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Photo Courtesy National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, Index of American Design
NJ-me-b-37 Candlestick (American, active c. 1935)
Beginning in January of 1991, the Organization of American Historians will launch a new membership category for pre-collegiate teachers. Designed for pre-collegiate teachers, it will offer the quarterly Magazine of History as the primary publication. Begun in 1985 with the help of substantial funding from the Rockefeller Foundation and later the Hazen Foundation, the Magazine has become the cornerstone of a major outreach effort on the part of the Organization toward history teachers.

Each issue of the Magazine features historical scholarship on a specific period or area where contemporary research has yielded new insight. Accompanying lesson plans illustrate ways in which this scholarship can readily be adapted to the classroom. An excellent example of the ways in which the Magazine of History can expand and enhance the Organization’s goal of improving the content and quality of history education in the schools is provided by the current issue on the Bill of Rights. Key material was drawn from By and For the People: Constitutional Rights in American History, a volume of essays scheduled for publication in April 1991, under the auspices of the OAH Ad Hoc Committee on the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. The related lesson plans were produced by teachers involved in an OAH-sponsored History Teaching Alliance on the Bill of Rights. Themes for forthcoming issues of the Magazine will include urban history, agriculture and rural life, the history of religion and the history of minorities.

Successive reviews by the OAH Committee on Teaching and the Executive Board’s Committee on Educational Policy have reaffirmed the Magazine’s central role in our efforts to encourage history education reform. These committees have recommended that, as initial foundation subsidies are depleted, the Organization incorporate support of the Magazine into its regular operating budget. They advise as well an aggressive marketing campaign to introduce both the Magazine and the OAH to history and social studies teachers across the nation. While production of the Magazine is housed in the Bloomington office, individual issues are developed by guest editors responsible for the publication’s intellectual content. During the next year or so, the OAH will explore the possibility of eventually locating permanent editorial offices at a congenial institution elsewhere, as well as securing co-sponsorship from appropriate professional organizations.

We have been able to devise a deliberate and orderly transition of the Magazine of History from an ad hoc outreach activity to an integral part of the Organization’s services in part because we can depend on income from the Fund for American History to help make up the difference between subscription income and editorial and production costs. As its originators intended, The Fund is serving as an investment in the future—the future of the Organization of American Historians and of history education.
After two decades, American history is still a weak and underdeveloped field in France. There is no central institution which can be compared to the J. F. Kennedy at the Free University in Berlin. There is no specialized library in either American history or American studies in the country. There are no fellowships in American history, except the very few given by the Fulbright Commission or by the French American Foundation, both of which are working on reduced inconsistent and did not do very much to promote American studies in Western Europe, especially in history. It must be said also that in recent studies in the country. There are no fellowships in French speaking countries, and especially in history. There is nothing comparable to the Roosevelt Foundation, both of which are working on reduced funds. There is nothing comparable to the Roosevelt Study Center in Middelburg in the Netherlands, which offers materials on 20th-century American history and opportunities for research. There have been hints of creating a Maison de l'Amérique du nord in Paris, which would be the counterpart of the Maison de l'Amérique latine, an established institution which plays a leading role in promoting interest in Latin America. So far, this project is still in limbo, waiting for some private or public support.

What is mainly lacking is a French institution in Washington which could foster American studies and facilitate the research of French historians, something like the German Historical Institute, which recently opened in Washington, DC. Although there is a French tradition of research institutes abroad—in Athens, Rome, Istanbul, and even Lima and Mexico City—the United States has never been considered as a major field for foreign studies. Why is this so? Possibly because North America is too often perceived as a new country lacking the original classical culture, which until recently was the essence of French education. One can suggest that American studies do not fit the scheme of francophonie which nowadays is the essence of French culture and the basis of cultural policy. This attitude is not devoid of political intentions, as can be seen in Quebec or in former French Africa.

There is no specialized library in either American history or American studies in the country. There are no fellowships in American history, except the very few given by the Fulbright Commission or by the French American Foundation, both of which are working on reduced inconsistent and did not do very much to promote American studies in Western Europe, especially in history.

American studies do not fit the scheme of "francophonie" which nowadays is the essence of French culture.

For instance, fellowships granted by the American Council of Learned Societies to France were cut about ten years ago because no French institution could or would match them. It has become very difficult for promising young historians to spend a year or two in the U.S. to do their research, except as a teaching-fellow in a university. And this raises the important question of replacing the present generation of senior, or even retired, scholars by younger ones. There is a gap which seems difficult to fill, given the present conditions.

This being said, one can only wonder how American history has survived so far and can develop in France, especially if one bears in mind that one of the only two permanent chairs in this field was under threat of extinction in 1988 and reestablished at the last moment under strong pressure from the academic community of Americanists. As always in France, Paris has a privileged status with two specialized chairs. One was established at the Sorbonne in 1967 but is now located at the University Panthéon-Sorbonne. Claude Fohlen held this chair until his retirement in 1988, and since then Andre Kaspi has held it. The other chair is at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, established in 1986, and is currently held by Jean Heffer, an economic historian. Both professorships offer a permanent training in American history, varying from year to year, with undergraduate courses, seminars for M.A. and Ph.D. candidates, and a degree in American history. Each program has a small library, a research center, and some limited facilities for students in American history.

Other Parisian universities also offer permanent programs. Led by Elise Marienstras, Institut Charles V has a Department of Anglo-American Studies which emphasizes colonial and revolutionary America, as well as Native Americans. The Department of History, Paris VIII (Vincennes Saint-Denis), offers a specialization in labor history with Marianne Debuzy. And at Paris X (Nanterre), a recently created position in international relations is occupied by Pierre Malandré, a specialist in post-1945 American foreign policy.

Outside Paris, American history is to be found usually in the departments of Anglo-American studies as a branch of civilization rather than in the departments of history, which tend to concentrate on Europe and French-speaking countries. These Anglo-American sections have been expanding as American civilization has been integrated in the regular curriculum and has even become optional in the program of the agrégation, the national examination which selects teachers for high schools and universities. So, most of the historians of the U.S. are now located in these departments, the most active being in the universities of Aix en Provence, Bordeaux, Lille, Montpellier, Lyon and Nantes. The latter two are the only programs included within departments of history. Some of them have their own research centers, hold regular seminars, and have their own
Can Movies Teach History?
by Harvey H. Jackson

In an article last year in the New York Times, Richard Bernstein touched on a subject that deserves more attention from historians who earn their keep in the classroom [November 26, 1989]. Most of us are aware that the students we teach are part of a media-moving generation, and we cater to them in a variety of ways—including the use of films. But in most cases, we show documentaries. Commercial movies based on historical subjects have generally been found inaccurate, biased or misleading, and as such have been rejected for classroom use.

I suspect that Mr. Bernstein would applaud this selectivity. It concerned him that "movie makers and television producers have become our most powerful, though perhaps not our most careful, historians," and he found it "disconcerting" that film makers were able to "mingle fact with fancy, history with imagination, in such a way that the average viewer has no way of sorting out one from another." As a result, an audience might accept Mississippi Burning as an accurate portrayal of the Civil Rights Movement, when in reality it was, in Bernstein's words, a "largely unhistorical police adventure that pretty much invented the role of the F.B.I."

Among the movies Bernstein singled out for criticism was Fat Man and Little Boy, Roland Jaffe's film which highlighted the moral dilemmas that faced the men who created the atomic bomb. Jaffe, however, was accused of a sin greater than inaccuracy. According to Bernstein, in Fat Man and Little Boy, "a strongly felt point of view [Jaffe's well-known 'anti-nuclear, pro-disarmament' stance] guided the film makers in deciding what historical facts to show and how to show them. "If you believe," Bernstein observed, "that man can know himself only in history, then the distortion of the past, particularly for the motives of profit or politics, becomes a matter of serious contempt."

A few weeks later a number of letters responding to Bernstein's article were published, including one from Jaffe asserting "that one of the pleasures of democracy is the 'right' to offer up an interpretation of history." On the whole, however, the exchange focused on the historical objectivity of the film. What the letters did not address, and indeed what even Bernstein left unresolved, was the initial question—"Can Movies Teach History?"

In the same issue of the Times in which these letters appeared [December 17, 1989], Richard Bernstein reviewed Glory, which he praised as "a rare example wherein a Hollywood film tells a good story while remaining true to the actual events of history"—what he wished had been done in Fat Man and Little Boy and Mississippi Burning. Though there were some inaccuracies and fictionalizations in Glory, this film seemed to fulfill Bernstein's criteria for good history. He was not alone in his opinion; a few weeks later Pulitzer Prize winning historian James McPherson declared Glory "the most powerful and historically accurate movie about that war ever made" [The New Republic, January 8 & 15, 1990]. Glory, it seemed, was a film that could teach history.

We can find a way to teach history with movies—a way that depends on the very inaccuracies which trouble literalists.

Still, some of the inaccuracies in Glory perplexed McPherson, especially when the actual events seemed as significant as the fictional ones. For example, depicting members of the 54th Massachusetts as mostly former slaves rather than freemen (as they actually were) denied the film maker the opportunity to deal with "the relationship of Northern blacks to slavery" or "the wartime ideals of New England culture." Yet McPherson was quick to point out that even though the literal-minded historian might be troubled by such errors, Glory is true to the temper of the times. And besides, he added, "this is not simply a film about the 54th Massachusetts, but about blacks in the Civil War." Most of the 188,000 soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army had been slaves before they enlisted. Glory, Professor McPherson observed, "is the story of their transformation from an oppressed to a proud people."

This point was carried even further by Atlanta Journal and Constitution columnist Cynthia Tucker, who praised the film for its accuracy and for its message [January 17, 1990]. In contrast to movies such as Mississippi Burning, she found Glory "a badly needed reminder of the bravery and character of so many black men." Indeed, she felt "it ought to be required viewing for all black American high school students."

