conference Files represent material of an unofficial nature and reflect the personal feelings, thoughts, and the correspondents' actions, as opposed to the formal records made up in the file. Arranged alphabetically by writer, Part 1 includes communications from such public figures as Dean Acheson, Bobby Baker, Pablo Casals, Winston Churchill, John Foster Dulles, Dwight Eisenhower, Felix Frankfurter, J. William Fulbright, Averell Harriman, Clare Booth Luce, Drew Pearson, William Blathwayt, the "imperial fixer," was the most influential royal official in American affairs certainly for the years 1681-1704, perhaps for all time. The single most informative file of his enormous correspondence is that held by colonial Williamsburg, Inc. The leading Anglo-American imperial administrators for an entire generation are well represented here.

One of the most extensive files is the record of the President's deals with the federal personnel and agencies. The material is divided into three sections: major departments and agencies, major executive branch committees, boards, commissions, and the like; and a final section comprising the assortment of material left behind in the Cabinet Room after meetings. The first two sections are arranged alphabetically, the latter chronologically.

Many of the most extensive files are those on civil rights, the Democratic National Committee, travels abroad, and polls. Researchers will also find valuable papers on the LORON, the UN, disarmament, a summit meeting of nonaligned nations, and documents from "Special Topics" and "Daily Report" files.

Part 5: Countries File, complementing but not duplicating the National Security Files, represents a rich source of foreign policy documents from the Kennedy administration. It is arranged alphabetically by nation and chronologically within each nation. Included are State Department cables, reports and memoranda, and similar documents from the White House staff and from other agencies concerning U.S. foreign relations.

Ordering Information

President John F. Kennedy's Office Files, 1961-1963

Part 1: Special Correspondence, Speech, Legislative, and Press Conference Files (23 reels).

Part 2: Staff Memoranda File (9 reels).

Part 3: Departments and Agencies Files (29 reels).

Part 4: Subjects File (14 reels).

Part 5: Countries File (28 reels).

All parts are available now in 35mm microfilm, and each is accompanied by a comprehensive printed guide.

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August 1989
Announcements

Professional Opportunities

"Professional Opportunity" announcements should represent an equal opportunity employer. Charges are $50 for first words or $175 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 Advertising Director, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-1900. Ph.D. required, teaching experiences are: January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for May; July 1 for August; and October 1 for November. Announcements will not be accepted after the deadlines.

Washington College
Appointment as visiting assistant professor for spring term, January through May 1990, to replace professor going on leave. Responsibilities include teaching two survey courses, U.S. since 1865, and one upper level course, 1800-1860, and supervision of several senior theses. ABD considered, Ph.D. preferred. Send application letter and c.v. to: Dr. Robert Fallaw, Chair, Department of History, Washington College, Chestertown, MD 21620. EOE.

American Association for State and Local History
Director. The American Association for State and Local History seeks a director with management, development, and communication skills to lead this membership organization head-quartered in Nashville, TN. Bachelor's degree, 10 years' experience, and supervisory experience with senior staff. Salary negotiable. Deadline: October 15, 1989. Request application from Personnel Management, Indiana Historical Bureau, 140 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2296. EOE.

University of Rochester
U.S. history, 19th Century, field of special­ ization open. Assistant professor, tenure track, beginning September 1990. Responsibilities include teaching two survey courses, U.S. since 1865, and one upper level course, 1800-1860, and supervision of several senior theses. ABD considered, Ph.D. preferred. Send application letter and c.v. to: Dr. Christopher Lasch, Chairman, Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627. AA/EEO.

Purdue University
African-American history. Tenure-track, professorship in United States African-American history at assistant, or full professor rank available August, 1990. Appointee will teach U.S. history survey as well as upper-division and graduate level courses in U.S. African-American history. Teaching load is two courses per semester. Ph.D. in African-American history is required. Publications and evidence of teaching experience and excellence are highly desirable. Send letters of application, c.v., and confidential placement files to Professor John J. Costren, Department of History, University of Purdue, West Lafayette, IN 47907, by November 15, 1989. Applications accepted until position is filled. AA/EEO.

Oberlin College
Hispanic North America/Hispanic of Mexico. Assistant professor or higher, tenure track, beginning August, 1990. Ph.D. required with teaching experience. Oberlin College is seeking a specialist in the history of Hispanic North America. Candidate should be able to teach courses on the history of Spanish-speaking North America, post-inde­ pendence Mexican history, and the His­ panic immigrant/resident experience in the United States. The candidate should demonstrate expertise and the ability to teach about a number of Hispanic communities in the United States including the Mexican/Chicano and the Cuban/Puerto Rican (and Sen­ dianic). Normal course load is three lecture classes and two seminars per year. Preferred secondary field in U.S. history, with at least 1-250 contacts with Hispanic history. Oberlin College is an Equal Opportunity Employer and encourages applications from women and minority groups. Sal­ ary negotiable. Deadline: October 16, 1989. Other applications may be considered until the position is filled. Send dossier and three letters of recommendation to: Mr. James Koppes, Chair, Department of History, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074.

U.S. Air Force
The U.S. Air Force historians civilian career program is recruiting immediately to fill a historian intern position at Andrews AFB, Maryland. To qualify, applicants must have at least one year of professional experience or have completed a minimum of one full academ­ ic year of graduate education in a field of history, or a related social science. A too secret clearance is required. The intern must have successfully completed a three-year training program: starting GS-7, $19,493 with promotion potential to GS-13, $28,752. The Air Force Civilian Personnel Management Center/DPCMH, Randolph AFB, TX 78150.

Activities of Members

Call for Papers

Missouri Philological Association seeks proposals and papers on topics such as "The New Historicism," "The Historical Drama as Novel," "Publishing History" and "Literature as an Historical Force," for their April 1990 conference on "Literature and History" in Fulton, MO. Send by August 31, 1989 to Renee T. Betz, Executive Secretary, MPA, Martin 236, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093.

The Western History Association seeks session proposals for their conference in Reno, NV, October 11-14, 1990. Sessions should deal with new trends, resources and research in western history. Send a brief summary and c.v. of each presenter by September 1, 1989 to Patricia Nelson Limerick, History Department, Campus Box 234, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

The Sonneck Society for American Music calls for papers, panels, sessions, and performances for their conference on April 18-22, 1990 in Toronto, Onta­ rio. The theme is "The Great Divide: Studies in Canadian and American Music," but topics on all aspects of American or Canadian music are welcome. Send five copies of your proposal by October 15, 1989 to Wilma Reid Cipolla, 79 Roycroft Blvd, Buffalo, NY 14226.

