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National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, Index of American Design
FLA-ca-5 Circus Figure, Dancing Girl
Several years ago, in an effort to determine ways in which it could better serve the needs of the field, the OAH conducted a survey of history department chairs in colleges and universities. Unexpectedly, more than a quarter of the questionnaires returned came from two-year institutions. Those returns revealed a number of problems, among them students' disinterest and preoccupation with vocationalism, the need to improve the quality and relevance of history teaching at this level, the difficulty of maintaining professional standards, the need for better faculty development opportunities, and other issues having a negative impact on faculty morale.

Responding to these concerns, OAH began contacting historians in two-year colleges, asking them to contribute newsletter articles and other information on the status of history in their institutions. As a result, several of these historians articulated problems in a more detailed fashion: constraints to pursuing scholarship in the form of discrimination by funding agencies, little institutional opportunity for release time, and dramatically different course loads and salaries compared to those at four-year colleges and universities, and inadequate preparation in graduate school for the demands of teaching in a community college.

An informal session at the 1987 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia made it clear that some of the difficulties faced by two-year college historians are not unique. Community college students, for example, appeared to share with their counterparts in other higher education institutions a declining level of skills and growing "cultural ignorance," forcing faculty to devote an increasing amount of their time to teaching remedial work. Two-year college historians are particularly troubled, however, by a lack of understanding on the part of most community college administrations of the needs and values of liberal arts disciplines.

Do we care? To what degree do these problems concern the historical profession as a whole? What role can and should be played by OAH—whose members traditionally have been drawn from four-year colleges and universities? Consider the following:

- two-year colleges, which now number 1,211 institutions, comprise more than one-third of all higher education institutions;
- two-year colleges enroll more than 55% of all first-time freshmen;
- two-year colleges, with an enrollment of 5,388,970 students in 1988 (of a total higher education enrollment of approximately 13,000,000) are the fastest growing segment of higher education.

Moreover, several studies during the past decade show that two-year colleges account for roughly:

- 20% of the more than 13,000 history faculty in higher education institutions;
- more than 30% of all history enrollments;
- more than 37% of all lower-division history enrollments;
- and, according to a 1989 College Board report, more than half of all minority group students in higher education.

Historians concerned with the future of their discipline in higher education cannot afford to ignore any longer either the curriculum or their colleagues in two-year colleges. To begin addressing these concerns, The Fund for American History will provide support for a newsletter/information network for community college historians. This modest initiative is only the beginning of what surely must be a larger effort. It can, however, provide both the information and leadership necessary to adequately address the needs of the field in this critically important sector of higher education.
Consensus History and the New American Nation Series

by Timothy P. Donovan

In 1954, Americans discovered material prosperity, the climb up the ladder of success and "togetherness." Signs of the new accord were everywhere. Interest in Little League took precedence over the Cold War, "I Love Lucy" over the United Nations. "Father Knows Best" preached a kind of nondenominational morality that fitted well with the civic religion being practiced by the presidential father figure in the White House, Dwight Eisenhower. The year was the first since Pearl Harbor that the nation enjoyed a respite from wars and domestic convulsions. Stalin had died the year before, and there was hope that the new Soviet leadership would be more amenable. The war in Korea had ended. Anti-communist hysteria subsided with the conclusion of the Army-McCarthy hearings. And there were other things to think about: the amazing Willie Mays, professional football on television every fall Sunday, and the NBA's 24-second clock. In this tranquil 1954 social setting, Harper and Row introduced the New American Nation Series.

The series replaced the half-century-old American Nation Series, incorporated the latest scholarship and included additional volumes concerning social and cultural history. Given the increasing complexity of historical research, the decision to prepare a new series represented self-confidence on the part of the editors, Henry S. Commager and Richard B. Morris, which seems somewhat out of place in 1990 but typical of the profession in 1954.

A revolution was taking place in American history which was fueled by the World War II generation of historians who no longer accepted the homilies of the Progressive tradition. Charles Beard, Vernon Parrington and Frederick Jackson Turner had viewed the American past with such polarities as liberal vs. conservative, merchant vs. farmer and capital vs. worker. These no longer held. Newer research emphasized the permanence of an American tradition—an American consensus on basic values. Conditioned by the harsh realities of the post-war world, this new generation was eager to find some anchor in the American past that minimized domestic conflict and stressed the continuity of the nation's history and values.

By the time the New American Nation Series began publication, consensus history had become the forward idea of the historiographical mainstream. Richard Hofstadter published the first significant consensus statement in 1948. The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made It was a trenchant revisionist study that won a Pulitzer Prize and influenced a generation of graduate students. Hofstadter argued that American leaders believed in individual rights, pragmatism, property and limited government. Launched in the midst of the consensus revolution, the New American Nation Series necessarily reflected the new approach. But the series is an imperfect mirror, and much of the intellectual ferment of those days is strangely absent from individual volumes.

Consensus history... provided the basic framework for the series.

Consensus history believed in the homogeneity of the American experience, that an underlying agreement on fundamental principles was more significant than what pulled Americans apart. Louis Hartz' Liberal Tradition in America (1955) argued that all Americans accepted the Lockean hypothesis and that America had never really engaged in fundamental debate over political theory because there had never been a feudal aristocracy in America. Consensus history emphasized continuity in American history and did not see change as sudden and cataclysmic. The seeds of any given present were always found planted in the past. Heavily influenced by Freudian concepts, consensus writers frequently explained conflict in terms of irrationality or little understood psychic forces. Other social science concepts, especially those borrowed from sociology and cultural anthropology, were also used.

There was also a preoccupation with American exceptionalism, with the nature of the American character. The implicit assumption was that there did indeed exist a definable American spirit which could be detected throughout the nation's history. And finally, it should be noted that consensus historians were much more interested in domestic history than in foreign affairs. They believed in the primacy of the American experience and its qualitative difference from other nations and people in that era of Cold War and self-absorption.

The very nature of the series mitigated against bold undertakings. Most authors viewed their assignment as one which would bring together varying interpretations into a synthesis embodying the latest scholarship. Such syntheses, by their nature, emphasize the bland at the expense of the dynamic. Usually each particular view is given an explanation and presentation. Nor did the series follow an established chronological pattern: books were evidently published according to the order received by the editors. Consequently, there could be no decision to concentrate upon those areas which were arousing the most intense interest among consensus historians. However, some of the volumes during the early period fortuitously met this criterion.

There were twenty books published in the series between 1954 and 1965, the period when consensus history had its greatest vogue. Not all can be discussed in this essay. Of three volumes published in 1954, Arthur Link's Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Era is the most affected by consensus, although this may well reflect the ferment of revisionism that was focusing on the Progressive era. The author portrays Wilson as a reluctant progressive who did not have "any deep comprehension of the far-reaching social and economic tensions of the time." Wilson, in Link's view, owed...
Historical Society Upheavals: More Trouble Ahead?

by Gerald George

Other state historical organizations have been struggling as well. Under a relatively new director, Wilson O'Donnell, the New Jersey Historical Society has attempted a comeback from the financial crises that nearly closed it in the 1980s, aggravated by its location in a Newark neighborhood unattractive to visitors. Late in 1989, James Summerville, who had led the small, traditionally simplistic Historical Society into more "outreach" activities, resigned over questions of administrative authority and board support. Earlier in 1989, Lee Scott Theisen, who had sought broader audiences through popular-culture museum exhibits as executive director of the Indiana State Museums and Historic Sites, abruptly resigned, also at least in part over issues of administrative authority.

On the surface, such developments appear unrelated. In the perspective of recent history, however, the spate of financial problems, board-staff disputes, and collections scandals seems less surprising. The fact is that state historical organizations in general are in a transitional era that almost certainly will produce more upheavals before it is over.

They are trapped in identity muddles. They try to do too much for too many and end up in economic shambles.

The transition is dramatically illustrated by the Virginia Historical Society. For decades, it prided itself on scholarly functions and eschewed museum or other public "outreach" activities. In 1962, in a survey of Independent Historical Societies, Walter Muir Whitehill apprustedly quoted a Virginia Historical Society official as saying, "We would rather have one university professor stay 15 days in our library than one junior high pupil stay 15 minutes." Today, the Virginia Historical Society still has an academically trained historian as director, Dr. Charles F. Bryan, Jr. But he is leading it in a $12 million capital campaign to finance, among other things, a "Museum of Virginia History" and a range of educational and public programs.

As a matter of principal, Bryan believes that "we have an obligation to reach a broader public." But he believes as well that future support for the society as a whole, part of which he is seeking from the Virginia legislature, depends on it. That view is increasingly dominant in the field.

There is nothing specially new about it. In an article in 1984 on American Historical Societies: Notes for a Survey," historian John Alexander Williams describes how state historical societies, since their beginning in the eighteenth century, have passed from learned society and library modes into "progressive" and "museum models," partly in search of greater public support.

Whitehill decried that development in the 1960s because of "the great expense of popularization and of the difficulty of maintaining research and publication functions once an institution has whole-heartedly embraced the theory of popular appeal." Louis L. Tucker, director of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which emphatically is sticking with a research-library rather than a museum or "outreach" emphasis, sees Whitehill's observation confirmed in many of the troubled societies today: "They are trapped in identity muddles. They try to do too much for too many and end up in economic shambles."

The problem is, many organizations that do not have the sizeable endowment that protects the Massachusetts Historical Society from public pressures conclude that reaching out to serve broader publics is the only way to survive. Indeed, many state historical agencies are developing museums as tourist attractions to help their entire states' economies. In recent years new museums of state history have been built or are being created in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, and both Carolinas. Societies such as Ohio's and Missouri's also have created popular history magazines to supplement or supplant their traditional journals. They are driven by the intensified financial pressures of the 1980s, but also by society's growing demand for public service from institutions that have seemed "elitist"—and for greater public accountability.

But "anytime you are out there trying to pull in funds, there are potential pitfalls anyone can run afoul of," observes Richard Gantz, acting director of the Indiana Museums and Historic Sites. In seeking broader public support, other historical societies may be as vulnerable to public scrutiny as Missouri's was, and other societies may have as much trouble funding a range of services, and competing with other cultural institutions, as California's and New York's have had. Historical societies are not as attractive to the public as art or natural-history museums, observes Bryant C. Tolles, director of museum studies at the University of Delaware, and they struggle with identity problems, rising costs, passive or conservative boards, tough competition, and little public understanding of the value of historical resources: "I am not optimistic."

Few state historical organizations, particularly tax-supported ones, are in serious trouble, but the ones that are teach a lesson," says a veteran historical society director in the West: "Unless an institution is assured of existence, unless it has some base of support for essential costs of staff, maintenance, and collections care, it may do crazy things." In historical organizations at all levels, deferred maintenance, deteriorating documents, inadequate collections control, and financial squeezing are chronic. More seemingly "crazy things" can be expected to erupt in the public eye.

Gerald George, a former director of the American Association for State and Local History, is a freelance writer who lives in Gallatin, Tennessee.
Nathaniel Huggins, a leading scholar and teacher, died on December 5 at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was 62. Born in Chicago, Nathaniel came to San Francisco at the age of 12. Two years later, his mother died, and he and his sister were on their own. Nathaniel divided his time between attending high school and working as a warehouseman, longshoreman, and porter. He completed high school in the army and used the GI Bill to enter the University of California. He found the Berkeley campus an exhilarating experience, all the more so for its size. "Because Berkeley was so large, they didn't know what color I was until they got to know who I was, and by then I had established a track record."

His studies at Berkeley, particularly the classes taught by Kenneth M. Stampp, reinforced his enthusiasm for the study of the American past, including the history of peoples ordinarily left outside the framework of the American experience. After obtaining his M.A., he remained uncertain about his academic future. Few prospects existed in the early 1950s for a black Ph.D. in history outside the black colleges. Hoping to enhance his chances, he elected to go to Harvard for his Ph.D. As a graduate student, Nathaniel worked to establish his identity not as an Afro-American historian but as a historian. He would subsequently teach at Long Beach State College, Lake Forest College, the University of Massachusetts at Boston, and Columbia University, before returning to Harvard in 1980 as the W. E. B. Du Bois Professor of History and of Afro-American Studies and Director of the W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for Afro-American Studies. His published books include "Harlem Renaissance," an influential study of "the capital of the black world" in the 1920s and early 1930s; "Slave and Citizen," a biography of Frederick Douglass; and "Black Odyssey," a recreation of the black experience in slavery. He sought to establish at Harvard the legitimacy and intellectual respectability of Afro-American studies. He remained adamant, at the same time, in opposing efforts to reduce the complexities, ambiguities, and paradoxes of the black experience to a search for "a usable past" or a political agenda.

Nathaniel served the historical profession in a variety of capacities. For the Organization of American Historians, he was a member of the Program Committee (1972), the Executive Board (1979-81), and the Frederick Jackson Turner Prize Committee (1986-87), and a participant in the Lectureship Program. He also served on the Editorial Board of "The Journal of American History" (1987-89), "The American Historical Review" (1978-82), and "The Journal of Ethnic History." He served as a juror for the National Endowment for the Humanities, as a member of the Smithsonian Council, the USIA Panel on International Educational Exchange, and the Bradley Commission on History in Schools, and as an advisor to the Children's Television Workshop. He was a Guggenheim Fellow, a Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellow, a Fulbright-Hays Senior Lecturer, and a Ford Foundation Travel-Study Fellow.