Here we could easily get bogged down in a protracted debate over what makes one film "good history" but not another—why does one film "teach history" and another one not. Instead, let me suggest that films such as Glory, Fat Man and Little Boy, and even Mississippi Burning can teach history, though not necessarily in the way generally supposed.

It is from the comments of people like Cynthia Tucker, Richard Bernstein, Roland Jaffe and James McPherson, and in the response of movie audiences to these films, that we find a way to teach history with movies—a way that depends on the very inaccuracies and interpretations which trouble literalists.

Though we should prepare students to judge the accuracy of motion pictures dealing with historical subjects, it is an equally valuable exercise for them to use the films and their reception by the public to gain some insight into the era in which the films were made. We should ask them why the makers of Glory might have felt it more important to have slaves fighting for freedom in the 54th rather than blacks who had never known bondage? They should be pressed to consider this in light of the way Mississippi Burning portrayed blacks as passive actors in the struggle for their freedom in the 1960s. And they also might be asked to ponder why Fat Man and Little Boy was not a popular movie, despite a top box office attraction, Paul Newman, in a leading role.

What society accepts as history reveals as much about the society as it does about the past, and there are few places where a society's historical perspective is more clearly revealed than in its response to films. In 1915, the movie The Birth of a Nation was hailed by the Atlanta Journal as "the soul and spirit and flesh of the heart of your country's history," and most white Southerners (along with many white Northerners) agreed. Today no reputable historian accepts D. W. Griffith's epic as an accurate account of the Civil War and Reconstruction, but it is frequently shown to
modern students to dramatize the racism that infected society in Progressive Era America. It can also be used to help them understand the historical perspective that helped rationalize the system of racial discrimination known as Jim Crow.

Students might consider the reaction to Mississippi Burning in the same way. Had that film been made in the late 1960s of early 1970s, it might have been greeted with applause for the way it accurately portrayed the brutality of the Ku Klux Klan and the participation of local officials in the murder of civil rights workers. A nation fed on a steady dose of Elliott Ness and "The Untouchables" would also have more readily accepted the FBI as the "hero." But by the late 1980s, Klan outrages were well-known, the reputation of the FBI during the Civil Rights Movement badly tarnished, and TV specials such as "Eyes on the Prize" had given Americans a clearer understanding of what really took place in the South during the 1960s. America's historical perspective had changed, and the reaction to Mississippi Burning reveals that change.

There had been other changes as well. In the 1970s and early 1980s, the image of the black male had taken quite a beating. Movies like The Color Purple focused attention on perceived past sins, and studies seeking black males to serve as role models had all but declared them an "endangered species." Mississippi Burning did little to help their cause. Glory did just the opposite. Its critical and popular success suggests that the American public is becoming increasingly willing to acknowledge the heroism blacks have played in the nation's history, and students have a historical subject with modern relevance.

What happened in the Civil War, or what we perceived happened, becomes a means of understanding ourselves.

Bernstein is right—films which distort the past do deserve "serious contemplation." And "serious contemplation" is what we want from our students. There are many films that claim to recreate important events in our history. These films also offer teachers an opportunity to get students not only to evaluate the accuracy of what is depicted, but to ponder why the film was made as it was. Moreover, they can consider how the popular reaction to films reveal the values of society. Today, students watch and study The Birth of a Nation to help them understand attitudes in turn-of-the-century America. In a few years they may be doing the same with Glory, Fat Man and Little Boy, or Mississippi Burning. From these films they can learn something of the Civil War, World War II, and the Civil Rights Movement. They can also learn a lot about the 1980s.

And that decade, of course, is history.

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Harvey H. Jackson is professor and head of the department at Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama. This essay is an expanded version of an article which appeared in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

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The one-year fellowship includes a stipend, office space, library privileges and housing or housing assistance. Although the primary goal is completion of the dissertation, each Fellow will also have many opportunities to experience working with students and faculty colleagues on the host campus as well as with those at the other colleges.

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Harvard University
CHARLES WARREN CENTER
for Studies in American History
1991-92 FELLOWSHIPS

The Charles Warren Center will make six awards for 1991-92 to scholars of American history, broadly defined, who are involved in some stage of a major research project and for whom location at Harvard or in the Boston area would be particularly useful. Scholars of American history who are not citizens of the United States are eligible. Fellows must not be degree candidates at any institution, and applicants should have, or expect to receive no later than June 1991, a Ph.D. or equivalent degree. Preference will be given to scholars who have received their Ph.D. degree or have otherwise completed their professional training since 1980 and who can accept a full-year fellowship.

Fellows are granted membership in the University, with access to the Harvard libraries and other facilities; a private office in the Center; and photocopying and postage privileges. The Center makes no demands on the time of its fellows, beyond the requirement that they remain in residence at the Center for the nine-month academic year (or four months in the case of one-semester fellows). Fellows have the opportunity to participate in the Center's ongoing series of colloquia, seminars, and other professional activities.

Where financial support is necessary, fellowships will carry stipends, with a maximum of $25,000 each. Appointments will also be available for scholars of American history who do not need financial assistance but who would benefit from affiliation with the Center for one or both semesters.

Application forms, due in the Center by January 15, 1991, may be obtained by writing to the Charles Warren Center, 118 Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.
The story of D. C. Stephenson, the successful organizer of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s, had all the elements necessary for a successful TV drama. Sex, violence, burning crosses and a courtroom trial had punctuated his short-lived career. Historical docu-dramas had all too often disappointed me by their additions of fanciful or romantic elements to make the story more appealing to the average viewer. But in the story of Stephenson’s conviction for the rape and murder of Madge Oberholtzer, TV producers had an exciting story which did not have to be altered. As a historian of the Ku Klux Klan in northeastern Ohio, I looked forward to watching “Cross of Fire” when it was broadcast last year.

Much to my chagrin, however, the producer still found it necessary to redo the story—so much so that historical accuracy was compromised again. I offer the following commentary in an effort to raise questions about the historian’s role in challenging TV docu-dramas.

A major criticism of “Cross of Fire” is that the author exaggerated the romance between Madge Oberholtzer and D. C. Stephenson. As usual, the leading characters were portrayed as good-looking and well proportioned when in reality they were average in looks and above average in body weight. Such distortions might raise only a mild objection if that were the problem. What is more difficult is the presentation of the relationship between the two as a long-term romance. Scriptwriter Robert Crais would have us believe that their relationship began at least two years earlier than it apparently did, and erroneously included her presence at his induction as Indiana Grand Dragon in July of 1923 and at the Klan-sponsored statewide basketball tournament in the spring of 1924.

Historical docu-dramas had all too often disappointed me by their addition of fanciful or romantic elements to make the story more appealing.

Testimony provided by the defense at Stephenson’s murder trial did not link them any earlier than October, 1924, and in a death-bed deposition, Madge contended that she had met Stephenson just two months before he abducted her on March 15, 1925. Their relationship, according to Oberholtzer, included only a few business-related dinner dates. She was impressed with Stephenson’s influence and hoped that he would support her work as executive secretary of the Young People’s Reading Circle, a state-funded program for rural children. Further evidence of the lack of an on-going, long-term relationship was the fact that Madge had just returned from a date with another man on the evening of her abduction.

The author of “Cross of Fire” attempted to heighten the romantic interest further by the addition of “Cleopatra’s Daughter,” a painfully shy, somewhat wimpish young attorney who worked for the county prosecutor’s office. This fictional character falls in love with Madge prior to her meeting Stephenson but unfortunately “Henry” never declares his intentions. “Henry” sublimates his love into efforts to convict Stephenson. In reality, Asa Smith, the lawyer who took Oberholtzer’s death-bed deposition, was a family friend and not a member of the prosecutor’s office. He testified during the trial to the validity of the deposition but played no other part. The family relied instead on a team of lawyers, including William Remy, the county prosecutor, and Charles E. Cox, a former member of the state supreme court.

Equally distorted was the relationship between Stephenson and Hiram Evans, the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. Although the docu-drama portrays Evans as harboring suspicions of Stephenson’s drive for power, it does not have Evans abandon Stephenson until after he is arrested for the rape of Oberholtzer. In reality, Stephenson had broken with Evans as early as September, 1923, by resigning his position as Indiana Grand Dragon only two months after his inauguration. Stephenson subsequently established his own branch of the Klan.

“Cross of Fire” also claimed that at the 1924 Democratic National Convention, Evans was a power broker assisted by Stephenson in denying the presidential nomination to Al Smith. The Republican Stephenson did not attend the convention, and his break with...
Candidates for 1991

The following list is for information only. Official ballots will be included with the 1991 annual meeting program.

President-Elect
Lawrence W. Levine
University of California, Berkeley

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(three vacancies)
Sara M. Evans
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Linda Gordon
University of Wisconsin—Madison
Darlene Clark Hine
Michigan State University
David A. Hollinger
The University of Michigan
Eric Rothschild
Scarsdale High School, NY
Vicki L. Ruiz
University of California, Davis

Nominating Board
(four vacancies, paired)
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University of Wisconsin—Madison
William S. McFeely
University of Wisconsin
Joan Jacobs Brumberg
University of Georgia
Don Higginbotham
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
David K. Rosner
Baruch College, City University of New York

Correction: The names of Professors Evans, Hine, McFeely and Rothschild were misspelled in the slate of candidates printed in the August issue. The OAH regrets any inconvenience this may have caused.