The Appalachian Studies Association calls for papers for its conference March 23-25, 1990, at Unicoi State Park, Calvinsville, GA. The theme is "Southern Appalachia and the South: A Region Within a Region." One-page abstracts of papers, panels or sessions.
should be sent to John Inecco, Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 by October 1, 1989.

The European Section of the Southern Historical Association invites individual proposals or panels for its meeting October 31-November 2, 1990 in New Orleans. Submit papers by October 1, 1989 to Arnold Kramer, Department of History, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843.

The Southern Historical Association and the University of Southwestern Louisiana solicit proposals for papers and sessions for the 1990 meeting in Fort Worth, TX. Topics may include U.S. History, European/Asian History and Latin American/African History. Prizes of $100 will be awarded in each of the three categories. Abstracts must be sent by October 1, 1989 to JD Cummis, Box 1506, Austin College, Sherman, TX 75091.

The Indiana Association of Historians calls for abstracts on papers for its annual meeting March 9-10, 1990. All work on any aspect of Southern history will be considered. Submit abstracts and full papers by November 1, 1989 to Robert E. May, Co-Program Chair, Department of History, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

The Social Science Research Council solicits proposals for the 1990-91 volume on the origins of the urban under-class in America. Chapters will be organized around three major areas: work; space and mobility; institutions and policies; and families and neighborhood. Scholars of all levels are eligible to apply by November 1, 1989. For information contact Social Science Research Council, Urban Underclass Program—Volume III, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158; tel. (212) 661-0280.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission’s conference of Black History in Pennsylvania will be held May 4-5, 1990 in Allentown. Proposals for sessions, papers and presentations on all aspects of African American history in Pennsylvania are welcome. Deadline is October 20, 1989. For information contact Black History Conference Coordinator, Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, HARRISON, PA: 17108-1026; tel. (717) 783-3034.

The History Department, University of Nebraska at Omaha solicits session and paper proposals in any field of history for the Missouri Valley History Conference, March 8-10, 1990. Proposals, including an abstract and c.v., should be received by November 1, 1989, to Jerold Simpson, Program Coordinator, MVHC, Department of History, University of Nebraska at Oma- ha, Omaha, NE 68118.

The Society of American Archivists is soliciting papers and panels for its meeting in Seattle, August 30-September 3, 1990. Topics may include the use of archives, manuscripts, and historical records in teaching, or be submitted under the theme of proposal: "Minority Cultures and the Historical Record," by November 1, 1989 to SAA Program Committee, c/o Brenda Banks, Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 State Capitol SE, Atlanta, GA 30334.

**Southern Legal History, a new journal sponsored by the Georgia Legal History Foundation, invites articles and essays on any aspect of southern legal history or the history of American law in the national context. The deadline for the first issue is November 15, 1989. Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate to Paul Finkelman, Southern Legal History Department of History, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901.

Editors seek original essays for multi-disciplinary anthology "Minority Women and Health: Gender and the Experiences of "Others."" To be published by Wayne State University Press. Submit proposals or essays in duplicate to Susan E. G. Thomas, Wayne State University Press, 911 East Michigan Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202.

The Southern Historical Association invites papers and panel proposals for its 1990 WSSA Conference, April 25-27 in Portland, OR. Particularly sought are proposals on US/Asia or US/Canada relations and nuclear/environmental issues. Paper proposals should be a 200-word abstract and a c.v.; panel proposals should include a c.v. of each presenter. Submit proposals by November 15, 1989 to Bob J. Frye, Department of English, Box 32872, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76152; tel. (817) 921-7240.

The annual Southwest Labor Studies Conference will be held at Arizona State University, Long Beach, April 20-21, 1990. Proposals for papers should be sent to: Northeastern University, J. Stuart, History Department, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840.

The Mid-American Studies Association calls for papers and sessions on topics in all areas of Mid-American History, including transportation, the river and waterway expansion, as it pertains to the St. Louis/Midwest region for their conference to be held April 19-21, 1990, St. Louis, MO. Proposals should be sent by December 1, 1989 and include a one-page summary and c.v. of each participant. Send to Elizabeth Kelmer, American Studies Program, St. Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63101.

The Society for Industrial Archaeology will hold its annual conference in Philadelphia, PA May 31-June 3, 1990. They seek proposals for papers on all aspects of the industrial heritage. Participants may suggest 30-minute papers or half-hour work-in-progress. Submit a 150-word abstract by December 1, 1989 to Carter Litchfield, Oleanus Editions, Drawer H, Rembles-ville, PA 19347; tel. (215) 255-4335.

The annual meeting of the AHA, Pacific Coast Branch, will be held on August 8-11, 1990, at the University of Utah. Proposals for papers and panels should be received by December 15, 1989. Proposals are welcome on any subject, but those on politics, religion and community are especially encouraged. Submit proposals by November 1, 1989 to Robert W. Cherny, Department of History, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132; tel. (415) 339-1604.

The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations will hold its annual conference at the University of Maryland, College Park, MD, on August 2-4, 1990. They seek proposals for panels and papers by December 15, 1989. Please send a one-page abstract and c.v. to Mark T. Gilderhus, Department of History, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

The Conference of Quaker Historians and Archivists will take place at George Fox College, Newberg, OR, June 22-24, 1990. Proposals for papers on Quaker History, Quakerism, especially the history of Quakerism west of the Appalachians, should be sent to B. Larry Angle, Dept. of History, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN 37403. Deadline is December 15, 1989.

Siena College is sponsoring a conference on the 50th anniversary of World War II. The focus will be 1940. Papers dealing with broader issues will also be welcomed. Send replies and inquiries to Thomas J. Schmidling, Director of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211 by December 15, 1989.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press sponsor a competition for a manuscript on the American Catholic experience. The winner will receive a $500 award and the book will be published by the University of Notre Dame Press. Scholars interested should send two copies of their manuscript by December 15, 1989 to Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Room 614, Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; tel. (219) 239-5441.

The Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting October 6-11, 1990 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Papers, panel discussions, media presentations and workshop sessions are solicited. Proposals should include a presenter’s c.v., a two-page prospectus, methodology and bibliography. Proposals due by November 30, 1989, to Richard Sweterlitsch, Department of English, 221 Old Mill, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405-0111.

The Cushwa Center solicits proposals for papers to be presented at a conference on American Catholicism in the Twentieth Century at Notre Dame March 22-24, 1990. Preference will be given to session proposals are preferred, but single papers will be considered. Each proposal should include a one- or two-page abstract and c.v. of each participant. Send by January 15, 1990 to Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Room 614, Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; tel. (219) 239-5441.

The Sierra Club, in celebration of its centennial, will offer an award for the best article on any aspect of the history of the Sierra Club. Articles must be published after April 1989, and must be submitted to the Sierra Club at 2000 Center Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 by December 1, 1990. For information contact Sierra Club History Committee, 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.