He will be missed, in so many ways: his presence, his enormous warmth, his infectious smile, his playful wit and spirit, his humanity, his utter honesty, his insatiable curiosity, his intellectual engagement. He will be remembered for his scholarship and teaching. He will be remembered for his social compassion, his humane vision, his strong convictions. He asked the toughest questions, and he persisted until he got answers. He was always ready and willing to unmask hypocrisy, to undermine the myths and the mythmakers, to disturb historical complacency. He envisioned a curriculum that would reflect the racial and cultural diversity of this country, and in a visit to Berkeley several years ago, he challenged the Eurocentric bias in education, "How do we get people who believe they are the center of the universe to move over?" That was vintage Huggins.

For his entry in "Who's Who in America," Nathan chose this statement of purpose: "I find in the study of history the special discipline which forces me to consider peoples and ages, not my own, in their own terms; yet with an informed and critical eye, enhanced by modern analytical tools and the gift of hindsight. It is the most humane of disciplines, and in ways the most humbling. For one cannot ignore those historians of the future who will look back on us in the same way."

He is survived by his wife, the former Brenda Smith. "The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard is in the process of forming an endowment to establish the Nathan Irvin Huggins Lectureship in Intellectual and Cultural History of the United States. Letters of support and/ or contributions can be sent to Dean Michael A. Spence, 5 University Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138."

There will be a memorial service during the OAH annual meeting in Washington, DC. It will be on March 23 at 5:00 in the Hilton's Military Room.

Submitted by Leon F. Litwack, A. F. and May T. Morrison Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley.

1989 Contributors
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We thank them for their support.

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History and the Public Schools

by Robert H. Ferrell

Something needs to be done about improving America's public schools, in particular improving the teaching of American history, and may I offer a suggestion or two? I confess that I have not been in a high school (not to mention grade or junior high school) history classroom for twenty-five years, nor do I especially want to enter one. All I know is that today's college freshmen know almost no American history and that they have wasted plenty of my time teaching them the most elementary of facts about it. This says nothing about the cost to taxpayers while those students are wasting my time.

Even in the most highly thought-of American universities, with high entrance standards, one may take ignorance for granted. Some years ago I was a member of the three-person team sent to Stanford by the National Endowment for the Humanities to check up on a $400,000 grant. We sat in on a class in transnational affairs, an innovative course Stanford had proposed for the grant. The professor, a quick-moving Harvard Ph.D., started the course with Bismarck and went to the beginning of World War I, from whence he jumped to World War II and proceeded up to date. I had just been over to see Thomas A. Bailey who had finished a book on the sinking of the Lusitania, and as I talked to a select group of students of transnational affairs who had done such interesting summer projects as visit Mexico to work on the influence of Spanish poetry on Mexican poetry, an idea crossed my mind. I knew the professor had finished his course in 1914. The Lusitania went down in 1915. I asked the group what year the Lusitania was sunk, and received blank stares. Dates ranged not merely over years but decades.

And though it departs from my theme, let me mention that today's ignorant college students do not mind filling in chinks of ignorance with sheer ignorance. Having established a lack of wisdom about the Lusitania, I asked the Stanford group with equal mischief, "Do any of you know who Thomas A. Bailey is?" He was, to be sure, the most eminent, if retired, member of the Stanford history department, with his office in the same building in which we were talking. As mentioned, I had just come from a session with Tom who had been regaling me with letters sent in by ignorant readers of his diplomatic history text. Unperturbed, one student said, about Tom:

"He's dead."

I let it go at that.

But why, to return, should we have to put up with the ignorance of high school graduates? The principal reason, I suspect, is that public school students do not read books about history, save their textbooks—which they read in class. Their time-honored approach is to sit languidly in class and wait for the teacher to ask some question, whereupon the students page their books and find the answer and one or two will volunteer it, often reading from the textbook. As a participant in the Lilly Program for high school teachers of American history at Indiana University twenty-five years ago, I visited plenty of high schools and saw students paging books. It still goes on. Two years ago, when I taught plebes at West Point, they opened their book and tried this procedure on me—which I promptly forbade.

High school students do almost no homework. A national study has concluded that the average high school student in the United States, for all subjects, does less than four hours of homework a week. In class, other than the history textbook, the teacher has little that he can talk about, unless the students choose to make talk.

Moreover, the grading system has collapsed in the face of the near impossibility of putting a youngster out of school short of a diploma, the desirability that he not be a dropout, which point sometimes obtains translation that a student learn "something."

There are other problems in public school teaching of history, in addition to the fact that the students are not reading much and have no incentive to do so. One is the textbooks, bland beyond belief. Several years ago I proposed that a publisher drastically revise its junior high text. I wanted the challenge. I also wanted the $50,000-$70,000 per annum their book was bringing in. The book was thirty-five years old, with four authors, of whom two were dead, one senile, and the fourth nearly eighty years old. We were going to do a new book, holding the old name and dropping the authorship. I was introduced to the Dale-Chall system, a long list of simple words considered too complicated for junior high students by a professor of education at Harvard. This was the first step in dumbing down. The next was communicated by a person brought into the "shop" who possessed an M.A. in anthropology and had done some work in the textbook zoo, who began to reduce my sentences to subject-verb-object. I was getting ready to protest when the publisher included me out of the project, and a young editor passed the most out-of-date chapters, those after 1930, to six or...
To the Editor:

I read with interest Professor Hoover's piece on narrative history and particularly his comments on the place of narrative in textbooks. The Minnesota Historical Society has just published a new curriculum of the state's history for upper elementary students. It includes a narrative textbook, of which I am the author.

One problem we faced was the normal format of textbooks, cluttered on each page with educational furniture. We opted instead for a clean design and a fast-moving, readable narrative, putting such machinery as vocabulary words, discussion questions, social studies concepts and skills, and additional resources backstage in a separate teacher's edition. As a result some reviewers and educators have the roots of the IWW in the struggles of the Workers of the World. The correct title is, of course, the Industrial Workers of the World. This substitution reflects a widespread error that serves to obscure the roots of the IWW in the struggles of the U.S. working class, its commitment to industrial unionism and its role as one of the predecessors of and contributors to the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

Robert D. Hatfield
Taylor, Michigan

To the Editor:

Professor Burton's article, "History's Electric Future," has implications worrisome for copyright law, lawyers and judges. The relative ease with which computers can pick out passages "of important works" will turn many a publisher's hair gray.

Just how truthful will computerized citations be? The marvelous end to this quest for electronic scholarship would be to program interpretation into the computer software!

I hope that we do not forget how to file and process information by hand in this rush into the future.

Rhode R. Gilman
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

The OAH Newsletter welcomes correspondence from readers. Letters for publication should be under two hundred words and may be edited for length and clarity. Address the Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

Search Opened for New OAH Executive Secretary

Joan Hoff-Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians since 1981, has resigned effective January 1, 1990. A committee composed of representatives of the Organization of American Historians and the history department of Indiana University, Bloomington, with co-chairs Samuel P. Hays and John Bodnar, has been appointed to search for a replacement.

The position announcement is as follows:

Executive Secretary of the Organization of American Historians and tenure-track position in the Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington. Executive Secretary: five-year, renewable, twelve-month appointment, full time in the first year. Qualifications: administrative experience, ability to work with historians of widely different interests and to represent their interests in public arenas, sensitivity to the interests of women, minorities and groups with special problems. History Department position: any field of American history, tenured, 1/4 time beginning in the second year. Salary: negotiable. Potential candidates should send letters of application to OAH Search Committee, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, include a c.v., and have three letters of recommendation forwarded. Deadline: March 1, 1990. OAH and Indiana University are affirmative action/equal opportunity employers.
**Historic Preservation at Walden**

by Robert Kuhn McGregor

The urban tide extending inland from the eastern seaboard has reached Concord, Massachusetts, cradle of America's literary tradition. Walden Woods, once owned by Waldo Emerson and celebrated by Henry Thoreau, is now threatened by the westward expansion of commercial Boston. Walden Pond, already diminished by long years of overuse, stands to be overwhelmed.

Property lines and zoning ordinances are at the root of the Walden controversy. While the pond and the immediately surrounding woods have enjoyed a modicum of government protection since 1922, the larger Walden forest ecosystem remains a quilt of private and public ownership. Now, developers have acquired two integral pieces of the quilt and envision huge building complexes. Official Concord has zoned the properties for commercial expansion and given approval to the projects.

Historically, the Town of Concord has maintained an indifferent attitude toward the Walden Woods area. Although records show that a few pioneers attempted to farm at the edges, dry soil defeated them, and Walden remained largely a woodland in the minds of residents. In the eighteenth century, Walden Woods became a settling point for societal outcasts—former slaves, poor artisans, alcoholics. Thoreau described the remnants of these poor settlements in *Walden*.

In the 1830s, a new American spirit of intellectual inquiry centered in Concord. Ralph Waldo Emerson moved to the village in 1834, in turn attracting the flower of American literature to take up residence. Despite the company of Margaret Fuller, Bronson Alcott, Ellery Channing, Nathaniel Hawthorne and others, Emerson felt the woods to be an essential resource for his creative forces. "In the woods," he wrote, "we return to reason and faith." The Walden woods were a favorite haunt, so much so that he purchased two large tracts around Walden Pond in the 1840s.

Among those feeling the profound influence of Emerson's transcendental ideas was a native of Concord, Henry David Thoreau. Thoreau absorbed Emerson's devotion to the woods, eventually even outgrowing the attitudes toward nature expounded by his older friend. For Emerson, woodlands and nature generally were "emblematic," mere reflections of the Oversoul he wished to understand. Comprehending the actual processes of nature held no attraction. For Thoreau, the woods were both a symbol and an arresting reality. He drew inspiration from the woodlands, but also felt the need to truly comprehend the actions of the forest, to discover the lessons nature had to teach.

Walden Pond, already diminished by long years of overuse, stands to be overwhelmed.

Henry David Thoreau went to live in the woods near Walden Pond in 1845 for several reasons. While there, he discovered that the farmer "knows Nature but as a robber" and that "men have become the tools of their tools." His two years in the woods afforded him the opportunity "to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life..." They also provided the grist for what has been recognized in the twentieth century as one of the greatest works of American literature.

In his own time, Thoreau's reputation more closely approximated those of previous Walden residents, the social outcasts. He carried with him to Walden the epithet "woods-burner," the unhappy consequence of a fire accidentally set in the previous year. And, despite the subsequent publication of *Walden* and the ongoing love of the woods manifested by Emerson and other writers, the vast majority of Concord's citizens remained aloof.

Since Thoreau's death, the symbolic Walden of literature and the physical Walden of Concord have had very different histories. The book, together with Thoreau's essay "On Civil Disobedience" (also written while living in the woods), have become a part of our national heritage. The pond and the woods have declined. By the end of the nineteenth century, the village landfill stood across from the site of Henry's bean field. Bathers from Boston and environs came to the pond in ever increasing numbers, as Walden promised the only freshwater swimming for miles around.

Private owners deeded the pond and surrounding lands to the government in 1922, stipulating that the park remain open to both swimmers and admirers of Thoreau. In the 1930s, the State of Massachusetts bisected the woods with Route Two, a four-lane highway. More bathers came. Officials constructed a large and permanent bathhouse at the pond's south end, and have recently added a concrete swimming pier. On hot summer days, 5,000 people visit Walden to swim. Rising bacterial counts in the pond water pose a serious environmental problem.

Those who come to pay their respects to Thoreau's art have affected the woodland and the pond as well. Walden is a glacial kettle pond, deep and steep-sided. The efforts of thousands of pilgrims to walk the pond's shores have severely eroded the hillsides. Park managers, who served the village of Concord from 1922 through 1975 and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management since, have tried various measures to stabilize the banks. The present arrangement, a series of stone retaining walls and wooden walks supported by railroad ties embedded in the earth,
is an unsuccessful compromise between continued erosion and aesthetically disastrous concrete walks.

As any visitor to the site of Thoreau's house must realize, the woods are integral to the Walden landscape, both symbolic and actual. Thoreau did not locate his house on the shores of the pond but well back at the edge of the forest. As the original subtitle to his book attests, he was "A Life in the Woods." Moreover, the woods were essential to Henry's life and work, not merely during his two year stay, but through the remainder of his life. His last great research work, on the dispersion of erosion and aesthetically disastrous concrete walks.

The woods have fared little better than the pond in the twentieth century. The forest actually reached its nadir during the 1850s, when increasing demands for cordwood and railway lumber brought a steady stream of choppers to Walden. Cutters took most of the mature trees, and the forest slowly recovered as demand for wood diminished. By the early 1900's, Walden once more presented the wooded aspect of revolutionary times. Since then, the trees have suffered. Route Two effectively cut the woods in half; private owners and even county workers have inflicted more damage. In 1957, the county removed two hundred trees and bulldozed the remains into the pond. In 1963, a private citizen cleared the woodland across the highway from the milldam to Walden, largely on wooded trails. Erosion and aesthetically disastrous concrete walks.

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The investor has now appeared. Boston Properties has proposed a 150,000 square foot office park complete with parking for five hundred cars. The trees have suffered. Route Two effectively cut the woods in half; private owners and even county workers have inflicted more damage. In 1957, the county removed two hundred trees and bulldozed the remains into the pond. In 1963, a private citizen cleared the wooded landscape across the highway from the milldam, hoping to attract an investor. Erosion and aesthetically disastrous concrete walks.