OAH Call for Papers,
Chicago, Illinois, 1992

In 1992, the Organization of American Historians will help mark the 500th anniversary of the joining of the Old and New Worlds. We wish to commemorate this central event in the history of the West by incorporating into the program scholarship on America by historians of other nations. We would like as well to give special attention to topics in American history that reveal the consequences of the meeting of cultures. These would include immigration to what is now the United States; the experience of Native Americans in the post-Colombian age; the role of the United States in international relations; and the passage of political and constitutional ideas between the Old World and the New.

Proposals for complete sessions or papers must be submitted by February 1, 1991, and should include a one-page description of each paper to be given and a vita for each participant. Copies of all proposals (as well as any inquiries) should be directed to the following: Executive Director, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

Members Please Note

The address printed on this issue's mailing label will be used to mail the 1991 annual meeting program to you in January. If you anticipate a change of address and wish to receive the program elsewhere, please send a written change of permanent address to: Director of Membership Services, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.

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- Zbigniew Brzezinski
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- Paul Coddington
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- Drew S. Days III
- Patricia Day
- Herman Rilla
- Stuart Eizenstat
- Edith C. Hargrove
- Richard Holbrooke
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An additional appointment will be made of either a post-doc or senior fellow in medieval studies. Closing date for 1991-92 fellowship applications is December 15, 1990. Those wishing to give a paper in 1991-92 should write to Professor Victoria de Grazia.
Secretary Shultz and the Information Age
by Ellen N. Lawson

Due to the personal computer in the office, we aren't going to see that much in the way of written documentation," said Anna K. Nelson, Professor of History at Tulane University, in a session on the changing nature of documentation at the 1989 meeting of the Society of American Archivists.

Professor Nelson and others pointed out middle-managers will punch the delete key.

Since the session focused on practicing historians in the field of foreign policy, the fact emerged that former Secretary of State George Shultz had a personal computer on his desk at the State Department in the Reagan years.

For at least ten minutes, or so it seemed, the audience and panelists wondered exactly what Secretary Shultz used his PC for. Memos? Outgoing documents? Non-official business such as grocery lists for his home? As a message system?

No one knew for sure.

The following letters, therefore, may prove interesting to historians of the times:

October 30, 1989

Dear Sec. Shultz:

At a recent Society of American Archivists conference at St. Louis your name came up repeatedly in a session on documentation and foreign policy.

It seems it is common knowledge that you had your own desktop computer while you were Secretary of State.

What the historians were wondering was what you used it for. Some speculated shopping lists and letters to your children. Others suggested you contacted other officials in an informal way. But all agreed no official business was done on this as all official business has to be in writing and on the record.

For the historical record, would you please respond and tell me if you used this in the course of your day-to-day business and what sort of materials were stored on your computer? Were they later recorded or erased?

For historians and archivists, this is a key question.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

Ellen N. Lawson

November 17, 1989

Dear Dr. Lawson:

It is true that I had my own desktop computer in my office in The Department of State when I was Secretary of State.

Once in a while, I would turn it on and call up the wire service news items of the moment. When I saw some hot, fast-breaking story come on the screen that I knew our experts would not have heard of yet, I'd call them up and pretend to chew them out for not being current. Just for fun.

Otherwise, I never used it. It was just too complicated for me to figure out. I'm an Industrial Age guy in an Information Age world I guess.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz

January 5, 1990

Dear Dr. Lawson:

Please feel free to quote my letter of November 17, 1989. Perhaps, I should add that one of my New Year's resolutions is to try to get the hang of it or otherwise I won't be able to even talk to my grandchildren.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz

Ellen N. Lawson is an archivist, historian, and writer who lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Constitution of the Organization of American Historians, Article II

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Reauthorization of NEA

For the past year the controversy over the use of National Endowment for the Arts grants to fund exhibits of photographs by Robert Mapplethorpe and Andres Serrano has complicated and delayed the reauthorization legislation for both the Arts and the Humanities Endowments. After much inflammatory rhetoric and discussion of restrictive legislative language, both the Senate and the House committees with oversight responsibility for the endowments have moved toward a compromise position. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the majority and minority leadership of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee have recommended compromise bills. The proposed legislation deals with the question of whether to include restrictive language about the funding of "obscene" art by providing for the NEA to require that grant recipients return to the government any NEA money used for work that a court has ruled to be obscene. Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), the chair of the subcommittee with oversight for the endowments, praised the cooperative spirit that produced the compromise bill in the Senate and stated that "potentially serious constitutional problems could arise if an administrative agency like the NEA were to make determinations of obscenity." The provisions concerning the courts and obscenity are only in the NEA and not in the NEH portions of the bill.

The Senate bill, S.2724, provides for a five-year reauthorization of NEA, NEH, and the Institute of Museum Services while the House compromise position has a three-year reauthorization clause. The Senate bill also expands the mandate to NEH concerning the collection and dissemination of humanities data. On the issue of whether NEH should exert additional review over the grantees awarded by other organizations with NEH money, the Senate Report on S.2724 (Report 101-472) states that the "level of oversight applied before the FY 1990 legislation is adequate and effective." And therefore the Committee "authorizes the NEH Chairperson to return to the previous oversight arrangements," meaning that the additional layers of review undertaken during the past year would be discontinued.

The Senate and House committees have made considerable progress; but now the bills must go before the full House and Senate. Then differences between the two bills will have to be worked out by a conference committee. Both houses must subsequently support the conference report before it is sent to the President for his signature.

National Policy on Permanent Paper

Legislation to establish a national policy on permanent paper has finally cleared both houses of Congress and is now awaiting the signature of the President. Last spring the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 57 which urgently recommended the use of acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value produced by both government and private publishers and established a process for monitoring the federal government's progress in achieving this goal. The House finally passed the measure, with a few minor amendments, on September 17. On September 26, the Senate agreed to the House revisions. The White House received the bill on October 1.

Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), the sponsor of the Senate bill, noted in remarks in the Senate on September 26 that 48 members of the Senate had been co-sponsors of this legislation, and this he said, "reflects a growing concern about the impending loss of an enormous volume of our historical, cultural, and scientific records because of the self-destruction of the acidic papers in which books and other publications have been printed since the mid-nineteenth century." The resolution establishes as federal policy that federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent paper. The resolution also urges all American publishers to adhere to the American National Standard for permanent paper in printing publications of enduring value. Pell summarized the various efforts of the federal government to develop deacidification programs. But he stressed "it makes little sense to continue these costly remedies without attempting to curb the basic problem."

Beyond the Cold War Conference

The Center for National Security Studies, a joint project of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Fund for Peace, is making final plans for a conference to be held the first week of February titled "Ending the Cold War at Home." A large coalition of organizations, including the OAH, are joining together to examine the statutes, executive orders, regulations, and practices that were initiated to fight "international communism" and which have persisted in spite of the end of the Cold War. The conference will focus on those restrictions to civil liberties that are still in effect, such as: visa restrictions, travel restrictions, security clearances, government secrecy, and loyalty oaths. The intent of the conference is to create a climate for legislation that will restore those liberties that have been lost. Of special interest to historians is the session titled "Unlocking the Doors to Government Information," which will deal with the problems of overclassification, undue delays in the Freedom of Information Act, and the need for a policy of systematic declassification of documents over thirty years old.

Page Putnam Miller is Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.
OAH Program for Recruiting Minorities into the Historical Profession

The officers and membership of OAH have become increasingly concerned in recent years about the near absence of minorities in our profession. We know that this circumstance is only one segment of a larger pattern of low participation by minorities in all areas of higher education. Reports of various task forces, conferences, and other efforts in which we participate, as well as our own research, provide ample evidence that the roots of this problem are deeply embedded in our society and its institutions. It is true that some progress was made during a period of substantial growth in higher education during the 1960s and 1970s, but we have to conclude now that the various programs designed to recruit minority faculty did not yield lasting change. In 1988—the most recent year for which we have data—U.S. graduate schools produced 13 minority Ph.D.s (5 black, 5 Hispanic, and 3 Asian) in American history. In fact, only 4.3% of all American history doctorates trained since 1946 are minorities.

The Organization of American Historians assumes that the dearth of minority historians is an inequity that must be addressed. Moreover, we are convinced that the underrepresentation of minorities among historians has had an unhealthy impact on American history. Undeniably, the sensitivities, perspectives, and intellectual priorities that minority students and scholars bring to historical research and analysis have already enriched scholarly discourse and should continue to do so.

The OAH Program for Recruiting Minorities into the Historical Profession is based on the belief that there is no easy solution to the problem created by the absence of minorities among members of the historical profession and that change will require a sustained effort at all levels of education. Program components are designed to be at once self-contained and interrelated. We envision obtaining support from a number of sources, including our new Fund for American History, rather than a large comprehensive grant.

1. Elementary and Secondary Education

It is not possible for minority youth to aspire to become historians if they have neither an exposure to their own history in the elementary and secondary curriculum nor role models from whom to learn what professional historians do in the course of their life and work. We plan three projects that would address this set of problems at the primary and secondary educational levels.

A. Curricular Materials

OAH has a vehicle for disseminating new scholarship to history teachers, the quarterly OAH Magazine of History. We are scheduling an issue of the Magazine for 1991 to focus on teaching minority history. We will seek additional funding to underwrite distribution at low or no cost to school districts with large minority populations.

B. Promotional Video on History Careers

Because the current generation of students is visually oriented, we believe that a 30-minute video describing history as a career would be an effective way of reaching them. The video, available for sale or rent, will highlight the work of historians in different settings and include interviews with successful minority historians.

C. Internships

Summer internships for minority high school students will be located in museums, historical societies and colleges. Interns will be identified through regional or local competitions and will receive a salary and practical experience in the various kinds of work that historians do as well as guidance about educational opportunities. Several large institutions in urban areas are willing to host these programs and commit resources to operate them. Funding will be needed primarily for stipends and some administrative costs, primarily advertising.