The Encyclopedia of the Colonial Wars and Indian Uprisings in the area during the United States seeks contributions on a wide array of topics for the period 1500-1763. Entries will discuss the military, diplomatic and strategic signifi-

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

The Ohio State University Press offers a prize of $2500 for the best manuscript, in any discipline, on women's lives and experiences. Poetry, fiction and anthologies are not eligible. Manuscripts must be previously unpublished and not under consideration at another press. Submit by September 1, 1989 to Charlotte Diboff, Helen Hoo-ven Sarnyany Prize Committee, Ohio State University Press, 180 Pressey Hall, OSU, Columbus, OH 43210-1002.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation awards grants of up to $2000 to cover travel and other expenses for research in the Gerald R. Ford Library's archival collections. Submit proposals to David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; tel. (313) 763-2214. Deadline is September 15, 1989.
Charlotte W. Newcombe Disserta-
tion Year Fellowships are available to candidates for Ph.D., Th.D. or Ed.D. degrees in the United States. Scholars will work in religious
values, fulfill all pre-dissertation requirements by December 1, 1989 and complete their dissertations by August, 1991. Information can be obtained from Newcombe Dissertation Fellowships, 410 Woodrow Wilson Federal Building, P.O. Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08542. Applications must be postmarked by December 15, 1989.

Two residential fellowships for re-
search projects in American architec-
ture are available. For complete in-
formation consult the Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture at Columbia University, 2330 Grand Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501, or call (505) 982-2255. The closing date is December 31, 1989. 

The National Library of Medicine seeks one recognized scholar to engage in historical research and staff consult-
ation during the period of June 1, 1990 through December 31, 1990. Details may be obtained from the Chief, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; tel. (301) 496-5405. The closing date is December 15, 1989.

The American Antiquarian Society announces available research fellow-
ships for 1-12 months at the Society in Worcester, MA. The deadline is January 31, 1990. Application is required and a commit-
tment to attend must be made by April 15, 1990. Further information contact the Fellowship Coordinator, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01605-6349.

The Institute for Research on Pover-
erty at the University of Wisconsin-Mad-
sion announces the availability of a Research Fellowship for Women, Columbian University, 970 Langford Hall, Madison, WI 53706. The two-year fellowship begins August 1, 1990. Information contact the Chairman, Institute for Research on Poverty, 2216 Holbrooke Hall, Madison, WI 53706.

The Rockefeller Archive Center offers research fellowships of up to $12,500 for work during the period of January 1, 1990 to June 30, 1990. Details can be obtained from Robert T. McQuiston, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 1717 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10029; tel. (212) 546-8600. Applications must be submitted by March 1, 1990.

Available from the John Carter Brown Library are 16 fellowships for work in Carolina history and related fields. Information contact the Library, Providence, RI 02906; tel. (401) 465-4341. Applications must be postmarked by March 15, 1990.

The Smithsonian Institution and the Office of the Naval Research Laboratory will sponsor a conference on "Science and the Federal Patron: Post-World War II Government Support of American Science" to be held in Washing-
ton, DC, September 15-17, 1989. Further information contact: Dr. Robert D. Wood, Director, Office of Naval Research, Washington, DC 20360; tel. (202) 766-5976.
Fellowships In the Humanities

The Murphy Institute of Political Economy

at Tulane University, with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, invites applications for three residential fellowships for advanced study in history, moral philosophy, political theory, and other fields in the humanities. Social scientists whose work has a humanistic dimension are also welcome to apply. Proposals must address some aspect of the theme of The Culture of the Market. Fellowships are for the second semester of 1989-90, January 15 to May 1. Individual awards will average $15,000; each fellow will also receive up to a $3,000 housing and travel subsidy from the Murphy Institute.

Application deadline is October 15, 1989. For more information and application write to NEH Fellowship Program, Murphy Institute of Political Economy, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118 or call Ruth Carter, Program Coordinator, (504) 865-5317. AA/EOE.

The Society of American Archivists will meet October 25-29, 1989, at the Clarion Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Contact: Georgeann Palmer, Society of American Archivists, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605, or call (312) 522-0140.

The Lowell Conference on Industrial History, "After Hours: Life Outside of the Work Place," will be held on October 26-28, 1989, at the Lowell Hilton, Lowell, MA. The conference will address the theme of leisure time in industrial society and time away from the work place. For information and registration, contact Edward Jay Pershey, Lowell Conference on Industrial History, Tsongas Industrial History Center, Boott Mill, Foot of John Street, Lowell, MA 01852, or call (508) 459-2257.

"The Future of the Past: California's Heritage in the 21st Century" is the conference theme for the California Committee for the Promotion of History, October 27-29, 1989. For information write Dan Taylor, Mendocino County Museum, 400 East Commercial Street, Willits, CA 95490, or call (707) 459-2736.

Colonial Williamsburg's history forum "American Wealth, American Welfare: The Obligations of Government in the New Republic" will be held November 2-4, 1989. The forum will focus on the first 50 years of the new republic's existence. Inquiries should be addressed to the Registrar, Colonial Williamsburg History Forum, Post Office Box C, Williamsburg, VA 23187, or call (804) 220-7255.

"The Republican Synthesis Revisited" will be November 4, 1989, at the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA. The symposium is co-sponsored by the History Department of Clark University and the AAS in honor of George A. Billias, who is retiring from Clark University. For information write Daniel Rorg, History Department, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01610.

"Paths to the Future--New Directions for the Humanities," sponsored by the Community College Humanities Association will be November 9-11, 1989, in Washington, DC. Contact CCHA, Community College of Philadelphia, 1700 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, PA 19130, or call (215) 751-8860.

Mystic Seaport Museum will sponsor its annual Symposium on Southern New England Maritime History, November 11, 1989. Five topics of regional maritime interest will be presented. For information contact William N. Peterson, Associate Curator, Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, CT 06355-0590.

The Atlanta Historical Society and the Atlanta Civil War Round Table announce two days of five lectures during November 14-15, 1989 commemorating the 125th anniversary of the burning of Atlanta by Federal troops during the Civil War, with emphasis on how the capture and destruction of the city led to Union victory. For more information telephone the Society at (404) 521-1837.

The Tennessee Archivists' Society will meet at the Tennessee State Library and Archives November 16-17, 1989. Contact Connie Burkhalter, Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 7th Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219.

"Life at Home, 1890-1930" will be the McFadden-Ward House Museum Conference to be held November 16-18, 1989, in Beaumont, TX. The conference will feature sessions on the role of domestic servants, the impact of technology on housework, and similar themes. For registration or information contact Gisela Dyer, McFadden-Ward House, 1906 McFadden Avenue, Beaumont, TX 77771, or call (409) 832-1906.