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Capitol Commentary

Page Putnam Miller

FY'90 Budget Finalized

The 101st Congress ended with passage of a budget reduction bill that extends the 5.3% Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts until the first week of February. There has been considerable criticism of the use of across-the-board cuts to reduce the budget for it allows Congress to avoid making hard choices about spending priorities. Since the 5.3% cut will be in effect only 130 days, this will result in an annual cut of approximately 2% for most federal agencies. For the National Archives this means that the appropriated amount for FY'90, $126.6 million, will be reduced about $2.4 million, leaving the National Archives with a budget that is still about $2 million more than the $121.9 million that it had in 1989. Likewise the National Endowment for the Humanities, slated for $159 million in FY'90, will have its budget reduced by approximately $3 million, still leaving it ahead of the $153 million which was its 1989 appropriation.

The National Archives and Philip Morris

The National Archives has received substantial attention during recent months for its relationship with Philip Morris in promoting the Bill of Rights. As part of their agreement, the National Archives has received $600,000 from the Philip Morris Companies Inc. to be used for an exhibit in the circular gallery of the National Archives building. But the portion of the agreement that has drawn the strongest criticism involved the tagline in the television ads which linked the names of Philip Morris and the National Archives. The two-year television and print campaign on the Bill of Rights is not a joint venture with the National Archives but has been solely developed and funded, at an estimated cost of $30 million, by Philip Morris. The National Archives did review and approved the text of the finished products before the National Archives' name was allowed to be used in the TV ads.

On November 16 the House Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism and Hazardous Materials held a hearing to determine whether television ads asking viewers to "join Philip Morris and the National Archives in celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights" was a violation of the law prohibiting cigarette ads on television. Claudia Weiner, the Deputy Archivist, stressed that "in no manner is the National Archives serving Philip Morris, except to encourage their demonstration of civic spirit." The Public Citizen Health Research Group, however, strongly disagrees with this assessment and has called on Congress to nullify the Philip Morris/Archives agreement. The Director of Public Citizen, Sidney Wolfe, charged that the agreement "smeared the Bill of Rights with the blood of all Americans killed as a result of smoking Marlboro and other Philip Morris cigarettes."

Discussion of the controversy even made its way to a segment of the MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour. Supporters of the National Archives' decision note that Philip Morris, Inc. also includes Kraft and General Foods, making it the largest food company in the world. The television ads which elicited a New York Times editorial and a Herblock cartoon critical of the National Archives have also resulted in 600,000 people—mainly school children—requesting the free Philip Morris mailing on the Bill of Rights, which includes text and explanatory material provided by the National Archives. Yet critics of the National Archives say that even if the Philip Morris agreement is legal it was not appropriate, for it offered Philip Morris a very clever way of using the National Archives to make the point that people have a right to smoke.

In addition to the matter of whether these ads violate the ban of cigarette advertising on television, the agreement between the National Archives and Philip Morris raises broader issues about whether an executive branch agency should give a company the right to use its name and more importantly whether federal agencies should have to rely on private funds to underwrite some of their projects. The National Archives currently has inadequate resources to perform its core mission much less to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

In response to the criticism, the National Archives and Philip Morris have modified the tagline of the television ads. The old version—"Join Philip Morris and the National Archives in celebrating..."—has been replaced by "Join Philip Morris in support of the National Archives' celebration..." The National Archives' leadership hopes that this modification will ease any misconception that Philip Morris had an exclusive right to print and disseminate the Bill of Rights.

Access to "Foreign Relations of the United States" Volumes

Since 1986 volumes of the Foreign Relations of the United States have not been placed in Federal Depository Libraries. Established in 1861 by the Department of State, the Foreign Relations of the United States serves as the official record of American diplomacy. The State Department's Historical Office prepares the volumes in the documentary series by including, subject to necessary security considerations, all documents needed to give a comprehensive record of the major foreign policy decisions of the United States. The Historical Office currently is trying to adhere to the thirty-year time line with the volumes presenting as complete and open a record as possible. This highly respected and prestigious documentary series now includes well over 300 volumes. For students and scholars of diplomatic history, international relations, and public policy, the Foreign Relations series has provided an accurate and objective documentation of crucial events and has served as an invaluable research tool. These volumes, printed by the Government Printing Office, have in the past been accessible through the 1400 Federal Depository Libraries spread across the country which make government documents easily available to the public. The program is a cooperative one—Congress appropriates money for the Government Printing Office to reproduce extensive copies of publications for the depository libraries and libraries contribute space, staff, and equipment to house and service the collection. Many of the 1400 Federal Depository Libraries are part of university libraries.

In 1986 the Public Printer announced that due to budgetary restraints, a large portion of the material previously sent to depository libraries in a paper format would now be available only in microfiche. The Public Printer asked the Depository Library Council, composed of Presidential appointees, to decide which publications should be printed in a microfiche format. The Council included the volumes of the Foreign Relations of the United States among their recommendations for microfiche. Thus the Public Printer ordered a reduction of paper volumes and contracted for the preparation of microfiche volumes. Since this decision, 23 volumes have been printed in paper and are available for sale from the Government Printing Office. Due to a contract backlog, however, only 2 of the 23 volumes have been prepared in microfiche and placed in the depository libraries.

Historical organizations, as well as individual historians, have responded to this situation by writing both the Public Printer and the Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing to express concern that the recent volumes of the Foreign Relations series are not available in Federal Depository Libraries; to request attention to this problem; and to recommend that future volumes be printed in paper format for the depository libraries. For those interested in registering an opinion concerning this matter, the addresses are: Mr. Joseph Jenifer, Public Printer, Government Printing Office, North Capitol and H St., Washington, DC 20401; Senator Wendell H. Ford, Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing, Hart Building, Room 818, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20410-8004.

Page Putnam Miller is Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History Archives II Groundbreaking Ceremony

A ceremony to break ground for the construction of Archives II began and ended in a torrent of rain on October 17, 1989. Undaunted by the weather, in the professional associations, as well supporting ground for construction, which began in November with site clearing and grading, and is scheduled to be completed in four years. - From the National Archives
The American Presidency from Roosevelt to Nixon

Presidential Documents on Microform from University Publications of America

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The Presidential Diaries of Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (1938–1945)
Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs, Second Series, 1937–1939
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The U.S. National Economy: Roosevelt Administration—Truman Administration (1933–1953)
Franklin D. Roosevelt: Diary and Itineraries/Usher Books

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Oral Histories of the Truman Administration (1949–1953)
Potsdam Conference Documents
Public Statements by the Secretaries of Defense:
The Truman Administration (1947–1953)
President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights
Edited by William E. Juhnke, Associate Professor of History, Graceland College
Map Room Messages of President Truman (1945–1946)
Official Conversations and Meetings of Dean Acheson (1949–1946)

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Office Files, 1953–1961
Minutes and Documents of the Cabinet Meetings of President Eisenhower (1953–1961)
The Papers of John Foster Dulles and Christian A. Herter, 1953–1961
President Eisenhower's Meetings with Legislative Leaders, 1953–1961
The Diaries of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953–1961
The U.S. National Economy: Eisenhower Administration

JOHN F. KENNEDY

President John F. Kennedy's Office Files, 1961–1963
Introduction by Herbert Parmet, Distinguished Professor of History, City University of New York
The John F. Kennedy 1960 Campaign
Introduction by Richard M. Fried, Professor of History, University of Illinois at Chicago
Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration
Edited by Carl M. Baer, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
The John F. Kennedy National Security Files
General Editor: George C. Herring, Professor of History, University of Kentucky

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Daily Diary of President Johnson (1963–1969)
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Edited by Mark L. Fendall, Associate Professor of History, Boston College
Civil Rights during the Johnson Administration, 1963–1969
Edited by Steven F. Lawson, Professor of History, University of South Florida
Vietnam, the Media, and Public Support for the War
Civil Rights during the Nixon Administration
Papers of the Nixon White House
Series Editor: Joan Hoff-Wilson, Professor of History, Indiana University
Watergate in Court

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Academic Archives and the Futile Quest for "Scholarly Silence"

by Charles T. Morrissey

While Armin Rappaport was a graduate student in history at Stanford University, the University of California considered him in 1949 for a teaching position. The appointment was stalled because John D. Hicks was worried that Rappaport "might have some of the ultra left wing tendencies so common to the New York Jewish intelligentsia." Hicks expressed this odious suspicion to Thomas A. Bailey, director of Rappaport's dissertation in diplomatic history at Stanford. The Bailey Papers are open to researchers at Stanford, and the letter from Hicks is part of the collection.

In similar fashion, when Berkeley's Raymond Sontag was fearful in 1950 that Joseph Levenson, the Chinese historian then at Harvard, might be a Marxist and accordingly unsuited for a Berkeley teaching slot, assurances from John K. Fairbank at Harvard were funnelled to Sontag via another Berkeley historian, Woodbridge Bingham. This "paper-trail" evidence lies in the John Hicks Papers, open at Berkeley.

Both of these episodes, recounted by Peter Novick of the University of Chicago in his magisterial book That Noble Dream: The 'Objectivity Question' and the American Historical Profession, illustrate how the internal history of one academic institution is often preserved in the manuscript collection of another. But this point is hardly new.

Ellen W. Schrecker of Yeshiva University recounts in her book McCarthyism and the Universities that records pertaining to loyalty investigations at one university often are available elsewhere because "interacademic communication" was habitual. Inside the Cornell University archives she found faculty committee reports for MIT, the University of Colorado and the University of Miami about academic freedom cases on those campuses. At Yale she encountered material documenting the loyalty issue at the University of California. One of her best sources, a privately printed pamphlet containing excerpts from the otherwise unavailable official record about the Edwin Berry Burgum case at New York University, was in dozens of manuscript collections, ranging from the NYU library and the ACLU archives to the private papers of three different individuals.

As long ago as 1965, Laurence R. Veysey of the University of California at Santa Cruz reported that interacademic communication he encountered while researching the archives of eleven leading universities for a study of how American higher education was shaped from 1865 to 1910, convinced him that all university archives are national in their scope. As he explained, "The experience of using the eleven archives together taught me that it is extremely wrong to think of a university archive as relevant only to the history of the institution which happens to house it." He added: "Just about every major university archive should be combed by anybody doing a history of any other university. Or, to put it another way, each university archive is an extremely valuable depository of information, potentially at least, for every other major academic institution."

A distorted view may be fostered as a consequence of closure policies.

Veysey's examples span the North American continent. Major documents in the Edward A. Ross academic freedom case of 1900 at Stanford are accessible in the archives at Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and the University of Wisconsin. Material on the University of California in the 1870s and 1880s lies in letters deposited in the James B. Angell Papers at the University of Michigan. The Department of Philosophy at Harvard in the era of William James and Josiah Royce is candidly described in the George H. Howison Papers at the University of California because several of Howison's students at Berkeley did graduate work at Harvard and conveyed their impressions of Harvard to their former teacher.

Materials about one academic institution in the permanent archival holdings of another institution are often more gossip-laden, according to Veysey, and less favorable to the institution than documents retained on the home campus. When academic administrators prohibit scholarly use of their own institutional records, ironically, they simply divert researchers to the partial and often detrimental views contained in manuscripts easily consulted elsewhere. Veysey warns that "the university which restricts access to some of its own holdings cannot be assured that scholarly silence will result."

Indeed, a distorted view may be fostered as a consequence of closure policies.

While the findings of scholars such as Veysey, Schrecker and Novick are far from surprising to historians of educational institutions and the archivists and curators who manage academic records and manuscripts, they may be startling to academic administrators who do not realize that "paper trails" often lead directly to the accessible holdings of other schools. Administrators who are timid about authorizing broad access to the manuscript collections in their own libraries need to be apprised of the futility of trying to cloak their institutions in a "scholarly silence" Veysey says is unattainable.

Indeed, any school which has created a "paper trail" documenting its search for accreditation, federal grants, or philanthropic support from foundations, has irrevocably opened itself to scrutiny by outsiders who created their own "paper trails." The same likelihood is true of faculty members seeking employment or involved with employment issues, or active in the publications and doings of professional associations. Everybody within academia needs to be acquainted with a recurring reality of historical research: on-campus activities often are documented in off-campus holdings.

Declassified Document Presented to National Archives

Judge William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence, has presented Dr. Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States, with the first CIA document to be declassified and transferred to the National Archives for release to the public under the Agency's Historical Review Program.

During a visit to the National Archives, Judge Webster presented Dr. Wilson with the declassified version of "The Central Intelligence Agency: An Instrument of Government, to 1950."

The 1000-page document was written in 1951-53 by Dr. Arthur B. Darling, the CIA's first Chief Historian. The late Dr. Darling, a noted scholar, was one of President Bush's teachers at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and the President has credited Dr. Darling with having influenced his decision to enter public service.

Judge Webster said, "Other records will follow this transfer, and I have assured the Archivist of the United States of my own strong support for CIA's commitment to the Historical Review Program."

Council of Chairs

The OAH Council of Chairs will meet March 24, 1990, during the annual meeting in Washington, DC. The meeting will be from 12 noon until 1:30 p.m. in the Caucus Room of the Washington Hilton. Michael Galgano will chair the session, a forum which will discuss "Expansion of History Enrollments in the 1990s: The Need for Careful Planning."