2. Undergraduate Education

It is at this level that students typically begin to think more seriously about their careers. Minority students, like others, can benefit from a richer and more sophisticated understanding of the rewards of a career in history. They need also individual encouragement and specific information about available sources of support for graduate school.

A. Summer Institutes

Four month-long summer institutes will involve undergraduate students in historical research and provide information about advanced degrees and professional careers.

B. Mentoring Programs and Networks

Our Committee on Minorities is currently collecting information about existing mentoring programs and has discovered a number of models which can be adapted for history departments. We are also organizing a network of historians involved in mentoring programs.

C. Institutional Linkages

Students at historically Black colleges and universities as well as certain two-year institutions can benefit from connections at the departmental level with research universities in their region. OAH will use its Council of History Department Chairs to identify existing efforts and will seek funding to develop models.

3. Graduate Education

Graduate education is the pipeline into which we must recruit minorities in order to assure their inclusion in the next generation of historians. We think that more attention should be focused on sound programs at the master's level, since this is the basic entry-level degree for teaching in two-year colleges, where most minorities are enrolled.

A. Information Clearinghouse

Many programs already exist, and some of these go begging for applicants. We plan: (1) a directory of fellowships, and (2) an expanded newsletter for history department chairs for information relating to minority students.

B. Travel Awards to Graduate Students to Attend Professional Meetings

Students have limited resources of their own, but we intend to establish a small grant program which will enable departments to encourage students to attend meetings.

C. Targeted Recruitment

We will identify master's degree programs in institutions with high minority enrollment and encourage their graduates to enter doctoral programs by means of a national fellowship competition. Outside funds will be needed for stipends and some advertising and administrative costs.

D. Dissertation Fellowships

A special pool of funds to support dissertation research would be particularly well spent. The funds would benefit students now in the pipeline as well as those who have completed all coursework for the Ph.D. at an earlier date but did not finish dissertations.

The OAH would like to hear from individuals, academic departments, and organizations knowing of model programs for recruiting minorities into the historical profession. The Organization would like to address this need by serving as a clearinghouse for distributing information to interested parties. Please write Sheri Sherrill, OAH, 112 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199.
Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly

by Brian C. Mitchell and Bruce Fraser

Celebrating the 350th anniversary of the Connecticut legislature offered the state's humanities council a major challenge. Previous efforts in 1985 to celebrate the anniversary of the state's settlement ended in a storm of controversy. The commemoration had degenerated into an incoherent series of self-congratulatory events that were devoid of content, substance, and reflection. The commemoration of the General Assembly's founding, then, provided groups with a chance to redress the celebratory excesses of the earlier effort and offer a series of coordinated humanities programs that would inform audiences and educate Connecticut citizens about their state's history.

The prospect of a commemoration offers an exciting opportunity for those involved in developing public humanities programs on historical themes. Large numbers of people are attracted to it. A commemoration is, by definition, historical and tailor-made for the educational and cultural life of their state. There are also pragmatic concerns. A commemoration can increase the council's visibility to taxpayers to whom they are accountable. A commemoration can permit the council to use its resources to make significant contributions to the quality of public humanities programming. A commemoration can also provide an exciting opportunity for those involved in developing public humanities programs on historical themes.

There are dangers, however, in developing programs around a commemoration. First thought is often of fireworks and marching bands rather than quality humanities programs in history; and parochial, antiquarian or budgetary concerns often weigh down the commemoration. However, commemorations must reflect high standards of scholarship, reconcile often-conflicting agendas among sponsors, and provide a project that the public will want to attend.

State councils have been in the business of organizing commemorations for some time. Many councils are currently involved in designing programs that foster public understanding of themes associated with the state's changing views of representative democracy; and parochial, antiquarian or budgetary concerns often weigh down the commemoration. However, commemorations must reflect high standards of scholarship, reconcile often-conflicting agendas among sponsors, and provide a project that the public will want to attend.

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There was little time. The council worked from a schedule that required completion of some phases of the commemoration project within six months. It quickly decided that the project would have four components: (1) an hour-long documentary on the evolution of the General Assembly which reflected the state's changing views of representative democracy; (2) a major exhibit to be housed in the state's just-completed Legislative Office Building; (3) a smaller traveling exhibit on the modern legislature; and (4) a coordinated series of institutes, seminars and other public programs. With the approval of the General Assembly, the council proceeded to design projects that would cost about $220,000. Remarkably, for such a volatile subject, state legislators trusted the council's ability to present projects with accuracy, professionalism, balance and quality, and they gave it complete editorial control.

The council's first dilemma was how to place various elements of the commemoration project into a solid intellectual framework. The council first needed to decide what it wanted to say regarding the nature of representative democracy in the state. There were
The documentary film was broadcast to a statewide audience in April, 1989, as part of an evening of special programming on the founding of the legislature. Following the broadcast, legislative leaders participated in a panel on themes that emerged from the program. The New Haven Register's film critic noted that "General Assembly" successfully presented an overview of a state government ordinarily confusing to most citizens and "became intriguing as it illuminated the problems of growth, the intransigence of Yankee landowners, the power lords . . . and the plight of cities in the power structure."

The exhibit, "An Orderly and Decent Government," opened in the Capitol in December. It consisted of 73 running feet and contained more than 200 photographs, illustrations, and document reproductions, accompanied by interpretive text. Assistant House Majority Leader Teresalee Bertinuon observed that the exhibit "transformed the legislature from a place where history is made to a place where history is studied." Over 10,000 people toured the exhibit in its first full day, and the smaller traveling exhibit also met with enthusiastic reception at presentations throughout the state. In recognition of its success, the project was awarded the Schwartz Prize by the Federation of State Humanities Councils.

Other components of the project enjoyed a similar response. Working in collaboration with the Connecticut State Department of Education, the council organized a two-week institute for social studies teachers on Connecticut legislative history that was led by the council's executive director. A grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution allowed the council to join with the Connecticut Commission on Law Related Education to produce a 200-page teacher's guide for legislative and constitutional history, which included basic documents, and the council devised a 100-page student activity book.

The experiences of the Connecticut council in developing a commemorative project hold important lessons for those who attempt ambitious statewide projects. Perhaps most significant is that state councils can play a coordinating and facilitating role in such endeavors. Councils have clearly moved beyond their historic role of state-level funding agencies to institutions which inaugurate public programs that have a lasting impact on their states. By skillful use of scholarly themes and formats, they undertake projects that turn celebration into commemoration. What is more, people attend and enjoy such programs. In Connecticut, the legislature collaborated with the council and attracted significant levels of state funding for CHC programs. But a more relevant lesson is that the council used that funding to develop a program that appealed to audiences throughout the state.

In this process, it established and strengthened an impressive network of historical organizations and other institutions in Connecticut dedicated to quality humanities programming. By holding to the highest standards of scholarship for public audiences, the Connecticut council made a lasting contribution to Jefferson's notion of an educated citizenry.

Public programs...must be widely informed by the skills of historians, museum professionals, administrations, and the media.

Brian C. Mitchell is program officer, National Endowment for the Humanities; Bruce Fraser is executive director of the Connecticut Humanities Council.
Louisville, 1991 Meeting Site
by Carl Ryant

Louisville, Kentucky, site of the 1991 OAH annual meeting, represents a border state which mixes qualities of the American South and Midwest. Founded in 1778 by George Rogers Clark, Louisville has retained its image as a river city and today is redeveloping that theme. The Falls Fountain—the world's largest floating fountain—is anchored in the Ohio River and sends a 375 foot high fleur-de-lis (Louisville's symbol) into the air. The city mixes the post-modernist Humana Building with 19th-century cast-iron-front buildings. Louisville's seven-county metropolitan area, with a population of one million, offers a variety of activities.

The Galt House, site of the OAH convention, is within walking distance or a short ride by taxi, bus or trolley to many of the city's attractions, which range from popular culture to the classics. Among the former are the Museum of History and Science, Howard Steamboat Museum, Kentucky Railway Museum, Portland Land Museum, and Kentucky Fried Chicken's Colonel Harland Sanders Museum. Among the latter are the Louisville Orchestra's home at the Kentucky Center for the Arts, the widely-regarded Actors Theatre, the Greek Revival Water Tower, and the J. B. Speed Memorial Art Museum. Tours are available at the Kentucky Arts and Crafts Gallery, Louisville Stoneware, Hadley Pottery, the Kentucky Derby Museum, Churchill Downs, the American Printing House for the Blind, and the home of the Louisville Slugger. In addition, Frankfort, Lexington, and Shaker town at Pleasant Hill are nearby.

Historians may wish to visit Louisville's Filson Club Building with 19th-century cast-iron-front buildings. Hadley Pottery, the Kentucky Derby Museum, Churchill Downs, the American Printing House for the Blind, and the home of the Louisville Slugger. In addition, Frankfort, Lexington, and Shaker town at Pleasant Hill are nearby.

The 1991 Annual Meeting Program

by Armstead L. Robinson

As chair of the program committee for the 1991 annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians, it is my welcome task to encourage OAH members in particular and students of American history in general to come to Louisville, Kentucky, to participate in the convention to be held at the Galt House Hotel from the 11th to the 14th of April, 1991. Among the many highlights of the annual meeting, whose theme is "Diversity and Dissent: Politics as Social Process," will be a keynote address by Julian Bond and a public lecture by Toni Morrison on her prize-winning novel, *Beloved*. We wish to call special attention to the many sessions devoted to the histories of Louisville and of the Ohio Valley, and we are also pleased to present sessions celebrating the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights.