"America as Text(s): (Re)readings in American Culture," University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, will be held April 7, 1990. For information contact Deborah Mahoney, Program in Comparative Literature, 411 Masen Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

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 Happold Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner of this prize will receive $750.00 and a certificate. The publisher will receive a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. The deadline for submission is October 1, 1989.

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

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

SOUTHERN READER
A Preview of Current Books on Southern History and Culture

EXCERPTS AND CONTENTS FROM VOLUME I, NUMBER 1, JUNE 1899.


The Edge of the Swamp: A Study in the Literature and Society of the Old South by Louis D. Rubin, Jr. Louisiana State University Press.


Interview: Cleath Brooks discusses the state of Southern Literature, the Southern Agrarians, Robert Penn "Red" Warren, and William Faulkner.

Over 12 additional books reviewed by leading scholars around the country.

Joan HoEF-Wilson, Executive Secretary
Organization of American Historians
112 North Bryan Street
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ISSN: 0196-3341
Includes Reports from:

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plus

Organization News
Typically, much staff time in the Bloomington office is taken up with the routine work necessary to keep the Organization running: serving the office is taken up with the routine work necessary for the members; and fielding outside inquiries on questions so diverse as the proper role of history in a liberal arts education or a request for help in furthering "perestroyka" in the science of history from the Dniepropetrovsk Association of Young Historians. We continue striving to carry out these functions in a more efficient and cost-effective manner and are pleased to report that the 1988 budget is more than balanced and that we have added 550 new members to our rolls. Still, the field and the profession have many unmet needs, and we try to spend a portion of our time developing programs and seeking funding to address those problems and possibilities.

The past year has presented an unusual number of opportunities for strengthening the role of history and historians in our national life. A major focus of our efforts has been the improvement of teaching. For most of its existence, OAH has maintained a strong interest in history teaching at the elementary and secondary levels. Now in the midst of yet another national cycle of reform, we are involved in more projects than ever. We continue as a sponsor of the History Teaching Alliance, established in 1985 to foster community-based collaboration between schools and colleges. With the American Historical Association and the National Council on Social Studies, we are also sponsors of the National Commission on Social Studies in the Schools. The Commission's Curriculum Task Force is currently completing a report charting goals for the social studies curriculum into the 21st century.

Responding to the necessity for cooperation rather than competition among the growing number of organizations focused on the reform of history education, OAH President-Elect Louis Harlan called a special meeting in Washington last March. Those attending decided that regular communication should be a high priority, along with development of a preliminary agenda on which to cooperate, including textbook reviews by professional historians and state-level lobbying efforts.

OAH continues to produce the OAH Magazine of History, a quarterly publication that brings current historical scholarship to junior and secondary school teachers. We have recently redesigned the publication and are experimenting with commissioning guest editors responsible for thematic issues. Support from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Edward W. Hazen Foundation allows us to distribute 2,500 additional copies of the Magazine to poverty-impacted rural and inner-city areas, but we must work hard to build our regular subscription base. During the past year, there has also been considerable interest in expanding the Magazine to offer reviews of textbooks. Another suggestion has been the creation of a new membership category for K-12 teachers, offering the Magazine rather than the Journal of American History as the primary publication. In the coming months, the OAH Committee on Educational Policy will consider these and other proposals relating to the Magazine's future and make recommendations to the Executive Board.

I am also pleased to report on the very successful conclusion of a project begun several years ago with support from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. Under the leadership of Margaret Strobel, University of Illinois at Chicago, and co-editor Cheryl Jolazon-Odim, Loyola University, we have published a volume of curricular materials under the title Restoring Women to History: Teaching Packages for Integrating Women's History into Courses in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. These packets have clearly filled an hitherto unmet need, for we have been hard pressed to keep up with demand, filling approximately 1,068 orders in just a few months.

We have also signed a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. Called the Women's Landmark Project, it provides support for research and preparation of nomination forms for national landmarks relating to women's historic sites. Another component of the project involves development of several theme essays which will integrate these materials and provide background for interpretation of the sites. The effort is being coordinated by Page Miller in Washington.

A new committee organized this year is the Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. To aid their work in developing instructional materials on the Bill of Rights, we have submitted a proposal to the Bicentennial Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. The committee is also developing program sessions for the annual meetings in Washington (1990) and Louisville (1991).

This spring I attended two Washington conferences devoted to the problem of declining participation of minorities in higher education. Sponsored by the American Council on Education, these meetings brought together representatives of several dozen professional and higher education associations to share information and ideas on how to address what is called the "pipeline" problem. We will be looking to the Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History for guidance and also seeking outside support for testing various ways to identify potential historians among minority groups and recruiting larger numbers of minorities into the profession.

The culmination of the year was the annual meeting in St. Louis, one of our most successful ever. Attendance, at 2,053, rivaled numbers for meetings on the East Coast, while the total of 93 exhibitors surpassed any year to date. The job registry at the annual meeting continues to grow, a reflection of the increasingly healthy employment market of historians. With a grant from the Missouri Humanities Council, we were able to engage once again in a special outreach effort that brought approximately 250 St. Louis area teachers, legislators, school administrators and others to our day-long annual meeting program, the sixth annual "Focus on History."

The program, coordinated with the National Council on Public History, generated considerable enthusiasm. This kind of cooperative endeavor makes unusual demands on our program committees, particularly the chairs. We owe OAH Chair Richard Fox and NCPh Chair Patricia Melvin a special thanks. We look forward to an equally successful program in Washington in March of 1990, where we will be meeting jointly with the society for History in the Federal Government. The 1990 annual meeting will be held at the Washington Hilton. Because our convention comes at a very expensive time of year, we have negotiated a multi-year contract with Hilton Hotels that offers our members considerable savings. Plan your schedules now for future meetings in Louisville (1991), Chicago (1992) and Anaheim (1993).

Finally, I would like to thank the staff of the Bloomington office. They have been unfailingly kind and helpful, and as an "Acting" Executive Secretary, I have had to depend more than is usual on their tact and good will as well as their dedication to the Organization's mission and goals. Keeping in motion all the initiatives started by Joan Hoff-Wilson has not been an easy task, but she has made my efforts much more successful than they otherwise would have been without her readiness to be available for information and advice. To the many volunteers who serve on our committees and to our hard-working elected officers, I want also to express my gratitude. Without their willingness to defer, sometimes for several years, significant portions of their own professional work, the OAH could not function. We owe them all a substantial debt. •
In 1988, for the fifth straight year, the regular Operating Funds of OAH ended with a surplus. For the first time, however, we have had to apply that surplus in order to balance the next year’s (1989) budget. The implication of these two developments is that we have nearly reached the end of a period in which the association’s revenues could comfortably accommodate its growing needs. Your officers and Executive Board members have been monitoring the trends carefully, and are determined to safeguard both the resources and the services of OAH. Our most important service is the Journal of American History, whose expanded size and scope under editor David Thelen have met with general approval. This is the major factor among many that may persuade the Board to recommend our first general dues increase in six years.