Historians Wanted for Survey

Historians who are independent scholars are needed to participate in a research project. Potential interviewees should have a Ph.D. and should be conducting scholarly research that is not part of their employment. The emphasis is on the social contexts in which independent scholars do research and writing. Interviews are transcribed and a copy is provided to the interviewee. If interested, please send a copy of your c.v. to James Bennett, Center for Urban Affairs, Northwestern University, 2046 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208.

Women's Survey

Women with Ph.D.s in any field of history who have been administrators inside or outside academic
Announcements

Professional Opportunities

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

Charges are $50 for 100 words or less; $75 for 101-150 words; over 150 words will be edited.

Application closing dates should be after the end of the month in which the announcement appears.

Send announcements to Advertising Director, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

Deadlines for receipt of announcements 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.

Middle Tennessee State University

Middle Tennessee State University invites applications for Chair of the Department of History beginning August, 1990. It seeks a person with leadership and administrative skills and with substantial teaching and research at a four-year college or university. Required is a Ph.D. in history and other credentials appropriate for this tenure-track appointment at associate or full professor rank. Salary is dependent upon qualifications. To apply, send a letter of application, c.v., transcripts of all college work, three letters of recommendation, and a list of the names, current addresses, and phone numbers of five references to: Dr. John C. Farris, Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132. The review process began on January 4, 1990, and will continue until the position is filled. Minorities and women are especially encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

Bethune Museum and Archives, Inc.

Executive Director. Bethune Museum and Archives National Historic Site, the nation's only institution on African American women's history, seeks energetic, imaginative professional to implement institutional plan, procure community and governmental support, and manage historic site. Must be able to assume fiscal responsibility for site. Skills include proven track record in fund-raising and grantmanship; budget preparation; board relations; and institutional or organizational management. Excellent verbal and written communication skills; and knowledge of African-American women's history. Ph.D. preferred. Salary negotiable. Send resume, cover letter and references to Search Committee, Bethune Museum and Archives, 1310 Dr. Bethune Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

Austin Peay State University

Faculty Position: History (U.S. Gilded Age). Assistant professor, tenure track, beginning August, 1990. Ph.D. in history required; highly qualified ABD considered. Two-year, graduate teaching load, usual non-tenure duties. Teaching experience preferred; preference to candidates with publications. Submit letter of application, c.v., transcripts, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Thomas H. Winn, Department of History and Philosophy, APSU Box 4460, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, TN 37044. Review of applications begins February 29, 1990, and continues until position is filled. AA/EOE.

Central Missouri State University

History: 19th century U.S. The Department of History and Anthropology at Central Missouri State University invites applications for a tenure-track position at assistant or instructor level to teach survey courses in U.S. history and upper division graduate courses in West and South. Ph.D. preferred but will consider ABD. Competence in teaching, interest in curriculum and grant proposal development, research and publication also desirable. Send letter of application, c.v., and three current letters of reference to: Professor Frank McClure, Chair, Department of History and Anthropology, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093 no later than March 1, 1990. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

Bloomington University

Tenure-track position in history desirable; beginning August 1990. Instructor to associate rank. Salary dependent upon experience and qualifications. Salary range $25,000-$45,000. Ph.D. in American History preferred. Minimum requirement ABD. Major instructional responsibilities will be in survey courses but candidate must have an area of specialization in African-American History and be able to offer one or more of the following areas: Black Africa, Environmental History, and early National to 1815. Send inquiries to: Dr. James R. Sperry, Chairperson, Search and Screen Committee, Department of History, Bloomington University, Bloomington, IL 61701. Applications must be received by March 1, 1990. Blacks, Hispanics and all other qualified groups are especially urged to apply. AA/EOE.

Baruch College

Baruch College seeks a full-time editor/director for the papers of Albert Gallatin Project to supervise all phases of the project, including the editing of the microfilm edition and a comprehensive microfilm index of the Papers. Qualifications: Competence in late 18th and early 19th century American economic and political history; experience in documentary editing; budget management; and administrative experience; demonstrated accomplishments in grant writing and corporate and foundation fundraising; familiarity with IBM/DOS systems; reading knowledge of French. Ph.D. preferred. Salary: $38,000-$42,000, commensurate with experience. This is a non-tenure line position. Send letter of application, resume, and names of three references by March 1, 1990 to: John McCarraghy, Chair, Search Committee, The Papers of Albert Gallatin, Baruch College, The City University of New York, 17 Lexington Avenue, Box 514, New York, NY 10010. AA/EOE.

National Park Service

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, a division of the National Park Service, seeks students and professionals in the fields of architectural history, American history, history of technology, material culture, cultural geography, and naval architecture to work on 12-week research and publications projects at historic sites located nationwide during summer 1990. Historians, who must have a B.A. and some graduate coursework or a master's degree in one of the aforementioned fields, will conduct field research using local resources and prepare written histories of individual buildings, districts, or regional overviews. Applications are due by March 12, 1990. For information and application, contact: Dr. Catherine A. Tipton, HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, or call (202) 343-9625.

Sarah Lawrence College

Sarah Lawrence College, a small liberal arts institution stressing seminal intellectual, technological, women's, cultural history, preferably with a knowledge of French. Ph.D. preferred; ABD considered; evidence of teaching excellence and promise of scholarly growth. Twelve-hour teaching load including survey courses; opportunity for teaching graduate courses. Salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Send letter of application, c.v. and three letters of recommendation postmarked by February 28, 1990 to: Prof. Richard J. Webster, Dept. of History, West Chester University, West Chester, PA 19383. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point

Tenure-track position at the assistant professor level beginning September 1990 with specialization in early American history (Colonial, Revolution, and early National to 1815). Secondary competence in Native American history required. Ph.D. in history preferred. Screening of applications will begin on March 2, 1990. Send application letter, c.v., graduate transcripts, and three letters of reference to: Dr. David Wrone, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481. AA/EOE.

Charles Babbage Institute, University of Minnesota

Associate Director: Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing. The Institute seeks to assist the Director in all phases of CBI programs and activities, which include historical and archival research, collection development, oral history program, public programs of teaching, conferences, lectures, and fellowships; research projects. Historical and technical background sought, emphasis in history of computing or related field preferred. Ph.D. or equivalent record of scholarly accomplishments, administrative skills, and experience with use of archival collections required; oral history experience preferred. Renewable contract (minimum three years); twelve-month appointment; salary open, depending on qualifications and experience. Submit a dossier and three references to: Prof. Arthur L. Norberg, Charles Babbage Institute, 103 Walter Library, University of Minnesota, 117 Pleasant St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Please indicate on line for receipt of applications: March 31, 1990. We specifically invite and encourage applications from women and minorities. AA/EOE.

National Archives and Records Administration

The Office of the National Archives, NARA, Washington, D.C., seeks qual-
Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

Curator of Industrial History: The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, a private, non-profit educational institution, seeks historian for growing, multi-faceted public service organization, opening new 160,000 sq. ft. facility and involved in converting former steel site to museum use. Applicants should have background in history of technology, industry and labor. Duties include managing object and oral history collecting projects documenting steel industry in Pittsburgh region; serving on exhibit teams; involvement in public programming; researching and collecting objects documenting the history of business, industry and workers in Western Pennsylvania. Involved directly in planning museum programs, facilities and exhibits. Attractive benefits package. Qualifications: M.A. in American history, related field or museum studies and three years' experience preferred. Send letter, resume and salary requirements by March 30, 1990, to Bart Roselli, Assistant Director for Museum Programs, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 4338 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Executive Director: Salary: $69,450-$78,200, with full benefits. The NHPRC promotes the preservation and dissemination of America's historical records through its grants and educational programs. The executive director directs a staff of 16, and plans and administers programs with a budget currently authorized at $10 million annually.

Position requires an extensive knowledge of American history as evidenced by education, scholarly publications, and other professional activities; experience in directing and administering programs in American culture and history; and skill in communicating with constituencies and building coalitions to support program goals. Knowledge and experience in historical editing and publication, archival administration, and the management of grant programs may be advantageous.

Send letters of application, resumes, and names of three references to: Dr. William Billing, NHPRC, 700 7th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408. Telephone inquiries may be directed to Mary Rephlo at 205-523-3089.

ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS

Mark Wyman, author of DP: Europe's Displaced Persons, 1945-1951, is the winner of the Jockwig Prize of the Balch Institute Press. The $1,000 prize is awarded annually by the Balch Institute Press to the author of the book judged to be the best published by the Press that year.

Arthur S. Link, Professor of American History and Director and Editor of The Papers of Woodrow Wilson at Princeton University, has been presented the annual award for distinguished Service in Documentary Preservation and Publication on behalf of the National Historical Publication and Records Commission.

Richard Cox of the Department of Library Science at the University of Pittsburgh, is one of three new fellows named by the Society of American Archivists for accomplishments in the area of scholarly publications and program advocacy.

Michael E. Ebner, Lake Forest College, has received two awards for Creating Chicago's North Shore, A Suburban History. From the Illinois State Historical Society he received a Superior Achievement Award, given annually to the best books on topics in Illinois history. He also won the Matson Memorial Award for Non-Fiction from Friends of Literature, a Chicago organization.

Daniel J. Boorstin has been named as one of five winners of the Charles Francis Adams Prize. The Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and former Librarian of Congress was awarded the $5,000 prize for his contributions to American cultural life.

The Denver Public Library announced this week that it has won the 1989 Caroline Bancroft History Prize for The Protestant Clergy in the Great Plains and Mountain West, 1865-1915. The book is the first full-scale study of the religion's role in the West during an important period of settlement and development. Sasz is professor of history at the University of New Mexico.

James M. Woods has won the 1989 Violet D. Bales Prize for his article "To the Suburb of Hell: Catholic Missionaries in Arkansas, 1803-1843." The article was published in Fall issue of the Arkansas Historical Quarterly. Woods is assistant professor at Georgia Southern College.


Robert Brent Toplin of the University of North Carolina-Wilmington has received a grant from the NIH for development of a series of seven documentary films dealing with the history of the American frontier. The films are designed for national broadcast on PBS television.

Randolph Roth of the Ohio State University has won the E. Harold Ogburn Award for Shaping Maine's Landscape: Rural Culture, Tourism, and Conservation, 1890-1929, which appeared in the October 1988 issue of the Journal of Forest History.


MARGARET HEDSTROM OF THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHIVES AND ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN AWARDED THE FIRST NEW YORK STATE AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES. THE NEW YORK STATE FOCUS ON INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

Frederick J. Heuser, Jr. has been appointed Director of the Department of History at the Presbyterian Church (USA).

Calls for Papers

Announcements should be no more than 75 words and typed in double space. Include only information basic to the announcement's purpose. All copy is subject to editing.

Send to Editor, OAH Newsletter, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadlines are December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

A conference on the theme "Racism and the Labour Market in a Historical Perspective" will be September 5-7, 1991 in Amsterdam. Scholars are invited to send summaries of papers immediately and papers in English before November 1, 1990. The selected papers will be published and the authors will be invited to attend the conference at IISH expense. Papers should refer to the theses stated in Racism and the Labour Market. For information, write Conference Historical Racism Studies, International Institute of Social History, Cruijputsweg 31, 1019 AT, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; tel. 31-71-47408-4199. Deadlines are December 15 for the February issue; March 15 for May; June 15 for August; and September 15 for November.

Old Sturbridge Village solicits proposals for presentations at a symposium on art, popular culture, and society in rural New England, 1780-1850, offered in conjunction with the exhibition, 'Meet Four New England Portraits, Painters, and Society in Rural New England.' Papers may use portraiture to look at a society in transformation. Proposals should include a c.v. and a 200-word abstract and be sent by February 23, 1990 to Caroline Sloat, Director of Publications, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; tel. (508) 347-3362; FAX (508) 347-5373.
The American Association for the History of Nursing and the University of Texas School of Nursing at Galves­ton call for abstracts for a conference in Galveston, September 22-24, 1990. Submit five copies of your abstract. One copy must have complete title, author’s names, insti­ tution of affiliation and phone number. Four copies should have nothing but the title. Send by March 1, 1990 to Marilyn Flood, AAGH Abstract Review Committee, School of Nursing, University of California-San Fran­ cisco, San Francisco, CA 94143-0604.

The annual National Historic Com­ munal Societies Association conference will occur at Mt. Lebanon Shaker Village, New Lebanon, NY, and Hancock Shaker Village, Pittsfield, MA, October 25-28, 1990. The theme is “The Individual in Community.” Send brief c.v. and 100-word abstract by March 1, 1990 to the program chair, Andrew J. Vadasz, Mt. Leba­ non Shaker Village, P.O. Box 628, New Lebanon, NY 12125; tel. (518) 794-9500.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American and History will meet in Chicago, October 24-28, 1990. Conference theme is “Seventy-Five Years of Scholarly Excellence: A Homage to Our Forerunners.” Deadline for proposals is March 1, 1990. Address materials to June Q. Panton, Pro­ gram Chair, Department of Arts and Sciences, Governors State University, University Park, IL 60466; tel. (312) 534-5000, ex. 2445.

The Society for Commercial Arche­ ology calls for papers for its annual meeting to be held October 3-6, 1990 in Pittsburgh. Paper proposals may address all topics related to the con­ ference, “Highways to History: the Automobile Age.” Proposals may be for either a 20-minute scholarly paper or a 10-minute “work in progress” report. Proposals should include a maximum of 400 words, typewritten with the author’s name, address, and phone number in the upper right corner of the first copy only, and accompanied by a 20-word titleline, April 1, 1990. Send three copies to Jan Jennings, 485 College of De­ sign, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011; tel. (515) 292-7192.