Our committee has worked diligently over the past twenty months to produce a balanced program which (re)presents the best of the current practice of American history. We built our call for papers around the theme "political culture" with the hope that a broadly construed simultaneous focus on "politics" and on "culture" would resonate with the research and writing interests of American historians. In our view, the evolution of the American body politic has entailed changing relations between public and private spheres in different regions, social classes, genders, ethnic and racial groupings. Although the history of elections and of parties remains vitally important, the committee sought to further historical scholarship by viewing politics as a social process responsive in varying degrees to the interests, aspirations, and self-conscious actions of the broad cross-section of groups within American society.

I am pleased to report that, taken as a whole, the program to be presented in Louisville furthers pursuit of the inclusiveness long advocated by the OAH. The program committee sought to pay proportional attention to the full range of chronological as well as topical specializations that define the contemporary practice of American history. Topics drawn from the fields of political, diplomatic, economic, and constitutional history are addressed as are the many varieties of social and ethnic history. In addition to chronological and topical breadth, the program also features participants from every corner of the United States, and from many types of educational institutions, ranging from secondary schools to comprehensive research universities.

This quest for broad inclusion revealed the interdisciplinary resonance that now characterizes the best research and writing among American historians. As a result, the committee happily secured participation by scholars in many fields outside of American history, fields such as law, literary criticism, the history of medicine, political science, economics, and anthropology. When we add to this interdisciplinary mixture the significant number of scholars drawn from institutions outside the United States, the 1991 annual meeting program will offer to those in attendance an opportunity for serious and stimulating discourse about central tendencies in the evolution of the American experience.

By all means, please do make plans to participate in what we all hope will be viewed as an exciting and historic annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians.

Armstead L. Robinson is chair of the 1991 program committee and professor of history at the University of Virginia.
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State Historical Societies: A Different View

by Edward P. Alexander, James C. Olson and Frederick L. Rath, Jr.

State-supported historical societies have long considered themselves to be educational-service institutions with a broad mandate and responsibility to the public. In the article "Historical Society Upheavals: More Trouble Ahead?" (February 1990), Gerald George concluded that financial pressures alone are driving troubled societies to serve a broader public—but this is not so. In 1954, Julian Boyd wrote a thoughtful article in the American Historical Review and noted that the history of the state historical society movement in the 19th century revealed "a new conception of the function of a historical society in a republic, that of making history serve a democratic role in the development of the community culture to be, as was proper, at the community expense." Thus, societies undertaking outreach activities today are in fact moving in a logical and historic direction to strengthen their programs by seeking further public support.

To illustrate what we believe has happened, we can point to the experience of two societies that operate differently a half a continent apart. The Massachusetts Historical Society, celebrating its 200th anniversary early in 1991, has remained what it was set up to be. It concentrates, without resort to public appeal, on collecting manuscripts and conserving them through advanced techniques, and on scholarly publications. The nation's first state historical society is a private institution with membership by invitation only, but its library is open to all scholars free of charge. It has met its responsibilities in recent years by very successful fund-raising, like most of its academic neighbors in the Boston area. It is a happy example, a great society that framed its purposes early, and, as Dr. Louis Leonard Tucker explained in the article by Gerald George, it still feels no need to reach outside its mission other than to seek added support because of increased expenses. As one measure of its success, it has increased its endowment by $22,000,000 in the last 13 years.

In 1846, two years before the territory became a state, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was formed, and it soon had the services of one of the great collectors and archivists of the 19th century, Lyman Copeland Draper. When he retired in 1887 he had amassed more than 100,000 books, but, equally important, he had succeeded in getting aid for his efforts from the state legislature. On that base, his successor, Reuben Gold Thwaites, scholar, editor, and administrator, turned to using the library and museum materials as instruments for educating the public, thus illustrating Professor Boyd's contention that it was the people, aware of their roots and the meanings of democracy, who would seek to preserve the records of their history. It became a pattern, widely copied, that is still exemplified today. The society boards of having the finest and largest North American history library in the country, as well as the second largest manuscript collection. However, it takes pride as well in its outreach programs: a new expanded museum still being developed and a fine historic site system; a historic preservation staff that helps developers and property owners to use federal and state tax incentives to rehabilitate historic structures; and a program of service to local societies, begun in the 1890s, that today has formal affiliation with 245 county and city organizations with a membership of 45,000.

Now, before proceeding to other cases, we want to point as well to the leading role played by the American Association for State and Local History in raising standards among all societies, state and local. Distinguished older historians joined with the many young historians who, because of the depression of the 1930s, had turned to public history and state and local history for employment. They pressed for the founding of the new national organization on December 27, 1940. The programs of AASLH ever since have set high standards in all aspects of historical society operations. Its publications have ranged from the technical and practical to the fine 50-volume state history series (the general editor was Gerald George) and the first comprehensive six-volume bibliography on historical organization practices. It has encouraged the many graduate programs that send trained practitioners in the field. Most recently— with help from the National Endowment for the Humanities—it has launched the Common Agenda for History Museums to add products and services to the seminars and workshops earlier funded.

The point is, there is leadership and the standards are high. What we have seen over the years is a revolution in the quality of administration of state and local historical societies as well as concentration on research, publications, conservation, and outreach toward education and interpretation. It can be witnessed in Wisconsin, but we can also give brief overview to a few more to illustrate the diversity of programming. In Kansas, they are proud of a new Museum of History, upgrading their historic site system, a new book series, and the creation of a heritage conservation fund. The New York State Historical Association, characterized by Walter Muir Whitehill 30 years ago as sui generis, has always been privately supported. Long ago it realized its responsibility to the public, and in Cooperstown its 40-year-old Seminars on American Culture became a widely copied forum for exposition and instruction. With the State University College at Oneonta, it created a graduate program (now one of many) that has sent into the state and local historical societies and allied groups more than 600 trained practitioners. To mention yet another example, the Minnesota Historical Society is currently building a $70,000,000 facility to provide offices and to show its impressive collections in 45,000 square feet of exhibition space. Its publications program and its extensive historic site system complement a state-wide educational program.

There are more associations whose programs are exemplary, untroubled, and thriving, but we trust that the point has been made. There may be occasional brush fires, but they are the same kind that a considerable number of colleges and universities are experiencing today. They will survive their periods of stress. We are sanguine because we feel that there has been salutary progress in the world of state and local history. As a result, we view with pride the creation of an interdisciplinary group working with their fellow citizens and neighbors to "make history serve a democratic role in the development of the community culture," as Julian Boyd noted more than 55 years ago.
Correspondence

To the Editor:

I read with great interest about Senate efforts to revive the State Department Bulletin after its discontinuation last December. I would like to emphasize the great importance the Bulletin always has had for the work on contemporary American foreign relations, and this even more for foreign scholars than for our American colleagues. Access to alternative sources of publication, even though they exist, is much harder for non-American scholars than for those living in the United States. Of course, I am quite aware that the scholarly interest of an outsider has no great impact on State Department decisions based on considerations of economy. However, as a member of the wider scholarly international relations community, I would very much like to urge the OAH as a professional organization to support efforts to revive this very important and indispensable publication.

Dr. Knud Krakau
JFK Institute
Freie Universität Berlin

OAH and Recycling

The OAH business office has begun to evaluate use of recycled products. Plastic wrappers for the Journal of American History are a particular problem, and some members have expressed concern about their use. Plastic is not biodegradable, but it can be recycled. When the Journal was mailed in paper wrappers, copies often slipped out or were damaged in shipment. The OAH is seeking to use recycled plastic as soon as it is possible. Subscribers are encouraged to take individual responsibility for recycling to prevent plastic wrappers from going into landfills.

The Journal cannot be printed on recycled paper at this time due to Library of Congress requirements concerning acid levels in paper. However, it may be possible to print the Newsletter on recycled paper sometime next year.

The office staff has begun a program of in-house recycling and hopes to find other ways by which to use only materials that have the least harmful effect on the environment.

Presidential Photos Found

A box of 10 early daguerreotypes of famous Americans—including Presidents Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams—recently was discovered unopened in storage, at the Amherst College art museum. The unique photographic images have not been seen for 40 years or more, and the existence of several has been virtually unknown since pre-Civil War days. The Amherst find includes long-lost portraits of Mexican War hero Gen. Winfield T. Scott, poet William Cullen Bryant, orator Edward Everett, and painter Thomas Sully.

The portrait of Jackson was taken at his Tennessee home, the Hermitage, on April 15, 1845, less than two months before his death. It was soon engraved for a popular image of "Old Hickory" as he appeared in his last days. The original later disappeared. Edward Anthony of New York, a contemporary and rival of the famous photographer Matthew Brady, is believed to be the person who took Jackson's photograph. Gravely ill, the 78-year-old ex-President and military hero had to be propped up in his chair with pillows to pose for the camera.

The recovered Scott portrait—unusual because the general posed in civilian clothes rather than in uniform—is attributed to Brady.

The daguerreotypes apparently were given to the college by a New York City gallery director in 1849, just at the hectic time when the Mead Art Gallery first opened at Amherst. Daguerreotypes were not highly prized at that time.

U.S. History to be Published in Poland

The University of Notre Dame has received an $85,000 grant from the United States Information Agency to fund international research at Notre Dame and Warsaw University for a five-volume history of the United States to be published in Poland.

According to Donald T. Critchlow, associate professor of history at Notre Dame and the American general editor for the project, more than thirty scholars from the United States and Poland will take part in the unprecedented effort. Walter Nugent, Andrew V. Tackes Professor of History at Notre Dame, is also among them. The five volumes, designed to acquaint the Polish public with American history and culture, will be printed and distributed by the most prestigious academic publisher in Poland, the Polish Academic Publishing House.

Critchlow and his Polish counterpart, Andrzej Bartnicki of Warsaw University, hope to see the history translated and published not only in Poland but also in other East European countries where up-to-date and objective histories of America have been unavailable for decades.