Category II (Revolving Funds) in the accompanying tables is a general summary of the status of those grant and award accounts for which monies we receive are earmarked for specific rather than operating purposes.

The association’s Trust Fund continued to appreciate in 1988, thanks chiefly to the reinvestment of all income. The market value of our conservative and diversified portfolio reached nearly $500,000 by year-end. In 1989, for the first time in six years, we anticipate taking a small portion ($18,000) of its annual income to meet operating needs. While disappointing, this step is reasonable and will not alter our policy of investing for capital appreciation.

Another feature of this report is the appearance for the first time of a statement on the newly established Fund for American History. This endowment will underwrite a series of important initiatives to ensure that OAH exercises its rightful leadership to invigorate the study, scholarship, and appreciation of American history. With an invested funds balance of over $200,000, we are well underway in our campaign to raise $1.6 million. This effort has been relatively quiet and narrow to date, but soon all OAH members will receive information on how they can participate in an ambitious but promising effort to enhance our profession’s role in American culture.

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### 1988 OAH Financial Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Funds</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>445,000</td>
<td>461,556</td>
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<td>Membership Dues</td>
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<td>41,246</td>
<td>&lt;754&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newsletter (ads, sales)</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>11,218</td>
<td>3,218</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Publications (sales)</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,013</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting (fees, ads, exhibit booths sales)</td>
<td>129,500</td>
<td>130,449</td>
<td>949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (interest, gifts, grant overhead, reimbursements)</td>
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<td>14,465</td>
<td>&lt;11,535&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Publications:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>216,420</td>
<td>209,575</td>
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<td>Newsletter</td>
<td>26,280</td>
<td>25,720</td>
<td>&lt;560&gt;</td>
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<td>Other Publications</td>
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<td>4,338</td>
<td>&lt;162&gt;</td>
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<td>Promotion</td>
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<td>12,912</td>
<td>&lt;3,308&gt;</td>
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<td>Annual Meeting</td>
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<td>82,235</td>
<td>&lt;9,445&gt;</td>
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<td><strong>Administration:</strong></td>
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<td>General</td>
<td>203,570</td>
<td>184,425</td>
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<td>14,749</td>
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<td>9,103</td>
<td>103</td>
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<td>Contingency Reserve</td>
<td>5,270</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>870,500</td>
<td>877,947</td>
<td>7,447</td>
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</table>

**Balance (Carried over as addition to 1989 Income)**

- **Revolving Funds**
  - Balance January 1, 1989: 19,057
  - Receipts: 174,565
  - Disbursements: 146,044
  - Balance 12/31/88: $47,578

**Trust Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Principal Income</th>
<th>Assets (Cost)</th>
<th>Invested Income Balance</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Beginning Balance</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>454,569</td>
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<td>Dividend Income</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5,959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less Foreign Tax W/H</td>
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<td>&lt;13&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;13&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Government Interest</td>
<td>18,946</td>
<td>420</td>
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<td>Corporate Interest</td>
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<td>Procels</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>&lt;2,764&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redemption of Money</td>
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<td>100,626</td>
<td>&lt;100,626&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Certificates</td>
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<td>100,626</td>
<td>&lt;2,764&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Securities Sold</td>
<td>48,472</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of Money</td>
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<td>149,085</td>
<td>149,085</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Certificates</td>
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<td>&lt;30,780&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less Cost Basis</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>149,085</td>
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<tr>
<td>Securities Investment</td>
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<td>&lt;50,778&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;50,778&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment of Bank Fees</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&lt;3,802&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;3,802&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ending Balance**

- $452,550
- 937,392
- 9489,882

**Fund for American History**

Balance from Initial Deposit and Transfers: $208,792
The St. Louis convention was both a professional assembly and an intellectual event. We were delighted with the quality of the papers and the enthusiastic response of the 2100 registrants— a gratifying margin above the anticipated 1900, and a substantial turnout for non-east coast conventions.

The opening night session on “History and Memory: The Living and Re-living of World War II” set an extraordinary standard for the convention. The audience of over 500 heard the wartime recollections of six senior historians, along with musings on the curious link between recollection and reconstruction. Speakers from the audience also contributed: Gerda Lerner expressed dismay at the panel’s inattention to Treatment of Women. It was cultural, political and military history embodied as personal experience.

There were 92 OAH sessions, slightly below the 107 that marked the conventions of the 1980s. In Reno last year there were 106. The number was restricted to 92 because of our joint meeting with the National Association on Public History, which sponsored 15 morning and afternoon panels. There were 425 historians on the OAH program, over 235 more proposals were submitted in political history, but the submissions in diplomatic and economic history were slight. Perhaps more than most OAH committees, the membership committee is indebted to the services of the OAH staff, especially Ginger Fourn. Her efforts, with support from state representatives, have continued to build the organization’s roster. Since 1985, individual membership has increased from 2731 to 2100. This year the seven members of the nominating board met April 6-8 at the annual meeting in St. Louis to consider the results of the 1989 election for OAH offices, based on 4077 ballots received. (For results, see the May Newsletter). As usual, a relatively small percentage of the total membership chose to vote. While most voters made selections in each contest, many chose to vote in some contests and not in others. Two votes explicitly expressed dissatisfaction with one of the pairings by writing a personal letter to the nominating officers. It is a sign of her skill that very few OAH members even know she is there.

Submitted by Richard Wightman, Chair

The program committee for the 1990 convention met in Nafaut at the Southern Historical Association and at St. Louis, April 5. Committee members worked conscientiously to develop a program, with its principal theme on intellectual history, political history, and recent political and social history of many minority groups. Accordingly, a substantial amount of cooperation between members had been necessary over the months preceding the second meeting. In this respect the operation of the committee was probably unusual.

The program was essentially in place by mid-May, when it was submitted to the OAH office. The sessions scheduled reflect both the thematic focus of the convention, and the strong interest among U.S. historians today in various aspects of the new social history, including women’s history, working-class history and the history of social movements. On the other hand, I wish to stress that the committee worked hard to develop sessions in traditional specialties such as diplomatic, political and economic history. A number of proposals were submitted in political history, but the submissions in diplomatic and economic history were few. The chair was particularly disappointed that determined efforts to involve the organization of diplomatic historians in planning sessions did not prove very fruitful. I believe that consistently inadequate representation of traditional specialties, or of a field like colonial history, produces serious lacu­ nas in OAH programs. Thus together let us hope that the OAH Executive Board may wish to address.