The Society for the History of Technology calls for session and paper proposals for its annual meeting, October 18-21, 1990, at Cleveland, Ohio. All proposals must include five copies of a 150-word abstract and a 1-page proposal outline, submitted by April 1, 1990, to Lindy Biggs, SHOT Program Chair, Department of History, Aububn University, Auburn, Al 36849; tel. (205) 844-6645.

The National Park Service and Vincennes University will sponsor a symposium for history papers to be de­ livered at the October 6, 1990 George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference on any aspect of the frontier from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. Papers should be approximately 12 to 15 double-spaced pages and should not exceed 20 minutes. To apply submit a 300-word summary and a c.v. by April 10, 1990 to Conference Committee, George Rogers Clark Na­

tional Historical Park, 401 S. Second St., Vincennes, IN 47591, or contact Robert Holden, Conference Coordi­ nator at (812) 862-1776.

The History of Education Society solicits paper proposals on any aspect of education for its meeting in Chicago, 1990, meeting at Emory University. Proposals should include theme, signi­ ficance, methods and conclusions (1-3 pages); include a 1-page c.v. Session proposals are encouraged. Send by April 15, 1990 to Donald Warren, Department of Education Planning and Administration, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

For a special spring 1991 issue on “Gender on the Right,” Gender & His­ tory seeks analyses of both continu­ ities and transformations in the link between gender and right-wing poli­ tics. Submit drafts or proposals by April 15, 1990 to Nancy Hewitt, History, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

The annual Plains Indian Seminar will be held in Cody, WY, September 27-30, 1990. The topic will be “Sioux Indian Art and the Ghost Dance.” The seminar will also focus on Ghost Dance art and other Plains Indian expressions of that time. Papers for the seminar will be one-hour pres­ entations augmented by visuals. Submit a 450-word abstract or a complete paper by April 15, 1990, to George Horse Capture, Curator, Plains Indian Museum, Buffalo Bill Historical Cen­ ter, P.O. Box 1000, Cody, WY 82414; tel. (307) 587-4771, ext. 48.

The Illinois History Symposium will accept proposals on any facet of the Midwest’s history and related regional issues for its conference November 30 and December 1, 1990. Send a 300-word summary and c.v. for each topic and participant to Illinois History Sym­ posium Committee, Illinois State Histori­ cal Society, Old State Capitol, Spring­ field, IL 62701 by April 20, 1990; tel. (217) 785-7952.

The annual Mid-America Confer­ ence on History will be September 21-22, 1990, at the University of Ark­ anas in Fayetteville. Propose papers or sessions in all fields of history are welcome. Send abstracts for proposed presentations by April 20, 1990, to Evan B. Bukely, Director, MACH, Department of History, Ozark Hall 12, University of Arkansas, Fay­ etteville, AR 72701.

Louisiana State University invites proposals for papers on “Great Su­ preme Court Justices,” an interdisci­ plinary conference November 15-16, 1990, at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the role, particular justice or a biographical overview of a justice are welcome. Travel stipends will be offered and some papers will be published. Send a one-page abstract, tentative abrasive, and c.v. by April [n.d. given] 1990 to William D. Pederson, 148 BH, LSU, One University Place, Shreveport, LA 71105-2359.

The North American Labor History Conference program committee solici­its papers on topics dealing with the history of labor and related social and economic reform movements. Indi­ vidual proposals and suggestions for sessions, special events and featured speakers should be submitted no later than May 3, 1990 to Dr. Solvick, Program Chair, Department of History, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; tel. (313) 577- 5145.

The History of American Civiliza­ tion program at Harvard University will host a conference for graduate students on “American Studies and its Sources.” Topics include Pluralism v. Melting Pot, America and Vietnam, American Exceptionalism, Material Culture. The conference welcomes additional panel suggestions. Dead­ line for papers is May 10, 1990.

The History of American Civilization, 209 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, Attn: Conference Committee.

The Oral History Association in­ vites proposals for papers and ses­ sions for its October 10-13, 1991 meeting to be held at Snowbird, UT. Submit proposals by December 1, 1990, to Program Committee Co­ chair, Jay M. Haymond, Utah State Historical Society, 30 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1182.

Social Science Quarterly invites contributions for an extra-length issue on “The Military in American Society.” Preference is for articles of short to medium length. Deadline is March 1, 1991. For de­ tails write Social Science Quarterly, Will C. Hogg Building, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

Garland Publishing seeks contribu­ tors and suggestions for entries for a biographical reference work, European Immigrant Women, which will be part of Minorities of Minority Women. Interested contributors should write Judy Barrett Litoff, Editor, European Immigrant Women, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917.

“Votes for Women,” a symposium on August 17, 1990, at Emory University, Georgia, seeks proposals for papers, panels, or other sessions, suitable for publica­ tion, about the struggle for female suffrage and voting for Ameri­ can society of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. For informa­ tion, contact Sheila Riley, Special Projects Director, The Tennessee His­ torical Society, War Memorial Build­ ing, Nashville, TN 37212; tel. (615) 242-1796.

The Spanish-American War and the Small Wars will be part of Garland Publishing’s “Garland Encyclopedia of American Wars.” It will include American military and naval opera­ tions in Latin America and the Far East through the early 1930’s. Any­ one interested in preparing entries for this volume should write Benjamin R. Beede, 7 Thrush Mews, North Bruns­ wick, NJ 08902.

Columbia University Press an­ nounces Between Men—Between Wom­ en: Lesbian and Gay Studies, a book series to begin immediately. Academ­ ically trained editors: Robert Richard Mohr, Prof. of Philosophy, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801 or Colum­ bia University Press, 562 W. 113th St., New York, NY 10025. Letters of inquiry or prospectuses with tables of contents are suggested.

The Public Works Historical Soci­ ety is soliciting nominations for the 1990 Abel Wolman Award which is presented to the best book in the field of public works history pub­ lished during the preceding year. Submissions must be made by Febru­ ary 15, 1990 to the Public Works Historical Society, 1113 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637; tel. (312) 667- 2200.

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History will establish the Carter G. Woodson Dis­ tinguished Scholar in Residence Award. The scholar must possess a doctoral degree in history or related discipline and have a significant record of publication in the field of Afro­ American life. Send applications by February 15, 1990 to ASALH, Carter G. Woodson Scholar-in-Residence Committee, 1407 Fourteenth St., NW, Washington, DC 20005.

The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy Governance in Nonprofit Organizations Fellowship Program will award up to fifteen $12,000 dis­ sertation fellowships for 1990-91. Applications for this year’s fellowship are due by January 15, 1990. Send to James R. Wood, Cen­ ter on Philanthropy, Indiana Univer­ sity, University Place, Suite 200, 850 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46202; tel. (317) 274-4200.

Proposals for Archie K. Davis Fel­ lowships for 1990-91 will be received through February 28, 1990. The modest stipends help cover travel and/or subsistence costs in gaining access to North Carolina source ma­ terials, particularly pre-twentieth­ century manuscripts. Contact H. G. Jones, North Carolina Society, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930.

Winterthur Museum and Gardens will award fellowships for research in American history, art and design his­ tory, and material culture, in 1990- 91. Scholars pursuing advanced re­ search may apply for NHI fellowships with stipends up to $27,500 for six to twelve months’ work. Short-term fel­ lowships with stipends ranging from
announces the 1989 awards for his-
torical research and writing on the period of the Confederate States of America. The Jefferson Davis Award is made annually for book-length narrative history and the Founder's Award is made biennially for excel-
ence in the editing of primary source materials (presentation in 1991). Only works published in the calendar year will be accepted and the dead-
line is March 1, 1990. For informa-
tion contact Guy R. Swanson, The Museum of the Confederacy, 201 E.
Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219; tel. (804) 649-1861.

The Arkansas Historical Associa-
tion will make the 1990 Violet B.
Gingles and Lucille Westbrook His-
try Awards. The Gingle Award is awarded for the best manuscript arti-
cle on a general Arkansas subject.
The Westbrook Local History Award is made to the best manuscript article on a local Arkansas subject. Edited documents and memoirs may be sub-
mitted. Manuscripts should be no 
more than 35 typed, double-spaced, paged papers with notes on separate pages, and must not have been submitted elsewhere or published previously.
Deadline is March 1, 1990. Send to the AHA, #12 Ozark Hall, Univer-
sity of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; tel. (501) 575-5884.

The History Division of the Associ-
ation for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication announces the annual competition for the Covert Award in Mass Communication Histor-
y. A prize of $500 will be given to the author of the best essay, article or book chapter in an edited collec-
tion, in communication history pub-
lished during 1989. Submit a copy of the entry, should be sent by March 5, 1990, to Jean Folk-
erts, Chair, Covert Award Committee, Department of Communication, Mont-
gomery College, 2100 Foxhall Rd., N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

The Everett McKinley Dirksen Con-
gressional Leadership Research Center offers grants to fund research on congres-
sional leadership and the U.S. Congress. Grants will be given for teaching or policy-setting purposes. Anyone who wishes to submit a cover sheet listing name, address, nature of research, purpose, description of research, and proposed funding. Deadline is March 31, 1990. Send to John J. Kornacki, Executive Director, The Dirksen Con-
gressional Center, Broadway and Wash-
ington St., Lexington, VA 24450; tel. (703) 463-2552.

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ington St., Lexington, VA 24450; tel. (703) 463-2552.

The National Historical Publica-
tions and Records Commission will offer three history fellowships in American History for graduate students. The fellowships will spend 10 months at a documentary publication project beginning in the summer of 1990. The fellows will receive a stipend of $23,000. Applica-
tants should have a Ph.D. or have completed all requirements for doc-
toral except the dissertation. Appli-
cations must be submitted by March 1, 1990. For information and applications con-
tact NHPRC, Romm 300, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C.
20406; (202) 523-3092.

The Charles Redd Center for West-
ern Studies at Brigham Young Univer-
sity announces a summer grants pro-
gram for upper division and graduate students in the field of Western American Studies dealing with the Mountain West. To apply send a 
statement from a university faculty member willing to endorse, direct, and certify the project's completion. Applications must be sent by March 1, 1990 to the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, 4069 HBL1, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.

The Radcliffe College announces a program of small grants to support postdoctoral research on the history of American women. Grants for two positions, each for up to two years of dissertation writing, as Mc-
Knight Minority Fellows in History. In addition to normal fellowship benefits, Mc- Knight Minority Fellows will normally be ABD and will be appointed to tenure-track lines with full faculty benefits, be-
coming regular assistant professors upon completing the Ph.D. within the two year period. Starting August 1990. Send letter of application, c.v. and three letters of recommendation to Steven Feierman, Search Commit-
tee Chair, Dept. of History, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Dead-
line is April 1, 1990.

The University of Florida Dept. of His-
tory and the Florida Endowment for Higher Education in the Humanities is offering two fellowships for two positions, each for up to two years of dissertation writing, as Mc-
Knight Minority Fellows in History. In addition to normal fellowship benefits, Mc- Knight Minority Fellows will normally be ABD and will be appointed to tenure-track lines with full faculty benefits, be-
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tee Chair, Dept. of History, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Dead-
line is April 1, 1990.

The Los Angeles Historical Soci-
ey announces a $250 grant to support re-
search on the history of the city. Sub-
missions are due by March 1, 1990. For information, contact Da-
The DeGolyer Library of SMU offers an annual fellowship for use of its collections in Western America, Mexico and history of transportation. The stipend of $600 per month and fellows must live outside the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Applications should include an outline of the project, c.v. and a list of references. Deadline is May 1, 1990. For information, write DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.


The Association for the Study of Connecticut History invites nominations for the 1990 Homer D. Babidge Award, which is presented annually to a book published in 1989-90 dealing with some aspect of Connecticut history. Judges also will consider nominations of persons who have made sustained contributions to Connecticut history over a substantial number of years. Nominations must be accompanied by a copy of the publication and should be mailed to John F. Sutherland, 29 Scott Dr., Vernon, CT 06066. Deadline is June 30, 1990.


The annual Bryant Spann Memorial Prize of $1,000, will be awarded by Eugene V. Debs Foundation in 1990 for the best article, published or unpublished, written in the Debsonian tradition of social protest and reform. For details write the Bryant Spann Memorial Prize Committee, c/o The Department of History, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. Please include a SASE.

The Newberry Library is awarding resident fellowships in the humanities for 1990-91. Post-doctoral scholars interested in long-term residency may apply for Lloyd Lewis Fellowships in American History or for NEH Fellowships in any field. Applications may apply for short-term fellowships for one to three months research. The Newberry also provides fellowships in the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, the Center for Renaissance Studies, and the Division of Education Programs, Room 302, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20506; tel. (202) 786-0377.

Meetings and Conferences

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation offers three-day courses to teach "Section 106 review" and provide an overview of the National Historic Preservation Act. Courses occur from the present until August. For a list of course locations, dates, and information, write John Hansley, GSA Training Center, P.O. Box 15608, Arlington, VA 22225.

In conjunction with the Florida Endowment for the Humanities, the University of North Florida Humanities Center announces an international conference: "Culture and Democracy: Social and Ethical Issues in Public Spaces." For the Arts and Humanities, March 2-4, 1990. The conference is free and open to the public. For information, contact Andrew Buchwalter, Department of History and Philosophy, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32216-1046; tel. (904) 646-2886.