The project, initiated by Bartnicki, has been discussed by American and Polish scholars, sometimes surreptitiously, for five years and has only now been made possible by recent political changes in Poland.

RESEARCH CONFERENCE

BEHIND THE VEIL:
African American Life In The Jim Crow South

THE CENTER FOR DOCUMENTARY STUDIES AT DUKE UNIVERSITY will host a research conference as the first stage of a major research and educational project, "Behind the Veil: Documenting African American Life in the Jim Crow South." Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project has two purposes: to assist in recovering the history of African Americans during the age of segregation; and to launch a collaborative educational project between the Center for Documentary Studies and southern colleges and universities including many historically black institutions.

The conference will be held on March 15-17 at North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina.

It will combine formal presentations led by twelve scholars, structured discussions with group leaders, and individual conversations. Five critical thematic areas will be covered: economics, politics, religion, culture, and education.

Transportation expenses and a small stipend will be provided for selected participants. We encourage those who are interested to apply by submitting a statement of interest and a curriculum vitae by December 15, 1990. We particularly encourage applications from faculty at historically black colleges and universities. Please address the application to:

Professor William H. Chafe
Center For Documentary Studies at Duke University
331 West Main Street • Suite 511 • Durham, NC 27701
(919) 687-0486

For further information please contact The Center for Documentary Studies

1990-91 Aerospace History Fellowship

Applications are invited for the Sixth Competition of the Aerospace History Fellowship Program, 1991-92

The Program allows a fellow to engage in significant and sustained advanced research in all aspects of aerospace history from the earliest human interest in flight to the present, including cultural and intellectual history, economic history, history of law and public policy, and the history of science, engineering, and management. Research may be conducted at NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C. or at one of the NASA centers.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens possessing a doctoral degree in history or in a closely related field, OR be enrolled as a student (having completed all coursework) in a doctoral program at an accredited university or college.

The Fellowship term is from six months to one year. The maximum stipend is $25,000, adjustable to the length of the fellowship term.

Graduate students are eligible for a maximum stipend of up to $16,000 (funds may not be used to support tuition or fees). If necessary, finalists in the selection process will be invited to Washington, D.C. for interviews with the committee prior to final selection.

A CV and proposal must accompany your application. For further information please write: Aerospace History Fellowship Program, American Historical Association, 400 15th St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 1, 1991
Mackinac Island State Park Commission

Material Culture Historian. New permanent professional position with Mackinac State Historic Parks to assist in the implementation of a creative 10-year master plan. The AAM accredited historic parks include Colonial Michilimackinac, Fort Mackinac and Mill Creek. The position serves as a bridge between our historical research and other professional programs at these National Historic Landmarks. The position requires a degree in history or a related field with experience in research and writing. Salary range is $30,000 to $35,000. AAM membership preferred. Send resume and three letters of recommendation to: Kurt Halsell, Deputy Historian/General Editor, 101 N. Bryan St., Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadline: December 1, 1990.

University of Pittsburgh History. The department of History seeks a tenured-track assistant professor to teach survey courses in United States history, with specialization in presidential political and social or constitutional areas, effective August 25, 1991, at the Assistant Professor level. Doctorate required. Send resume and three letters of recommendation to: Professor Lynn Holmes, Yale University, History of Medicine, P.O. Box 3333 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06510. The University encourages applications from women and minority groups. EOE

University of Wisconsin, River Falls History, 3P01 Forbes Quadrangle, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, by December 15, 1990. Applications from women and minorities are especially encouraged.

Yale University History of Medicine. Applications are invited for a three-year term appointment as Assistant Professor in the Section of History of Medicine. A Ph.D. in the history of medicine, history of science, or history, with concentration in the history of medicine or history of life sciences, is expected. Preference may be given to a candidate whose areas of interest contribute to the integration of the history of medicine and the history of the basic sciences relevant to medicine. Deadline: December 1, 1990. Appointment begins July 1, 1991. Applications and other inquiries should be addressed to: Professor Ronald Holmes, Yale University, History of Medicine, P.O. Box 3333 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06510. The Section encourages applications from women and minority groups. AA/EOE

Saint Louis University United States History. The department of history seeks applicants for a tenured-track appointment in United States history, with specialization in early 20th century. The position is open to candidates with a strong commitment to teaching and research, and to a balanced and professional career. Salary range is $30,000 to $35,000. Send letter of application, and three letters of recommendation to: Professor of History, Department of History, Saint Louis University, 221 N. Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63103. Applications will be accepted until November 30, 1990. Saint Louis University encourages applications from women and minorities. AA/EOE

The Schomburg Center The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture announces its Scholars-in-Residence Program for the academic year 1991-1992. The Fellowship Program is open to scholars in the humanities studying Black history and culture and to professionals in fields related to the Schomburg Center’s collections and programs. Fellowship funds are primarily to support the conduct of research. Funding will be available for six months or one year. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1991. For further information, contact: Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-1801; (212)491-2203.

Bates College African-American 20th Century U.S. History. Bates College invites applications for entry-level, tenure-track position beginning September 1991. The College has committed funds to support a program of African-American Studies with three new positions, department of History is providing. Candidates who are members of minority groups are encouraged to apply. One course survey in 20th Century US required; other offerings open; good possibilities for small classes. Highly selective student body; diverse, congenial, respected Department. Salaries are competitive with AUP. Applications should include research assistance. Letter of recommendation to John Cole, Department of History, Bates College, Lewiston, ME 04240. AA/EOE

Mansfield University The History Department of Mansfield University is seeking a faculty person to teach survey courses in Western Civilization/U.S. History as well as courses in Third World History. Candidates with any related third world experience(s) and/or research are encouraged to apply. This is a full-time tenure-track position. A Master’s degree is required. A Doctorate in discipline is necessary for tenure (doctorate is preferred). Competitive salary based on experience. Generous fringe benefits. Please submit a letter of intent, transcripts, resume and three current letters of recommendation. All materials should be submitted to: Human Resources Department, Alumni Hall, Room G-1, Mansfield University, Mansfield, PA 16933. Please refer to Position # 79. The deadline for receipt of all materials is January 28, 1991. Mansfield University encourages applications from women, minorities, and the handicapped. AA/EOE

Carnegie Mellon Carnegie Mellon announces a tenure-track assistant professorship in recent international relations and emerging issues in security policy. Strong theoretical interest sought; issues concerning the development and one of the specific policy areas. A position will be open for a single year. Competitive salary and start date are flexible. All materials should be submitted to: Professor Daniel Resnick, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. AA/EOE

University of Wisconsin, River Falls U.S. History. Tenure-track assistant professor to teach survey course with specialization in 20th Century U.S. and Women’s History. One additional field from the following desirable: African-American, Native American, Hispanic-American, Latin American, African, or Latin American. Salary range is $27,500 to $32,500, depending on qualifications. Send letter, c.v., and three references to: Professor Kurt Leichtle, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, University of Wisconsin, River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022. Deadline: December 10, 1990. EOE

Trinity University Trinity University invites applications and nominations for the William M. Fassell Distinguished Professorship in American (United States) History. Candidates should have established record of excellence as teachers and scholars and must be committed to undergraduate education in the traditional of the liberal arts and sciences. Expertise in any field of U.S. History. Appointment will begin 1991-92 academic year at the rank of Professor with tenure. Trinity University is a selective, independent, coeducational, primarily residential and undergraduate institution, with enrollment of approx. 2400. Modern, attractive campus overlooks downtown San Antonio, a city rich in heritage and ethnic and cultural diversity with a population of about one million. Letter of application or acceptance of nomination, c.v., and names and addresses of at least three references should be sent by December 7, 1990, to Dr. Terry L. Smart, Chair, Department of History, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78212. Trinity University especially encourages applications from women and minority candidates. AA/EOE

U.S. Department of State Deputy Historian/General Editor. Office of the Historian, Department of State. Manages and coordinates the planning, preparation, evaluation, and publication of the official historical record in Foreign Relations of the United States. Establishes scope, content, and format of the series, and oversees all aspects of the volumes through planning, compilation, and publication. Qualifications: In-depth knowledge of the history of U.S. foreign relations, knowledge of government report keeping, documentary editing skills, and proven management and negotiating ability. Salary range is $56,000 to $60,000. Send S&171 to William Z. Slaby, Room 3100, SA-1, Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-0103. (202) 663-1123. Deadline: December 15, 1990.

The University of Sussex Lectureship, Science in North America. Northern Studies, School of English and American Studies, from 1st April 1991, for three years in the first instance. Salary in the Lecturer grade A scale ($12,086 - $16,755 per annum) according to age and experience, plus membership of USS.

The post will entail developing and teaching the North American Studies component of new degree in Science with North American Studies, to be introduced in 1991-92. Preference to candidates with research interests into the following fields of American or Canadian Studies, History of Science, Technology, Science Policy, History of Business.