The committee’s work was greatly facilitated by the underwriting of the clerical, postage, xeroxing and long-distance telephone costs incurred by the chair.

Committee members are John H. Bracey, Mari Jo Buhle, David A. Gerber, Gilbert Gonza1, David Katzman, Gary Okhiro, Theda W. Perdue and David Wigdor. The committee also had the valuable assistance of M. Les Benedict who arranged for the several sessions in observance of the first year of the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

Submitted by August Meter, Chair

Membership Committee

Perhaps more than most OAH committees, the membership committee is indebted to the services of the OAH staff, especially Ginger Fourn. Her efforts, with support from state repre­ sentatives, have continued to build the organization’s roster. Since 1985, individual membership has increased from 2731 to 2100. This year the seven members of the nominating board met April 6-8 at the annual meeting in St. Louis to consider the results of the 1989 election for OAH offices, based on 4077 ballots received. (For results, see the May Newsletter). As usual, a relatively small percentage of the total membership chose to vote. While most voters made selections in each contest, many chose to vote in some contests and not in others. Two votes explicitly expressed dissatisfaction with one of the pairings by writing a personal letter to the nominating officers. It is a sign of her skill that very few OAH members even know she is there.

The largest drop in individual membership has occurred in the highest bracket of over $40,000 (197) and under $10,000 (59). The largest drop in institutional memberships was between $20,24,000 (59).

On behalf of the nominating board, I wish to thank all of the candidates for their willingness to participate in a contest in which only half the nomi­ nees can win. I am especially grateful to Sheri Scherill, the OAH committee coordinator, for her invaluable help in arranging the meetings. And I want to thank all of my colleagues on the nominating board (Linda Gordon, Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, Robert Weible, Thomas Bender, Marjoe Bingham and James Brewer Stew­ art) to know how much I appreciate both the good humor and high seriousness with which they approached our deliberations. It has been a pleasure to share with them in serving the OAH.

Submitted by Charles Joyner, Chair

1990 Program Committee

The 1990 Program Committee

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Submitted by August Meter, Chair

Membership Committee

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The overall increase seems to be the result of direct mail contacts from the OAH office to directors of graduate programs and from individuals on the membership committee to people within their states. At the suggestion of the Executive Board, the committee plans to send personal letters to recipi­ ents of doctoral degrees in history congratulating them for their accomplishments and encouraging them to join the OAH.

In contrast to the growth in individual memberships, those in institutions have dropped slightly. The committee’s current charge is to try to increase the number of institutional members by at least 200.

At its April 6 meeting in St. Louis, the committee voted unanimously to recommend limiting membership committee terms to five years (renewable). One goal would be to infuse the committee with new energy from time to time. To point this out, committee members have served indefinitely. The Exec­ utive Board approved the recommenda­ tion. Letters will soon go to current committee members, asking if they would like reappointment. Staggered terms will ensure continuity.

Submitted by Leroy Ashley, Chair
Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights

The committee has a busy and productive year.

At this year's annual meeting we sponsored a panel, "Blaming Women's History: Recent Indictments of the Profession," moderated by Lawrence Levine and including Thomas Dublin, Ann Lane, Valerie Matsumoto and Bonnie Smith, which engaged the audience of about 25-30 people. About 100 people attended the committee's breakfast meeting to hear Artila Jones, Senior Historian and Director of Marketing for History Associates and Acting Executive Secretary of the OAH, deliver a talk on "History and Women's Public History." The annual cocktail party provided a setting conducive to socializing and networking.

Plans for the committee's participation in next year's meeting are well under way. The committee addressed establishing liaisons with other representatives of women in the historical profession, to pool our efforts and avoid duplication. We have arranged to work jointly with the AHA Committee on Women Historians on an ongoing basis and will enlarge this network to include women representing institutions from the American Studies Association.

The committee has long been concerned about problems of job recruitment and retention. At an annual meeting that pre­ senters of women are not adequately represented, especially for women. We recommend that job interviews be conducted in hotel suites (rather than individual rooms) at the hotel. Furthermore, we will encourage the OAH to arrange for several small public spaces where job candidates can be treated more personally and hospitably.

The committee will try to arrange for the OAH's August mailing to history departments to include a copy of the 1985 report "Assessing the Past, Looking to the Future." A covering letter will recommend that chairs study the report and particularly heed the committee's recommendations of where they can take initiative. The committee will begin to work on procedures for periodically updating the report.

The committee also plans to develop a list of speakers for the OAH's annual meeting who will be available to talk on various topics related to the Bill of Rights. Anyone wishing to be included should contact Sandra F. Van-Burkleo, Dept. of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202. Describe topics to be addressed and audience preferred; include a c.v.

Committee members are Gordon M. Balsken, M. Les Benedict, Kayleen C. Kean, Paul L. Murphy, Sandra F. Van-Burkleo, and Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau. Submitted by Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, Chair.

Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession

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Committee members are Gordon M. Balsken, M. Les Benedict, Kayleen C. Kean, Paul L. Murphy, Sandra F. Van-Burkleo, and Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau. Submitted by Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau, Chair.

Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges

A major goal of the committee has been to set a high priority on raising the status of history in the schools and colleges. The committee has been working for three years to promote the K-12 level as well as those who teach in colleges and universities.

These sessions were officially called "Professional Day": in an effort to reflect the fact that teaching issues are of concern to the whole membership of the OAH (not just K-12 candidates), we changed the name to "Focus on Teaching Day.

In keeping with our aim of empha­ sizing women's re­ p resent­ ativeness good teaching at all levels, we have asked the Executive Board to change the name of the committee to the "Committee on History in the Schools and Colleges." We also recommend that the organization award a teaching prize or prizes.

Inasmuch as a major responsibility of our committee has been integrating the focus of the Teaching Day sessions at the annual meeting, we have asked that the OAH establish some form of liaison for our committee with the Program Committee.

We have also asked the President and the Board to be sure that the committee is composed of people who represent such constituencies as high schools and community colleges. We urged the Board that in the future the next year's committee members be appointed before the convention so that the new members can attend the committee's meeting at the annual meeting.

The committee was asked by the Board to review the recommendations of the Bradley Commission on History and American Studies. We recommended that the Board endorse its enthusiasm. In an effort to help implement the report's recommendations we suggested that the OAH give a special interest in the Advanced Placement Program and in the role of colleges and universities in the teachers/preparation.

Committee members, 1988-1989:
Bonny Cochran, Pete Daniel (Executive Board Liaison), Gail Dent, Terrie Epp-Strain.

Submitted by Arthur Zvernov, Chair.