The American Antiquarian Society's Summer Seminar in the History of the Book in American Culture will take place June 9-19, 1990 in Worcester, MA. Theme of the 1990 seminar will be "The American Renaissance: Critical and Bibliographical Perspectives." For the Arts and Humanities, March 2-4, 1990. Scholarship assistance is available for eligible applicants. The Council on Library Resources will provide a CRL fellowship to help support one's attendance. The CRL deadline is March 1, 1990. For details of the seminar and application forms, write John B. Hene, Director of Research and Publication, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609; tel. (508) 523-5813.

The annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for June 17-28, 1990, in Madison, WI. The Institute will provide detailed theoretical and practical instruction in documentary editing. Application deadline is March 15, 1990. Information and applications are available from the NHPRG, Romm 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; tel. (202) 523-3092.

The Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis will sponsor "Public Memory and Collective Identity" on March 16-17, 1990. The center will explore the ways public monuments and celebrations have shaped collective identities world wide. For information write John Gillies, Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, 88 College Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The City of Woosneck, the Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor and the Labor Research Institute of URI will sponsor a national conference on textile history to be held in Woosneck, Rhode Island on March 24, 1990. For information contact Douglas M. Reynolds, Scholar in Residence, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, P.O. Box 34, Uxbridge, MA 01569.

The Georgia Archives Institute will be June 11-22, 1990 in Atlanta. Tuition is $400; enrollment is limited. Deadline for application and c.v. is April 1, 1990. For information and application write Patrice McDermott, School of Library and Information Studies, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314.

The Department of the History of Medicine at the University of Wisconsin, Madisin-Madison is sponsoring "Black Health: Historical Perspectives and Current Issues" April 5-7, 1990. For information and application write Dr. Richard Jones, Department of the History of Medicine, University of Wisconsin, 1300 University Ave., Madison, WI 53706; (606) 262-1460.

The conference "Key to Empowerment" The Voting Rights Act of 1965 will be held April 5-7, 1990 in Washington, DC. Keynote speaker will be John Hope Franklin. For information contact Linn Shapiro, Department of History, American University, Washington, DC 20016; tel. (202) 885-2401.

The American Catholic Historical Association conference will be April 6-7, 1990, at Loyola College, Baltimore. For information, contact Nicholas Varga, Department of History, Loyola College, Baltimore, MD 21210.

The three-day conference "Reappraising Benjamin Franklin: A Bicentennial Perspective" will be April 17-19, 1990, at sites in Philadelphia and Delaware. For registration information, write "Reappraising Franklin," P.O. Box 1765, Faoli, PA 19301; tel. (215) 644-2006.

The Sonneck Society for American Music meets in Toronto, Canada, on April 18-22, 1990, with the theme "The Great Divide? Studies in American and Canadian Music." Also meet at the same time will be the Institute of Canadian Music, the College Music Society, Northeast Chapter, and the Association for the advancement of Music in the Caribbean. Sessions are at the Westbury Hotel and the Edward Johnson Building at the University of Toronto. For information write Gail Morey-Dew, Faculty of Music, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario MSS 1A1, Canada.

The Rutgers University is sponsoring a conference on Theodore Roosevelt and the Birth of Modern America on March 19-20, 1990, with Edmund Morris as keynote speaker. For information contact Laura Labenberg, Conference Coordinator, Cultural Center, Rutgers University, Hempstead, NJ 07750; tel. (516) 560-5041.

The Geographical Association will hold its annual spring meeting May 13-15, 1990 in Chicago. For information, write John F. Sutherland, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; tel. (701) 787-3034.

The Midwest Archives Conference will hold its annual spring meeting May 13-19, 1990 in Chicago. For information, contact Donald A. Neuman, Manuscripts, Archives, and Rare Books Division, Special Collections Library, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

The National Archives will offer a four-day course "Going to the Source: An Introduction to Research in Archives" May 22-25, 1990, at the National Archives in Washington, DC. The course is $85. For further information, contact Elsie Freeman, Chief, Education Branch, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; tel. (202) 523-3298.

The Minnesota State University is offering a two-week workshop on Minnesota during the late 18th and 19th centuries is the age of Booker T. Washington, a conference to honor Louis R. Harlan, will occur at the University of Maryland, College Park, May 2-3, 1990. Featured speakers are Leon Litwack and Louis Harlan; John Hope Franklin, August Meyszner, and Woodward will comment. The program includes additional sessions. For information write Age of Booker T. Washington Conference, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; tel. (301) 454-2844.
From Ferrell Page 6
eight high school teachers in the vicinity of Boston and dusted off the rest of them himself. I had to read this vapid pre to obtain my severance pay, and remember how one essay had one or two however in each paragraph.

Another cause of college freshman ignorance about American history is that many high school teachers—not to mention teachers of lower grades—have taken only a few, two or three, college history courses, and are economics, sociology, political science or psychology majors. State boards certify them quick as a wink, and because these teachers dislike history they offer their undergraduate specialties under the signboard of American history.

Many high school teachers have taken only a few college history courses.

Teachers need to be better paid. Their pay can be scandalously low, in particular starting salaries. And school officials too often talk like that way, so they can save money. Everyone has heard the lament of individuals with M.A. degrees, sometimes near the doctorate, who cannot obtain posts because they are overqualified. I have heard of people hiding degrees.

There are other problems, too numerous to mention, as auction ads used to say, but let me set out two issues that should not be problems. Recently the U.S. secretary of education made a television address in which he mentioned three problems of the schools. I cannot remember one, but the others were drugs and dropouts. The former needs no solution in the schools—society has to handle it. The latter is a symptom rather than cause.

For a college or university teacher who has wasted time doing what someone else ought to do—has to teach on an exceedingly elementary level to do it—the mess in public education seems intractable. And so it does to legislators, state and national, who each year mull over new approaches and settle for the old.

Individual action appears useless. Behind my house is a marvelous grade school building constructed c. 1928, 24 schoolyards in a city block, brown brick with brown brick ornament, which my daughter attended and where parents in the bloom of Bloomington, Indiana, known as Elm Heights came together for incredibly bad spaghetti and talked about neighborhood concerns, mostly the school. Several years ago the local board closed it. We complained bitterly. I wrote every member of the board, and received answers from no one save the board president, an assistant professor of continuing education at my university.

He said he would come over to my office. I said I would go to his, and we talked in his basement office amidst the steam pipes. He said the board had no money to keep Elm Heights open; he needed $400,000. The school budget for the city was $26,000,000, and I said that if he would let me look over the budget I would find the money in a hurry, and as a start would take the sound system out of the superintendent's office, sell his automobile, and perhaps lower his salary. He demurred.

I said I would gladly go to South High School where by that time my daughter was in attendance, and talk with the history teachers and visit classes. He said that would be wonderful. Thereafter I heard nothing.

Nor does one have much influence within his own university. After being invited to join the Bradley Commission, and attending meetings, I was in my office one day and the phone rang, with a request from a secretary in our school of education that I see a visiting Japanese scholar who was investigating public education in the United States.

He came over, presented his card, and we talked for an hour. This is the only interest that my university's school of education has shown in the work of the Bradley Commission. What can we victims of the public school system do about a situation in which we have no say but from which we obtain, annually, the ignorant products?

For one thing, we should urge our institutions, now that enrollment is inching up, to refuse ignorant students, and we should not let a testing service draw up the tests but do it ourselves.

What can we victims of the public school system do about a situation in which we have no say?

For another, and more important, we should rise up, to speak, and insist upon helping our friends in our local schools of education, in working with public school teachers and officials. It is true that long years ago professors in the colleges and universities paid no attention to pedagogy, and others took up the task. This was not our delinquency; we should not have to suffer. It is time that we had invitations to visit public school classes. It is time that we had opportunities to judge teachers coming into school systems, and those who might need to leave. We ought to have some say about textbooks. The above prescription may subtract from our own teaching. But if the present contrived ignorance in the public school system's products were to come to an end, how much more pleasant our task would be.

Robert H. Ferrell is emeritus Distinguished Professor of History at Indiana University, Bloomington.
The book was a disappointment, but the author's indebtedness to consensus theory is manifest in frequent citations to Hartz and Hofstadter and in his description of similarities between Whigs and Democrats. However, he makes some concessions to the old Progressive dichotomy by laboriously describing the rise of a self-conscious working class. Similarly restrained but more forthright in style is John C. Miller's The Federalist Era, one of several published in 1960. Although Miller cautions readers in his preface that he sometimes shares Hamilton's views and sometimes Jefferson's, there is little doubt that his preference is for Hamilton. He accepts the consensus view that the vicious party battle of the period had more to do with personality than ideology and that Jefferson was more conservative than his radical followers believed.

The most straightforward presentation of the consensus point of view is Russell Nye's The Cultural Life of the New Nation. Nye notes the absence of feudalism, aristocratic privilege and class division and portrays the United States as a unified society different from all that had gone before.

Other volumes published in 1960 resist consensus and are in the tradition of the Progressive historians. Harold U. Faulkner's Politics, Reform, and Expansion highlights conflicts of the 1890s between capital and labor, farmer and city dweller. John Hick's traditional view of the 1920s in The Republican Ascendancy emphasizes the conflict of classes. Heroes are the liberal progressives, villains are also easily identifiable. And Louis Filler's The Crusade Against Slavery similarly rejects consensus interpretation. Subject emphasis throughout is upon conflict between North and South: abolitionists are moral crusaders, William Lloyd Garrison is restored to the central position in the anti-slavery movement. But these three volumes are exceptions to the consensus rule.

The final quartet of volumes before 1965 includes Clement Eaton's The Growth of Southern Civilization (1961). The author provides a balanced consensus interpretation of class structure in the South and sees more similarities than differences between the two distinct sections of the country. He is persuaded that this was especially accurate when comparing similar areas in North and South, a fact he attributes to the dominant commercial spirit that characterized both. William E. Leuchtenberg's Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal has justifiably been praised as the best single-volume survey of the New Deal. However, it is difficult to classify in terms of consensus influence because the author depicts the period as manifesting both continuity and abrupt change. Roosevelt is both conservative and radical. On balance, Leuchtenberg believes that FDR was a traditionalist who more often than not "reflected capitalist thinking and deferred to business sensibilities."

George Dangerfield's The Awakening of American Nationalism makes only passing reference to the consensus idea, arguing that it does not go very far in explaining the 1820s which was still a parochial society, that the sameens which both disturbed and intrigued De Tocqueville in the 1830s was not yet visible. Francis Philbrick's The Rise of the West has remained one of the most controversial in the series for it is a thoroughgoing refutation of Turner and the notion that the West was markedly different from the East. A lawyer by training, Philbrick writes more of a legal brief than history. Insofar as consensus historiography is concerned, Philbrick's insistence upon the saneness of people and ideas in East and West places him in the consensus camp. However, the placement should not be extended as there is a dearth of other supporting observations. In fairness, it must be admitted that Philbrick subscribes to the uniqueness of the American character, but he insists that the West was not a contributing factor.

The New American Nation Series was a formidable undertaking. Began during a time of national optimism and self-confidence, it celebrated the collective achievement of a generation of historians. Consensus history was an important part of that success. It provided the basic framework for the series and established the historiographical terrain on which the next generation of historians during the unquiet sixties would challenge consensus interpretations. The best volumes in the New American Nation Series approximate as classics from the period of American consensus.

Timothy P. Donovan is University Professor of History at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. A longer version of this paper was presented at the 1989 Missouri Valley History Conference in Omaha, Nebraska.
WOODROW WILSON CENTER
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Suite 704
Washington, D.C. 20024

FELLOWSHIPS

Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies
Princeton University

IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH

In the academic year 1991-92, the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies will again be IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM AND THE COLONIAL AFTERMATH. The program will thus run for two years, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

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

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

Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application Forms should be addressed to the Secretary, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08544-1017, U.S.A. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for 1991-92 is December 1, 1990. Scholars who would like to offer a paper to the Seminar are asked to send a brief description of their proposal and a current curriculum vitae to Natalie Z. Davis, Director 1990-94.
OAH 83rd Annual Meeting

by August Meier

The 1990 OAH Annual Meeting will be held Thursday, March 22, through Sunday, March 25, at The Washington Hilton and Towers in Washington, D.C. Meeting jointly with the OAH this year will be the Society for History in the Federal Government.

While the convention program embraces a broad variety of topics with sessions on traditional specialties like constitutional history as well as newer disciplines like women’s history, the Program Committee concentrated especially on preparing sessions dealing with historical experiences of American racial and ethnic minorities. In addition, there will be five sessions, developed by Les Benedict of Ohio State University, devoted to observance of the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

The SHFG has organized an additional 21 sessions and workshops, plus 14 historic tours, on many interesting and timely topics. Information and registration for the tours can be found in the Program and will also be available at a table in the meeting registration area.

Highlights of the Convention will include the OAH Presidential Reception and Banquet on Friday evening beginning at 6:00 p.m. Louis R. Harlan will present the Presidential Address entitled Social Studies Reform and the Historian. Presentation of Awards will take place at 8:30.

On Thursday night a program entitled “Duke Ellington and the Culture of Washington, D.C.” will feature illustrative recordings presented by novelist, essayist and cultural critic Albert Murray. In a related session late Friday afternoon, Edward Pessen will present a paper, also illustrated with recordings, entitled “Black Jazz and the King of Swing: Afro-American Influences on the Great Benny Goodman Band of the 1930s.”