The University of Wisconsin, River Falls History. Tenure-track assistant professor to teach survey course with specialization in 20th Century U.S. and Women’s History. One additional field from the following desirable: African-American, Native American, Hispanic-American, Latin American, African, or Latin American. Salary range is $27,500 to $32,500, depending on qualifications. Send letter, c.v., and three references to Professor Kurt Leichtle, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, University of Wisconsin, River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022. Deadline: December 10, 1990. EOE

University of Wisconsin, River Falls U.S. History. Tenure-track assistant professor to teach survey course with specialization in 20th Century U.S. and Women’s History. One additional field from the following desirable: African-American, Native American, Hispanic-American, Latin American, African, or Latin American. Salary range is $27,500 to $32,500, depending on qualifications. Send letter, c.v., and three references to Professor Kurt Leichtle, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, University of Wisconsin, River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022. Deadline: December 10, 1990. EOE

University of Wisconsin, River Falls U.S. History. Tenure-track assistant professor to teach survey course with specialization in 20th Century U.S. and Women’s History. One additional field from the following desirable: African-American, Native American, Hispanic-American, Latin American, African, or Latin American. Salary range is $27,500 to $32,500, depending on qualifications. Send letter, c.v., and three references to Professor Kurt Leichtle, Chair, Search Committee, History Department, University of Wisconsin, River Falls, River Falls, WI 54022. Deadline: December 10, 1990. EOE
Telephone Brighton (0273) 678202. Closing date for application: November 30th 1990. EOE

University of California, Los Angeles
Senior U.S. History. The UCLA Department of History wishes to make an appointment to a senior-level full professorship in United States History. The appointment is designed for a distinguished historian with substantial publications. Candidates should have worked in one or more of the following fields: (1) the antebellum period, (2) intellectual history since 1865, (3) the relationship between the state and society. After their work has been carefully evaluated, selected finalists will be invited to speak at UCLA in the Fall of 1991. Salary open; duties commence Fall 1992. Expressions of interest, c.v. and a list of three to five references, should be received by March 15, 1991; nominations of others are also welcome and should be received by January 15, 1991. Applications and responses may be discussed at the AHA convention in December 1990 and are encouraged. Communicate with Daniel W. Howe, Chair, UCLA History Department. Salary competitive and commensurate with experience. Send letter of appointment, c.v. and two letters of recommendation to: Berenice F. Guillaume, Chair, Department of History, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024. A/A/EOE

Millersville University
History Department, full-time, tenure-track. Millersville University of Pennsylvania's History Department seeks a one-year replacement for a U.S. Colonial and American Revolutionist, who will also be expected to teach U.S. survey courses. Position available 1990-91 academic year. Replacement will be offered at the rank of Assistant Professor (Ph.D. required) or Instructor (ABD required). Applications received by December 15, 1990 will receive full consideration. Applications received after that date may receive consideration at the discretion of the search committee. Submit c.v., copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and three original letters of reference to: Dr. Frank C. Fentress, New Staff Committee/OA1190, History Department, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551. AA/EOE

Millersville University
History Department, full-time, tenure-track. Millersville University of Pennsylvania's History Department seeks a tenure-track candidate in U.S. History, with a specialization in the 1789-1877 period and Afro-American History, who will also be expected to teach U.S. history surveys. Position available 1990-91 academic year. Appointment will be made at the rank of Assistant/Associate Professor. Ph.D. required. Applications received by December 15, 1990 will receive full consideration; applications received after that date may receive consideration at the discretion of the search committee. Submit c.v., copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and three original letters of reference to: Dr. G. Terry Madonna, Chair, New Staff Committee/OA1190, History Department, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551. A/A/EOE

Michigan State University

Purdue University
Women's Studies; associate or full professor. Appointment half-time in Women's Studies and half-time in one of several tenure-home departments, including: Communication; Foreign Languages and Literatures; History; and Psychological Sciences. For other fields, interest and ability. Qualifications: Ph.D. or equivalent, outstanding record of publication in women's studies and the human discipline, and demonstrated teaching ability. Send letter of application, c.v. or two sample publications, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Noralee Frankel, Women's Studies Program, 170 Perrett Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907; (317) 494-8762. Applications are due by December 1, but the deadline will remain open until a suitable applicant is hired. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged. A/A/EOE

Saint Louis University
Department Chair. The Department of History, Saint Louis University, invites applications for Chair of the Department, effective July 1, 1990. Specialization open. Must qualify for a senior-level appointment, and should have a strong record of scholarship, evidence of teaching excellence, administrative skills, and commitment to development of the Department's faculty, programs, and students. Salary competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Saint Louis University is an urban Jesuit Catholic University with a strong reputation for liberal arts education and commitment to scholarly achievement. Send letter of application, c.v., list of references and supporting materials to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, Saint Louis University, 221 North Grand Blvd, St. Louis, Missouri 63103. Upon receipt of application, qualified applicants will be furnished with more detailed information about the position, department, and university. Application deadline: December 10, 1990 or until position filled. Preliminary interviews conducted at AHA meeting in New York. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged. A/A/EOE M/F/H/V

Activities of Members

James Harvey Young, Emory University, delivered the 1990 David L. Cowen Lecture in the History of Pharmacy, at the College of Pharmacy, Rutgers University.

Philip McGuire, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, has been named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Fayetteville State University.

The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress: 1789-1989 by Kenneth C. Marris, West Virginia University, was designated one of the "Best Reference Books of 1989" by the Library Journal.

The following OAH members have received 1990 fellowships or grants from the American Council of Learned Societies: Ann D. Braude, John L. Brooke, James F. Cooper, Wayne K. Durall, Noralee Frankel, Cheryl L. Groenberg, James E. Goodman, Janet C. Iorns, Allan L. Kulikoff, Hannah Kliger, Stephanie McCurry, Robert C. Post, Andrew Jon Rotter, Paul Russell Spickard, Mart Allen Stewart, Helen Horbeck Tanner, Altina L. Waller, E. Zaretzky.

T. H. Breen, Northwestern University, has been chosen for one of two 1990 Historic Preservation Book Awards for "Imagining the Past: East Hampton Histories." He has also been appointed Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions and the Professorial Fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge University, England.

Blanche Linden-Ward's Silent City on a Hill: Landscapes of Memory and Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery has also been chosen to receive a 1990 Historic Preservation Book Award.

George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, has received an award from the Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities Program.

Richard Wade, City University of New York Graduate Center, has been appointed the Chair of the New York Commission on Libraries.

Donald R. Hickey, Wayne State College (Nebraska), has received the American Military Institute's Best Book Award for 1990 for The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict.

Gary W. Gallagher has been named head of the history department at Pennsylvania State University.

David M. Ellis recently received an honorary L.H.D. from Hamilton College.

Glen Jeanson, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has received a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for research on "Women of the Far West."

The following OAH members have been named 1990 Hoover Scholars by the Hoover Presidential Library Association's Independent Fellowship and Grant Committee: Rosemary Carroll, Gail Evans, Monty Penkower, and David Sheinin.

James P. Danky has been awarded a Fulbright grant to study contemporary ethnic and minority publishing at the British Library.

Bernice F. Guillaume has received a 1990-91 Newberry Library Short-Term Fellowship.

OAH members have received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the following categories for U.S. History:


Summer Seminars for School Teachers: John E. O'Connor and Elisabeth I. Perry.

Calls for Papers

Notices submitted for "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.

The Coalition for Western Women's History calls for papers, media productions, or panels for a conference entitled "Spaced Terrain: Surveying the Women's West." The Center may be able to subsidize participants. A volume and video are to be published and produced from this conference. Submit a two-page proposal and c.v. by December 15, 1990, to Center for Great Plains Studies, 1213 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0314.

The New River Symposium calls for papers in the physical and social sciences and in the humanities for its April 11-13, 1991, symposium. Themes should concern interrelationships of natural, physical, and/or human environments. Send proposals to the Chief of Interpretation, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Box 246, Glen Jean, WV 25846; (304) 465-0508. Deadline is December 1, 1990.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association seeks proposals for panels and papers for its convention in November 1990 OAH Newsletter 19
The editors of Research in Social Policy seek theoretically oriented and interdisciplinary papers which critique social policies that concern the oppressed, e.g., women, racial minorities, aged, etc. Papers should be no longer than 40 pages and manuscripts by February 15, 1991 to John H. Stanfield, II, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.


Ford Foundation Post-doctoral Fellowships for Minorities are available for scholars and researchers interested in the historical study of African Americans. Applications, including the names and addresses of three references, must be received by March 15, 1991. The fellowship provides a $25,000 stipend, office, research, and computer facilities, as well as limited travel funds. For information contact Bruce Carter, 727 Swanswood Court, Williamsburg, VA 23187. The fellowship is open to individuals whose work will make a significant contribution to the historical understanding of African American society.

The editors of Research in Social Policy seek theoretically oriented and interdisciplinary papers which critique social policies that concern the oppressed, e.g., women, racial minorities, aged, etc. Papers should be no longer than 40 pages and manuscripts by February 15, 1991 to John H. Stanfield, II, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.


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The Schomburg Center for research in Black Culture announces its 1991-92 Scholars-in-Residence Program, open to scholars in the humanities studying black history and culture and to professionals in fields related to the Center's collections. Two fellowships will be awarded for six- or twelve-month periods with stipends of $13,750 and up to $27,500 respectively. The deadline is January 15, 1991. For information, write Arnold Rampersad, Co-Director, Scholars-in-Residence Program, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, New York, NY 10037-1801; (212) 491-2023.

The Five College Fellowship Program for Minority Scholars announces a one-year fellowship with a $20,000 stipend, office, library privileges, and housing or housing assistance for post-doctoral, minority graduate students. The deadline is January 15, 1991. For Information, contact Lorra M. Peterson, Five College Fellowship Program Committee, Five Colleges, Incorporated, P.O. Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004; (413) 256-8316.

The Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College seeks nominations for the 1991 Historic Preservation Book Awards. Books first available in the United States in 1990 will be eligible. Nominations must be postmarked by January 15, 1991 and sent to the Chair, Historic Preservation Book Awards Committee, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358. Nominations are to be accompanied by six copies of the work nominated.

Maurice L. Richardson Fellowships are available for graduate study in the history of medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Stipends range from $500 to $12,500 per academic year. The deadline is January 15, 1991. Application deadline is January 31, 1991. For information, write Department of the History of Medicine, 1420 Medical Sciences Center, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706.

The John Carter Brown Library will award two types of research fellowships for the year 1991-92: short-term fellowships for two-to-four months with a $900 stipend per month; long-term NEH fellowships for six months with $14,100 stipends, and ten months with $23,500 stipends. Recipients must be in residence at the library. Travel grants for up to $600 are also available for scholars who wish to use the collections for two months or less. Contact Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. The deadline is January 15, 1991.

The National Endowment for the Humanities provides grants of $750 to assist American scholars in the long-distance travel costs to research collections throughout the world. Deadlines are January 15, 1991 and July 15, 1991. For applications and information, contact Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506; (202) 786-0463.

The Center for the Critical Analysis of Contemporary Culture at Rutgers University offers a $32,000 stipend. The deadline is January 25, 1991. For information, contact the CCACC, 8 Bishop Place, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; (908) 932-8426.

The Essex Institute offers research fellowships to encourage use of its Salem library and museum collections concerning American history, the American Revolution, Science, Technology, and Culture. A $23,000 stipend will be given. The deadline is January 25, 1991. For information, contact the Essex Institute, 132 Essex Street, Salem, MA 01970; (978) 744-5390.

The Costume Society of America offers the Stella Blum Research Grant for research projects in the North American costume field for students who are in a degree program and for Costume Society members. The award is $3,000. The deadline is February 15, 1991. Information and applications contact the Costume Society of America, Stella Blum Research Grant, 55 Edgewater Drive, P.O. Box 73, Earleville, MD 21919; (301) 275-2239.

The Society for the History in the Federal Government invites submissions for four awards that recognize contributions to federal government history. The Henry Adams Prize for a book; the James Madison Prize for an article published; the John Wesley Powell Prize for a visual historical presentation done on behalf of the federal government; and the Thomas Jefferson Prize for an edited collection of documents. Submission deadline is February 1, 1991. Contact: Terrence J. Gough, SHFG Awards Committee, PO Box 6222, Arlington, VA 22206-0222; 703-693-6933.

The American Association for the History of Medicine offers the 1991 Shryock Medal Essay Contest concerning any topic in the history of medicine for American or foreign graduate students in the humanities or social sciences. Inquiries should be addressed to Bert Hansen, Chair of the Shryock Medal Committee, Research Foundation of CNVM, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003. Deadline is February 1, 1991.

The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy is accepting applications until February 1, 1991, for graduate research grants totaling $5,000 annually. Guidelines for applications should be obtained from the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Bldg., 425 N. Charter St., Madison, WI 53706-1508; (608) 262-5378.

The Hagley Museum and Library and the Department of History at the University of Delaware offer Hagley Fellowships to graduate students interested in careers as college teachers or as professionals in museums and historical agencies. One or two grants of up to $7,500 each for two six-week periods will be awarded for up to two months at $500 per month, with possibility of free housing. The deadline is January 31, 1991, for projects beginning after June 1. Contact Hagley Fellowships Program, Essex Institute, 132 Essex Street, Salem, MA 01970; (978) 744-3390.

The Indiana University Center on Philanthropy Governance of Nonprofit Organizations Fellowship Program will award up to fifteen fellowships for young faculty members for the 1991-92 academic year. The deadline is February 15, 1991. For information contact James R. Wood, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University, 550 North West Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3162; (317) 274-6200.

The Hoover Presidential Library Fellowships and Grants Program offers post-doctoral fellowships for up to $10,000 and travel and expense grants of up to $1,000 for post-doctoral research. Proposals must concern Herbert Hoover’s private and public affairs and Hoover Library holdings. Applications are available from the chairman of the Fellowship and Grants Committee, Hoover Presidential Library Association, P.O. Box 696, West Branch, IA 52358; (319) 643-8327. The deadline is March 1, 1991.

The Early American Industries Association offers $1,000 grants for research leading to publication. For information contact The Association, P.O. Box 26153, Dallas, TX 75226-2615; (214) 565-9026.

The Museum of African-American Life and Culture in Dallas, Texas, is sponsoring an "Andrews University History of Black Texas" on February 16, 1991. For information, contact W. Marvin Dulaney, Conference Chair, The Museum of African-American Life and Culture, P.O. Box 26153, Dallas, TX 75226; (214) 565-9026.

The United States Capitol Historical Society will sponsor a symposium on "The Bill of Rights: Government Proscribed, "March 13-14, 1991, in Washington, D.C. The program will consist of four sessions and a concluding lecture, followed by a reception. For information, write Ronald Hoffman, Department of History, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-7515.

The 1991 meeting of the American Military Institute will be held in Durham,
Future OAH Annual Meetings

Louisville
April 11-14, 1991

Chicago
April 2-5, 1992

Anaheim
April 14-17, 1993

Atlanta
April 14-17, 1994

Washington, DC
March 30-April 2, 1995

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Individual will be responsible to teach American Civilization and Word Civilization introductory courses and upper division courses in the History of Ideas. Seeking candidates with a background in research, writing, and college level teaching experience. PhD in History required. Salary and benefits are competitive. Candidates who apply can meet with Weber State University representatives for interview at American Historical Association Conference in New York in December, 1990.

Send curriculum vita, evidence of teaching effectiveness, samples of publications, graduate transcripts, evidence of community involvement, and three letters of reference to History Department Search Committee, c/o Human Resource Dept., Weber State College, Ogden, UT 84408-1016.

Minority and women applicants are encouraged to apply. Screening of applicants will begin January 1, 1991. Applications for this position will not be accepted unless received or postmarked before close of business on December 28 unless the closing date is extended by the search committee or hiring authority. WSC is an AA/EO Employer.

Carnegie Mellon University

Henry W. Luce Professorship in Technology & Social Change


This position will be open to scholars with a Ph.D. and an outstanding record in research and publication. Persons with degrees in history and the social sciences with research interests that fall into the general area of technology and social change, and engineers and scientists with strong social interests, are encouraged to apply. Particular interest will be given to scholars working in the areas of communications and the information revolution; computers and computing; industrial change and industrial policy; environment; and R&D policy.

Interested parties should submit their resume and a brief statement of current research interests to Dr. Joel A. Tarr, Associate Dean, College of Humanities & Social Sciences, Baker Hall 260, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Deadline: November 30, 1990
American History Abroad: France

From Fohlen Page 3

publications. One can say that there are two categories of American historians, some trained in history and others in Anglo-American studies. So far, there has been no feud between them, as each has to benefit from the experience of the other.

French historians of the U.S. have not yet felt the need to have their own journal. They prefer to publish in Etudes canadiennes. This will be the first time to have their own. It may appear in the curriculum from time to time, and more so when it is required for national examinations, only once every five or six years. In the departments of Anglo-American studies, the problem is different. Americanists have to compete against Anglistes who quite often consider that Great Britain is, and must remain the core of the training and the study of the U.S. is but an appendix. Strangely enough, British imperialism is still alive while American expansionism still has to fight to find its way. There are more students in American civilization in these departments than in the departments of history, although they are not really trained as historians.

Although there is a French tradition of research institutes abroad...the United States has never been considered as a major field for foreign studies.

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Evans would have precluded such collaboration. Moreover, William Jennings Bryan did not compromise with Evans in order to switch the nomination to John W. Davis. Bryan was not a supporter of either Smith, an avowed wet, or Davis, a Wall Street banker. In focusing on the Democratic convention, the author of the movie is trying to offer the viewer an example of just how powerful the Klan was in 1924. Some writers might claim poetic license as justification for the historic inaccuracies present in this portrayal. My contention is that the point could have been made without misleading the viewer about the roles of Stephenson or William Jennings Bryan.

The obvious question for historians is what role the profession should play in dealing with inaccurate and misleading docudramas.

Another unjustified attempt to reveal the problems of the Klan nationally was a scene in which nightriders burned down the house of an Indiana black man who had dared to register to vote. No such incident occurred in Indiana, where blacks were permitted to vote. This scene unreasonably misrepresents the distinctions between Southern and Northern wings of the Klan.

Smaller, yet significant, errors include: the mentioning of Al Capone as a national crime figure by 1924; the inauguration of Stephenson as Indiana Grand Dragon after the Democratic convention of 1924; the contention that the Indianapolis Times did not print the details of the abduction and rape until after Oberholtzer's death out of concern for her reputation. The most baffling distortion of all was the scene in which a black convict testified against prison guard Earl Klinck, one of Stephenson's co-defendants. The convict's testimony discredited Klinck's alibi—that he could not have returned the battered Madge Oberholtzer to her family because he was at the state prison farm at the time. The convict suggested that "Clel Henry" that the case was lost if he relied on a black man's testimony. In the actual trial, the prosecution had white witnesses as well, including the receiving clerks at the prison farm, who also disputed Klinck's claim. Although this plotline gives the viewer a sense of justice or revenge, it is not accurate, nor does it seem consistent with the earlier portrayal of the position of blacks in Indiana.

The obvious question for historians is what role the profession should play in dealing with inaccurate and misleading docudramas. Admittedly, at the end of the movie, after most of the credits had run, there was a statement that "certain persons and events in this film are fictitious and in such instances similarities to actual persons or events are unintentional." Does such a statement compensate, however, for a verbal declaration at the beginning that the presentation was based on a true story? Legally, it does, but in no way does such a statement enable the viewer to judge the level of distortion. Perhaps we need to request a clearer statement at the beginning of the story, or that the names be changed. Another option might be for the networks to employ a historical consultant, just as medical or legal consultants have been employed in recent years. An historical consultant could help producers avoid errors that misrepresent the past. It is time, I believe, for the TV networks to revise the way they treat our past.

The preservation of the French language has been considered more important than expanding studies into non-French speaking countries.

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William D. Jenkins is professor of history at Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, and author of Steel Valley Klan.
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