Committee on the Status of Minority Historians and Minority History

We decided to pursue several initiatives. First, the committee will sponsor an annual meeting session on "Chairperson stressing continued vigorous commitment to affirmative action: especially in terms of faculty hiring and retention efforts;" and, second, aggressive attempts to recruit minority graduate students with more focused attention on the critical issue of the minority graduate student in the history pipeline. The latter will be the subject of next year's workshop. Vicky L. Ruiz will organize this session. Finally, the letter will ask department to sponsor a minority graduate student at the 1990 annual meeting.

Second, in light of the declining numbers of minority graduate history students in the face of the growing need for minority history professors—many of whom will retire in the future—our committee will undertake to alleviate this situation. We decided to collect data on successful recruitment and retention strategies and to recommend that the OAH give priority to encouraging minority student interest in the serious study of history. We also hope to work with the various good institutions that are interested in promoting emphasizes for minority students who are interested in pursuing the study of history.

Third, a preliminary Minority History Project is being started with Waldo E. Martin, Jr., and should be completed by the end of the summer. The revisions and updating of this di­ rectory will be an ongoing committee initiative.

There were two other issues the committee discussed. First, committee member Herbert Hoover spoke of the need to provide opportunities for Na­ tive American historians to work near their homelands. Second, after our recent workshop on "Rethinking American History: Incorporating Minority History into U.S. History," there were several requests for publication building upon the presentations. The committee agreed that at present this initiative exceeded our limited resources.

Submitted by Waldo E. Martin, Jr., Chair.

Report of the Delegated to the American Council of Learned Societies

Much of the Council's activities in the past year concerned exchange programs and research opportunities abroad, particularly in the Soviet Union. A new protocol with the Soviet Academies of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences will produce 150 collaborative efforts involving some 2,000 scholars from the two countries. The performing of humanities and social science disciplines over the next two years. A stated purpose of the agenda is to "normalize" relations and to open previously unexplored areas of comparative inquiry between the two nations. Scholars involved in recent ventures in the Soviet Union express steady improvements in relations with Soviet colleagues and increased accessibility of archival materials.

In another international endeavor, the ACLS Comparative Constitutionalism Project hosted two regional institutes, one focusing on Latin America, the other on the Southeast Asia, each involving some 40 scholars and other experts.

Of particular interest to historians, the American Philosophical Biographical Project has received substantial funding, editors have been appointed, and the initial assignment of articles has begun. Funding for the humanities continue to shrink, to an extent that fellowship and grant programs—both within and without the ACLS— are being seriously jeopardized. Although the ACLS is financially secure at present the Council has set a high priority on raising additional funds with which to guarantee the survival and integrity of its many fellowship programs. On a positive note in this respect, the National Task Force on Scholarship and the Public Humanities, having received grants from several private foundations, will soon commence its activities with a major national conference.

Submitted by John G. Sproul, OAH Delegate.
Publicity Committee

The 1989 Publicity Committee concentrated its energies on producing the text and assembling the photographs for the Convention Supplement in the February Newsletter. It was our purpose to combine the useful guide to restaurants and points of interest with an historical guide to downtown St. Louis and its surrounding neighborhoods. With the aid of a press kit assembled by OAH staff member Brian Fox, the committee contacted local radio, television and press media and enjoyed some success in generating publicity for the organization. Our experience indicated that local publicity is best generated by linking activities of the OAH meeting to the area’s cultural institutions.

Submitted by Louis Gerteis, Chair

Public History Committee

All members of the committee—Carol Groneman, Jack Holl, Sueellen Hoy, Marilyn Nichols and Noel Stowe—met in St. Louis to review the activities of the committee. The chair had invited about fifty historians active in public history to join with the committee’s discussion. Committee members were particularly interested in making public historians more aware of committee activities and in encouraging them to suggest new projects and thrusts for its agenda. The committee considered its role within the OAH and came to a consensus that it should continue to speak for public historians to an OAH membership which comes primarily from academia. The outgoing committee recommended to incoming chair Jack Holl and to new committee members additional tasks: (1) encouraging submission of articles for consideration by the OAH Newsletter; (2) publication of the last manuscript in the current pamphlet series; (3) consideration of needs for a new publication program; (4) identification of public historians interested in OAH committee work; (5) encouraging the OAH president to appoint a public historian to each committee; (6) encouraging the Nominating Board to include public historians as candidates for the Executive and Nominating Boards; and (7) working with the OAH executive board to increase committee effectiveness by improved appointment procedures.

Submitted by Noel Stowe, Chair

ABC-CLIO Committee

The ABC-CLIO Committee read 32 articles, half submitted by journal editors and half by authors. Although we discussed (by letter and phone) soliciting articles, we concluded that such a proactive role would have to be done far more systematically than we were able or prepared to do. Given the broad mix of articles considered, a set of normative measures seemed impossible. We used instead a scoring system which allowed us to incorporate our evaluations of quality on more than one criterion. When all evaluators were finished, the chair collated the scores. Only one article had unanimous support as a top choice, that by Bertram Wyatt-Brown, which made the final decision quite simple and truly the result of a committee.

Submitted by Eric Monkkonen, Chair

Avery O Craven Award Committee

Publishers submitted twenty-four books for the Craven Award. Committee members Robert H. Abzug, Thomas C. Holt, and Harold D. Woodman read each of the submissions and then consulted by letter and by phone. The committee quickly, easily and unanimously agreed that Eric Foner’s Reconstruction: America’s Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877 was an obvious and clear winner of the award. Although our choice was not difficult, we agreed that several other submissions were of very high quality; indeed, had Foner’s book not been submitted, choosing a winner would have proven much more difficult.

Submitted by Harold D. Woodman, Chair

Binkley-Stephenson Award Committee

The committee considered all of the articles published in the JAH during 1988. By mid-January 1989 committee members had drawn up and circulated short lists of their preferences. We then “met” by conference call. There was general agreement on the high quality and interest of all the journal’s contents. The committee seriously discussed six or seven contenders for the award. Fixing upon two as deserving, but representing two very different kinds of articles—one monographic, one integrative—the committee wished not to promote one of these approaches over the other and decided to split the award.

Submitted by Nancy F. Cott, Chair

Erik Barnouw Award Committee

The winners of this year’s Erik Barnouw Award were Martha Sandlin and Barbara Abrush for “Indians, Outlaws and Angie Debo,” their biographical film on historian Angie Debo.

In soliciting entries for the award, the committee intended to extend the OAH mailing list, but it also wrote individual film makers and solicited applications. Twenty-one filmmakers submitted work. Each committee member reviewed all nominees. In December, 1988, each member listed their top five films. After telephone consultation, the chair compiled a final list and reassessed those finalists.

In a January 23, 1989 conference call we discussed the finalists. After an hour’s discussion we unanimously agreed upon the Award recipient.