Among sessions devoted to the theme of comparative racial and ethnic minorities in history in the United States will be a major paper by John Higham, distilling his views on minorities in America, entitled “Ethnic Identities in America: A Comparative View” and another major paper by Alfred Camarillo, entitled “Comparative Perspectives on Race and Ethnicity: Mexicans, Blacks and Europeans, 1900-1940.”

August Meier, Chairman of the Program Committee, and the OAH wish to thank the members of the Program Committee: John H. Bracy Jr., Mari Jo Buhle, David A. Gerber, Gilbert Gonzalez, David Katzman, Gary Okishio, Theda W. Perdue and David Wigg. Mr. Meier also wishes to express appreciation for the support of Kent State University which underwrote the telephone, mailing, secretarial, and other miscellaneous expenses incurred in the work of the Program Committee.
Advance Convention Arrangements At-A-Glance

Use the following list to help ensure that you make advance arrangements whenever possible—save time, money, and blood pressure points.

Travel
Special rates are available from the official OAH Travel Agency, Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants, Inc. Booking through RMTC also earns credits that reduce the cost of the Annual Meeting for the OAH. We appreciate your consideration.

Complete the form on page 219 of the Program or call Rosalyn Moss Travel Consultants at 800-645-3437; in New York call 516-536-3076.

Hotel
The Washington Hilton and Towers
1919 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202/483-3000
Return the reservation card inserted into your Program. Deadline: February 27, 1990 (received by The Hilton).

Meeting Pre-Registration
Pre-registered attendees save $5.00 to $10.00 off fees charged at the convention. They also save considerable time in the registration process.
Return the form on page 215 of the Program to pre-register. Deadline: March 1, 1990 (postmark).

Presidential Address
Other Meal Functions
Advance tickets for the Presidential Address can be ordered along with your pre-registration. Tickets will be available at the meeting but must be purchased in advance of the dinner; no sales at the door.

Include dinner tickets on the form on page 215 of the Program.

Advance Placement Registration
Listing your application or position(s) prior to the meeting will expedite service at the Job Registry.
Return the form on page 217 of the Program and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to receive listing or application forms. Deadline: March 2, 1990.

Tours
The SHFG has created 14 historical tours in Washington. Advance registration is encouraged.
Return the form on pages 221-222 of the Program.

Major Points of Interest

1 Washington Hilton and Towers
2 National Mall/Smithsonian Museums
3 Union Station
4 National Archives
5 Supreme Court
6 Kennedy Center

Washington, D.C. Travel Tips

As the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. is well served by commercial transportation carriers. The convention hotel is a fifteen-minute taxi/limousine ride (non-rush hour) from National Airport ($10 average taxi fare; $5 limousine), and approximately forty-five minutes from Dulles and Baltimore-Washington International airports ($40 average taxi fare; $11-$14 limousine). Taxi fares should be negotiated with driver before leaving the airport.

Those arriving by train at Union Station can reach the hotel by taxi or Metrorail (Dupont Circle Station) in about fifteen minutes.

Metrorail
The Metrorail system is an inexpensive, convenient means of getting around the city and its closer suburban areas. This rapid rail system links the major commercial districts and neighborhoods, from the Capitol to the Pentagon and from the National Zoo to National Airport. Fares range from 85 cents to three dollars depending on the distance traveled and rush hour periods. Trains operate every six minutes on the average from 5:30 a.m. to midnight on weekdays, from 6:00 a.m. to midnight on Saturdays, and from 10:00 a.m. to midnight on Sundays. Route maps are available at station kiosks.

For additional information call (202)637-7000. Representatives of Metrorail will be available to answer questions in the registration area at the convention.

Private Automobile
The grid system by which the city's streets are laid out may seem reasonable to long-time residents, but it can confound the uninitiated. Drivers should set out with a good city map and a sharp eye for streets that change the direction of their traffic flow according to the time of day. If you decide to drive in the city, read the parking signs carefully. One of the city's most efficient services is its bureau of parking enforcement. A modern computer system keeps an up-to-date inventory of Washington's many vehicle impoundment lots, which are usually located in remote areas. ($50 release fee plus ticket fines)

Climate
Washington weather in late March is generally pleasant, although not particularly predictable. High temperatures usually rise into the upper 50s, with evening lows of around 40. Cherry blossoms can be expected about a week after the convention ends.
Neighborhoods

Adams Morgan (along Columbia Road, between 18th St. & Kalorama Park, NW) Sometimes called Washington’s "United Nations," Adams Morgan is a multi-ethnic neighborhood with a number of restaurants serving foods from around the world and small shops offering specialty gifts and grocery items. A collection of art galleries and antique shops can also be found in this colorful section of town.

Capitol Hill (streets surrounding the U.S. Capitol Building) Presided over by the U.S. Capitol’s gleaming white dome, this area includes the Library of Congress, the U.S. Supreme Court, the Folger Shakespeare Library, The Capitol Children’s Museum, the Sewall-Belmont House, and the recently restored Union Station with its attractive galleries, shops, and restaurants. The neighborhood also has many fine shops and gourmet dining places. The Eastern Market at 7th St. and North Carolina Ave., SE, is a popular place for browsing. M (Eastern Market/Capitol South)

Chinatown (G & H Sts. between 6th and 8th Sts., NW) Many of the city’s oriental restaurants and shops are concentrated in this historic area. Enter through the China Friendship Archway decorated in classical Chinese art of the Quing and Ming Dynasties.

Connecticut Avenue/Dupont Circle (Connecticut Ave., from Farragut Square to the National Zoo area) Along the lower end of the avenue are exclusive specialty shops and stores and a series of superb restaurants. Popular Dupont Circle blends charming residential townhouses with office buildings and well-known nightspots. At the upper end, visitors can explore the National Zoo, art galleries, antique stores, and the many restaurants with outdoor dining areas. M (Farragut North/Dupont Circle/Woodley Park/Zoo)

Embassy Row (Massachusetts Ave. between Sheridan and Observatory Circles, NW) Here are many of the 150 foreign embassies and chanceries established in Washington. Coats of arms and flags identify each diplomatic mission in this famous area.

F Street Mall (F St. between Pedestrian Mall in downtown shopping area) Department stores, variety of small shops. Ticket/Place location for half-price, day-of-show theater and stage tickets. M (Metro Center/Gallery Place)

Foggy Bottom (area between Pennsylvania & Virginia Ave., from 22nd to 25th Sts., NW) Once a foggy swamp along the Potomac River, it is now a thriving area encompassing the State Department and George Washington University. The gateway to Georgetown, Foggy Bottom offers a variety of cafes, restaurants, small stores, and shops along Pennsylvania Avenue. M (Foggy Bottom/GWU)

Georgetown (Wisconsin & M Sts. and west of Rock Creek Park, NW) A vibrant hub of nightclubs, bars, restaurants, specialty stores, boutiques, and restored homes, Georgetown was a commercial center in colonial days. Here are located the Old Stone House (the city’s oldest house), the C&O Canal, Historic St. John’s Church, Georgetown University and Dumbarton Oaks. For information, call (202)333-3577.

National Mall (park area from the U.S. Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial) Lining either side of the park near the Capitol end are the Smithsonian Institution museums and galleries as well as the National Archives and the U.S. Botanic Garden. The Washington Monument rises 555 feet from the center of the mall. Near the Lincoln Memorial end are Constitution Gardens, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and the Jefferson Memorial. M (Smithsonian/Federal Triangle)

Pennsylvania Avenue/Downtown (along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House and north of Pennsylvania from 7th to 15th Sts.) The famous ‘Avenue of the Presidents’ has a new look. Massive renovation and private construction are remaking this part of downtown block by block. New hotels, parks, plazas, shopping complexes, and office buildings line either side of the wide avenue. Attractions include the Old Post Office building and National Place filled with shops, restaurants, and a performing arts center, the National and Ford’s Theatres, the White House, and the FBI Building. M (Metro Center/Federal Triangle)

Dining Guide

Washington abounds with great restaurants, ranging from a handful of five-star classics to scores of moderately priced bistros. The city’s diverse diplomatic community brings a guarantee of exotic international cuisines from Afghanistan to Ethiopia, from Mexico to France, and from India to Italy. Among the finest of the city’s very expensive eating places are Le Lion d’Or; Occidental, Le Pavillon, Twenty-One Federal, and Vincenzo.

An adventurous diner should consult one of the many Washington travel guides available in bookstores and at the convention hotel. There are numerous modestly priced restaurants within easy walking distance from the Washington Hilton, and others are just a short subway ride from the Metro/rail’s Dupont Circle station. The following is a highly selective sampling of dining spots in the two neighborhoods closest to the hotel.

SSS = expensive; $ = moderate; $ = inexpensive

Dupont Circle

This area offers a wide variety of restaurants, ranging from Greek and Chinese to Italian, Japanese and health food. On warmer late March days, many of these establishments put out sidewalk tables for outdoor dining.

Anna Maria’s (1737 Connecticut Ave., NW, 667-1444) offers homemade pasta and veal dishes.$ Bacchus (1827 Thomas Jefferson Place, NW, 785-0734), a cozy Lebanese restaurant, features lamb, chicken and fresh fish grilled on skewers.$$ Bootsie Winky & Miss Maude (2026 P St., NW, 887-0900) features daily stews and vegetarian dishes.$ Cafe Petito (1724 Connecticut Ave., NW, 462-8771) is a noisy, informal Italian restaurant specializing in fried pizza, hoagies, and pasta dishes.$ Gusto’s (1837 M St., NW, 331-9444) is known for its veal, pasta, and pizza.$$ I Richei (1220 19th St., NW, 835-0459) offers hearty Tuscan specialties with delicately flavored pastas and risotto.$$ Pan-Asian Noodles and Grill (2020 P St., NW, 872-8889) serves noodles and grilled dishes in an appealing and informal setting.$

Adams Morgan

Sometimes referred to as Washington’s "United Nations," Adams Morgan is one of the most colorful neighborhoods in the city. Located along Columbia Road, between 18th Street and Kalorama Park, this multi-ethnic neighborhood offers restaurants specializing in African, Latin American, Mexican, and American cuisine. Adams Morgan also has a number of excellent French, Italian, and seafood restaurants, each in a quiet and comfortable atmosphere. There are also small shops featuring French pastries, fresh seafood, and deli salads.

Asmara (1725 Columbia Road, NW, 332-2211) features spicy stews prepared with chicken and lamb and other Ethiopian specialties.$$ Belmont Kitchen (2400 18th St., NW, 667-1200) inexpensive American cuisine.$ Bradshaw’s (2319 18th St., NW, 462-8330) inexpensive American fare.$ Dakota/Montana (1777 Columbia Road, NW, 265-6600) offers tenderloin grill, a popular three-cheese ravioli, and generously sized hamburgers and sandwiches.$ El Tazumal (2467 18th St., NW, 332-6931) prepares spicy Salvadoran specialties such as shrimp stew, sea bass, and corn tortillas with pork.$ La Plaza (1547 Columbia Road, NW, 667-1900) features both Spanish and Mexican dishes.$ Le Cafe Riche (2455 18th St., NW, 328-8118) an eccentric, Bohemian-style cafe cluttered with antique furniture and old books, offers a diverse menu of traditional and nouvelle French cuisine.$$ Meskerem (2434 18th St., NW, 462-4100) serves an Ethiopian menu that includes a superb kitfo, a version of steak tartare, and a delicious shrimp war.$ Mixte (1792 Columbia Road, NW, 332-1011) serves authentic soft tacos and homemade tortillas.$ New Orleans Cafe (1790 Columbia Road, NW, 234-5111) specializes in poor boy sandwiches at lunch and Cajun entrees at dinner.$ Omega (1858 Columbia Road, NW, 745-9158) offers a good dining value in Latin American, Spanish, and Cuban cooking.$ Red Sea (2463 18th St., NW, 483-5000) serves spicy wats and mild alecha as the mainstays of its Ethiopian menu.$ Veneziano (2305 18th St., NW, 483-9300) specializes in Northern Italian cooking and is famous for its fried squid.$
Washington, D.C. owes its existence to a 1790 political compromise. In the decade prior to that agreement, northern and southern members of Congress hotly contested the location of a permanent national capital. In 1783 members of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation actually voted to establish two capitals—one near Trenton, New Jersey, and one on the Potomac River near Georgetown, Maryland. Congress soon rescinded this plan and went on to meet in four temporary capitals between 1783 and 1790. In 1790, the Congress under the newly ratified Constitution arranged a compromise that brought northern agreement to southern insistence on the Potomac river site.

Under the provisions of the resulting legislation, President George Washington selected a site eighteen miles up the Potomac River from his Mount Vernon estate, between the thriving ports of Alexandria, Virginia, and Georgetown, Maryland.

The president retained Andrew Ellicott, a respected Maryland surveyor, and Benjamin Banneker, a self-taught black man, to survey the land at the confluence of the East and West Potomac Rivers. The parameters of the new city were a 100-square-mile area, ten miles on each side. Maryland donated 69.75 miles and Virginia 30.25. Virginia's donation was returned in 1846.

Plans for the City

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a former member of Washington's Continental Army staff, first saw the hilly lowlands south of Georgetowne in 1791. The Frenchman fashioned a brilliant European-inspired design for the city that stressed 160-foot-wide avenues radiating from scenic squares and circles, each adorned with monumental sculptures and fountains.

Despite Washington's endorsement of both the plan and its architect, the contentious L'Enfant refused to cooperate with local land owners and was dismissed in 1792. L'Enfant refused $2,500 for his work and, in vain, sued Congress for $100,000.

From its temporary quarters in Philadelphia, the government moved ahead in 1792 with plans for the capital city. James Hoban's architectural design won a local competition for the President's Mansion, and a year later the first president laid the Capitol's cornerstone.

President John Adams in 1800 moved into the unfinished President's Mansion and Congress assembled in the partly completed Capitol. Three years later, President Thomas Jefferson appointed Benjamin Latrobe as surveyor of public buildings.

Latrobe's "Classic Revival" architecture was first employed on the Capitol, but the War of 1812 brought that project to a disastrous halt.

In 1813 British Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn sent word to the President's Mansion that "he would make his bow" in President James Madison's drawing room. In August 1814 British forces carried out that promise, invading the city and burning the President's Mansion and the Capitol. Only a torrential rainstorm saved the city from complete destruction.

A City Rebuilds

In 1815 Washington embarked on the slow, arduous process of rebuilding. Congress met in a hastily built brick structure on the current site of the Supreme Court. The Madisons lived temporarily at the Octagon House, where the Treaty of Ghent was ratified, while the President's Mansion was repaired. Its charred planks were painted white, and thereafter it was known as "The White House."

Between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, Washington grew fitfully. In 1842 Charles Dickens described the city as "spacious avenues that begin in nothing and lead nowhere; streets a mile long that only want houses, roads and inhabitants; public buildings that need but a public to complete."

The capital city was swampy and bug-infested, thanks in part to the canal that ran from the East Potomac through the heart of the city, past the Capitol and the White House to the Potomac. The canal flooded regularly, and streets were frequently muddy. Washington became the butt of many savage jokes, and foreign ambassadors stationed in the city collected hardship pay until modern times.

An attempt to improve conditions was made in 1850, when Andrew Jackson Downing, an eminent landscape architect, was hired to design Washington's park system. Downing's appointment was brief, for he drowned in a steamboat accident in 1852; but his plans for Lafayette Park, the White House grounds, and the Ellipse eventually reached fruition.

The Civil War quickly and permanently transformed the city. President Abraham Lincoln's call to arms in 1861 brought thousands of Union soldiers to occupy Washington, expanding its population from 61,000 to 109,000. Many of these people never left. Lincoln was determined to continue construction in the capital city, despite fear of imminent attack by rebel forces. Several of the war's bloodiest and most decisive battles were waged within 90 miles of the city, including Gettysburg, Antietam, Winchester, and Bull Run.

While construction on the Washington Monument was temporarily halted during the war, the present-day tiered dome of the Capitol was completed in 1863. The 7-1/2 ton bronze "Sword of Freedom" was bolted into place later that year. The cast-iron dome reportedly inspired Lincoln to state, "If the people see the Capitol going on, it's a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

Post-Civil War Growth

Post-Civil War Washington brought an era of tremendous growth. Freedmen from the South and war-weary soldiers settled in the area. The federal canal running through the city was filled and named Constitution Avenue.

In 1871, under President Ulysses S. Grant's administration, Congress granted the District of Columbia territorial status, consisting of a governor appointed by the president, a council, and boards of public works and health. One of the first 11 men to serve on the council was lecturer and newspaper editor Frederick Douglass, whose home in the city's Anacostia section is now a museum.

Between 1871 and 1874, the Board of Public Works, under Alexander "Boss" Shepherd, built sewers and sidewalks, condemned 400 unsavory buildings, paved streets, and planted 60,000 trees. Shepherd left an indelible mark on Washington, uplifting the city's public hygiene—and leaving it $16 million in debt.

By 1874, Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of New York's Central Park, began filling the Capitol grounds with rare trees representative of different parts of the country. Building construction also proliferated. The ornate Smithsonian Arts and Industries building was finished in time to house six cartloads of exhibits from the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. The building complemented the existing 1855 Norman-Gothic castle, which was the first of British scientist James Smithson's museum contributions to America.

After considerable delay, because of its "modernistic design," the crown of the Washington Monument was set in place in 1884, culminating 36 years of labor. A steam-driven elevator took 20 minutes to
carry men to the top. (The current ride takes 70 seconds.) Women and children were forced to tell up the 897 steps because the elevator was considered "too dangerous."

By the end of the 19th century, Washington was no longer a city to be scorned. The Library of Congress, the Corcoran and Renwick Galleries of Art, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Post Office, Treasury Building, and the National Portrait Gallery all had been completed.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan sponsored the creation of a committee of experts in 1901 to make plans for the development and improvement of Washington's park system. Those appointed to the commission included famous landscape and architectural designers of the era. Most of the McMillan commission's plans—including those of a complete park system, the national mall, and memorials—were adopted.

The famous Japanese cherry trees, whose blooming keynotes the city's annual Cherry Blossom Festival, became a part of the Washington scene in 1912. A gift of 3,000 trees was sent that year as a token of friendship between the peoples of Japan and the United States.

Other architectural and cultural additions to the nation's capital in the first quarter of the 20th century included the Botanic Gardens (1902), Union Station (1907), the Museum of Natural History (1911), the Lincoln Memorial (1911), and the Freer Gallery of Art (1923).

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the construction of federal buildings in Washington was rampant. President Franklin Roosevelt's WPA program put thousands of jobless men to work building the "Federal Triangle."

The core of Washington's federal government runs from the Capitol to the White House between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues and includes the National Archives, the Internal Revenue Service, the Post Office Department, the Federal Trade and Interstate Commerce Commissions, and the Departments of Justice, Labor and Commerce. Also completed during the Depression were the Supreme Court (1935) and the Federal Reserve Building (1937).

In 1941, the National Gallery of Art opened its doors, a gift from Pittsburgh millionaire Andrew Mellon. Two other impressive structures were completed in 1943—the Pantheon-styled Jefferson Memorial and the Pentagon, with its 17 miles of corridors.

Modern Washington Emerges

During the 1950s Washington grew as the federal government expanded. Jobs brought thousands to the nation's capital; new housing proliferated in suburban Maryland and Virginia.

Residents of the city of Washington still lacked the right to elect either local or federal officials. The mayor and Board of Commissioners were appointed by the President, and Congress enacted legislation to regulate the District's local affairs. In 1961 the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, giving the District of Columbia three votes in the Electoral college.

The movement for home rule gained momentum following the riots in the wake of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination in 1968. In 1974 District residents were at last able to elect their mayor and city council and a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. Efforts to achieve statehood have as yet proven unsuccessful.

Even as late as the march on Washington of 1963, the capital remained a predominantly segregated city. During the 1950s and early '60s, local civil rights groups picketed the major downtown stores, theatres and restaurants to demand equal service. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 finally outlawed segregated accommodations.

A great cultural arts center for the nation's capital was planned for decades, but not until the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 did this ideal become reality. Money and gifts poured in from all quarters, including countless foreign governments. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts opened in 1971.

That same year, ground was broken for Washington's Metrorail subway system. In 1976, the first subway line was opened to the public. Today, the system extends throughout downtown Washington and into the Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

The nation's 1976 bicentennial also marked the opening of the Smithsonian's National Air & Space Museum. Today, the Air & Space Museum is visited by more than 16 million persons each year, making it the world's most popular museum.

Other cultural additions to the national mall were the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (1974), and the $94 million East Wing of the National Gallery of Art (1978), a dynamic structure designed by architect I. M. Pei.

Washington Today

Renovation projects have drastically changed the face of downtown Washington in the 1970s and 1980s, making Washington one of the most beautiful and cosmopolitan cities in the world. Most notable of these recent changes is the renovation of Pennsylvania Avenue. "The Avenue of the Presidents" now features new parks, hotels, office complexes, retail areas, and restaurants. Other projects on the Avenue include Pershing Park, Freedom Plaza, and the renovations of the historic Willard Hotel and National Theatre. Also completely renovated is the Pavilion at the Old Post Office. Once slated for demolition, the Old Post Office (built in 1899) Pavilion now includes a glass-enclosed elevator which takes visitors to an observation deck in the historic clock tower.

Restaurants, shops, and a stage for free entertainment complete the pavilion.

Arthur Erickson's new Canadian embassy, designed to complement I. M. Pei's East Wing of the National Gallery of Art, recently opened on Pennsylvania Avenue. The new U.S. Navy memorial was dedicated on Pennsylvania Avenue in October 1987.

Union Station, Washington's magnificent train station built in 1907, has been renovated into a three-story dining, shopping, office complex and is AMTRAK'S "flagship" train station for their entire system. The brilliant Chinatown Friendship Archway was dedicated in 1986, a gift of the People's Republic of China. In Georgetown, the new "Washington Harbour" complex brought renovation to a dismal waterfront and now houses new offices, restaurants, and shops.

Richard Baker is the Historian of the United States Senate and the Chair of the OAH Convention Publicity Committee. The OAH wishes to express its appreciation to Baker and committee members Edward Berkowitz and James T. Currie.
Museum Guide

Anderson House Museum 2118 Massachusetts Ave., NW (202)785-2040/(202)785-0540 (tape). The headquarters of The Society of Cincinnati, the museum contains a collection of Revolutionary War artifacts, also decorative and fine arts of Europe and the Orient. The House is also a reference library on the American Revolution. Open Tues.-Sat. 1-4 p.m.

Historical Society of Washington, D.C. 1307 New Hampshire Ave., NW (202)785-2968. The Historical Society's Christian Heurich Mansion is a showcase of Washington's "gilded age." Ornate woodcarving, intricately stenciled walls, original furnishings, and a lovely garden are highlights of this 1894 Victorian masterpiece. Museum open, tours available Wed.-Sat. noon-4 p.m.; library open Wed., Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; bookstore open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Adults $2, children under 18 free. Gourmet carry-out in Victorian garden Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Benches in garden.

Decatur House Museum 748 Jackson Place, NW (202)842-0920. A Federal style townhouse designed for Naval hero Stephen Decatur by architect Benjamin Latrobe. Collections feature 19th century decorative arts, Chinese export porcelain, naval memorabilia. Open Tues.-Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat.-Sun. noon-4 p.m. Tours available, last tour starts at 1:30 p.m. Tues.-Fri. 3:30 p.m. Sat.-Sun. and holidays. Adults $2.50; students $1.25.

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site 1411 W St., SE (202)426-5961. Film on the life of Frederick Douglass, chronological exhibit in visitors' center on events in Douglass' life. Bookstore with a variety of books on black history, tour of the Frederick Douglass Home. Open 7 days a week, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Tours available on the half-hour.

Ford's Theatre & The House Where Lincoln Died 511 Tenth St., NW (202)426-6924. The place where President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865. The Lincoln Museum downstairs is closed for renovation; however, the Petersen House (The House Where Lincoln Died) is open. Open daily, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tours on the half-hour except 12:30 p.m. M (Metro Center)

National Archives Seventh & Constitution Ave., NW (202)523-3216; (202)523-3183/tours; (202)523-3000/tape. The Exhibition Hall permanently displays the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. A major exhibition, "The Fierce Spirit of Liberty: The Making of the Bill of Rights," is also on display in the Exhibition Hall. Daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. M (Archives)

Octagon House Museum 1799 New York Ave., NW (202)638-3221. Outstanding example of Federal style architecture; built in 1801; served as Executive Mansion for President Madison after the British burned the White House in 1814. Open Tues.-Fri. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat.-Sun. noon-4 p.m. Tours available continually. $2 donation requested. M (Farragut West)

U.S. Capitol Constitution & Delaware Ave., NW (202)224-3121; (202)225-6827/tours. Site chosen by George Washington. Cornerstone laid September 18, 1793. This symbol of the Spirit of America has been the home of the Congress since 1800. Open daily 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Tours 9 a.m.-3:45 p.m. M (Capitol South; Union Station)

White House 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW (202)456-2200; (202)456-7041/tape. Ground and first floors including the Red, Blue, Green, East and State Dining Rooms. China collection & original antiques. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-noon. Ticket booth opens at 8 a.m. & distributes tickets until gone (on Ellipse). M (McPherson Square)

Woodrow Wilson House 2340 S St., NW (202)673-5517. Washington's only Presidential museum. House contains original artifacts and mementoes. Open Tues.-Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tours available. Adults $3.50, seniors (62 or over) $2, students $2, under age seven and National Trust Members free. M (Dupont Circle)

The Corcoran Gallery of Art 17th St. & New York Ave., NW (202)638-3211; (202)638-1439/tape. Open Tues.-Sun. 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. extended hours Thursday evenings until 9 p.m. Closed Mondays. Tours available Tues.-Sun. 12:30 p.m. & Thurs. 7:30 p.m. Admission to Gallery, permanent collection and most exhibitions is free; admission charged for selected special exhibitions (Members free). M (Farragut West/Farragut North)

The National Building Museum P St., between 4th & 5th Sts. NW (Judiciary Square); (202)772-2448.
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DP: Europe's Displaced Persons tells the moving story of over 10,000,000 Polish, Jewish, Baltic, Ukrainian, Yugoslav, and other refugees who were uprooted by World War II. It draws on interviews with participants, United Nations documents, and church agency reports to present the story of these diverse peoples as they sought to maintain their identities and cultures amid Cold War politics.

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