Submitted by Dan T. Carter, Chair

Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee

The members of the committee were Stanley N. Katz, chair, John P.iggins and Kathy Peiss.

This year’s committee considered 22 submissions for the 1989 award. None of the submissions was solicited. At least two publishers had not read the instructions carefully, however, and submitted books which were clearly ineligible for the competition. This was regrettable, because each publisher had had books on its list which might well have been competitive.

The committee conducted all of its deliberations by correspondence, since one member was on sabbatical leave in France. Members submitted a short list to the chairman. The three lists were identical as to the top four or five competitors, although the rank order varied slightly. The winning volume was clearly the consensus choice.

The committee was somewhat disappointed in the caliber of the submissions. Only four or five books seemed genuinely prize-worthy, but it was hard to tell whether this was simply a bad year or whether there was some more general problem in the field. On the other hand, the best of the books was clearly prize-worthy, and the committee felt no hesitancy in making its award.

Submitted by Stanley N. Katz, Chair

Merle Curti Award Committee

The Curti Prize Committee in Intellectual History for 1987-1988 reviewed ninety-three books. Approximately one-third were solicited. The committee determined that twenty-one titles were inappropriate and recommended nine of these to the chair of the social history committee.

From November 1987 to December 1988 the committee discussed books through round-robin mailings. From October 1988 to December 1988, informal discussions by phone took place with the chair and other members. Deliberations were completed by a January conference call.

Submitted by Bruce Kuklick, Chair

Ray Allen Billington Award Committee

Twenty-eight commercial and university presses submitted a total of forty-eight titles for the 1987-88 Ray Allen Billington Prize. The full committee met in October, 1988 during the Western History Association meeting in Wichita, Kansas. We agreed on the following guidelines: evidence of excellent scholarship, importance of concept or theme, originality, style, relevance to mainstream American history, scope and knowledge of field. Each committee member read all forty-eight entries and in mid-January submitted a short list to one another. After further correspondence and discussion by phone, the committee unanimously agreed to award the Billington Prize to Albert L. Hurtado for his Indian Survival on the California Frontier.

Submitted by Howard R. Lamar, Chair

Louis Pelzer Memorial Award Committee

The Pelzer Committee for 1988 consisted of David Thelen (Chair), Michael Cassity, Emily Rosenberg, Richard Griswold del Castillo, and Spencer R. Crew.

The committee read and evaluated twenty-three manuscripts submitted for this award presented to a graduate student for the best essay in American history. The prize of $500, a medal and publication of the essay in The Journal of American History was awarded for 1988 to W. Jeffrey Bolster of The Johns Hopkins University for his essay entitled “To Feel Like a Man: Black Segregation in the Northern States, 1800-1860.”

Michael Cassity and Spencer R. Crew of the National Museum of American History leave the committee this year. Haines Walton will complete the term of Spencer Crew, who has been asked to serve on the Journal’s Editorial Board, and Clayton Koppes will become the newest Committee member.

Submitted by David Thelen, Chair
NEW PRESIDENT'S PRIORITIES

The committee prefers the submission of a single page summary rather than an entire c.v. Deadline for receipt of proposals is February 1, 1990.

The theme for the 1991 Annual Meeting is: "Diversity and Dissent: Politics as Social Process." This theme is a response to calls for a comprehensive perspective on the development of American "political" culture or, more appropriately, American "political" cultures. The evolution of the American body politic has entailed changing relations between public and private spheres in different regions, social classes, genders, ethnic and racial groupings. Analysis of these evolving "political" cultures could profit from a conception of "politics" as a phenomenon far broader than the history of elections and parties; "politics" can be conceptualized as a social process responsive in varying degrees to the interests, aspirations and self-conscious actions of the broad cross-section of social groups within American society.

The Program Committee seeks a balanced program which (re)presents the best of the current practice of American history. Thus, the Committee encourages submissions in all areas of United States history.

Please take note: Participants in the annual meeting who specialize in American history, that is—practicing American historians, are required to be members of the OAH. Participants representing other disciplines need not be OAH members.

Submit proposals to Armstead L. Robinson, Cartier G. Woodson Institute, University of Virginia, 1512 Jefferson Park Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903; tel. (804) 924-3109.

Candidates for 1990

President Elect
Joyce Appleby, UCLA

Executive Board
(vote for three)
Alan Brinkley, Graduate School, CUNY
Drew Gilpin Faust, Univ. of Penn.
Michael Frisch, SUNY, Buffalo
Mary Ryan, UC, Berkeley
Rudolph Vecoli, Univ. of Minnesota
Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Univ. of Fla.

Nominating Board
(vote for one in each pair)
Karen Armstrong, Univ. of Arizona
Roy Rosenzweig, George Mason Univ.
Ronald Grele, Columbia Univ.
Gary Kulik, Smithsonian Institution
Paul Johnson, Univ. of Utah

NEW PRESIDENT'S PRIORITIES

At the OAH Executive Board meeting on April 30th, incoming President Louis R. Harlan made the following list of priorities for his presidential year:

1. Continue and redouble the effort to involve OAH members in the current reform movement of history teaching in the schools, working through a joint AHA-OAH conference with various K-12 reform groups.
2. Launch fully the campaign of the Fund For American History, in order to better finance various OAH initiatives new and dependent entirely outside funding.
3. Address the present crisis in enrollment of minority graduate students in history, working mainly through the Committee on Minority History and Minority Historians.
4. Seek funding to initiate a nationwide study of graduate training in history.

ATICTION OVERSEAS MEMBERS

If you plan to attend the 1990 annual meeting in Washington, DC, March 22-25 and would like to have the convention program rushed to you by air mail: (1) send a check or money order for $15 in U.S. funds to cover postage (payable to the OAH) to OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47404-4199; USA; (2) on the form below, print your name and address in English exactly as you want them to appear on the mailing label. The OAH cannot be responsible for returned items. Please note, this service is available to overseas members ONLY. Domestic requests cannot be honored.

I enclose US $15.00 for the complete OAH annual meeting program. Send it to:

Attention Overseas Members
The following is the list of OAH Lecturers for the coming academic year and the topic on which they would like to speak. The specific topic will be agreed upon in advance by the lecturer and his or her interviewer. The lecturers for $870 per day. For further information about the application process of American Historians and the host institution pays the lecturer's travel and lodging.

The money raised by the project enables the OAH to function more effectively on behalf of the historical profession. Contributions will be acknowledged in the August 1990 Newsletter when we publish the list of people who gave lunches for the OAH during the academic year 1989-90 and the institutions they represent. For more information about the OAH Lectureship Program or to make arrangements for a lecture please contact the Lectureship Coordinator, Organization of American Historians, 120 North Bryant Street, Bloomington, IN 47404, phone: (812) 855-7311. Available speakers and topics are: